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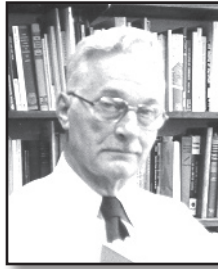
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Amos Hawley: A Pioneer in Human Ecology

by John D. Kasarda, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Amos Henry Hawley, 69th President of the American Sociological Association, died in Chapel Hill, NC, on August 31, 2009, at the age of 98. A seminal theorist, Amos helped revitalize macrosociology in the 1950s and 60s via his reformulation, extension, and codification of human ecological models. He left an indelible imprint on our discipline by his writings and those of many of his students. Stately, yet always modest, his brilliance was intellectually catalytic for others as he provided conceptual clarity to complex system structures and processes at the community and societal levels.



Amos Hawley
1910-2009

Born in 1910, Amos came of age during the Great Depression where he dropped out of the University of Cincinnati for a life as a hobo. He rode boxcars to the West and panned for gold in Oregon. He even stowed away on a Japanese freighter heading to Asia before being discovered and sent back.

After his stint riding the rails, Amos returned to the University of Cincinnati where Professor James Quinn introduced him to sociology and human ecology. Amos also encountered Roderick McKenzie, a renowned visiting professor from the University of Michigan, who impressed him with his theories of urban hierarchies and metropolitan dominance. McKenzie convinced Amos to follow him back to Ann Arbor, where he became McKenzie's protégé. When an untimely ill-

ness and early death took McKenzie from Michigan in 1940, his protégé succeeded him. There, Amos rose through the ranks from instructor to professor and served as chair of the department from 1951 to 1962.

Michigan's Sociology Department was in its heyday during Amos' decade as chair, leading the way with its Survey Research Center, Center for Group Dynamics, Population Center, and Detroit Area Study. It also had many distinguished faculty ranging from social psychologists to demographers, a number of whom had strong personalities and radically different takes on what should be central to the discipline. Gerhard Lenski (Amos' close colleague at Michigan and UNC) noted that all the ingredients for a department blow-up were in place. Yet, Amos effectively served as leader and social glue holding everything together as Michigan's Department of Sociology prospered.

In 1966, Amos departed for Chapel Hill becoming Kenan Professor of Sociology at UNC where he remained a highly active scholar and graduate student mentor until his retirement in 1976. Soon afterwards, he took to writing fictional short stories, many of them incorporating his keen observations over the years of academic lifestyles. To the surprise of a number of us who always thought of Amos as being steadfast and restrained, some of these short stories have elements of intrigue and even risqué behavior.

Theoretical Innovation

It was his more than 100 scholarly works, though, for which Amos will be most remembered. His academic career is best defined by an early book, *Human Ecology: A Theory of Community Structure* (1950). That book remains the most comprehensive statement of the ecological approach to social organization. In many ways, it was a major departure from previous work in sociological human ecology. Amos was able to distill prior research and field observations of human ecologists into a codified theoretical framework that explained characteristics of social organization as the product of a population adapting to its environment.

By strengthening human ecology's intellectual ties to the field of ecology, Amos led human ecology away from reliance on biology and the early Chicago-School urban sociology. Despite drawing on the historical work of George C. Homans, he also moved human ecology firmly into the realm of macrosociology. Amos believed that the structure of organizations—be they communities, societies or formal organizations—had overwhelming influence on individual behavior and superseded individual influence, with real power in the organized system. It was, therefore, his understanding of system structure and its macro drivers that occupied the majority of Amos' scholarly efforts.

His ASA presidential address, "Cumulative Change in Theory and History" (*American Sociological Review*, December 1978), is a good illustration. Amos argued that although individual

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Tim Futing Liao to Edit *Sociological Methodology*

by David B. Grusky, Stanford University

After a very successful run at the University of Michigan under the editorship of Yu Xie, *Sociological Methodology* has now relocated to the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, where Tim Liao will serve as editor. The discipline should be immensely grateful to anyone who undertakes the largely thankless task of editing a major journal. Indeed, it's rather a puzzle that major scholars, like Yu Xie and Tim Liao, have made themselves available to edit *Sociological Methodology*, even though it's surely a time sink.

Why has Tim agreed to serve? When we view behavior that by all accounts seems irrational, or at least nonrational, for many the instinctive approach is to attempt to salvage the rational model, to postulate some further condition that renders rational the seemingly nonrational. The classic fallback here is that Tim may lack complete information: Could it possibly be, in other words, that Tim doesn't know what he is getting into? Is it possible that he never called Yu Xie for the low down, that Yu Xie didn't regale him with stories about how hard it is to maintain the extraordinarily high standards for which *Sociological Methodology* is justly famous, standards that have to be maintained even though the cadre of regular contributors can be dispiritingly thin? Is it possible that Tim didn't realize that, however difficult it is to edit any major journal, the task of editing a methods journal is even harder because the papers require a much

closer read? Indeed, because *Sociological Methodology* reviewers are themselves stressed and can't always be counted upon to complete the time-consuming, careful review that virtually all methods papers require, the editor serves importantly as that last line of defense against any embarrassing mistake.

The foregoing account, however tempting it may be to weave, is exceedingly difficult to push in Tim Liao's case. Indeed, for anyone who has followed Tim's career, the idea that he didn't know what he was getting into is ludicrous, as surely no one in sociology knows more than Tim about editing methods pieces. His list of accomplishments on the editing front is simply awe inspiring: He has co-edited with Michael Lewis-Beck and Alan Bryman the three-volume *Sage Encyclopedia of Social Science Research Methods*; he is on the editorial board of *Sociological Research & Methods* and earlier served on the board of *Sociological Methodology*; and he was editor (until mid-2009) of the *Sage Quantitative Applications in the Social Sciences* series. In the latter capacity, he oversaw the production of some 22 manuscripts, many of them already classics.

Salvaging Rational Choice

If we are forced, then, to reject the incomplete information account, how do we explain Tim's decision? The crux of the puzzle, it may be recalled, is that (a) every hour of editing squeezes out an hour of research production, and (b) the

See **Liao**, page 6

Seeking Nominations for ASA Officers and Committees

The American Sociological Association will soon announce the full slate of candidates for the 2010 election of ASA Officers, Committee on Committees, Committee on Nominations, and Committee on Publications. Until then, ASA Bylaws provide the option for members of the association to nominate additional candidates. Petitions supporting additional candidates for the offices of President-Elect, Vice President-Elect, and Secretary must be signed by at least 100 voting members of the association; petition candidates for other positions must receive the supporting signatures of at least 50 voting members. All petitions must arrive by January 31, 2010. Mail petitions to: American Sociological Association, Governance, 1430 K Street, NW, Suite 600, Washington, DC 20005. If you have any questions about the slate of candidates or the petition process, e-mail governance@asanet.org or call (202) 383-9005.

Alice S. Rossi, the 74th President of the ASA, died November 3 at the age of 87. An obituary is forthcoming.

from the executive officer

“Adopt a Federal Database” . . . and Open the Data Highway for Better Research and More Informed Public Policy

The many sociologists who depend on federal data for their research and teaching should take note of the Obama Administration’s government-wide *Open Government Initiative*. Its aim is to stimulate government innovation by instilling the principles of transparency, participation, and collaboration more firmly in federal agencies and by making federal data more accessible. The Administration is encouraging research communities and the general public to “adopt” a government database. It’s like a friendly invitation to “Adopt a Highway” but without the formal sponsorship requirement.

Science communities whose researchers depend on access to federal databases (e.g., Census, agricultural, economic, environmental, health, labor) are being asked to collaborate with government to help improve access to more unfiltered government data by exploring such data as it becomes available and by doing analyses on it and conceiving new uses and packaging of the data. The goal is to enhance and enrich the contributions that research and knowledge-building can make to the quality of the nation’s policymaking.

At a September 24, 2009, National Research Council-sponsored event (“Scientific Data for Evidence-based Policymaking”), leaders of the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and several federal research and regulatory agencies expressed strong support for processes that would help government institutions become more innovative (and therefore more effective) by adopting core scientific values (i.e., collaboration, expertise, openness) that have made science successful in innovation and producing new, high-quality knowledge.

Data.gov Unveiled

With the President’s Executive Memo of January 20, 2009, as a guide, OMB unveiled

the *Data.gov* website in May to catalyze a process of increasing the visibility, access, and transparency sought by the President. *Data.gov* is intended to be a one-stop access point for raw federal data, designed to provide “unprecedented openness” and free

access to government information. As more types of data become publicly available in machine-readable formats through *Data.gov*,

OMB hopes researchers and others will develop innovative uses of the data, build new applications, conduct analyses, and potentially repackage the data. As an example, the new data-driven cell phone applications (e.g., the iPhone’s “Congress in Your Pocket”) could be a harbinger of myriad future applications (commercial as well as scientific), if the *Data.gov* initiative has the envisioned impact on innovation.

Data.gov features searchable catalogs of more than 100,000 datasets, dozens of information tools, including links to sites that have data mining and extraction tools, and live data feeds. Sociological researchers could play a significant role in this new environment of “democratizing information” by encouraging students and colleagues to explore the usefulness of *Data.gov*. It is intended to overcome longstanding difficulties that citizens, scientists, and federal agencies themselves have had accessing data across federal agencies because the data have been housed in different sites and often use unique formats.

A Challenge to Be Explored

Another aspiration of *Data.gov* is that feedback and ideas to help improve government databases and government functions will flow from increased access to government data. OMB seeks public participation and collaboration in building *Data.gov*, and it welcomes suggestions for datasets, evaluations of current datasets, and ideas for improvement. The *Data.gov* and White House websites provide links for submitting suggestions. State and local

governments are also being urged to open their data warehouses; progress on this goal is viewable at the OMB website.


As increasing amounts of government data become available, the research possibilities could be synergistically and geometrically enhanced, perhaps to the point of catalyzing discoveries otherwise impossible to achieve. The potential for improved research and data opportunities for scientific and public access to unfiltered government data stand in stark contrast to the many threats over decades by both the legislative and executive branches to defund or weaken various data sources. Nevertheless, these threats are likely to continue. Federal budget constraints will present very serious challenges for the foreseeable future to maintaining and improving existing federal data collection efforts and adding important new ones. But the promise of *Data.gov* to open up the federal “data vault” is welcome.

Members of the general public could become more acutely aware of the value of data collected by the government as it becomes more integrated in their daily lives (e.g., through web-based and mobile device software applications). Sociologists are already engaged in captivating public audiences with our translation of dry Census data into dynamic web-based applications that are spectacular in their graphical capabilities and rate highly on the “gee whiz” factor.

Some citizens, however, could become more aware of data that they don’t believe the government should be collecting or distributing because it is deemed wasteful or intrusive. Social scientists have long experience with attacks on collecting data on sex and sexuality and on data from school children.

Consumers, meanwhile, are spawning a parallel culture-shifting data revolution by virtue of the mass of information they generate using new technology (e.g., cell phones, Twitter, GPS, web-based ratings); the private sector (e.g., IBM’s Center for Social Software) is forging this data into futuristic data visualization applications. Some of these might

spark your ideas for the newly available government data, many of which have been stored only on paper until now.

As a data-dependent research community, we should invoke our sociological imagination and consider how we might “adopt” federal datasets and perhaps collaborate with other sectors to develop applications that tap sociologically relevant data, improve datasets, and create new approaches to integrating disparate data that improve scientific work. Our discipline has the expertise and an enviable track record in such efforts. A new collaborative and open-government climate, if sustained, should help improve our capacity to engaged in basic research and translate science-based knowledge into the domains of policy and practice. So let’s give serious thought these opportunities and explore the possibilities. Dust off your data wish-list and visit *Data.gov* to see what might be there already or what should be there. 



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

science policy

Sociologist nominated to the Bureau of Justice Statistics

On October 26, President Barack Obama announced his intent to nominate James P. Lynch the Director of the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), Department of Justice. Lynch is a Distinguished Professor in the Department of Criminal Justice at John Jay College, City University of New York. He was previously a professor in the Department of Justice, Law, and Society at American University from 1986 to 2005 and chair of the Department from 2003 to 2005. Lynch is currently the Vice President-elect of the American Society of Criminology (ASC). He has served on the Committee on Law and Justice Statistics of the American Statistical Association and as a member of the National Academy of Sciences panel evaluating the programs of the Bureau of Justice Statistics. In addition, he has published three books and numerous articles on crime statistics, victimization surveys, victimization risk, and the role of sanctions in social control and is also co-editor of the


Journal of Quantitative Criminology. He received his BA from Wesleyan University and his MA and PhD in sociology from the University of Chicago. The mission of BJS is to collect, analyze, publish, and disseminate information on crime, criminal offenders, victims of crime, and the operation of justice systems at all levels of government. These data are critical to federal, state, and local policymakers in combating crime and ensuring that justice is both efficient and evenhanded.

Census Bureau releases alternative U.S. poverty estimate

The U.S. Census Bureau recently released alternative estimates of poverty for the 2008 calendar year. The Bureau’s calculations are based on recommendations in the 1995 National Research Council report, *Measuring Poverty: A New Approach*. Using the report’s revised definitions, the Census Bureau calculated a higher rate of poverty

(15.8 percent) than the Bureau’s official annual estimate (13.2 percent).

More from the Census Bureau

The Census Bureau has launched its new 2010 Census website at www.2010.census.gov. The site is a useful resource for social science or research organizations. The 2010 website seeks to serve as “the platform on which we can build a national dialogue about how each person’s participation helps paint a new ‘Portrait of America.’” The multimedia website shares peoples’ stories about how the census is easy, safe, and important. It features an audio of real people from all walks of life and from communities across America express their questions about the Census and get real answers. Also, the site clarifies the truth behind census myths, explains the U.S. Census and walks visitors through the 10 questions on the form that households will receive next spring, and provides information on key census dates. 



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Dealing with World Hunger

by Sada Aksartova,
ASA Congressional Fellow

Recent spikes in oil and food prices, compounded by the global economic recession, have increased the already large number of chronically hungry people globally by more than 150 million. As a result, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations estimates that there are now over one billion undernourished people worldwide. And according to the International Food Policy Research Institute, in 2007 and 2008 food protests and riots occurred in more than 50 countries, with some countries experiencing multiple occurrences and a high degree of violence, including the overthrow of Haiti's prime minister. These events created new urgency in domestic and international efforts to deal with global hunger (or food insecurity in policy parlance).

On the international front, the United Nations (UN) convened several high-level meetings to mobilize the wealthy countries to aid the world's hungry and to help reach the first Millennium Development Goal of halving global hunger by 2015. Hunger featured prominently on the agenda of the G-20 summit in April and the G-8 summit in July 2009.

A Policy Priority

In the United States, policymakers at the highest levels of government have made global hunger a priority. In his inaugural address, President Barack Obama pledged to work alongside the people of poor nations "to nourish starved bodies

and feed hungry minds." Dennis Blair, the Director of National Intelligence, linked food insecurity and political instability to potential threats to the United States in his February 2009 testimony to Congress. On her second day at the State Department, Hillary Clinton addressed a UN summit on hunger and has since taken a lead in crafting a new U.S. policy to reduce global food insecurity, which is expected to be announced later this year. Judging by the U.S. pledges at the G-20 and G-8 summits, the Obama administration will likely focus on increasing assistance—from the United States, multilaterals, and other bilateral donors—for agricultural development and de-emphasizing food aid.

Food aid has, for several decades, been the donor countries' principal tool for dealing with global food insecurity. Food aid, or donations in the form of food or cash to purchase food, is primarily provided to people suffering from hunger and starvation in emergencies, either natural (the South Asian tsunami) or man-made (Zimbabwe). The UN World Food Programme, the main international food aid agency, reaches about 100 million annually. The United States, the largest bilateral donor of food aid, reaches another 50 million.

What sets the United States apart is its insistence on providing U.S.-grown commodities and shipping them on U.S.-flag vessels. By contrast, most other donors have, in recent years, switched to providing cash on the grounds that the cost and delivery of food grown closer to where hunger crises occur is more effective, in terms of how many people can be fed and how quickly

they can be fed, than shipping wheat or beans grown in Canada or Western Europe. In fact, a 2007 study by the Government Accountability Office (where I currently have a placement as ASA's congressional fellow) found that the United States spends 65 cents of every food aid dollar on logistics, distribution, and transportation and only 35 cents on actual commodities. It is safe to surmise that, compared to food aid from Canada and Western Europe, U.S. food aid is more deeply entangled in domestic agricultural and shipping interests. Put another way, U.S. food aid presents a familiar domestic politics problem: Those few who benefit from and are committed to it exert strong influence on the Senate and House agricultural committees, which control food aid authorizations.

Focusing on Agricultural Development

It is therefore unlikely that the U.S. food aid policy will soon undergo a dramatic change. Instead, both the executive and the legislative branches of the U.S. government are shifting focus from feeding people in emergencies to addressing deeper causes of hunger, such as the ability of the poor and the hungry to grow food. This shift is taking place in the context of the newly found international consensus that agricultural development in countries most afflicted with food insecurity has long been neglected both by donors and host governments. The consensus arrived with the 2008 World Development Report titled *Agriculture for Development*. Its authors found that despite 75 percent of the world's poor living in rural areas, a mere 4 percent of official development assistance goes to agriculture in developing countries, and that even in sub-Saharan Africa, a region heavily reliant on agriculture for overall

growth, public spending for farming constitutes only 4 percent of total government spending. In 2008, the United States spent close to \$3 billion on food aid and less than \$500 million on agricultural assistance to developing countries. The Obama administration has pledged to double U.S. agricultural assistance beginning in 2010. And in July 2009, at the first ever G-8 summit devoted to farming, the leaders of the world's major economies promised to raise \$20 billion over the next three years for food and agricultural aid to the world's most impoverished countries.

Although policymakers in the legislative branch have also embraced the idea that an increase in agricultural assistance is critical to reducing global hunger, they are concerned with the U.S. government's ability to effectively implement food security programs. Hence, Senator Richard Lugar (R-IN) and Representative Betty McCollum (D-MN) introduced bills that call for an increase in funding for agricultural development as well as for a more effective coordination of multiple and fragmented U.S. hunger-related activities around the world. Their concerns are well-founded. More than 10 different departments and agencies of the U.S. government fund global food security programs broadly defined, including the U.S. Agency for International Development, Departments of State, Agriculture, Defense, the Treasury, the Millennium Challenge Corporation, Peace Corps, and others. Crafting a meaningful new policy to reduce global hunger will require focusing on the U.S. government's ability to implement it.

These are certainly interesting times for those following the twin issues of development and global hunger. For the first time

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NSF Interdisciplinary Workshop on Sociological Approaches to Studying Morality

by Steven Hitlin and Chad Michael
McPherson, University of Iowa

A targeted set of interdisciplinary scholars—representing psychology, anthropology, neurology, philosophy, economics, religion, and legal studies—joined a cross-section of sociologists for a workshop on "The Sociology of Morality" funded by the National Science Foundation and held in Arlington, VA, June 15-16.

The purpose of the workshop, which was organized and co-chaired by Steven Hitlin of the University of Iowa and Jan Stets, NSF Sociology Program Director and Professor at UC-Riverside, was to catalyze sociology's participation in the social scientific examination of a core human concern: morality. Debates over right and wrong, justice, values, propriety, deviance, and so on are at the core of organized social life. The study of morality has recently received a number of prominent treatments within popular discourse, including articles in *Time*, the *New York Times Magazine*, the *New York Review of Books*, and three recent feature stories in *Newsweek*. These stories tend to focus on evolutionary and psychological aspects of moral judgment.

Morality and Sociology

Sociological understandings and perspectives on morality are largely omitted from this coverage. There is little to no discussion of the structural, cultural, and interactional bases for moral judgment,

feeling, and action. Scarce attention is paid to how people handle the existence of conflicting moral perspectives evoked through their multiple social positions and across valued social roles and memberships, the ways that moral claims motivate political and social movements, or the importance of the moral dimension for understanding the self. Sociologists have much to offer academic and public conversations about morality, but they also have much to gain from other disciplines. Thus, popular interest, coupled with revitalized academic attention, warrants interdisciplinary dialogue on morality in hopes of contributing to present and future sociological inquiry.

There were several goals for the workshop. First, it expanded sociologists' understanding of interdisciplinary work on moral functioning, development, and action. Second, it attempted to begin an interdisciplinary dialogue between sociology and cognate disciplines such as psychology, neuroscience, religion, law, political science, and economics. Many sociologists study processes and domains that would be improved by knowing more about individual moral functioning, while other social sciences would be well-served to employ sociological insights and concepts in the expansion of their models and theories. Finally, the workshop was designed to engage discussion of potential interdisciplinary research programs on morality among sociologists and research-

ers in other disciplines. Because dialogue across disciplines can be difficult, the workshop attempted to breach some of these barriers, discuss focal areas ripe for collaboration, and bridge perceived differences (where possible) that restrict collaborative projects and the building of models across disciplines.



The Workshop

The first day of the two-day workshop was informational. Workshop participants presented brief overviews of their particular research interests and theories about moral processes. Non-sociological presentations ranged from neurological work on brain functioning in moral dilemmas to cross-cultural comparisons of moral schemes to game-theoretic models of human behavior. Sociological presentations ranged from ethnographic studies of exchange markets to experimental designs exploring the nature of altruism to discussions of the legal and criminological contexts for behavior. Feedback from a number of workshop participants indicated that this method of exchange was extremely productive and interesting to sociologists and non-sociologists alike. Many of the presentations suggested areas of common understanding or made useful distinctions among competing approaches. Although this dialogue is challenging and rare across social sciences, non-sociologists gained new appreciation for potential sociological contributions to studying morality, while sociologists were exposed to a variety of models of different

aspects of morality.

The second day began with breakout sessions intended to foster smaller-group discussions about areas of agreement and disagreement across the social sciences in terms of understandings of morality at micro- and macro-levels. The panels were entitled "Big Questions, Gaps, and Things We Still Need to Know." Graduate student participants then reported on the themes that emerged from each group's study. The latter part of the second day involved the entire group discussing how interdisciplinary work might benefit both academic and public understandings of human morality.

Participants prepared short topical overviews (available at <www.sociology.uiowa.edu/nsfworkshop/>) that will be compiled for a workshop report. The workshop co-chairs will prepare a final report that includes participants' topical reports, suggested bibliographies, and extensive notes taken of the presentations and discussions. The National Science Foundation's support of the workshop reflects the foundation's interest in assisting in the development of interdisciplinary approaches to understanding human behavior across substantive domains and analytical levels. Sociologists interested in engaging in such issues and who seek possible funding should contact Sociology Program Directors Jan Stets (jan.stets@nsf.gov) or Patricia White (pwhite@nsf.gov). More information on the study of morality can be obtained from Steve Hitlin (steven-hitlin@uiowa.edu).

Are Students Satisfied with Their Sociology Master's Degree?

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

In the current recession, potential master's students are being cautioned not to incur additional debt unless the program is helpful for a specific career (Taylor 2009). The National Academy of Sciences (2008) recommends programs that prepare science students (including social science students) for business, non-profit, and government agency careers. In their view, successful programs should couple disciplinary education with practical skills training to better meet employer needs by providing strong disciplinary foundations along with internships and research experiences.

In 2008, more than 428,000 students were enrolled in graduate schools, with 85 percent enrolled in programs leading to a master's degree, according to the Council of Graduate Schools (Bell 2009). The largest number were enrolled in career-oriented education and business programs, followed by health sciences and engineering. The number of master's degrees awarded in the sciences (including social science) more than doubled between 1970 and 2006, yet over the course of these years, the number of master's degrees awarded in sociology declined by about 13 percent, according to the National Center for Educational Statistics. Sociology appears to be less successful than other science disciplines in growing its master's degree. Is this because the master's degree in sociology is viewed as a stepping stone to the PhD? Until now, the discipline knew very little about the expectations of sociology graduate students and their satisfaction with graduate programs.

To determine students' expectations and their satisfaction, in spring 2009, the first wave of a longitudinal master's survey was conducted under the auspices of the ASA Research and Development Department and the ASA Task Force on the Master's Degree in Sociology. After sending surveys to about 1,600 master's students, we achieved a 55-percent response rate (N=872). We examined what proportion of these students anticipated pursuing a PhD after completing their master's degree and what proportion expected to complete their education with a master's degree (at least in the foreseeable future). Does expected terminal degree affect student satisfaction with their master's program?

Future Educational Plans?

Most students enter graduate programs in sociology because of their interest in the field. More than three-quarters (78 percent) cited this as one of their reasons for getting a master's degree in sociology. Beyond this common interest, students enter the program for different reasons with different outcome expectations. These expectations vary by gender, race, and ethnicity (see Table 1). About 43 percent of survey respondents do not expect to pursue a PhD or other graduate school training in the foreseeable future, while 49 percent report intending to pursue a PhD in sociology. The remaining 8 percent expect to pursue a PhD in another field such as psychology, education, or social work. However, within the first 12 months after obtaining their master's degree, 54 percent of respondents do not plan to go on for additional graduate training, suggesting a substantial portion of master's candidates intend to go directly into the labor force.

Although women comprise about 70 percent of survey respondents, they are significantly less likely than men to expect to pursue a PhD in sociology (46 percent compared to 59 percent of men). In contrast, members of racial and ethnic groups intending to pursue PhDs are in relative proportion to their representation in the population of respondents, with whites slightly over-represented and blacks and Latinos slightly underrepresented. These differences are not significant, however. We expected to find that students planning to pursue a PhD would have parents with more education, however, as with our earlier baccalaureate study (see May/June 2008 *Footnotes*, p.1), this was not the case. In both studies, parents' education did not seem to influence who went on to pursue post graduate degrees.

Satisfaction with Master's Program

Given the financial and other investments of graduate students, how satisfied are they with their programs? Overall, 30 percent of respondents were very satisfied with the characteristics of their program and 56 percent were satisfied; 14 percent were dissatisfied (see Figure 1). Except for dissatisfaction with career services, there are no significant differences between those pursuing a master's degree in order to obtain a PhD in sociology and those pursuing a terminal master's.

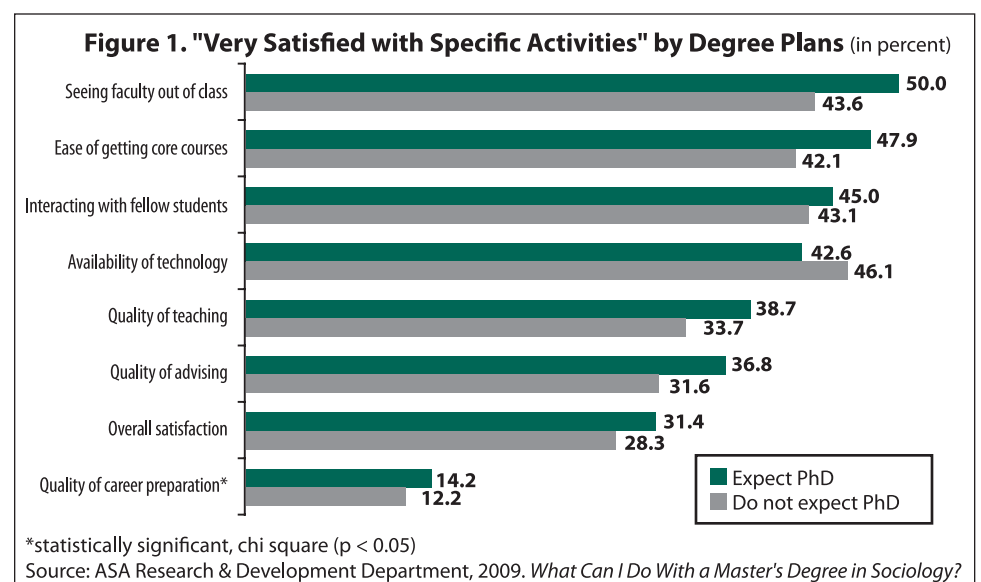


Table 1. Racial and Ethnic Representation Among Those Pursuing PhD

Race/Ethnic Category	Percent Pursuing PhD
White	67.0 %
Black	9.3
Asian/Pacific Islander	8.3
Latino	4.5
Multi-racial	8.1
Other	2.8
Total	100.0 %

Source: ASA Research Development Department, 2009. *What Can I Do With a Master's Degree in Sociology?*

The survey found that students who expect to obtain a PhD are most satisfied with their ability to see faculty members outside of class. They are more satisfied with their ability to do so than those who expect to obtain a master's degree (60 percent versus 44 percent). Those expecting to obtain a PhD are also more likely to report having an easier time getting core courses, and being very satisfied with the quality of teaching (39 percent versus 34 percent).

There are only other small differences in satisfaction with program characteristics. Career counseling is the program characteristic with the smallest percentage of very satisfied respondents (14 percent of future PhDs and 12 percent of terminal master's students). Those expecting terminal master's degrees are significantly more dissatisfied than those who expect to pursue a PhD (34 percent versus 27 percent). This difference is especially problematic for master's students who intend to move into the job market upon graduation.

The majority of students seeking a terminal master's or expecting to pursue

a PhD are either very satisfied or satisfied with their programs. But master's students who want better jobs as a result of obtaining this degree have less satisfaction. Although they are job-orientated, only 12 percent of the master's-only candidates are satisfied with the career counseling that they received. This is a clear area for improvement if sociology departments want to grow their master's programs. Teaching students about job searching skills and the local and national labor markets as well as encouraging internships may be important parts of the curriculum for these students.

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Recent ASA Research Briefs

An important purpose of the ASA Research and Development Department is to develop information on sociology as a profession and a discipline through primary data and secondary analysis. Below is a brief description of some of our latest research briefs. These briefs can be found on the research page of the ASA website at <www.asanet.org>.

Down Market? Findings from the ASA Job Bank Survey

Sociology assistant professor job seekers in AY 2008/09 were faced with a difficult job market, but not as bad as the market in fields as

reported by other associations. Paying Attention to the Master's Degree in Sociology

Find out about the experiences among master's students and their different reasons for entering, and expectations of, a masters program in sociology.

What's Happening in Your Department with Assessment?

The current state of assessment in sociology departments is described in this research brief, analyzing the issue within the context of how major stakeholders shape the use of this activity.

Idealists v. Careerists: Graduate School Choices of Sociology Majors

From among the 35% of sociology majors who go on to graduate school, find out who pursues sociology, who applies their sociology training in other fields, and what shapes their decisions.

What's Happening in Your Department: Who's Teaching and How Much?

The number of full-time and adjunct sociology faculty members has remained stable recently, but teaching loads have increased for full-time professors.

Hunger

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there is a president in the White House who has personal knowledge of and emotional bonds to developing countries. Hillary Clinton, the Secretary of State, is a long-time advocate for women and children (who are disproportionately affected by hunger in the United States and in poor countries) and has stated her interest in putting development and food security at the center of U.S. foreign policy. It remains to be seen if together they can make U.S. foreign and domestic policy more conducive to reducing the toll of hunger and malnutrition on many millions of lives around the world.

Reflections from a Sociologist of Popular Culture

by Oliver Wang, California State University-Long Beach

In the mid-1990s, I embarked on three distinct paths that continue to this day. In 1993, still a sociology undergraduate at the University of California-Berkeley, I started disc jockeying—notably, following in the footsteps of several graduate students who moonlighted as DJs. When I graduated in 1994, I began writing professionally as a music journalist and critic; that has since blossomed into a rewarding freelance career with various outlets, especially NPR. And in 1996, I entered Berkeley's Ethnic Studies PhD program; currently, I am in my fourth year as an assistant professor of sociology at CSU-Long Beach, specializing in issues of race/ethnicity and popular culture.

Early in graduate school, I described my journalism and DJ work as “part of my other life” and an advisor, Deborah Wong, admonished me for characterizing these pursuits as belonging to separate worlds. She felt the three roles—DJ, writer, and academic—inherently informed one another and that recognizing those intersections would enhance my growth as a scholar. She wasn't wrong, but it is the integration between the three activities that proves challenging.

Even Simon Frith, the most pre-eminent sociologist-cum-music critic in

the world, has admitted, “I don't doubt that my academic position undermined my credibility as a rock critic and that my journalism undermined my status as an academic.” Indeed, my pursuit of popular culture scholarship can, at times, be met with polite condescension; my favorite example comes from an old classmate: “you wrote your dissertation on disc jockeys? I should have gone to graduate school!” Likewise, I have found that when cultural criticism is described as “sociological,” it's usually a backhanded way to suggest a writer is overly invested in social questions and neglecting aesthetics.

Role Integration

Despite this, I find that working as writer and scholar enriches both endeavors. As a critic, the pressures to stay abreast of current cultural trends invigorate my research interests. For example, my academic publications on hip-hop, ethnic identity, and race relations trace back to topics I originally pursued as a journalist. Sometimes, ideas that begin in journalism jump straight into academia; when I first heard of Los Angeles's growing community of haute catering trucks, I thought of it as a potential news story, but it blossomed instead into a culture review written for the ASA journal *Contexts*. Practically speaking, years of working with publication editors has taught me the value of economy

and efficiency in my prose. In a time where academic publishers are stressing “readability,” these skills have obvious utility.

The influence flows in the other direction as well. I first learned interview-based, qualitative research methods as an undergraduate and these skills enhanced my interviewing acumen as an arts journalist (which then fed back into my graduate interests in ethnography and oral history). Equally important, the kind of rigor demanded in academia pushes my journalist work to value comprehension over speed. Most of all, I embrace the idea of my writing being sociological insofar as I am interested not just in aesthetics, but in the relationship of those aesthetic objects and auteurs to society and vice versa. (Discovering Howard Becker's *Art Worlds* was especially transformative in this regard).

All this symbiosis aside, it often feels like arts journalism and sociological scholarship are competing interests, and to paraphrase the adage: It can be difficult to serve two masters. Committing to an academic career has often meant forgoing “outside” writing opportunities, at least in the short-run. Blogging fills part of that void, but it's no proxy to the rewards of well-edited, long-form journalism. I am certainly not the first professor to face this challenge and I believe, over time, I'll be able to achieve a better equilibrium and/or synthesis between these two pursuits. At the very least, I am

thankful to be a professor where the craft of writing still matters deeply.

As for where DJing falls into all of this, most obviously, my dissertation (now a book-in-progress for Duke University Press) is focused on the Filipino American disc jockey community in the San Francisco Bay Area. This was a topic I originally came upon as a journalist but having been a DJ gave me informal insights—as a participant observer—into understanding the pull and rewards of the craft.

Ideally, I would have liked to end this article with some clever metaphor of how I approach scholarship “as a DJ,” deconstructing and reconstructing ideas and concepts in the same way I mix different records. In reality though, if there is any osmosis of skills from DJing into academia, it is certainly not done consciously. What I can say is that DJing offers a tactile way to engage a passion for music that undergirds all my juggled interests. What DJing, writing and scholarship share in common is a core desire to share/discuss music and explore its social effects. It has been a privilege to indulge that interest in a myriad of ways. 🎧

Oliver Wang is currently completing *Legions of Boom: Filipino American Mobile Disc Jockeys in the San Francisco Bay Area*. In addition to teaching, he writes on music and culture for NPR, the LA Weekly, Wax Poetics, and other publications and hosts several blogs, most notably *Soul-Sides.com* (music) and *Poplicks.com* (culture and politics). He also DJs weekly at the *Shortstop* in Echo Park, Los Angeles.

The Significance of the Cox-Johnson-Frazier Award

This is the last in a series of three articles about ASA's named awards

by Earl Wright II, Texas Southern University, and Jean Shin, ASA Minority Affairs Program

In 1971 the American Sociological Association (ASA) established the Du Bois-Johnson-Frazier Award (later renamed as Cox-Johnson-Frazier Award) as a major Association award. Honoring the intellectual traditions and contributions of the early Black sociologists W.E.B. DuBois, Charles S. Johnson, and E. Franklin Frazier, this award recognizes individual sociologists, departments, or academic institutions for scholarly activities that reflect the efforts of the men for whom the award was named.

This award was made possible through the efforts of members of the ASA Caucus of Black Sociologists (CBS) (which later became the independent Association of Black Sociologists [ABS]). The CBS was established in 1968 as an ad hoc advocacy group for Black sociologists. Under the leadership of Tillman C. Cothran, Black sociologists were called together to “discuss their common problems and strategies for dealing with the same” (Conyers 1992). At the 1968 ASA Annual Meeting, the CBS drafted a six-part resolution to be presented to the elected ASA Council. It made recommendations on how the ASA could become a more inclusive professional organization by providing Black sociologists with “the expected benefits of membership in a professional organization; representation on the Council and all committees and representation as chairpersons of sections, as program participants, and as referees for the profession's major publications” (Blackwell 1992). When the CBS's resolution received a lukewarm reception

by ASA leaders “tensions mounted and the demand for inclusion (sic) escalated.” These tensions resulted in a second set of resolutions to the ASA Council sponsored by the CBS in 1969.

According to James E. Blackwell (2008), the first chairperson of the now-formalized CBS in 1970, the Du Bois-Johnson-Frazier Award was born out of a resolution brought forth by Black sociologists at the contentious 1970 Annual Meeting in Washington, DC. Blackwell said, “Those who presented the [CBS] resolutions were labeled [in highly charged pejorative terms] as ‘careerists,’ and ‘militants.’ In fact, a few prominent sociologists either resigned or threatened to resign from ASA membership because of the positive responses to most of the resolutions.” Blackwell credits then-ASA President William H. Sewell with using “his leadership skills to persuade the Council to appoint a Liaison Committee to work with the Caucus of Black Sociologists in finding mutually acceptable forms of cooperation” (2008). Members of this Liaison Committee were then-ASA Vice President Morris Janowitz, S. Frank Miyamoto, Melvin Seeman, and Stanton Wheeler. The CBS was represented by Blackwell, James Y. Conyers, Charles U. Smith, Edgar Epps, William Julius Wilson, Jacqueline J. Jackson, and John Moland, Jr.

Meeting at the Washington, DC, home of Preston Valien in January 1971, the Liaison Committee made several recommendations to the ASA Council in response to the CBS's second resolution that continue to have a tremendous impact on the association. The recommendations resulted in the establishment of: 1) the Du Bois-Johnson-Frazier Award; 2)

the Committee on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in Sociology; 3) the position of ‘Executive Specialist’ for Minorities and Women (which later became the Director of the Minority Affairs Program); 4) the authorization for the Executive Officer of the Association (then N.J. Demerath)...to seek outside funds to support minority graduate students, which became the ASA Minority Fellowship Program in 1974; and 5) the allocation of resources to conduct research on the status of racial and ethnic minority faculty and students in the profession (Blackwell 1992).

This ASA award was originally named for three of the most prominent and influential early American sociologists. Du Bois, Johnson, and Frazier were contemporaries who worked in their respective lifetimes to broaden societal thinking and definitions of what was considered mainstream sociology. While Du Bois (1868-1963) took a doctorate in history from Harvard University, his academic career was spent largely as a professor of sociology at Atlanta University. Johnson and Frazier completed their doctoral work in sociology at the University of Chicago. Du Bois was a leader of the Atlanta Sociological Laboratory, established the first American school of sociology, and developed numerous methodological techniques now institutionalized in sociology (Wright 2002). Johnson (1893-1956) was professor of sociology at and later president of Fisk University in Tennessee, where he wrote a number of studies documenting how economic and social variables produced and influenced an oppressive racial hierarchy. Frazier (1894-1962) was a

See **Cox-Johnson**, page 6

Nominations Sought for 2010 Section Awards

ASA sections honor work in their specialty areas through awards given to honor articles, books, dissertations, career achievements, and other special contributions. The ASA website's section page lists information on awards for which nominations are sought. Awards will be presented at the 2010 ASA Annual Meeting in Atlanta. Please consider nominating colleagues and students whose contributions should have the special visibility accorded by a section award. To view the complete list of awards, go to <www.asanet.org> and click on “Sections.” There you will find a link to the “Call for Section Awards.” 🎧

ASA Members and Friends:

Thank you for your pledges to Council's Leadership Campaign for MFP! There is still time to be part of this challenge by pledging \$1000 per year for five years. Contact Margaret L. Andersen, Immediate Past ASA Vice-President and chair of the campaign, for details at mla@udel.edu. For more information, please see the recent article on the MFP Leadership Campaign in the September/October 2009 issue of *Footnotes*. 🎧

Sociologists Spend Summer Briefing, Testifying Before Congressional Audiences

Sociological, psychological, and neuroscience panelists discuss cutting-edge science that exemplifies the promise of the behavioral and social sciences for national priorities

by Lee Herring, ASA Public Affairs and Public Information Office

Sociology and National Policy

Sociologist and statistician Martina Morris, University of Washington, participated in a congressional briefing on Capitol Hill in mid-July, discussing “Modeling HIV and STI [sexually transmitted infection] Transmission Dynamics: The Importance of Partnership Network Structure.” Her presentation was among four given by social, brain, cognitive, and counterterrorism scientists brought to Washington, DC—by ASA, the Consortium of Social

Science Associations (COSSA), and the Federation of Associations in Behavioral & Brain Sciences—to brief an audience on Capitol Hill.

The congressional briefing sought to highlight a long-anticipated report released by the White House’s National Science and Technology Council of the Office of Science and Technology Policy. Released in January 2009, the report describes the potential of the SBE (social, behavioral, and economic) sciences to contribute to ameliorating national problems within education, healthcare, crime prevention, cooperation and conflict, societal resilience

and response to threats, and enhancing creativity and innovation, as well as contributing to solutions concerning energy usage, environmental quality, and human dynamics. Titled *Social, Behavioral, and Economic Research in the Federal Context* (see February 2009 *Footnotes*, Vantage Point, p. 2), the report (see <www.ostp.gov/cs/nstc/documents_reports>) emphasizes the centrality of societal challenges that have historically fueled social, behavioral, and economic (SBE) science research.

Then-science advisor John Marburger acknowledged in the report, “Research information provided by the SBE sciences

can provide policy-makers with evidence and information that may help address many current challenge areas in society . . .” He concluded that “it strikes a balance between scientific and policy agendas and identifies new areas of SBE science that can inform policy decisions.”

Morris’ research focuses on the large, persistent disparities in HIV prevalence across the world’s population. Morris demonstrates that prevalence rate differences among diverse areas of the world, even within regions such as sub-Saharan Africa and within population subgroups

See **Congressional**, page 11

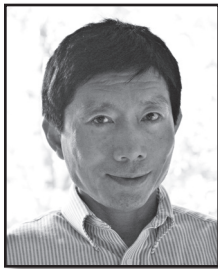
Liao

from page 1

scholarly rewards to an hour spent on research swamps the scholarly rewards to an hour spent on editing. Why, so the logic goes, does the rational actor engage in any editing at all? It is possible that Tim is willing to forego research because in fact he can’t get much of it done and hence the cost of an hour of research production foregone isn’t, in his case, all that great. Alas, such an account can’t explain why some of the most productive scholars in the field (e.g., Yu Xie) have served as *Sociological Methodology* editor, nor can it explain why Tim has likewise chosen to serve.

Again, anyone who knows Tim has to be awe struck by his scholarly record, comprising as it does major contributions on such topics as missing data analysis, latent class analysis, methods for making predictions, rate comparisons, and the general methodology of cross-group comparison. In his more recent work, Tim is developing methods for analyzing collective memories, and he is also developing a new latent class framework for characterizing the multidimensional shape of inequality. The signature of all this work is an inveterate refusal to skim the top and an insistence

instead to probe the very foundations of a model or approach. This is a formidable body of work. The clear implication: In deciding to edit *Sociological Methodology*,




Tim Futing Liao

Tim is indeed foregoing much important research, thereby losing the rewards that such work would likely bring.

An Altruist?

Are we left then to conclude that Tim is irrational? An altruist who gives to his discipline at much personal cost? Is he the loyal dog who jumps into the storm-swollen stream (i.e., the editorship of *Sociological Methodology*) to save his master (i.e., the larger disciplinary good), risking his own life (i.e., research production) as a result? Again, anyone who knows Tim couldn’t reject such an account, as he is indeed a kind man, precisely the type one might think prone to raw altruism. Even so, and despite the current (“behavioral”) fashion to cede the rational model and conflate humans with dogs, it’s perhaps not time to throw in the towel. The rational model may yet be salvaged if we allow for the possibility that Tim, accomplished editor that he is, is more productive per hour of editing time than most would be, with the implication that he hasn’t foregone as much research by virtue of accepting the editing job as one might imagine. To wit, he’s a fast editor,

and what takes most of us many editing hours takes him but few. If one allows that there’s *some* reward to editing, then there’s also *some* level of editing efficiency at which the total reward accruing to an hour of editing exceeds the total reward accruing to an hour of research.

We arrive at the conclusion that Tim is either (a) an altruistic dog, or (b) an editing maniac. The former possibility we call non-rational; the latter we call rational. Is there any way to adjudicate? The answer is simple: We need merely do our duty and flood Tim with manuscripts. In his well-crafted proposal to edit *Sociological Methodology*, Tim stakes out the view that the journal should move beyond its conventional focus on statistical analysis, opening up to a broader interpretation of methods that also encompasses issues of conceptualization, measurement, research design, and data collection. I suggest that you take him up on this broadening not just because it would indeed make for a better journal but also because it provides the test we so desperately need. If Tim’s an altruist, he will be happy with the onslaught and take pleasure in the better journal it creates for all of us. If, however, he’s an editing maniac, such an onslaught makes the research-editing tradeoff a less favorable one, and Tim eventually grows irritable and wonders if it’s all worth it. The upshot: It’s your duty to submit and allow Tim’s true colors to show. 

Cox-Johnson

from page 5

faculty member at Howard University for most of his career. He was the first African American president of the ASA and a founding member of the DC Sociological Society (DCSS). Much of his work focused on the on the black family as well as the development of historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs), particularly Howard University, and their influence.


The Name Change

In 2006, ASA membership voted to change the name of this major Association award to the Cox-Johnson-Frazier Award, honoring the work of Oliver Cromwell Cox, another contemporary and prominent sociologist. Cox (1901-1974), a long-time faculty member at Lincoln University in Missouri and the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, focused his influential research on the impact of capitalism on race relations and the contextualization of racism within the concept of class consciousness.

Cox’s work influenced the study of racial discrimination for many decades. The change in the award name occurred in conjunction with the ASA membership’s vote to re-name the association’s award for a Career of Distinguished Scholarship in honor of DuBois. (See the February 2009 issue of *Footnotes* for a further discussion of the significance of this name change).

The award is given either to an individual sociologist for a lifetime of research, teaching, and service to the community or to an academic institution or department for its work in assisting the development of scholarly efforts in the tradition of these scholars. Because the commitment of a group of scholars to social justice through broadening that tradition to include empowering marginalized scholars and marginalized peoples can be so compelling, the parameters of the Cox-Johnson-Frazier Award provide for the recognition of such an outstanding communal institutional effort.

The significance of this ASA award extends beyond its list of distinguished recipients (including James E. Blackwell,

Joseph S. Himes, Doris Wilkinson, John Moland, Jr., Joyce A. Ladner and the 2009 winner, Aldon Morris—who notably is the first former ASA Minority Fellowship Program Fellow to win the award). It is grounded in its direct link to a historical period where much of the major change in American society, the discipline of sociology, and the association was influenced by and reflected in the scholarly legacy of Oliver Cromwell Cox, Charles S. Johnson and E. Franklin Frazier. 

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Footnotes to Focus on Online Website in 2010

In response to both an increasing number of ASA members who are opting out of receiving a print version of *Footnotes* and the recommendation of the ASA Joint Committee on Electronic Publishing, ASA Council voted to eliminate automatic circulation of print copies of the ASA *Footnotes* newsletter to all members, effective January 2010. Council’s decision will allow those few members who want print copies to receive them in 2010, provide timely notification to all members of each issue’s availability via e-mail, as well as reduce printing and mailing expenses.

While there will be no reduction in content of *Footnotes*, the primary means of dissemination in 2010 will be the enhanced website at <footnotes.asanet.org>. ASA members will receive e-mail notification when a new issue is posted with a fully linked table of contents. In addition, there will be enhancements to the online version, including links to facilitate discussion of articles and e-mail article forwarding, as well as easy printing of each issue in .pdf format.

Council realized that there remains a small number of members with limited or no online access. Therefore, when members renew or new members join ASA in 2010, they will have the ability to “opt in” to receive the printable version by mail. Council encourages members only to opt in if they lack reliable internet access; selection of this option will be costly in both direct expenses and labor.

This current November/December 2009 issue will be the last issue automatically mailed to ASA members. We hope you enjoy this new electronic *Footnotes* service which, combined with a new and ADA-compliant platform for our ASA website (coming soon), should improve member access to the important and extensive information ASA provides regularly to members. 

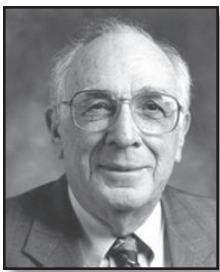
Major ASA Award Recipients Honored in San Francisco

The American Sociological Association (ASA) presented the 2009 major awards at this year's Annual Meeting on August 9 in San Francisco. The Awards Ceremony, followed by the Presidential Address, was well attended. These awards are given to sociologists for their outstanding publications, achievements in the scholarship, teaching, and practice of sociology, as well as for their overall advancement of the discipline. Following is the list of awardees.

Sheldon Stryker

W.E.B. DuBois Career Award of Distinguished Scholarship
The 2009

W.E.B. DuBois Career Award of Distinguished Scholarship is presented to Sheldon Stryker, Distinguished Professor of Sociology at Indiana



University. This annual award honors a scholar who has shown outstanding commitment to the profession of sociology and whose cumulative work has contributed in important ways to the advancement of the discipline. Looking back at a career that spans six decades, one would be hard-pressed to find a scholar who has accomplished as much as Sheldon Stryker has during the second half of the 20th century. The body of his lifetime work, which continues to thrive, has been exemplary to all sociologists.

His career at Indiana University began in 1950 when the then-chair of the Sociology Department put together two teaching assistantships to create a position for him. He soon joined the faculty as an instructor in 1951 and has dedicated nearly every year since then to the university, taking time for opportunities of fellowships with the Social Science Research Council in Minnesota in 1959-60, Fulbright in Italy in 1966-67, and the Center for the Advanced Studies in the Behavioral Sciences in Palo Alto in 1986-87.

Stryker's 1980 publication, *Structural Symbolic Interaction*, took Mead's theory on Symbolic Interactionism and developed a version of it that emphasized structure and organization at the personal and societal levels, one that relies on scientific methods and quantitative analysis to test interactionist ideas about the self. In the spirit of W.E.B. DuBois, Stryker renovated Mead's theory in ways that changed and advanced sociology for the better.

His chief focus has been in social psychology, especially in the development of Identity Theory, which seeks to formulate and extend insights of Mead in a theory that is tested using strenuous methods. Stryker has applied this restructured theory to the social movement phenomena, further examining sociological psychology in social structural contexts. In his groundbreaking book *Self, Identity, and Social Movements* (2000), co-edited with Timothy J. Owens and Robert W. White, he demonstrates this theory by highlighting the importance of one's identity and self-esteem, providing a picture of how self and identity influences social movement recruitment, activism, and maintenance. As a result, Stryker presented a greater understanding of the social and psychological forces at work within political and social movements.

Garnering numerous awards over the years, including the Cooley-Mead Award for Lifetime Contributions to Social Psychology from ASA's Section on Social

Psychology and the George Herbert Mead Award for Lifetime Scholarship from the Society for the Study of Symbolic Interaction, Stryker has deservedly earned a reputation of advancing sociology as a discipline that is virtually unmatched by any other scholar over his six decades of work. His published work includes books, monographs, edited volumes, journal articles, and encyclopedia articles. In the tradition of DuBois, this award is given to Sheldon Stryker because of the impression that will be interminably felt as a result of his substantial contributions to the discipline of sociology.

Steve Epstein

Distinguished Book Award

On its surface, the movement in the 1980s that resulted in institutional changes requiring medical researchers to include multiple racial/ethnic groups and women in their research suggests a victory for diversity. But what begins as a simple story grows in complexity in Steven Epstein's book, *Inclusion: The Politics of Difference in Medical Research*. Epstein documents the wide range of advocacy groups that successfully led to reforms requiring medical researchers to diversify their potential subjects for clinical research. The arguments for inclusion were that racial/ethnic minorities, women, and, to a lesser extent, children and the elderly were insufficiently represented in past research. As a result, the health needs of these historically disadvantaged groups were being compromised.

Epstein considers how this policy change has mattered, acknowledging the benefits, but persuasively arguing that inclusion has been a double-edged sword. On one hand, racial/ethnic minorities and women have become routinely included in clinical trials. On the other hand, biologically-based arguments for differences have gained prominence at the same time. Indeed, Epstein contends that the new paradigm of "inclusion-and-difference" has tended to divert attention away from potentially important environmental sources for group differences in health. A largely unintended consequence of the "inclusion-and-difference" thinking is that the reason it is important to expand beyond studying white males is because there really is something essentially (biologically) different about these "other" groups. Requiring medical researchers to study traditionally underserved populations has, therefore, had complex consequences.

Of course, including racial/ethnic minorities and women in medical research could have resulted in greater sensitivity to environmental factors leading to group health differences, but Epstein notes that this is not the way it has generally played out. For example, black/white differences in life expectancy became more readily assumed as a given. The intent of including



a broader array of social groups in medical research, therefore, while meant to improve underserved groups' lives, has also inadvertently provided a framework for reifying health differences in biological terms. The problem is that when group differences are found in a particular outcome there is a tendency to view that difference as a result of essential features of individuals rather than search for potential contextual explanations. Epstein's book struggles with the problem of how an emphasis on group differences between women and men and blacks and whites has, ironically, paved an easier path for the essentialist position.

As Epstein states in his book, the risk is that the current approach, emphasizing the inclusion of a wide range of groups under the assumption that they are different "fails to demand adequate attention to a crucial set of issues—specifically, the ways in which inequalities and power differentials in the broader society affect people's exposure to health risks, their capacity to access quality medical care, and the likelihood that they will be subject to conscious or unconscious discriminatory treatment by health care professionals" (p. 299). In short, the emphasis on inclusion of different groups has resulted in an uphill battle for sociologically-grounded explanations for health disparities.

Epstein weaves literatures that span medical sociology, social movements, sociology of knowledge, political sociology, racial and ethnic studies, and gender and sexuality studies into a compelling description of the complex relationship among science, the state, and society. With each additional layer of information, Epstein's argument becomes more compelling. The book has appeal outside of sociology. Indeed, anyone interested in health (and that is all of us) will appreciate Epstein's contribution.

Carla B. Howery

Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award

Carla B. Howery, former ASA Deputy Executive Officer and Director of Academic and Professional Affairs Program, is the 2009 recipient of the American



Sociological Association's Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award. Howery dedicated her career to the promotion of teaching and learning in sociology and to the professional development and training of new and experienced faculty. She made significant contributions to 1) the ASA Curricular Resources on Teaching, 2) the scholarship on teaching and learning, 3) the ASA Department Resources Group, 4) the quality of instruction around the country via workshops, lectures, and consultations, and 5) the advancement of sociology through public speaking and advocating policy changes and by serving on numerous committees, task forces, boards, and panels that support quality teaching.

One of Carla's major contributions was building a vast library of resources on teaching sociology. She was a writer, planner, and reviewer of curriculum materials for teaching sociology across the discipline. Not only did Carla prepare a number of important teaching- and curriculum-related materials

and publications, she was the driving force in the establishment and growth of the ASA Teaching Resources Center (TRC). The TRC collections of syllabi and publications on a variety of topics related to the teaching of sociology stands as a model for other fields in academia. Carla also was a key co-author of several documents, including perhaps the most important curriculum documents in sociology, the two editions of *Liberal Learning and the Sociology Major*.

As noted above, Carla not only participated in the scholarship of teaching and learning, she was a critical voice of leadership in establishing and expanding this scholarship within our discipline. Her abbreviated vita lists some 14 peer-reviewed publications over the past decade that address various parts of the scholarship on teaching and learning. She also was instrumental in the development and communication of innovative teaching techniques through her roles in establishing the TRC and the journal of *Teaching Sociology*.

In addition, Carla led more teaching-related workshops and symposia in sociology than any other individual at regional and national meetings. She also was central to the establishment of regular workshops for department chairs and for directors of graduate study at the ASA annual meetings. As a leader of the Teaching Resources Group, Carla also helped to train consultants from across the country on how to lead effective workshops on a variety of topics related to teaching. The Teaching Resources Group eventually became the Department Resources Group, and Carla led the way again in training consultants to do external reviews of sociology departments. Carla, herself, conducted over 45 departmental reviews during her career.

During her 26-plus years at the ASA, Carla was highly involved in innovative program development. Several important programs that Carla played a leadership role in are the ASA MOST (Minority Opportunities through School Transformation) program, the Preparing Future Faculty project, and the Integrating Data Analysis (IDA) program funded by the National Science Foundation. She also was the co-director of the Spivack Program on Applied Research and Social Policy. Carla worked at the state, regional, and national levels to transform awareness of and teaching about sociology. She planned and presented at Congressional and media briefings, and she supervised many ASA Congressional fellowships.

In conclusion, there is so much more to say about Carla and the work she did on behalf of teaching and sociology. Perhaps one colleague said it best when writing after Carla's death in March. She said Carla was "passionate about teaching as scholarship, feminist sociology, and applied sociology. She was committed to social change in our profession, while, at the same time, Carla was the ultimate effective insider at the ASA. I'm absolutely convinced that the success of all of us who might otherwise be at the margins, and are now far more central, can be traced to Carla's ceaseless passionate work as an organizational insider and outsider. She was instrumental in creating a profession where margin moved to center. She was a loved friend to many of us, and perhaps one of the most important sociologists of all time, in her own organizational way."

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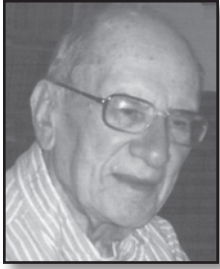
Awards

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S.M. "Mike" Miller

Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology

S.M. "Mike"



Miller exemplifies the outstanding contributions to sociological practice recognized by this award. His distinguished career in sociological practice has spanned six decades, throughout which he has made important and lasting contributions in academics and beyond. Crossing the boundaries of social science and social practice has been the hallmark of Miller's career as he has turned his sociological ideas into action and social action into ideas. He is a respected academic, a public intellectual who has been involved in translating sociological ideas for diverse audiences, an activist in some of the most important social movements of the past half century, and a leader in shaping policy debates in the United States and internationally. He has also been a supportive mentor to hundreds of young scholars and activists.

Currently, Miller is research professor of sociology at Boston College, directs the Project on Inequality and Poverty at the Commonwealth Institute, and serves on the board of United for a Fair Economy, which he co-founded. He also serves on the board of the Poverty and Race Research Action Council in Washington, DC, and is the first social scientist to serve in that capacity.

Such "firsts" run throughout Miller's career. He founded *Ideas for Action* in the late 1940s, a magazine that brought social science ideas to union and community activists. He helped found *Social Policy* and has remained a contributing editor for three decades. During the civil rights movement of the 1960s, he organized and chaired a social science advisory committee to the Congress on Racial Equality (CORE), joined the Ford Foundation and initiated that Foundation's support of Latino advocacy groups and grants to CORE, the National Urban League, and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). He wrote speeches for Martin Luther King, Jr., and an economic policy chapter in *Where Do We Go From Here?* King's 1967 Annual Report to the SCLC. He was also active in the areas of welfare rights and anti-poverty policies.

Poverty policies, both in the United States and internationally, have been a career-long area of focus for Miller. He has been involved with national policy creation, community organizations, or consulting in China, Ireland, Israel, France, Great Britain, Hungary, Malaysia, and the Soviet Union. The European Union's poverty policy is based on his theoretical perspectives.

Miller's perspectives have informed audiences ranging from grassroots activists to public officials, foundations, journalists, and the general public. He has held a range of editorial positions with leading publications including the *American Sociological Review*, *Social Policy*, and the *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*. A prolific writer in his own right, Miller has published more than 300 monographs, books, articles, opinion pieces, and notes

that demonstrate the range and breadth of his contributions to sociological practice. Identification of the problem of "over-rapport" in fieldwork, the first study of comparative social mobility, identification of the stratification process in credentialism, the importance of neoliberal political ideology, and early work on gender relations among dual-earner couples are but a few notable examples.

Miller's scholarship has been recognized with numerous awards and honors, including several visiting scholar positions and fellowships throughout his career. He has been a Guggenheim Fellow, a German Marshall Fund Fellow, an International Fellow with the Institute for Family and Environmental Research, and a Fulbright Lecturer in India.

He has a notable history in service to the discipline that demonstrates the confidence his professional colleagues have placed in him and his able and well-respected leadership across the discipline. He has been the president of the Eastern Sociological Society and Society for the Scientific Study of Social Problems. He chaired the National Council of Science Committee on Under-Enumeration in the Census, co-chaired the American Academy of Arts and Science Committee on Poverty and Stratification, and was president and co-founder of the International Sociological Association's Research Committee on Poverty, Social Welfare, and Social Policy.

For weaving together a life and career that includes a commitment to sociological practice and social action that has resulted in these outstanding contributions, we recognize S.M. "Mike" Miller with the 2009 ASA Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology.

Barbara Ehrenreich

Excellence in the Reporting of Social Issues Award

Barbara

Ehrenreich, ASA's 2009 recipient of the Excellence in the Reporting of Social Issues Award, is a renowned author and activist who has consistently pushed for social change throughout the second half of the 20th century. This award recognizes the contributions of an individual who has been especially effective in disseminating sociological perspectives and research, a description that perfectly suits the work of Barbara Ehrenreich. She has dedicated her life to informing the general public of social injustices and has consequently furthered sociology as a discipline tremendously.

After receiving her PhD in cell biology, Ehrenreich opted for a career path of exposing societal inequalities, ranging from sexism in health care to economic justice for all Americans. She published two books in 1969, a scientific monograph and a commentary on the student movement. Luckily for us, she followed political activism rather than a scientific career.

She has written 18 books over four decades, including *Witches, Midwives and Nurses: A History of Women Healers* (1972), a concise booklet detailing a history of women's suppression and the underlying causes of poor health care. This book began Ehrenreich's transformation into an investigative journalist and sociologist, sparking her crusade for better health care for women as well as greater access to information about health.



After tackling the issue of health care, Ehrenreich gained further momentum to highlight other social injustices. Her work has been remarkably influential in sociology, including *The Hearts of Men* (1987), which illustrates how gender roles have impacted men as well as women and have prevented America from realizing its full potential. Ehrenreich demonstrates that it's not simply women who are negatively affected by gender roles, but that members of both sexes follow their specific roles, hindering the entire American population.

One of her most notable books, *Nickel and Dime* (2001), a first-hand account of living on minimum wage, opened the eyes of the public to the American working-class struggles. It dramatically changed the misguided assumptions that average people had about white collar workers, and continues to be used as a teaching resource in classrooms across the country.

Ehrenreich has succeeded in various areas such as think pieces and investigative journalism, always bringing a new sociological approach to the table. Aside from her numerous published books, her accomplishments have reached a variety of media. She was a regular columnist for *Time* magazine and contributes frequently to *The Progressive*. She has written for the *New York Times*, *The New Republic*, *Mother Jones*, *Ms*, among other publications. Today, she continues to write opinion pieces and essays, which are routinely featured on her blog. Her dedication to social activism on issues such as health care, women's rights, and class equality remains strong; she founded the group United Professionals in 2006, advocating health reform and equal benefits for white collar professionals.

Barbara Ehrenreich's contributions to the sociological field have become immeasurable. Over time, she has brought sociology and injustice to the forefront of the minds of the public. Her name is synonymous with social change, and her body of work repeatedly challenges sociological theory and pushes us to delve deeper into the reporting of social issues.

Aldon Morris

Cox-Johnson-Frazier Award

Aldon D. Morris is the 2009 recipient of the ASA's Cox-Johnson-Frazier Award, named for African American sociologists Oliver Cromwell Cox, Charles S. Johnson and E. Franklin Frazier. Through path-breaking scholarship that challenges and, when necessary, overturns conventional thinking; humane, inclusive, and transformative teaching and mentoring; constructive and peaceful direct confrontation in pursuit of social justice; and longstanding public engagement in service of building and transforming institutions to better include and serve all communities, Morris truly embodies the living tradition of critical public engagement.

Within four years of earning his PhD from SUNY-Stonybrook, Morris published the timeless classic *The Origins of the Civil Rights Movement: Black Communities Organizing for Change*. The recipient of multiple best book awards and other scholarly recognition, *Origins* challenged reigning sociological orthodoxy on the Civil Rights Movement by documenting the multiple ways black communities—north and south—strategically employed



their own resources, institutions, networks, and innovations to collectively disrupt state-sanctioned racism in the United States. Morris' examination of cooperation and conflict within the Civil Rights Movement and between black movement leaders and anti-racist white-led institutions broke new ground. In countless public lectures in the years since, and in three additional co-edited books and numerous articles, chapters, and reports, Morris has explored the promise of contemporary justice movements in light of the Civil Rights Movement's legacies. Equally committed to bringing greater understanding and recognition of W.E.B. DuBois, Morris' most recent articles, presentations, and campaign to name the ASA's Distinguished Career of Scholarship award after DuBois have resulted in far greater awareness of DuBois's long and brave history of intense public engagement (national and international) and formidable, but remarkably under-appreciated, corpus of scholarship.

One of today's great public sociologists, Morris not only honors, but also actively extends DuBois's legacy. By organizing scholarly panels highlighting social movement contributions of women and trade unionists of color; raising funds to develop African American historical archives; participating in Global South conferences (to make public and improve pre- and post-apartheid South Africa conditions); consulting on the award-winning documentary series, *Eyes on the Prize*; and regularly serving as a radio and television broadcast guest (local and national programs), first-generation ASA Minority fellow, Aldon Morris, inspires future generations (as did DuBois) to pass on to others what was passed on to him.

Widely known as a warm, generous, accessible, direct, imaginative, humorous, and highly effective teacher, mentor, advocate, and collaborator, Morris' nominators (and the awards committee concurs) offer special praise for his longstanding choice to use whatever influence comes with leadership roles he assumes (and there have been dozens) to expand awareness and inclusion of scholars of color and others too often relegated to the margins of the discipline, academy, and society. Morris' advocacy is evident in the expanded presence and ASA leadership roles many younger scholars of color have recently assumed.

Years of tireless service have earned Morris the deep respect of his peers, as evidenced by the honors he has received and continuing calls for his leadership. A few highlights: Morris has twice been asked to run for ASA Vice President—and once for ASR editor. So far, he's chosen instead to serve as a member of one or more demanding ASA committee (such as Nominations, Program, Committee on Committees, Council, etc.) for nearly each of the last 20 years. From 1986-88, he served as President of the Association of Black Sociologists (ABS), receiving its Outstanding Leadership Award in 1988 and Certificate of Leadership Award in 1995. Since 2003, Morris has served as Associate Dean for Faculty at Northwestern University, where he previously directed the Asian American Studies Program (2002-05), chaired the Sociology Department (1992-97), and served on the Center for Afro-American and African Studies' Executive Committee (1984-88).

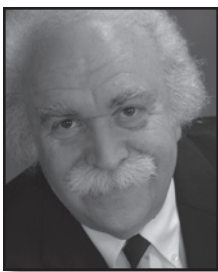
The Cox-Johnson-Frazier Award Committee enthusiastically and unanimously commends Morris for his longstanding service to multiple commu-

nities, within and beyond the academy; his influential and vital body of classic and continuing research on the origins and multi-generational influences of the Black Protest Movement; and his leadership challenging social injustice and the exclusion and under-recognition of scholars of color. May his example continue to remind us of the importance of lifting our individual and collective voices to speak truth to power.

Jack Levin

Public Understanding of Sociology Award

Jack Levin is the Brudnick of Sociology and Criminology and co-director of the Center on Violence and Conflict at Northeastern University in Boston.



Levin's work on hate crimes, mass murder, serial killers, and prejudice has made him one of the most widely recognized and quoted sociologists in the public sector. For over 25 years, Levin has used the sociological perspective to contextualize sensational media stories, dispel myths, influence public policy, and change how people think about violence and hate crimes.

Levin's work has been visible in the public sphere through op-eds, scholarly and trade books, and regular appearances on television programs. Levin has authored or co-authored more than 100 op-eds in major newspapers, such as *The New York Times*, *Boston Globe*, *Dallas Morning News*, *Philadelphia Inquirer*, *Christian Science Monitor*, *Chicago Tribune*, *Washington Post*, and *USA Today*, and 30 books, including his most recent, *Serial Killers and Sadistic Murderers-Up Close and Personal* (2008). In addition, he frequently appears on national television programs, including 48 Hours, 20/20, Dateline NBC, The Today Show, Good Morning America, Oprah, The O'Reilly Factor, Larry King Live, and all network newscasts.

Levin's contributions to advance the sociological perspective have extended far beyond the media. He has testified in criminal and civil court cases, consulted with prosecution and defense attorneys in a variety of cases including murder, discrimination, and hate crimes. He has also consulted with state and local politicians, superintendents of schools, and other community groups. His work on why we hate and violence based on difference has made him a frequent speaker on college campuses and at conferences in the United States and internationally.

Levin is an award-winning teacher in the classroom at Northeastern University. He regularly teaches classes on the sociology of violence and hate, which students flock to year after year. He also teaches classes on statistics, has written two books on elementary statistics, and has worked to increase public understanding of the methods of sociology and their usefulness for students, policy makers, and the public. In recognition for his outstanding teaching, Levin won Northeastern University's prestigious Excellence in Teaching Award, the Professor of the Year Award from the Massachusetts Council for Advancement and Support of Education (CASE), and the CASE Professor of the Year award.

In today's post-9/11 world, Levin's research helps the public understand hate and violence in a global context, the role of the media in shaping our views of people

and events, and the effect hatred can have on society and culture. Americans must ask not only why *we* hate but why *others* hate us. Levin's work reminds us that in the United States, most terrorist acts come from within, not from afar. While the media is quick to look for individual psychopathology in those who commit acts of terrorism or violent crimes, Levin's work draws our attention to the impact of social injustice, isolation, social environment, and domestic policies in the lives of individuals. Levin educates and enlightens but also offers ideas for how we can combat hate and violent crimes in the future. In order to create change, the sociological perspective must be brought to the attention of policy makers, law enforcement, and the public. We must see the acts of individuals embedded in their social context.

Cecilia Ridgeway

Jessie Bernard Award

The 2009 Jessie Bernard Award winner is Stanford University's Lucie Stern Professor of Social Sciences Cecilia Ridgeway.



Ridgeway is a path-breaking social psychologist whose scholarship enhances "our understanding of gender inequality as much as, or more than, anyone else during the last half of the 20th century" Linda Molm notes in her nomination letter.

Ridgeway's scholarship has been published in all the top sociology journals and in every significant handbook and important edited collection in the fields of social psychology and gender. The significance of her scholarship was recognized by ASA's Social Psychology Section, which awarded her the 2004 Cooley-Mead Award, the section's highest honor.

Ridgeway's theoretical and empirical research has been front and center in sociology and psychology. She was asked to contribute the lead theoretical article in two special issues of the psychology journal *The Journal of Social Issues*, which demonstrates the broad reach of her scholarship. Her research on status construction theory powerfully explains how a nominal characteristic like gender acquires status value and thus reproduces inequality. Her effort to link micro-processes and macro-structures has transformed scholarly thinking by illuminating how interactional processes preserve gender hierarchies.

Her 1992 book *Gender, Interaction, and Inequality*, a now classic study in the status characteristic tradition, offers a comprehensive explication of this innovative research. Ridgeway's subsequent research further demonstrates that status processes in collective groups are fundamentally collaborative, rather than a contest of dominance, for both women and men. In another line of research, she examines the relation between status processes in collective groups and socio-emotional behavior. A related dimension of her extensive research portfolio expands expectation states theory to incorporate emotions and nonverbal behavior and their role in perpetuating gender inequality.

Commenting on the applied nature of her important work, Molm praised Ridgeway's ability to explain, in accessible terms, "the changing status of women in America, the persistence of gender inequality in work settings, and the implications of gender for leadership. Indeed, one of the

hallmarks of her work is that she never loses sight of the larger impact of her scholarly work and its ultimate importance for helping us to understand gender inequality in society: what creates it, what maintains it, why it persists despite major changes in the socioeconomic organization of society, and what must be done to undermine the interactional forces that feed gender inequality."

Ridgeway effectively demonstrates what feminist scholars consistently argue for, namely, the "incorporation of gender into a general understanding of social process in a multi-level formulation that incorporates interactional, group, and societal level phenomena" Lynn Smith-Lovin writes. Judith Howard emphasizes that Ridgeway "is one of the very few sociologists working today who has effectively operationalized the frequent call for use of multiple levels of analysis and multiple methods of research. Through both experimental and field-based research, she has pushed the horizons of understanding about small group processes, processes through which status is created and enacted, and brings these to bear on questions of stratification."

Ridgeway has produced important eloquent theoretical and experimental research while also mentoring students and junior faculty and performing exemplary professional service. She has served on editorial boards of three sociological journals, as editor of several special issues, and as editor of *Social Psychology Quarterly*. She has also served as Chair of ASA's Sections on Social Psychology, Sex and Gender, and Sociology of Emotions. In addition, she was elected president of the Pacific Sociological Association.

Furthermore, Ridgeway has been a tireless advocate for institutional policies to promote gender equality, always linking this effort with her scholarship. For example, one aspect of her research on gender and group processes emphasizes the significance of legitimation for women leaders. One of her many contributions is the development of a theory that maps the conditions through which women can acquire the necessary legitimation to be effective leaders.

In sum, as nominator Joey Sprague concludes, "In her longstanding commitment to ending gender inequality, in the substantive contribution her work makes to actually helping to do that, and in the way she interpersonally supports women who are more junior than she, Cecilia Ridgeway exemplifies the legacy of Jessie Bernard."

Claire Laurier Decoteau

ASA Dissertation Award

The 2009 ASA Dissertation Award recipient is Claire Decoteau for *The Bio-Politics of HIV/AIDS in Post-Apartheid South Africa*. Decoteau conducted this research while working toward a PhD in Sociology from the University of Michigan-Ann Arbor. She is now continuing this line of work as an Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology at the University of Illinois-Chicago.

Based on two years of intensive ethnographic field research in South Africa, this masterful dissertation elegantly links the pandemic of HIV/AIDS in poor, Black

South African communities with the political economy of the post-Apartheid health system to elucidate the ways in which individuals negotiate the twin, and sometimes paradoxical, worlds of traditional healers and contemporary medicine. As Decoteau concludes, the result of the tensions between these two worlds is a culturally hybrid identity among many post-Apartheid South African Blacks, in which ideologies, norms, and values cutting across the international, national, and local level intersect and interact in complex ways. This dissertation illustrates the potential power of theoretically grounded, mixed-methods sociological research to advance our conceptual understanding of political and public health issues while informing policy intervention and practice for a timely social problem.

More specifically, the focus of this dissertation is the widespread tendency for Black South African men and women living through the HIV/AIDS pandemic to switch back and forth between traditional, indigenous forms of healing and biomedical forms of healing even though the field of health care and services itself typically separates and divides these two approaches from each other. Indeed, given the effectiveness and availability of advanced biomedical treatments (e.g., anti-retrovirals), many view this mixed approach to healing as irrational. Drawing on a conceptual framework derived from Bourdieu and Foucault, Decoteau explored these issues with an ethnographic, qualitative analysis of health care practitioners, indigenous healers, and HIV-infected populations in formal townships and informal settlements. Her analytical approach was designed to understand how individuals, especially those from historically disenfranchised segments of the population, choose health care and, more generally, seek to improve or maintain their health. Regardless of social class, educational attainment, or other related factors, Black South Africans tend to access the full spectrum of healing approaches, from the most traditional practices rooted in pre-Apartheid conditions for Blacks to the more "modern" practices promulgated by western health care systems. This approach to healing reflects a kind of hybrid habitus that can develop among colonized populations to navigate between the "modern" and "traditional" worlds. It powerfully captures the ways in which health-seeking behavior occurs at the nexus of major social, political, and economic trends, including neoliberal economic restructuring, the spread of global health services, and the politics of race and gender. More to the point, because the HIV/AIDS pandemic began during a pivotal transitional period in South African history, it became a central site for struggles over this transition and related social upheaval—the

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Call for Nominations

ASA members are encouraged to submit nominations for the above ASA awards. Awards are presented at the ASA Annual Meeting each August. The deadline for submission of nominations is January 31 unless noted otherwise in the individual award criteria. For more information, see the awards section of the ASA homepage at <www.asanet.org> or the call for awards on page 13 of this issue.

A Tribute to Amos Hawley: Mentor, Colleague, and Friend

It is an honor to be among the many whose professional careers were shaped, mentored, and encouraged by Amos Hawley. The Chicago-Michigan School of Human Ecology was born from Social Darwinism in Chicago, where it was deemed to be a result of a set of “sub-social” processes. It was adopted as a central subfield and taken to Michigan by Roderick D. McKenzie, and made eminently social by McKenzie’s prize student Amos Hawley. Hawley insisted that human beings must adapt, often by changing both their man-made and physical habitats everywhere and do so collectively, not individually, by organizing themselves as communities. That social organization and culture are adaptive responses to environmental resources and limitations, rather than uncaused causes, stands as one of the grand insights of pre-WWII sociology. Amos was my thesis chairman and I participated in all of his available courses and seminars. In my opinion, his writings rank with those of Weber and Durkheim in explaining social organization and excel them in explaining social change. For many decades Human Ecology thrived jointly in Michigan and Chicago under Hawley and Dudley Duncan and their students (today in many other universities under second- or higher-generation human ecologists). His viewpoint has spread worldwide and codified in many diverse subfields, in which groups are studied as they react to particular stimuli of their milieu: From the methodology of measuring “contextual effects” in schools to estimating the “population carrying capacity” of nations. Amos will live forever as a founding father of environmental effects. His significance can only become more appreciated and revered. Amos and his wonderful wife Gretchen were firm lifelong friends of my family. His death is a deep personal, as well as professional, loss.

Donald J. Bogue, University of Chicago

The scholarship of Amos Hawley has secured him a permanent place among the intellectual giants of sociology—indeed of social science writ large. This would be true if his only contribution had been the publication of his classic *Human Ecology: A Theory of Community Structure* (1950). Of course, Amos produced many insightful

and influential publications—and here we must be mindful of his work on developing societies as well as his superlative theoretical treatises. The latter took sociology back to its roots in the Durkheimian affirmation that human organizations are “more than the sum of their parts”—a notion that lies at the core of our discipline. In addition, a crucial part of Amos Hawley’s legacy (too often neglected) is that he was a superlative teacher. During the late 1960s and early 1970s, while attending graduate school at the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, I had the good fortune to be able to enroll in several of his seminars. I was impressed by many aspects of his mentorship, but I will mention only a few. First, the logic and power of his ideas were striking. Then, there was his relationship with students. At times, students (including myself) would ask irrelevant, or even meaningless, questions. On such occasions, Amos would unfailingly respond by imparting valuable insights, even if he had to rephrase the question to make it meaningful for the benefit of all. Part of the preface to a collection of papers written in Amos’ honor presented at a symposium (organized by Dudley Poston and Mike Micklin and published by Plenum Press [1998]) says it all: “Amos H. Hawley, valued colleague, mentor, and friend.”

W. Parker Frisbie, University of Texas-Austin

I will always picture Amos Hawley standing erect, tall and muscular, with a full head of well-groomed, thick white hair, a smile on his face and warmth in his voice. His physical appearance matched his inner characteristics—strong, dignified, principled, powerfully intelligent, caring, and gentle.

Amos was a giant of social scientists, who broadened our understanding of macro processes in population, organization, and development, and he influenced studies in other, seemingly distant areas such as school planning and mental health law. Although not known by many, he was also an astute observer of micro-relations, which is evident in the novels and short stories he wrote after retirement from the academy.

Amos expected work of the highest quality from all his students and respected them and promoted them for producing it, regardless of their religion, ethnicity, race or gender. Although reserved and

not given to emotional expression, he was sensitive to social slights based on these statuses and would unobtrusively intervene to rectify the slights he observed. He was a sterling model of a professional who quietly advanced the academic careers of numerous women at a time when many hurdles were thrown in their path.

Although he did not stand as erect and tall in his last year, Amos still had a full head of well-groomed, thick white hair and greeted his ex-students with a smile on his face and warmth in his voice. I was fortunate to be one of those students.

Virginia Aldigé Hiday, North Carolina State University

In the last decade of his almost centennial-long life, Amos Hawley began writing short stories. A volume of his collected stories was self-published every few years, and Amos circulated them to old friends, who inquired about what he was up to. Allegedly fiction, his stories focused on everyday life in an anonymous university with character sketches that some colleagues thought were too close to the mark. Friends and admirers of Amos (I was both) who read his short stories were reassured that he had not lost any of his powers of observation or wry sense of humor.

Amos was a major influence on the evolution of 20th century sociological theory, and especially of the school of macro-sociology known as human ecology. Under the influence of Robert Park, and the Chicago School more generally, early 20th century sociology adopted human ecology as theory that offered a distinctive interpretation of the apparent chaotic and disorderly structure of cities. With the premature death of his mentor, Roderick McKenzie in 1940, Amos assumed the task of reformulating human ecology theory beyond analogies and social geography. Almost single handedly, with a 1944 *Social Forces* article and his 1950 magnum opus *Human Ecology*, he recast human ecology as the study of community structure. Although human ecology is no longer at the center of the sociological enterprise, Hawley’s theoretical statements as well as his empirical contributions are certain to be “rediscovered” when intellectual directions shift to the search for explanations of social change.

In 1973, Hawley had accepted an 18-month position as a Ford Foundation

senior demographic advisor to Malaysia and he was looking for a junior member who could assist in analyses of the 1970 Malaysian census. I was then a fledgling assistant professor, and my colleagues thought that it was

foolhardy (crazy was the precise term) to consider accepting a temporary overseas assignment at this stage of my career. The opportunities to return to Malaysia and to work with Amos Hawley were, however, too appealing. The formal objectives of our project were not realized, but there were countless informal rewards, including the beginnings of a life-long friendship with Amos and Gretchen Hawley. In addition to a thick file of a 30-year correspondence with Amos, I have many memories of visits to the Hawley home in Chapel Hill and later to their retirement home. Amos was a creative and daring scholar who left a rich corpus of work for our discipline, and he was a generous and warm-hearted man whose friends were better for having known him.

Charles Hirschman, University of Washington

Looking back over the years, I find it hard to think of anyone who helped me more in the early critical years than Amos Hawley. We first met in 1949 at the last of ASA’s end-of-year meetings when he was chair of the Michigan department and I was looking for my first academic job. I learned later that his support had been crucial when the department had to choose among the candidates.

Later, after I arrived in Ann Arbor, Amos saw to it that I, without prior teaching experience, never had to teach more than one new course in any semester and even arranged for the department to add a new course in the sociology of religion to help me get started. Still later, he arranged for me to get a reduced teaching load with funds from a grant he had at the time. This led in time to the publication of my book *Power and Privilege*.

I would do Amos an injustice, however, if I gave the impression that his contribution to my development was only in an administrative capacity. Whenever I encountered his students in those early



Amos Hawley

Amos Hawley

from page 1

societies rise and fall over the long wave, human society tends to progress through cumulative advances and transferability of technology and economic organization. The result is societal growth measured in terms of system complexity, energy and products consumed, territory covered, and population supported.

A precursor of his conceptualization of societal growth was his models of ecological (system) expansion. Extending the works of Charles Horton Cooley and Roderick McKenzie, he explicated (and quantified) how socio-spatial system expansion occurs through advances in transportation and communication technology that integrate dispersed populations and their economic organizations over ever-widening territories. An outcome of the expansion process is the forma-

tion of hierarchies of places (at the local, national, and global levels) characterized by competitive-cooperation.

Interestingly, Amos was among the few American scholars in the 1950s and 1960s who dispassionately engaged Marx. After considering the predictions of Malthus and those of Marx about the relationship of the size of a population to available resources, he came down firmly on the side of Marx, finding corroboration for the principle that access to resources is limited in the first instance by social organization. While certainly not a Marxist scholar, he felt an affinity for some of Marx’s theorizing and revisited the issue several times in his career, most recently in “Human Ecological and Marxian Theories” (*American Journal of Sociology*, 1984).

Various Contributions


Amos’ calm manner belied his sharp, original mind, which frequently inspired curiosity and originality among many of

his students, from demographer Donald Bogue to organizational ecologists Michael Hannan and John Freeman. Hannan and Freeman’s classic article “The Population Ecology of Organizations” (*American Journal of Sociology*, 1977) began as a paper in Amos’ UNC graduate seminar. Howard Aldrich, current chair of UNC’s Department of Sociology, contends that this article changed the field of organization studies forever.

Amos contributed as much to practice as to theory, and he was as accomplished in the field as in the classroom. He served on the advisory committee for the 1960 United States census and on numerous National Academy of Sciences committees and boards (1960-1978). Amos also was a demographic adviser for the government of Malaysia (1973-74), directed the census of Aruba in 1960, and was an adviser to the prime minister’s office in Thailand (1964-65). He conducted field studies of populations and urban land use in Japan,

the Philippines, and elsewhere.

For his many contributions to population studies, Amos was elected president of the Population Association of America (1971-72). In 1990, he received the Robert and Helen Lynd Award from the American Sociological Association for his research and scholarship on community and urban sociology. Also that year, Cornell University honored Amos with an award for outstanding achievements and contributions to sociological human ecology. At UNC, The Amos Hawley Distinguished Professorship is named in his honor.

Amos’ final request characterized his modest and generous persona. He asked that no funeral or memorial service be held and that any memorial contributions be made to a fund for the benefit of graduate students in the Department of Sociology at UNC. This fund has now been established and designated by UNC as The Amos Hawley Memorial Fund. 

years, I found that they had many stimulating ideas that they had gotten from him, ideas that opened up new perspectives for me. Above all, I came to appreciate the kind of unambiguously operationalizable and testable theory Hawley's work provided—something that was badly lacking in the then-dominant Parsonsian theory.

I can't resist drawing attention to one aspect of his highly productive and fruitful life that many may not know about and I certainly can't claim to have anticipated. After he retired, he began writing short stories which he self published and shared with some of his friends. To my amazement, the best of them were every bit as good as the best of O'Henry's! Like O'Henry's, they had a surprising and unexpected ending. Sadly, however, this second career came to an end when his eyesight failed him several years ago.

Gerhard Lenski, Hansville, WA

Amos Hawley was neither my teacher nor my colleague. But I view his death as a tremendous loss, both personally and to the profession.

Hawley played a key role in the first two decades of my professional career. I first met him in 1968 when I interviewed for a faculty position at North Carolina. I was offered a job there, but instead took one at

the University of Texas (UT). A few years later, one of his UNC students, Parker Frisbie, joined the UT faculty and we began collaborating. Virtually all our work drew on Hawley's human ecological perspective, and much of our published work benefited from his reading and critique. Whenever we met, sometimes at professional meetings, he was always interested in my research and what I was studying. Seldom do star professors at major universities take such an interest in the work of young faculty from other places.

With regard to our discipline, Hawley was truly a giant. His *Human Ecology* defined the field of sociological human ecology and remains its definitive exposition. In *Human Ecology* Hawley developed and articulated an encompassing theory of one of the key problems faced by the human species, namely, the growth and survival of social systems. The publication is a truly classic contribution to the literature of sociology and demography and commands and requires our attention to this day. The contribution of *Human Ecology* parallels in important ways the contributions of Emile Durkheim, Max Weber, Karl Marx, Robert Merton, and others all of whom developed theories about societal problems and issues that continue to be relevant decades after their initial publication. Sociologists

and demographers recognized Hawley's stellar contributions by electing him to the Presidency of both the American Sociological Association and the Population Association of America. He is only one of seven persons ever to be elected president of both organizations. It will be a long time before sociology and demography will have a scholar, mentor, and exceptional human being the like of Amos Hawley.

Dudley L. Poston, Jr., Texas A&M University

Amos Hawley was a gentleman. Indeed, a modest gentleman despite his brilliant scholarly accomplishments. His modesty was apparent to all who knew him. Our tributes here, while appropriate and fitting for a former ASA president, would probably have been anathema to Amos. Rather than my writing these words, he would have preferred that I spend the time doing research, talking with colleagues, keeping up with world events or simply relaxing with family.

Amos' gentlemanly character was evident upon my arriving in Chapel Hill as an assistant professor. I had the supreme good fortune of being assigned an office next to Amos (perhaps because the then department chair was aware how much I would benefit from Amos' mentoring).

He was gracious as well as generous with his time and resources. When I encounter Amos' former students (undergraduate and graduate), they invariably remark about his gentle but very effective style of letting them know when they were not seeing things clearly. He would say "Have you considered ...?" or he would give them a book or article to read that would inevitably lead them to improve their understanding and their research.

The last time I saw Amos, he was approaching the century mark. His gait had slowed, his sight had diminished, and his hearing had become less acute. But he was his usual analytical self, inquiring about my and his other visitors' research and well-being. And yes, as we moved to go to the garden, he maneuvered so that he could hold the door open for others.

Finally, as testimony to his scholarly achievements, just before writing these words, I was reviewing a paper on climate and migration, for which I will serve as a discussant at an international population conference. The authors use Amos' 1950 classic, *Human Ecology*, to frame their discussion of factors affecting migration. It is a book, a theory, a perspective that is as fresh today as it was almost 60 years ago.

Ronald R. Rindfuss, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill

Congressional

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in a country, do not originate from genetic and biological differences. Nor do differences in traditional risk behaviors explain the prevalence patterns. Rather, the key factor is the degree to which people are engaged in sex with concurrent partners. Multiple concurrent sexual contacts create connectivity networks that are instrumental in enhancing the transmission of HIV. Morris demonstrated through a dynamic schematic graphical image how even seemingly minor increases in the number of concurrent partners can generate radically different transmission rates in sexual networks. Within the United States, the number of concurrent sexual partners within networks could account for racial/ethnic differences in HIV incidence.

U.S. Representative Brian Baird (D-WA), Chair of the House Research and Science Education Subcommittee, and Rep. Dan Lipinski (D-IL), Chair of the Research and Science Education Subcommittee, provided congratulatory comments to the SBE community at the beginning of the briefing and expressed strong support for the behavioral and social sciences. The latter subcommittee soon will undertake reauthorization of the National Science Foundation (NSF), which funds much of the basic research in the social and behavioral sciences and science education. Opening remarks covering an overview of the report were provided by David Lightfoot, one of three co-authors of the report and the former Assistant Director for NSF's Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences Directorate. Lightfoot emphasized the importance of understanding human activity through examining the brain and the mind. The report, said Lightfoot, connects research to national policy needs.

The other research speakers on the panel included neuroscientist David Poepfel of New York University, who

spoke about "Mapping the Mind and Brain." Psychologist Elke Weber of Columbia University made a presentation titled "Decisions Matter: Understanding How and Why We Make Decisions About the Environment." Jonathan Wilkenfeld, University of Maryland, made a presentation titled "Conflict, Terrorism and Resilience," based on work of the National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Response to Terrorism (START), one of the Department of Homeland Security's Centers of Excellence.

Recruiting and Retaining Girls and Women in STEM

Sociologist Sandra Hanson, Catholic University, served as a witness before the House Committee on Science and Technology's Research and Science Education Subcommittee in a July hearing devoted to gender differences in STEM (science, technology, engineering, mathematics) education and careers. The Committee on Science and Technology oversees the authorizations of the National Science Foundation (NSF). The present hearing was convened to explore research findings, best practices, and the role of the federal government in changing the demographics of U.S. STEM fields by increasing the appeal of these areas to girls in grades K-12. ASA collaborated with COSSA to identify Hanson as a witness especially relevant to the Subcommittee's purposes.

The panel also included Alan I. Leshner, CEO of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; Marcia Brumit Krypt, CEO of Girl's Incorporated; Barbara Bogue, Associate Professor Engineering Science and Mechanics and Women in Engineering at Pennsylvania State College of Engineering; and Cheryl Thomas, President of Ardmore Associates, LLC.

Subcommittee Chairman Rep. Daniel Lipinski's (D-IL) opening remarks at the hearing noted that while girls and women have broken through barriers in both STEM education and the workforce over

the past few decades, their participation rates in certain STEM disciplines remain disproportionately low. Rep. Vern Ehlers (R-MI), the Ranking Member on the Subcommittee, reiterated a foundational premise in the science policy community: strengthening math and science education is essential to America's economic competitiveness.

Among other initiatives to address gender disparities in STEM areas, NSF launched its Program for Women and Girls in 1993 in order to increase the participation of girls and women pursuing education in all fields of STEM. The expectation was that this would change the gender makeup of STEM professions downstream. This program has continued under different names, but its functions are now conducted by the Research and Gender in Science and Engineering Program (GSE). GSE has issued a series of publications to assist educators, employers, and parents to promote gender diversity in STEM. But, recent data released by the National Assessment of Educational Progress reveals a small but continuing achievement discrepancy in math and science between boys and girls in primary and secondary school.

Sociological Research

Hanson's testimony provided an overview of her decades of research on girls in relation to STEM education and careers, the current status of the research, and a dissemination of research findings. Hanson's research indicates that young girls do not begin school with low STEM achievement and that young women's increasing presence and success in STEM education is disproportionate to their presence in science occupations. In spite of increasing participation of women in STEM education and occupations, Hanson maintains that "science continues to be a



NSTC SBE Briefing July 16, 2009 (l-r) Elke Weber, David Poepfel, Jonathan Wilkenfeld, David Lightfoot, and Martina Morris. (Photo by Robert Stevens)

white male culture that is often hostile to women and minorities."

Hanson cautioned that there is not a simple "women vs men" dichotomy in STEM, as men and women across race and social classes sustain different experiences in STEM. "Gender cultures vary tremendously across race groups," she said. Hanson's recent research on African American women in science shows this population has a considerable interest and engagement in science, and this research extends to Asian Americans and Latinos. Perhaps surprising, her work indicates that Asian American girls do not match Asian American boys in science achievement.

Regarding structural barriers and gender-biased selection processes, Hanson reported that her research also shows that "the problem of talented young women leaving science (and of a shortage of women in science, in general) says less about the characteristics of young women and more about external social barriers and processes. These factors "directly affect STEM achievement through gender discrimination," and they indirectly transmit "gendered" socialization and unequal allocation of science resources in families, schools, and even the mass media. These processes often work to subtly, albeit subconsciously, affect the way students and teachers behave relative to STEM education, she said.

PUBLIC SOCIOLOGY

Sociology translates to public action

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

[Not] Moving Along: The Policing and Regulating of Public Space

by Salvador Vidal-Ortiz, American University

Before the term “Public Sociology” was established, the scope of applied work that is foundational to participatory action research, or, more recently, community-based research, offered a great opportunity to showcase the importance of sociology to those who were not formally educated as sociologists. My recent experience working on one such project illustrates an alternative way of engaging the publics, and I am hopeful that it demonstrates a detachment of the use of methods and theory in academic spaces. Public sociology also signals to academics that we need to challenge the notion that our privileged formal education is the best environment for knowledge making.

Shortly after starting my job at American University, I collaborated with and developed a research plan with the non-profit organization Different Avenues (www.differentavenues.org). The organization works with a diverse constituency, many of whom are homeless, immigrants, people of color, and/or transgender/transsexual people. Often, their members engage in the street economy as a means of survival. This has included sex work, which has led to adverse encounters with the Washington, DC, police as well as arrest. From the project’s inception, Different Avenues Director Darby Hickey, myself, and members of a newly formed coalition discussed various ways of collaborating. I sought to apply my sociological training in the use of methods for community-based research with the coalition of DC agencies on a research project that could be conceptualized and implemented from the standpoint of the communities they serve. The research goal was to document the treatment by the city police of those profiled as prostitutes.

A Community-Based Research Initiative

The discussion resulted in a community-based research proposal for which we received full funding from the Sociological Initiatives Foundation, an organization that focuses on social policy objectives and supports research to further social change. With the grant, leaders of various non-profits (most notably Hickey, the Director of Different Avenues while the research was implemented) developed a training agenda. Our course of action was setting up research questions, locating and training potential survey administrators and field team members, deciding on appropriate methods, refining a survey with questions drafted by the organization members, creating a timeframe, and assigning responsibilities for the data collection, clean-up, and analysis, and, lastly, generating a summary report.

Unlike most academic research, time was not on our side—we received funding in early 2007 for a one-year project. However, the pressures were not funding driven, they were related to the passage of a DC law in 2006 that allowed the police to arrest anyone they considered a person “profiled as a prostitute” in newly declared “prostitution-free zones.” After the passage of this law, an increase

in arrests, physical and verbal abuse, as well as sexual harassment of people the police profiled as prostitutes occurred. These issues demanded an immediate response; the research was a step in that direction.

The first step was data collection, which involved more than 130 surveys developed by the team of community members and included a small number of qualitative interviews. The report was supplemented with research on the history of DC prostitution laws. An introduction provided social aspects that create the need for a street economy—like sex work—and explored topics such as gentrification, violence, and health and HIV risk, which helped frame the presentation of results. This research systematically documented that the District’s police accost individuals on the street, and if they discover that the individuals possess condoms, the police accuse them of prostitution, often resulting in arrests or harassment and confiscation of the condoms. (This interpretation and implementation of the law has immediate public health implications for those engaged in prostitution, which compromises their safety and can lead to HIV exposure.)


Training was a critical component of the project. Because our idea was to develop a project that was conducted and “owned” by the communities with whom Different Avenues works, the training concept outlined on the proposal—with me as the professor partnering to impart knowledge about methods—was problematic. What we did instead of a traditional academic training was to list all the sociological topics that Hickey and I felt were essential to understand the “why” of the research. Thus, every participant trained the rest of us on immigration, gender identity, transsexual/transgender experiences, gentrification, racism, homophobia, and alternated these conversations with segments, for example, on writing field notes, interviewing techniques, survey analysis, and video ethnography.

Community Writes the Report

After the training, data collection took place in various settings that were under

constant police surveillance. Most sex work targeted by the DC police is street sex work, rather than sex work in other venues, because the politically privileged and wealthier sex clients are more difficult to target, although some erotic dance clubs have been targeted as well. The people surveyed were predominantly people of color, immigrants, of all sexual orientations, and of transgendered and non-transgendered experience, thus making the report valuable as a tool for teaching and research in a variety of settings. I supported the data collection process, advising the community research team members on challenges to their data collection; I also offered my

assistance in requesting information from the local police (based on the *Freedom of Information Act*) on issues such as the number of prostitution-related arrests or other relevant information. After data collection, I helped further the analysis on certain portions of the data, drawing on general themes. The result of this community-based research was a report, *Move Along: Policing Sex Work in Washington, DC*, written by mostly non-academic participants from the coalition Alliance for a Safe & Diverse DC. My role was to edit or comment on the report; my writing was minimal. I was consulted regularly, and I provided feedback as often as the requirements of teaching and research would allow.

The project was successful by showing its members that they can collaborate and pursue research on an issue of their interest, and it showcased the role of community-based research on the topic of policing and regulation of spaces deemed public. Lastly, it gave visibility to sociology as a welcoming field for social justice-related research. The project encourages organizations like Different Avenues to produce responsible and thorough reports on issues that matter to their constituents, and to use that research to pursue funding opportunities to sustain their work. The coalition is currently researching the types of abuses arrested people face when they are processed, advancing our understanding of how those profiled as prostitutes are treated. While DC police are still asking individuals in public settings to “move along,” making those profiled feel as though they are lesser citizens (in the stratified DC of politics*), this type of public sociology can begin a dialogue to question the systems in place. 

* Regarding the difference between the Washington of politics and the DC of poor communities, see, for instance, Modan, Gabriella Gahlia. 2007. “Mt. Pleasant History and Social Geography” Pp. 34-87, in *Turf Wars: Discourse, Diversity, and the Politics of Place*. Malden, MA: Blackwell Publishers.

“Public sociology also signals to academics that we need to challenge the notion that our privileged formal education is the best environment for knowledge making.”

Awards

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indigenous practices that persisted among Black South Africans during Apartheid as a form of social resistance survived in the post-Apartheid era for similar reasons.

The groundbreaking nature of this

dissertation, as well as the rigorous comprehensive approach that Decoteau took to the topic, garnered the enthusiastic support of the Dissertation Award Committee. Some of their comments go a long way towards explaining why it was selected as the winner this year.

“This dissertation tackles several issues

most pertinent to sociology (and a public sociology that is engaged): social inequalities, access to health care, and the politics of services. In doing so, it brings AIDS to a global scale and sociology to an applied level.” And from another, “This is a timely, well-written, and theoretically informed ethnography. Above all, Decoteau’s astute

and compassionate dissertation tackles the broader problem many people around the world face as they draw on traditional and biomedical forms of healing simultaneously, yet without a sense of incongruity. In doing so, her research is poised to have a noteworthy impact on health policy in South Africa and around the world.” 

Call for ASA Award Nominations

ASA members are encouraged to submit nominations for the following ASA awards. Award selection committees, appointed by ASA Council, are constituted to review nominations. These awards are presented at the ASA Annual Meeting each August. The deadline for submission of nominations is January 31, 2010, unless otherwise noted.

W.E.B. DuBois Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award

This award honors scholars who have shown outstanding commitment to the profession of sociology and whose cumulative work has contributed in important ways to the advancement of the discipline. The body of lifetime work may include theoretical and/or methodological contributions. The award selection committee is particularly interested in work that substantially reorients the field in general or in a particular subfield. Nominations should include a copy of the nominee's curriculum vitae and letters in support of the nomination. The most compelling cases contain five to eight letters from a variety of individuals able to speak to the qualifications of the nominees. The person making the nomination should obtain this material and forward it to the committee, with the nominee's curriculum vitae, as a package.

Distinguished Book Award

This award is given for a single book published in 2007, 2008 and in the month of January in 2009. Nominations must come from members of the Association and should include the name of author, title of book, date of publication, publisher, and a brief statement about why the book should be considered for this award.

Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award

The ASA Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award honors outstanding contributions to undergraduate and/or graduate teaching of sociology. The award recognizes contributions that have made a significant impact on the manner in which sociology is taught at a regional, state, national, or international level. These

contributions may include preparation of teaching- and curriculum-related materials and publications, participation in the scholarship of teaching and learning, development and communication of innovative teaching techniques, leadership in teaching-related workshops and symposia, involvement in innovative program development, and contributions to the enhancement of teaching within state, regional, or national associations. The award typically is given for a series of contributions spanning several years or a career, although it may recognize a single project of exceptional impact. The award is not designed to recognize outstanding teaching ability at one's own institution unless that is part of a career with a broader impact. Individuals, departments, schools, or other collective actors are eligible. Nominations should include the nominee and a one- to two-page statement explaining the basis of the nomination. Nominations should also include a vita, if applicable, and relevant supporting materials.

Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology

This award honors outstanding contributions to sociological practice. The award may recognize work that has facilitated or served as a model for the work of others; work that has significantly advanced the utility of one or more specialty areas in sociology and, by so doing, has elevated the professional status or public image of the field as a whole; or work that has been honored or widely recognized outside the discipline for its significant impacts, particularly in advancing human welfare. The recipient of this award will have spent at least a decade of substantial work involving research, administrative, or operational responsibilities as a member of or consultant to private or public organizations, agencies, or associations, or as a solo practitioner. Nominations should include a one- to two-page statement and the vita of the nominee.

Excellence in the Reporting of Social Issues Award

The Award for Excellence in the Reporting of Social Issues honors indi-

viduals for their promotion of sociological findings and a broader vision of sociology. The ASA would like to recognize the contributions of those who have been especially effective in disseminating sociological perspectives and research. The ASA is cognizant of the fact that there are many professionals (e.g., journalists, filmmakers) whose job it is to translate and interpret a wide range of information, including sociological perspectives and research, for the general public. This award is intended to promote a broader vision of sociology and gain public support for the discipline.

Cox-Johnson-Frazier Award

The Cox-Johnson-Frazier Award is given to an individual or individuals for their work in the intellectual traditions of the work of these three African American scholars. Cox, Johnson, and Frazier placed their scholarship in service to social justice, with an eye toward advancing the status of disadvantaged populations. Their scholarship was not limited to just the gathering of more data, but was rather scholarship that was attempting to better conditions globally. Cox, Johnson, and Frazier worked to broaden the thinking of society and to broaden what the mainstream included. In the spirit of the lifetime efforts of Cox, Johnson, and Frazier, the committee invites nominations of individuals or institutions with a record of outstanding work, such as, but not limited to: Work on social justice issues, Work on human rights, activism, community efforts, the building of institutions, or sustaining programs, emphasis on African American or similarly disadvantaged racial/ethnic populations that have experienced historical racial discrimination. Occasionally institutional commitment to social justice, to broadening the tradition to including and empowering marginalized scholars and marginalized peoples, is so compelling that this award can recognize a communal institutional effort. Nominations should include a one to two-page cover letter that explains why the individual or institution fits the criteria, a CV, and possibly one or two additional letters of recommendation

Award for Public Understanding of Sociology

This award is given annually to a person or persons who have made exemplary contributions to advance the public understanding of sociology, sociological research, and scholarship among the general public. The award may recognize a contribution in the preceding year or for a longer career of such contributions. Nominations should include the nominee's vita and a detailed one to two page nomination statement that describes how the person's work has contributed to increasing the public understanding and knowledge of sociology.

Jessie Bernard Award

The Jessie Bernard Award is given in recognition of scholarly work that has enlarged the horizons of sociology to encompass fully the role of women in society. The contribution may be in empirical research, theory, or methodology. It is presented for significant cumulative work done throughout a professional career. The award is open to women or men and is not restricted to sociologists. Only members of the American Sociological Association may submit nominations for the Jessie Bernard Award. Nominations for career achievement should include a narrative letter of nomination, a copy of the vita of the nominee, and three supporting letters.

Dissertation Award

The ASA Dissertation Award honors the best PhD dissertation from among those submitted by advisors and mentors in the discipline. Dissertations from PhD recipients with degree awarded in the 2009 calendar year will be eligible for consideration for the 2010 ASA Dissertation Awards. Nominations must be received from the student's advisor or the scholar most familiar with the student's research. Nominations should explain the precise nature and merits of the work.

Please send nominations for all awards to: American Sociological Association, 1430 K Street, NW, Suite 600; (202) 383-9005; governance@asanet.org. Online submission form: www.asanet.org/cs/asa_major_awards_form.

Section-in-Formation Status Approved for Global and Transnational Sociology

by George Ritzer, University of Maryland

At its August 2009 meeting in San Francisco, the ASA Council approved Section-in-Formation status for Global and Transnational Sociology. This is the culmination of two years of hard work by an organizing committee led by John Boli (Emory University) and including Julia Adams, Peter Beyer, Glenn Firebaugh, Sanjeev Khagram, Frank Lechner, Peggy Levitt, John Meyer, George Ritzer, Roland Robertson, Ino Rossi, Jackie Smith, and George Thomas. Their efforts included sending numerous e-mails to potential members and planning well-attended organizational meetings at the last two ASA meetings. The Section-in-Formation has passed bylaws and has a set of commit-

tees in place. It also has elected its officers (I am the current Chair; George Thomas, Arizona State University, is the Chair-elect). There are about 350 names on our listserv and we believe that many more will sign up for the section. The temporary website for the section is seis.bris.ac.uk/~ggmhf/GlobeSocWeb/index.html.

Global and transnational sociology is the study of social structures and processes that transcend or go beyond the national level. The field covers a wide range of social, political, economic, and cultural phenomena. Some are global and transnational by definition, such as international organizations and associations, economic globalization, global production systems and value chains, and the cross-national diffu-

sion of norms and culture (i.e., human and minority rights). Others may be strongly rooted at the national level, but nonetheless have important transnational dimensions, such as inequality, social movements, migration, environmental problems and movements, public opinion, religion, sports, and communications.

The ASA has previously provided no clear intellectual home for the rapidly increasing number of scholars working and/or teaching in these areas. Topics in global and transnational sociology are already prevalent in the annual meeting sessions and publications, but they are only now being formally recognized as such. The new ASA Section on Global and Transnational Sociology

will fill a major void in the association and in sociology, as well as for those in various other fields with an interest in globalization.

Interested ASA members will have an opportunity to join the new section when they pay their 2010 membership dues. We especially urge members outside the United States to join in order to make section membership truly global. We also would like national and international ASA members to urge non-members with an interest in globalization to join the ASA and the section. To become involved in this new section, contact George Ritzer (gritzer@socy.umd.edu) and to be added to the mailing list, contact David Miyahara (miyahara@apu.edu).

2010 Annual Meeting Space for Other Activities

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

Meeting Space

Groups wishing to meet in conjunction with the 2010 Annual Meeting may request space by sending a formal letter of request with signature (e-mail messages or files are not acceptable) to ASA Meeting Services by February 26, 2010. Rooms are allocated on a first-come, first-served basis, one meeting per group. In the event that space exceeds demand, requests for a second meeting will be considered.

Space requests are categorized as follows:

- Small groups sponsored by ASA members requesting space for the purpose of conducting sessions focused on a special aspect of sociology will be allocated one time slot from 6:30-8:15 pm on the first or third evening (August 14 or August 16). The topic to be discussed should be clearly stated in the request, along with an estimate of the size of the group expected to attend the session.

- Groups or organizations wishing to gather for other meetings such as those of a religious, political, or special interest nature are required to submit a petition containing the signatures of 10 ASA members who support the request. These groups will be assigned one meeting room from 8:00-10:00 pm on the second night of the meeting (August 15). If the number of requests exceeds the available space, groups will be assigned to the 6:30 pm time slot on August 14 or 16.
- Those groups or organizations wishing to hold receptions, dinners, or other social gatherings should also submit requests for space by the February 26 deadline. Space availability is normally limited to 6:30-8:15 pm on August 14 or 16, and to 8:00-10:00 pm on August 15.

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

Table Space

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

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

Deadline

Formal letters of request—not e-mail messages—for meeting space and/or table space must be postmarked no later than **February 26, 2010**. Letters should be printed on the official stationery of the sponsoring organization or member's institution and must include sender's signature.

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

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

The 2010 Annual Meeting Call for Papers Is Online

The announced listing of topics for the 2010 Call for Papers is now available. See the online guide to the Call for Papers at <www.asanet.org> on the Meetings page to find resources for submitters and to review the program components in order to submit your paper. The deadline for paper submissions is January 13.

ASA Forum

for public discussion and debate

Community Organizing Is Public Sociology

For two reasons I was surprised to read sociologist Monte Bute's critical ASA Forum letter, titled "Public Sociology is Not Community Organizing," in the April 2009 *Footnotes*.

First, I was surprised at the sheer nastiness of Bute's criticism of "quixotic members of our profession" who advocate engagement in community organizing and public policy. He calls such sociologists "naïve" "wannabes" [presumably he means wannabe community organizers or "public policy gurus"] who harbor "activist fantasies." Yet Bute promptly proclaims, "Last week I spent two days meeting with Minnesota legislative leaders. Recently, I exchanged e-mails...with the Speaker of the House....Last evening I testified at a legislative town hall meeting." Bute indicates that in doing these things he was "merely being a good citizen," and cautions his reader, "Do not delude yourself by conflating citizenship with what Max Weber called 'politics as a vocation.'"

Second, I was surprised that Bute refers to Michael Burawoy in order to argue that public sociologists should focus on teaching their students. Yet Burawoy repeatedly defines public sociology as "seek[ing] to bring sociology to publics beyond the academy" (Burawoy, et. al. 2004: italics mine). Contrary to Bute, I read this definition to mean that teaching is not public sociology to the extent that it simply engages students, who are, next to professors, perhaps the clearest and most important constituency of the academy. Indeed, fol-

lowing Burawoy's definitional lead, one might ask Bute: Why bother advocating for public sociology at all if it simply urges sociologists to be good teachers? Haven't academic sociologists always endeavored to be good teachers at least to the extent that their job requires it?

I applaud Bute's involvement in politics as a citizen, but to argue that sociology and public action should be done separately, and to denigrate sociologists who marry the two, is not only contrary to public sociology, but also risks further encouraging those sociologists who see their teaching as their public sociology. Teaching our students sociology is clearly valuable, but it is not public sociology unless it engages publics outside the academy, from the local homeless to international democracy movements. That is why sociologists who engage their students in community organizing and/or public policy are public sociologists. Indeed, as one of a growing number of sociologists who teaches community organizing, I see it as one of the most promising frontiers in public sociology. Who better than sociologists to learn and teach a craft that trains students and citizens to create social change?

Reference:

Burawoy, Michael, et al. 2004. "Public Sociologies: A Symposium from Boston College." *Social Problems* 51: 1 (Feb): 103-130.

Paul Lachelier is Assistant Professor of Sociology at Stetson University. He teaches a course titled "Community Organizing for Social Change." For more information about the course, visit <http://stetsonsdwpbworks.com/>.

What Happened to the Sociological Imagination?

Find the self-congratulatory prose in *Footnotes*, granting the existence of a very few provocative pieces, overwhelming. Just as the prisoners in Plato's cave

gave prizes and congratulations on the basis of who was most adept at developing facts about the shadows behind them, you editors do the same for sociologists whose accomplishments I have great difficulty in understanding. Instead of focusing on the fundamental issues that threaten the survival of the human race sociologists almost invariably continue to focus on relatively trivial problems and generally continue to hide from the mass media of communication.

In this letter I take up a few points within the topic of reason—or, more specifically, the scientific method. I will say a few words about value neutrality, investigator effects, secondary analysis versus collecting new data, and metaphysical assumptions that structure the foregoing epistemological points.

As for value neutrality, I quote from Harold Kincaid's *Value-Free Science?*: "All the chapters in this book raise doubts about the ideal of a value-free science. . . . If the critics of the value-free science ideal are right, then these traditional claims about science not only are ungrounded but also can have pernicious consequences If scientific results concerning IQ and race, free markets and growth, or environmental emissions and planetary weather make value assumptions, treating them as entirely neutral is misleading at best. I do not argue for ignoring efforts to present a wide range of competing ideas, but call for transparency.

With respect to investigator effects, Alvin Gouldner's argument for a "reflexive sociology" in *The Coming Crisis of Western Sociology* (1970) has been almost universally ignored. If we sociologists, with our understanding of the impact of social interaction, ignore investigator effects, how are we to continue to pretend to be using the scientific method?

Concerning secondary analysis, it is one thing for physicists, with the relatively simple phenomena that they investigate

and their effective usage of mathematics to integrate past knowledge, to emphasize the collection of new data. But it is another for sociologists, confronted with the incredible complexity of human behavior and with no procedures developed that can systematically integrate the relevant past knowledge for a given problem, to emphasize new data and thereby violate a fundamental scientific ideal: Building on past knowledge. Therefore, we should focus on secondary analysis, not on new data that almost completely ignores the relevant past research.

Lastly and unfortunately, metaphysical assumptions are quite foreign to the literature of sociology, despite the fact that we are supposedly doctors of philosophy. Our present stance regarding the above issues illustrates what I call a "bureaucratic worldview" in contrast with scientific ideals calling for an "interactive worldview." A bureaucratic worldview orients us to look outward rather than both inward and outward, thus structuring our stance on value neutrality and investigator effects. Further, our bureaucratic mentality yields a narrow approach to human behavior, which helps to explain our narrow theoretical approaches to developing new knowledge, avoiding the broad approach that secondary analysis illustrates.

Dialogue is desperately needed on all four of these issues in *Footnotes*, our journals, our meetings, and our departments. I am with Mills in my conviction that we sociologists are in the best position to gain understanding of society's fundamental problems. Yet, given their threatening nature, I also agree with him that our failure to do so—based on methods that are appallingly limited in relation to scientific ideals—is surely the greatest human default being committed by privileged men in our times.

Bernard Phillips, berniefps@aol.com, www.sociological-imagination.org

announcements

Correction

The location of the **Rural Sociological Society (RSS) 2010 Annual Meeting** was incorrectly listed in the September/October issue of *Footnotes*. The 2010 RSS meeting will be in Atlanta, GA, August 12-15.

Call for Papers

Publications

Biodemography and Social Biology announces a call for papers for a special issue titled "Genetic Influences on Demographic Processes." The journal is devoted to furthering the discussion, advancement, and dissemination of knowledge about biological and sociocultural forces that affect the structure and composition of human populations. This special issue is meant to showcase recent social scientific research on behavioral and molecular genetics. Deadline: March 15, 2010. Send files to Karen Spence at biodemography@byu.edu.

Community, Work, & Family invites submissions to a special issue on the topic of "Anticipated and Unanticipated Consequences of Work-Family Policy." Submissions should focus on contemporary debates concerning the extent to which work-family policies achieve their intended goals, as well as any unexpected outcomes that also result from their implementation, especially international comparative perspectives on work-family policy and practice. Submissions due to cwf@mmu.ac.uk by June 10, 2010. Contact: Stephen Sweet at ssweet@ithaca.edu; <www.tandf.co.uk/journals/authors/ccwfauth.asp>.

Contemporary Justice Review announces a special issue commemorating the 40th anniversary of the Attica Prison riot. Submissions should re-examine the already-existing literature and filmography on "Attica" for the purpose of offering fresh insights into the state's use of force to quell the "dissent run-amok" that represents 20th-century American corrections at its worst. Key issues that help us better understand the event 40 years later, both practically and theoretically, will be considered for inclusion in this special issue. Deadline: January 15, 2010. Contact: Dan Okada at dokada@csus.edu.

Journal of Aging Studies. The journal is planning a special issue on "Age and the Cultivation of Place." The editors welcome scholarship about the intersection of living spaces and their inhabitants, with a focus on age-related dimensions of this relation. Deadline: January 4, 2010. Contact: David Ekerdt, dekerdt@ku.edu, or Keith Diaz Moore, diazmoor@ku.edu.

Journal of Children & Poverty invites papers on issues surrounding children and families in poverty. The journal is a forum for the presentation of research and policy initiatives in the areas of education, health, public policy, and the socioeconomic causes and effects of poverty. The journal promotes intellectual debate and new ideas that will impact policy and practice in the fields of child and family welfare. For more information, visit <www.tandf.co.uk/journals/cjcp>.

Research in the Sociology of Health Care. Special issue on "Racial/Ethnic, Geographic, Gender, and Other Social Factors Leading to Differences in Health and Health Care: Issues for Patients and Providers." Papers dealing with macro-level system issues and micro-level issues involving racial/ethnic, geographic, gender and other social factors leading to differences in health and health care issues for patients and providers are sought. Initial indication of interest deadline: January 5, 2010. Contact: Jennie Jacobs Kronenfeld, School of Social and Family Dynamics, Box 873701, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287-3701; (480) 965-8053; Jennie.Kronenfeld@asu.edu.

Meetings

Eastern Sociological Society Annual Meeting, March 18-21, 2010, Boston, MA.

Undergraduate Submissions. Undergraduates interested in participating should submit their poster themes using the Abstract Submittal System available on the ESS website, <essnet.org>. Submission deadline: December 15. Undergraduate students wishing to have their work considered for a regular paper session rather than the Undergraduate Poster Sessions must submit a completed paper to: Jonathan M. White, Burrill Office Complex, Bridgewater State College, Bridgewater, MA 02325. Contact: <www.essnet.org>.

Kwame Nkrumah International Conference, August 19-21, 2010, Kwantlen Polytechnic University, British Columbia, Canada. Theme: "From Colonization to Globalization: The Intellectual and Political Legacies of Dr. Kwame Nkrumah and Africa's Future." The Conference will commemorate the centenary of the birthday of Kwame Nkrumah, Africa's Man of the Millennium. It will bring scholars and students from Canada and around the world to share research and ideas on Africa's place in the global community, and to discuss the life, achievements and shortcomings of Africa's foremost Pan-Africanist. Send abstract to Charles Quist-Adade at knic@kwantlen.ca before March 15, 2010. Contact: Charles Quist-Adade, Department of Sociology, Kwantlen Polytechnic University, 12666 72nd Avenue, Surrey, British Columbia, V3W 2M8, Canada; (604) 599-2254; charles.quist-adade@kwantlen.ca.

North American Conference on the Study of Radicalism Religious and Political Radicalisms: Mapping the Territory, June 17-20, 2010, Michigan State University. The aim of this conference is to explore the multiple forms of contemporary and historical radicalism in a transnational context. Send abstracts to radicalismconf2010@gmail.com by December 15, 2009. For more information, visit <www.radicalismjournal.net>.

Voices from the In-Between: Aporias, Reverberations, and Audiences, April 16-18, 2010, University of Massachusetts-Amherst. This conference seeks to foster a space to discuss, problematize, and rethink possible ways of approaching the elusive concept of the in-between, as it relates to various modes of cultural production and global phenomena. Proposal deadline: February 1, 2010. Contact: Languages, Literatures, and Cultures, University of Massachusetts-Amherst, Amherst, MA 01003; (413) 577-2161; voicesfromtheinbetween@gmail.com.

Meetings

December 10-11, 2009. *National Behavioral Intervention and Threat Assessment Association Annual Conference*, University of Texas-San Antonio. Contact: Samantha Dutil, (610) 993-0229; samantha@nabita.org; <www.nabita.org>.

February 4, 2010. *Critical Criminology & Justice Studies Mini-Conference*, Ala Moana Hotel, Honolulu, HI. Conference Theme: "Gender and Race/Ethnicity." Contact: Karen S. Glover, Department of Sociology, California State University-San Marcos, 333 S. Twin Oaks Valley Rd., San Marcos, CA 92096-0001; (760) 750-4170; kglover@csusm.edu.

March 12-13, 2010. *Scholarship, Teaching and Learning in the Age of the Plastic Body - Dialogues with Cosmetic Surgery: A Feminist Primer*, Kwantlen Polytechnic University, Surrey, BC, Canada. Contact: Diane Naugler at diane.naugler@kwantlen.ca.

March 18-21, 2010. *Eastern Sociological Society Annual Meeting*, Boston, MA. Theme: "Economic Crisis and New Social Realities." For more information, visit <www.essnet.org>.

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." Contacts: Peter J. Kivisto at PeterKivisto@augustana.edu; or Debra H. Swanson at swansond@hope.edu.

April 7-9, 2010. *British Sociological Association Annual Conference 2010*, Glasgow Caledonian University. Contact: [+44] (0)191 383 0839; enquiries@britsoc.org.uk; <www.britsoc.co.uk/events/conference>.

April 16-18, 2010. *Voices from the In-Between: Aporias, Reverberations, and Audiences*, University of Massachusetts-Amherst. Contact: Languages, Literatures, and Cultures, University of Massachusetts-Amherst, MA 01003; (413) 577-2161; voicesfromtheinbetween@gmail.com.

June 17-20, 2010. *North American Conference on the Study of Radicalism Religious and Political Radicalisms: Mapping the Territory*, Michigan State University. For more information, visit <www.radicalismjournal.net>.

July 5-10, 2010. *British Sociological Association Food Study Group Second Conference: Food, Society and Public Health*, British Library Conference Centre, London. Contact: [+44] (0)191 383 0839; enquiries@britsoc.org.uk; <www.britsoc.co.uk/events/food>.

July 19, 2010. *British Sociological Association Ageing, Body and Society Study Group Third Conference*. Theme: "Futures of Ageing: Science, Technology and Society." British Library Conference Centre, London. Contact: [+44] (0)191 383 0839; enquiries@britsoc.org.uk; <www.britsoc.co.uk>.

August 19-21, 2010. *Kwame Nkrumah International Conference*, Kwantlen Polytechnic University, British Columbia, Canada. Theme: "From Colonization to Globalization: The Intellectual and Political Legacies of Dr. Kwame Nkrumah and Africa's Future." Contact: Charles Quist-Adade, Department of Sociology, Kwantlen Polytechnic University, 12666 72nd Avenue, Surrey, British Columbia V3W 2M8, Canada; (604) 599-2254; charles.quist-adade@kwantlen.ca.

September 1-3, 2010 or September 2-4, 2010. *British Sociological Association Medical Sociology Group Annual Conference*, University of Durham. Contact: [+44] (0)191 383 0839; enquiries@britsoc.org.uk; <www.britsoc.co.uk>.

September 6-9, 2010. *British Sociological Association Work, Employment and Society Conference*, University of Brighton. Contact: [+44] (0)191 383 0839; enquiries@britsoc.org.uk; <www.britsoc.co.uk>.

November 16, 2010. *British Sociological Association Death, Dying and Bereavement Study Group Annual Symposium*, University of Sheffield. Contact: [+44] (0)191 383 0839; enquiries@britsoc.org.uk; <www.britsoc.co.uk>.

November 18-21, 2010. *42nd National Convention of the Association for Slavic, East European, and Eurasian Studies*, Westin Bonaventure Hotel and Suites, Los Angeles, CA. Contact: Marilyn Rueschemeyer, Marilyn_Rueschemeyer@Brown.edu; <www.fas.harvard.edu/~aaass/>.

Funding

The American School of Classical Studies at Athens Study in Greece Programs and Fellowships for 2010-2011. The American School of Classical Studies at Athens was founded in 1881 to provide American graduate students and scholars a base for their studies in the history and civilization of the Greek world. School programs are generally open to students and scholars at colleges or universities in the United States or Canada. Various programs and fellowships are available. For more information, visit <www.ascsa.edu.gr>.

The National Institute of Health (NIH) has established a new program titled "Building Sustainable Community-Linked Infrastructure to Enable Health Science Research" grants program. This NIH Funding Opportunity Announcement solicits applications from U.S. institutions/organizations proposing to support the development, expansion, or reconfiguration of infrastructures needed to facilitate collaboration between academic health centers and community-based organizations for health science research. Such collaboration should transform the way in which health science research is conducted in communities, and accelerate the pace, productivity, dissemination, and implementation of health research; applications that build upon extant collaborative infrastructures supported by other Federal agencies are strongly encouraged. Deadline: December 11, 2009. For more information, visit <grants.nih.gov/grants/funding/424/index.htm>.

Institute for Legal Studies, University of Wisconsin Law School Law & Society Post-doctoral Fellowship, 2010-11 Academic Year. Eligibility is limited to humanities or social science scholars who work in the law and society tradition. The stipend will be \$25,000, plus a research allowance and a benefits package. The fellowship is designed to support a scholar at an early stage in his or her career when, under prevailing circumstances, career pressures or teaching responsibilities might divert the individual away from research. Application deadline: January 8, 2010. Contact: Law & Society Fellowship Program, Institute for Legal Studies, UW Law School, 975 Bascom Mall, Madison, WI 53706-1399; pshollen@wisc.edu; <law.wisc.edu/ils/>.

The Science of Generosity at the University of Notre Dame is pleased to announce its second and final letter of inquiry (LOI) submission period for those interested in seeking research funding to study generosity in the human and social sciences. Budgets can be no larger than \$150,000 for a period of approximately 18 months. Letters of inquiry will be accepted for review and full proposal consideration through December 1, 2009. For more information, visit <ScienceofGenerosity.org>.

The Society for Research in Child Development (SRCD) Policy Fellowships will be available for 2010-2011. SRCD Policy Fellows—in both Congressional and Executive Branch placements—work as "resident scholars" at the interface of science and policy. Both early and mid-career doctoral level professionals of all scientific disciplines related to child development are encouraged to apply. Deadline: December 15, 2009. For more

information, visit <www.srkd.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=181&Itemid=306>.

UCLA Postdoctoral Fellowship: Career Development Program in cancer prevention and control research. One to three years, salary \$60,000 annually plus benefits. For more information, visit <www.ph.ucla.edu/cancerpreventiontraining>.

Competitions

IPUMS Research Award. The Minnesota Population Center (MPC) announces the second annual award competition for research using the MPC's Microdata Collection. Papers or publications submitted should utilize one or more of the IPUMS datasets for studying social, economic, and/or demographic processes. Cash prizes will be awarded for best published work, and best work by a graduate student, published or unpublished. Deadline: December 31, 2009. For more information, visit: <usa.ipums.org/usa/award.pdf>

North Central Sociological Association Student Paper Competition 2010. Graduate Student division and Undergraduate Division (open to all students at 2-year and 4-year colleges, universities, and community colleges). The maximum length of a paper is 5000 words (approximately 18-20 pages). An abstract of no more than 100 words must also be included. Papers with multiple authors will be considered provided that all authors are students in the same division category. Winners are expected to present their papers at the 2010 annual meeting to receive the monetary award. Deadline: January 4, 2010. Contact: Carlette Norwood, Department of Africana Studies, University of Cincinnati, 609 Old Chemistry Building, P.O. Box 210370 Cincinnati, OH 45221-0370; Carlette.Norwood@uc.edu, Subject line: NCSA Student Paper Competition.

The Rural Sociological Society will offer an annual \$1,000 award for the best scholarly article published in *Rural Sociology*. The first award for articles published in 2010 will be presented at the Rural Sociological Society's 2011 meetings. To learn more about submitting to *Rural Sociology*, visit <www.ruralsociology.org/pubs/ruralsociology>. Contact: ruralsociology@ncsu.edu.

In the News

Alcohol, Drugs, and Tobacco

H. Wesley Perkins, Hobart and William Smith Colleges, was quoted in the *Kansas City Star* on August 3 and the *South Florida Sun-Sentinel* on September 3 about evaluating social norms marketing campaigns designed to reduce problem drinking in college and about studies demonstrating effectiveness.

Craig Reinerman, University of California-Santa Cruz, did a 15-minute on-air interview about the drug war and the trend toward drug policy reform on Australia's ABC Radio's "Counterpoint" program.

Aging and the Life Course

Anne Barrett, Florida State University, was quoted about the double standard



600+ Resources on Child and Youth Development

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Child Trends' Web site has over 600 free and readily accessed resources on child and youth development that can be used in classes, shared with practitioners, or cited in proposals:

Child Trends DataBank: A one-stop source for the latest national trends and research on more than 100 key indicators of child and youth well-being. www.childtrends.org/DataBank

What Works: A user-friendly database of over 400 experimental evaluations of programs that work (or don't) to enhance children's development. www.childtrends.org/WhatWorks

Youth Development Resources: Short, easy-to-read briefs that provide research-based information for out-of-school time programs. www.childtrends.org/youthdevelopment

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of aging in an August 23 *New York Times* article about *More* magazine.

Chris Wellin, Illinois State University, was interviewed on WJBC, in Bloomington, IL, discussing his research on work-skills and conditions of those providing direct care for the aged and disabled.

Asia and Asian America

Margaret M. Chin, Hunter College, was quoted about Asian-American political involvement in a September 16 *New York Times* article about city council elections.

Nadia Y. Kim, Loyola Marymount University, was quoted in a May 15 *New America Media* news story about Asian Americans and the environment and was a guest on the national radio program *New America Now* on July 10 and 12 to discuss her book *Imperial Citizens: Koreans and Race from Seoul to LA*. The book was featured in a full-page spread in the April 19 *The Korea Times*.

Children and Youth

Timothy J. Owens, Purdue University, was quoted in an August 9 *Journal and Courier* article on emerging conceptions of adulthood. He was also interviewed in a September 5 *CanWest* story featuring his research on teenage drinking, depression, and academic achievement. The article ran in several major newspapers across Canada.

Collective Behavior and Social Movements

Peter Dreier, Occidental College, and **Marshall Ganz**, Harvard University,

authored an op-ed published in the August 30 *Washington Post* asserting that a revived social movement is necessary to pass health care reform.

Rachel Kutz-Flamenbaum, University of Pittsburgh, was interviewed on WQED TV about her research on protest movements, for a half-hour special on protests at the G-20 summit in Pittsburgh.

D. Michael Lindsay, Rice University, was quoted in a September 9 *Washington Post* article about the revival of the Christian Right due to opposition to health care reform. Lindsay said that social movements are more effective when they have something to oppose.

Communication and Information Technologies

Pepper Schwartz, University of Washington, was quoted in a September 20 *Hartford Courant* article about online social networks and their impact on romantic relationships.

Brian Uzzi, Northwestern University, was quoted in the August 17 issue of *ScienceNOW Daily News* in an article about a new study demonstrating the utility of cell phone call patterns for social network research.

Community and Urban Sociology

Patrick J. Carr, Rutgers University-New Brunswick, and **Maria J. Kefalas**, Saint Joseph's University, authored a piece in the September 21 *Chronicle Review* titled "The Rural Brain Drain."

Stephen Klineberg, Rice University, asserted that Houston is "the most interesting city in America" in a September 16 story about the city on National Public Radio's *Talk of the Nation*.

Crime, Law, and Deviance

Janja Lalich, California State University-Chico, was quoted in an August 27 *Reno Gazette-Journal* article about the abduction of Jaycee Dugard. She appeared on CNN's *Anderson Cooper 360* on September 1 to talk about how cult victims recover from "coercive influence."

Jack Levin, Northeastern University, was quoted in an August 31 *LiveScience.com* article about the social psychology behind abductors in the light of the Jaycee Dugard case. He discussed women's role in sex crimes in a September 6 *Sacramento Bee* article.

Charis E. Kubrin, George Washington University, appeared on BBC World News America on September 1 to discuss mounted police patrols for the story, "Riding the Road of Recession."

Sociology of Culture

Randy Blazak, Portland State University, was quoted in a September 15 *KATU News* article about the vandalism of SUVs at a Portland auto dealership. Blazak discussed the cultural symbolism of the Humvee.

Gary Alan Fine, Northwestern University, was quoted in a September 15 *Chicago Tribune* article about episodes of celebrity incivility.

Calvin Morrill, University of California-Berkeley, was cited in an excerpt of the

book *Consequential Strangers* discussed on the September 7 edition of National Public Radio's *Talk of the Nation*.

Alexander T. Riley, Bucknell University, was quoted in a September 6 *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* article about visitors to the Flight 93 memorial. Riley is writing a book about creating the collective memory of Flight 93. **Robert Bellah**, University of California-Berkeley, was also mentioned in the article. Riley was also quoted about the duality of the American narrative in a September 15 Associated Press article comparing and contrasting the American themes created by Walt Disney and Marvel Comics.

Pepper Schwartz, University of Washington, was quoted about celebrity outbursts in a September 16 *Los Angeles Times* article.

Economic Sociology

Dalton Conley, New York University, wrote an op-ed arguing that more access to mortgages should be given to low-income families, which appeared in the August 4 *New York Times*.

Patricia Drentea, University of Alabama-Birmingham, was quoted in a July 2009 Associated Press article that was picked up by many papers and websites across the country. She discussed how people are adapting to debt problems within their own families.

Gerhard Lenski, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, wrote a letter to the editor about a Paul Krugman article on macroeconomists. The letter was published in the September 20 *New York Times Magazine*.

Sociology of Education

Jane C. Hood, University of New Mexico, wrote a letter to the editor published in the September 29 *Albuquerque Journal* about the suspension of two black students for the alleged exchange of gang hand signals. **Nancy Lopez**, University of New Mexico, was also mentioned in the letter.

Angela Mertig, Middle Tennessee State University, was quoted about the benefits of student-teacher communication on social network sites in an August 8 *Tennessean* article.

Environment and Technology

Robert J. Brulle, Drexel University, commented on the abstract nature of the public's perception of global warming in a September 21 *New York Times* article about the United Nations' discussion of climate change.

Sociology of Family

Andrew M. Greeley, National Opinion Research Center, discussed marital happiness in a September 18 *Scripps Howard News Service* article published in the *Deseret News*.

Laura Theresa Hamilton and **Brian Powell**, Indiana University, and **Claudia Geist**, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, had their research on marital name change detailed within a number of news reports, including: *USA Today* (August 11), *Salon.com* (August 12), *The American Prospect* (August 12), *Wisconsin Public Radio* (August 13), and others. The study was cited in a September 18 post on *Newsweek's* "The Human Condition" blog, which also quoted **Andrew J. Cherlin**, Johns Hopkins University, and **W. Brad Wilcox**, University of Virginia.

Kim Korinek, University of Utah, was quoted in a September 7 *Salt Lake Tribune* article about "recession dads." Korinek commented on the implications of stay-at-home fathers on families, gender roles, and children.

Pamela Stone, Hunter College, and **Kathleen Gerson**, New York University, were quoted in the October 1, 2009, *Washington Post* in an article about the demographics of "stay-at-home" mothers in the United States. Stone was also a

guest on the October 1 online chat about debunking the opting-out myth.

International Migration

Vivian Louie, Harvard University, was interviewed on July 30 and 31 on National Public Radio's *All Things Considered* about Chinese and Dominican immigrant children in Boston and their family, school, and community contexts.

Jeffrey Timberlake, University of Cincinnati, and **Rhys Williams**, Loyola University Chicago, had research they presented at ASA's 2009 annual meeting detailed in an August 12 *TIME* magazine article. The research examined immigration and stereotypes.

Judith Treas, University of California-Irvine, was quoted about the invisibility of elderly immigrants in an August 30 *New York Times* article on the topic.

Labor and Labor Movements

Sarah Burgard and **James House**, University of Michigan, and **Jennie Brand**, University of California-Los Angeles, were cited for their research on job insecurity and health in an August 31 United Press International article.

Patricia Drentea, University of Alabama-Birmingham, was quoted in a September 6 Associated Press article about the mental toll of joblessness and threat of layoffs.

Arlie Hochschild, University of California-Berkeley, and **Richard Sennett**, London School of Economics, had their books listed in the September 4 *Wall Street Journal* in a listing of the top five books on working in an article tied to Labor Day. Hochschild's *The Managed Heart* and Sennett's *The Corrosion of Character* were recommended.

Tom Juravich, University of Massachusetts-Amherst, was a guest on the September 3 National Public Radio affiliate *WBUR's Here and Now* show in a segment about his CD *Altar of the Bottom Line*. Juravich wrote songs for the CD based on interviews with workers in call centers, factories, and hospitals.

Arne Kalleberg, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, authored an op-ed column in the September 7 *News & Observer* about the need for passage of the Employee Free Choice Act currently under consideration by Congress.

J. Timmons Roberts, Brown University, was quoted about labor-environmental coalitions in an August 28 *New York Times* article about the push for climate legislation.

Latino/Latina Sociology

Tomás Jimenez, Stanford University, was the author of an October 6 CNN.com article on the deep ties of Mexican-Americans in the United States.

Medical Sociology

Nicholas Christakis, Harvard University, and his research with James Fowler was the subject of the September 13 *New York Times Magazine* cover story. **Duncan Watts**, Yahoo! Research, was also quoted in the article.

Troy Duster, New York University, was quoted about discrimination against people with the sickle cell trait in a September 13 *San Francisco Chronicle* article about the NCAA plan to test players.

Steven Gortmaker, Harvard University, discussed children's consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages in a September 13 *Chicago Tribune* article about sports drinks.

Antonio Maturo, Università di Bologna, was interviewed by the National Swiss Radio and by the magazine *Natural Lifestyles*.

Abigail Saguy and **Kevin Riley**, both of the University of California-Los Angeles, had their 2005 article on framing the "obesity epidemic" was discussed in

Announcing STATA 11

The screenshot displays the Stata 11 user interface. On the left, the 'Data Editor' window shows a list of variables (x1, x2, x3, y) and their values. The central 'Command' window shows the execution of the command `mi impute mvn y x1 x2, add(5)`. On the right, a 'Stata Graph' window displays a scatter plot titled 'Fuel economy and automobile weight' with the regression equation $mpg = \alpha + \beta weight + \epsilon$. The plot shows a negative correlation between weight (in pounds) on the x-axis and miles per gallon (mpg) on the y-axis.

The next step in statistical computing.

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an August 26 article in *Newsweek* that analyzed the origins and manifestations of fat hatred and anti-fat bias in the contemporary United States.

Kristen Springer, Rutgers University, was cited for research she co-authored with **Dawne Mouzon**, Rutgers University, on men's preventative healthcare practices and masculinity beliefs in outlets such as *USA Today*, *The New York Times*, Yahoo!News, *Voice of America*, and many others.

Gregory Weiss, Roanoke College, was cited for his book, *Grassroots Medicine: The Story of America's Free Health Clinics*, in a September 21 *Voice of America* report on health care for the working poor.

Organizations, Occupations and Work

Peter Dreier, Occidental College, wrote the cover story in the August 30 *Nation* magazine about the conflict between two major unions—SEIU and Unite HERE. His article, "We Need More Protest to Make Reform Possible," appeared on thenation.com on August 6.

Steve McDonald, North Carolina State University, was interviewed on August 17 by News 14 Carolina about his co-authored research with **Nan Lin**, Duke University, and **Dan Ao**, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, which found significant white male advantage in the receipt of information about job openings.

Heather McLaughlin, University of Minnesota, had research she presented at ASA's 2009 annual meeting on sexual harassment detailed within an August 12 HealthDay News wire story that was picked up by a number of media outlets across the country.

Ruth Milkman, University of California-Los Angeles, was quoted in a September 3 *U.S. News & World Report* article about the findings of a study she co-authored surrounding workplace violations committed at the expense of low-wage workers.

Political Sociology

Peter Dreier, Occidental College, appeared on MSNBC on September 24 to discuss his study about media coverage of ACORN. The report was also the subject of a *Washington Post* column by Harold Meyerson, "For ACORN, Truth Lost Amid the Din," on September 23, 2009; an NPR story on September 23; a September 24 *USA Today* article; and an article on *Politico.com* on September 23. He was quoted in a September 18 McClatchy News Service article about ACORN. He wrote a series of columns for *Huffington Post* about health care reform. He wrote an August 15 column for the *Talking-PointsMemo* examining Sen. Max Baucus' opposition to a public option for health insurance reform and a September 2 column criticizing the radio host Rush Limbaugh's hypocrisy. His article about what local governments can do to create good-paying jobs appeared in the October *American Prospect* magazine.

Steve Hoffman, University of Buffalo, was quoted in articles about the health care debate in August 25 *Newsweek* and August 26 LiveScience.com articles. Hoffman said that people cling to false beliefs despite evidence to the contrary. The research was also covered in an August 28 Reuters article, in which **Andrew Perrin**, University of North Carolina, was also quoted.

D. Michael Lindsay, Rice University, was quoted in a September 17 Reuters article about the lack of leadership in the "religious right."

Craig Calhoun, Social Science Research Council, was quoted in an October 4 *Chronicle of Higher Education* article about the Pentagon-NSF Minerva grants to social scientists.

Racial and Ethnic Minorities

Andrew A. Beveridge, Queens College-City University of New York, was quoted about increasing racial isolation for

blacks in an August 11 *New York Times* article about a desegregation agreement in Westchester County, NY.

Hannah Brueckner, Yale University, was quoted about research she co-authored with Natalie Nitsche, Yale University, in a September 16 Philadelphia Daily News column. Brueckner and Nitsche studied marriage and family formation rates of highly educated black women.

Charles A. Gallagher, La Salle University, was interviewed by a variety of newspaper and radio outlets on the implications of race in the Henry Lewis Gates incident and the role race plays toward President Obama's health initiatives. He was quoted in *The Philadelphia Inquirer* on September 20 and August 19, the *South Florida Sun Sentinel* on August 1, and the *Orlando Sentinel* on July 30. Gallagher conducted broadcast interviews with National Public Radio affiliate WRKF's *the Jim Engster Show* on July 25 and the *Dom Giordano Show* on July 23 on Philadelphia ABC affiliate WPHT-AM.

Jason E. Shelton, University of Texas-Arlington, was interviewed for an August 8 article in the *Houston Chronicle*. This news article was prompted by findings from his research paper appearing in the September *Social Science Quarterly* on Houstonians beliefs about the Katrina evacuees. He was also interviewed for a news radio program on Voice of America. Shelton also authored a column in the August 28 *Houston Chronicle* on racial solidarity, Hurricane Katrina, and the relativity of being an "outsider" in America.

Orlando Patterson and **Robert Putnam**, both of Harvard University, were cited in a September 21 *Forbes* column about the "new racism" in America.

Sociology of Religion

Amy Adamczyk, City University of New York, was quoted about religion and teen pregnancy in a September 16 MSNBC.com article.

Wendy Cadge, Brandeis University, and **Gary Jensen**, Vanderbilt University, were cited in a September 11 *USA Today* article about science and religion. Cadge was cited for her research on medical studies examining the healing power of prayer. Jensen discussed religion's impact on society.

Michele Dillon, University of New Hampshire, was interviewed and quoted in the Italian daily newspaper *Europa* on September 10, 2009, discounting rumors about the likely conversion of President Obama to Catholicism, and the different political contexts for his apparently better relationship with Pope Benedict XVI than with the US Conference of Bishops.

Michael Emerson, Rice University, was quoted in a September 4 Associated Press article about a lawsuit against the Billy Graham Evangelistic Association in which the plaintiff claims she was fired for complaining about the organization's lack of outreach to African American churches.

Mark Regnerus, University of Texas, was the subject of an August 24 *Austin American-Statesman* article. Regnerus was profiled for his attention-grabbing suggestion that Christians should get married young if they aren't waiting until marriage to have sex. Robert Hummer, University of Texas, was also quoted in the article.

Darren Sherkat, Southern Illinois University, was quoted about American hostility toward atheists in an August 31 *Dallas Morning News* article about a secular camp for children.

Sociological Practice

Lee Herring, American Sociological Association, was quoted in the August 24 issue of *Chemical & Engineering News* about the new AAAS Science and Human Rights Coalition and the importance of scientific societies being engaged in human rights efforts.

Lloyd Rogler, Fordham University, was the subject of a July 30 article in *The Calais Advertiser* (Calais, Maine). Rogler was profiled in the article for his ASA Distinguished Book Award nominee: *Barrio Professors: Tales of Naturalistic Research*.

Donald Tomaskovic-Devey, University of Massachusetts-Amherst, **Jerry Jacobs**, University of Pennsylvania, **Maggie Anderson**, University of Delaware, and **Peter Dreier**, Occidental College, were quoted in an August 13 *Inside Higher Education* story about the desire of some sociologists to create a council of social science advisors that would advise the president.

Sociology of Sex and Gender

Stacie R. Furia, Northland College, wrote a letter to the editor about women in military boot camps that appeared in the August 19 *New York Times*.

Michael Kimmel, State University of New York-Stony Brook, was a guest on National Public Radio's *Tell Me More* show to discuss the increasing number of female breadwinners as men lose jobs during a recession.

Teaching and Learning

Clare Weber, California State University-Dominguez Hills, wrote a letter to the editor about the financial squeeze at her university that was published in the September 22 *Daily Breeze*.

Awards

Paul Almeida, Texas A&M University, received the 2009 ASA Labor and Labor Movements Section Distinguished Scholarly Article Award.

Elizabeth A. Armstrong, University of Michigan, and **Mary Bernstein**, University of Connecticut, received the 2009 Collective Behavior and Social Movements Section Outstanding Published Article Award.

Contexts, an American Sociological Association magazine, was honored as a featured website, <contexts.org>, by Wordpress Showcase <wordpress.org/showcase/contexts-magazine>.

Amitai Etzioni, George Washington University, was awarded the Meister Eckhart Prize, one of the most prestigious scientific prizes Germany issues. The prize will be granted to him in a ceremony on December 9, 2009. On the preceding day, he will receive an honorary degree from the University of Cologne.

Leslie Gates, Binghamton University, won the Distinguished Article Award from the ASA Political Economy of the World Systems (PEWS) section.

Peggy C. Giordano, **Ryan A. Schroeder**, and **Stephen A. Cernkovich**, all of Bowling Green State University, won the James F. Short Jr. Award for outstanding article, from the ASA Crime, Law, and Deviance Section for their 2007 *American Journal of Sociology* article, "Emotions and Crime over the Life Course: A Neo-Meadian Perspective on Criminal Continuity and Change."

Adam Isaiah Green, University of Toronto, has been awarded the Canadian Institute of Health Research (CIHR) Early Career Award and an operating grant.

Lou Jacobson, Humboldt State University and Redwood Coast Energy Authority, received the 2009 Robert Dentler Award for Outstanding Student Achievement for his research on compact fluorescent light (CFL) adoption from the ASA Section on Sociological Practice and Public Sociology.

Maren Klawiter, Georgia Institute of Technology, received the 2009 Collective Behavior and Social Movements Section Charles Tilly Award for the Best Book Published on Collective Behavior and Social Movements.

David Maimon, Ohio State University, and **Danielle C. Kuhl**, Bowling Green

State University, earned the ASA Mental Health Section's Best Publication Award for their 2008 *American Sociological Review* article, "Social Control and Youth Suicidality: Situating Durkheim's Ideas in a Multilevel Framework."

Jane Menken, Institute of Behavioral Science, was honored as the 2009 Laureate of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population during the recent quadrennial meeting in Marrakech, Morocco.

Thomas F. Pettigrew, University of California-Santa Cruz, received the University of California systemwide Constantine Panunzio Award for outstanding research by an emeritus professor in April 2009. In August 2010, he received the Ralph White Lifetime Achievement Award from the Society for the Study of Peace, Conflict, and Violence.

Jack Nusan Porter, The Spencer Institute, won the Robin M. Williams Award for Distinguished Contributions to Scholarship, Teaching, and Service from the ASA Peace, War, and Social Conflict Section for his work in the founding of the field of sociology of the Holocaust and comparative genocide.

Julie Shayne, University of Washington-Bothell, was honored by the Celebrating University of Washington Women Program. She also received the Outstanding Teaching Award from the Associated Students of University of Washington-Bothell.

Margaret R. Somers, University of Michigan and Center for Advanced Behavioral Sciences, has received the 2009 Giovanni Sartori Qualitative Methods Award from the American Political Science Association for *Genealogies of Citizenship: Markets, Statelessness, and the Right to have Rights*.

Anna Wetterburg, University of California-Berkeley, received 2009 ASA Labor and Labor Movements Section Distinguished Graduate Student Article Award.

Matthew S. Williams, Boston College, received the ASA Collective Behavior and Social Movements Section Outstanding Graduate Student Paper Award.

Beverly Wright, Dillard University, received a 2009 Heinz Environmental Award for her work as an environmental justice

advocate with the Deep South Center for Environmental Justice at Dillard University.

Transitions

Travis Gosa has joined the Africana Studies and Research Center at Cornell University as an assistant professor of social science.

Milagros Pena, University of Florida, has accepted a position as associate dean for social and behavioral sciences in the College of Liberal Arts & Sciences at her university.

Chelsea Starr was appointed assistant professor at Minot State University.

Mark J. Ventresca, University of Oxford, was reappointed until retirement age' (the Oxford version of tenure) as university lecturer at the Saïd Business School. He was also appointed senior scholar at the Vinnova Center for Innovation Journalism Research, Stanford University.

Chris Wellin has joined the Illinois State University Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Illinois State University.

People

Patti Adler, University of Colorado, **Peter Adler**, University of Denver, and **Robert Crutchfield**, University of Washington, were keynote speakers at the International Conference on "Deviance(s)" sponsored by CLIMAS - American history, sociology, literature and arts, University of Bordeaux, France.

Michael August Faia's, Unuaki-o-Tonga Royal University of Technology, new novel, *Liberation Ichthyology*, appears in two parts in the *Copperfield Review* <www.copperfieldreview.com>, an online literary magazine that features historical fiction and non-fiction.

Mary Frank Fox, Georgia Institute of Technology, presented research on "Analyzing Women in Academic Science" at the Science Forum of the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science in June.

Ellen Kennedy, Center for Holocaust and Genocide Studies and Genocide Intervention Network-Minnesota, received the

*Bon Voyage
Steve Kroll-Smith!*

Alpha Kappa Delta would like to thank Steve Kroll-Smith for all the hard work and dedication he put forth while the Editor of *Sociological Inquiry*, 2005-2009. As Editor, Kroll-Smith accomplished much, including bringing the journal a new life. He and his team expanded the venue of the journal by adding the Research Note and Special Sections; they also brought back the Book Review Section. Kroll-Smith states that he feels privileged to be a part of AKD, one of the discipline's best journals. AKD wishes him the best of luck in the future!

*Welcome Back
Sampson Lee Blair!*

Alpha Kappa Delta is thrilled to have Sampson Lee Blair back on their team. Blair was previously the Editor of *Sociological Inquiry* from 1997-2001. He is currently an Associate Professor for the Department of Sociology at The State University of New York at Buffalo where he and his team will be diligently working. Blair is interested in moving to an online manuscript submission system and internationalizing the journal's submissions. AKD wishes Blair the best of luck, and looks forward to working with him during the next few years!

announcements

Anne Frank "Outstanding Citizen" Award from the Anne Frank Foundation. The award honors individuals who embody tolerance and promote unity and peace.

D. Michael Lindsay, Rice University, compiled results from a survey recently of the White House Fellows program. He worked through NORC.

Christian Smith, University of Notre Dame, has been awarded a grant of \$779,898 by Lilly Endowment Inc. to continue the National Study of Youth and Religion (NSYR) into a fourth wave of data collection in 2011-2013.

Tom Scheff, University of California-Santa Barbara, had a lecture he gave at a Swedish University, *Sociology of Emotions*, filmed and posted on YouTube. The lecture is in the mode of edutainment: a lecture backed up by music and comedy.

A. Javier Treviño, Wheaton College, has been elected to serve as the 59th President of the Society for the Study of Social Problems (SSSP) for 2010-2011.

New Books

Stanley R. Bailey, University of California-Irvine, *Legacies of Race: Identities, Attitudes, and Politics in Brazil* (Stanford University Press, 2009).

Kristin Kay Barker, Oregon State University, **David Ash**, **Gary Tiedeman**, Oregon State University, Eds., *Haiku for Sociologists* (Basho, 2009).

Anthony J. Blasi, Tennessee State University, **Anton K. Jacobs**, Kansas City Art Institute, and **Mathew Kanjirathinkal**, University

of Notre Dame, Eds. and translators, Georg Simmel's *Sociology: Inquiries into the Construction of Social Forms* (Brill, 2009).

William J. Buxton, Concordia University-Montreal, *Patronizing the Public: American Philanthropy's Transformation of Culture, Communication, and the Humanities* (Lexington Books, 2009).

Katherine Carter, University of Kurdistan-Hawler, and **Judy Aulette**, University of North Carolina-Charlotte, *Cape Verdean Women and Globalization: The Politics of Gender, Culture and Resistance* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2009).

Graham Cassano, Oakland University, and **Richard A. Dello Buono**, Manhattan College, Eds., *Crisis, Politics, and Critical Sociology* (Brill, 2009).

Katherine K. Chen, Graduate Center-CUNY, *Enabling Creative Chaos: The Organization Behind the Burning Man Event* (University of Chicago Press, 2009).

Lee Clarke, Rutgers University, **Rebecca Solnit**, and **A.C. Thompson**, *Emergent Communities & Elite Panic: Investigating Disasters & Destructive Beliefs*.

Randall Collins, University of Pennsylvania, *Violence: A Micro-sociological Theory* (Princeton University Press, 2009).

Hester Eisenstein, Queens College and CUNY Graduate Center, *Feminism Seduced: How Global Elites Use Women's Labor and Ideas to Exploit the World* (Paradigm Publishers, 2009).

Yuval Elmelech, Bard College, *Transmitting Inequality: Wealth and the American Family* (Rowman and Littlefield, 2008).

Joe Feagin, Texas A&M University, *The White Racial Frame* (Routledge, 2010).

Theophilus Kofi Gokah, Gemini College, *Contemporary Discourses on IE&C Theory and Practice* (NOVA, 2009).

Adia Harvey-Wingfield, Georgia State, and **Joe Feagin**, Texas A&M University, *Yes We Can?: White Racial Framing and the 2008 Presidential Campaign* (Routledge, 2010).

Ho-fung Hung, Indiana University-Bloomington, Ed., *China and the Transformation of Global Capitalism* (Johns Hopkins University Press, 2009).

Richard Koenigsberg, Library of Social Science, *Nations Have the Right to Kill: Hitler, the Holocaust and War* (Library of Social Science, 2009).

Marnia Lazreg, Hunter College, *Questioning the Veil: Open Letters to Muslim Women* (Princeton University Press, 2009).

Ann Mische, Rutgers University, *Partisan Publics: Communication and Contention across Brazilian Youth Activist Networks* (Princeton University Press, 2009).

Anthony Orum, University of Illinois-Chicago, and **Zachary Neal**, Michigan State University, Eds., *Common Ground?: Readings and Reflections on Public Space* (Routledge, 2010).

Marilyn Rueschemeyer, Brown University, and **Sharon Wolchik**, Eds., *Women in Power in Post-Communist Parliaments* (Woodrow Wilson Center Press/Indiana University Press, 2009).

Christian Smith and **Patricia Snell**, both of the University of Notre Dame, *Souls in Transition: The Religious and*

Spiritual Lives of Emerging Adults (Oxford University Press, 2009)

Frank Trovato, University of Alberta, *Canada's Population in a Global Context: An Introduction to Social Demography* (Oxford University Press, 2009).

Other Organizations

Rural Sociology. Beginning in 2010, the Rural Sociological Society will partner with Wiley-Blackwell. *Rural Sociology* (RS) is the Rural Sociological Society's professional journal. Scholarly articles are authored by rural sociologists, sociologists, anthropologists, geographers, economists, and other social scientists who study social, spatial, local, and global rural issues. All new manuscripts should be submitted using ScholarOne at <mc.manuscriptcentral.com/rs>. Submissions, reviews, and correspondence are now performed online. ScholarOne allows for efficient submission of manuscripts, provides guidance at every step, and makes the journey from submission to publication quicker and easier. Contact: ruralsociology@ncsu.edu.

Society for the Study of Social Problems (SSSP) Social Problems Editorial Search. The Editorial and Publications Committee of the Society for SSSP is searching for the next editor of *Social Problems*. The three-year term will begin mid-year 2011 with responsibility for editing Volumes 59-61 (years 2012-2014). Direct all questions, inquiries, nominations, expressions of interest, and application materials to: Claire Renzetti, Chair, SSSP Editorial and Publications Committee, Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Social Work, University of Dayton, 300 College Park, Dayton, OH 45469-1442; (937) 229-24286; Claire.Renzetti@notes.udayton.edu. Application deadline: February 12, 2010.

New Publications

Italian Journal of Sociology of Health, Salute e Società. This publication is a special issue in Italian and in English of the *Italian Journal of Sociology of Health, Salute e Società*. It is edited by an Italian and by an American sociologist: Antonio Maturo, Università di Bologna, and Peter Conrad, Brandeis University.

Caught in the Web

Invitation to Join a Dialogue. As part of a project on "Media and Collective Civic Engagement (MCCE)," a dialogue among sociologists and related social scientists and community activists will be established online. Participants in the dialogue will be asked to respond to ideas about new and alternative media as well as mainstream media, including news media, entertainment, and advertising. The project will culminate with a session scheduled for the ASA meetings in Atlanta in August 2010. The website will aggregate content from the project's various new media channels, consolidating original content and community responses from various sites in one place. Contact: mcce.project@gmail.com; <groups.google.com/group/mccepj>.

Launch of the Health Disparities Calculator (HD*Calc). The calculator—statistical software that generates multiple summary measures for evaluating and monitoring health disparities—can be used either as an extension of SEER*Stat, which allows users to import Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) data or on its own with other population-based health data, such as from the National Health Interview Survey, California Health Interview Survey, Tobacco Use Supplement to the Current Population Survey, and National Health

and Nutrition Examination Survey. The intended audience for HD*Calc includes anyone interested in health and cancer-related disparities, as well as those interested in learning about summary measures of health disparities. This application extends the work published in the National Cancer Institute Surveillance Monograph Series, *Methods for Measuring Cancer Disparities*, which evaluates measures of health disparities included in HD*Calc. HD*Calc is located on the SEER website, at <seer.cancer.gov/hdcalc/>.

Deaths

Thomas P. Imse, College of the Holy Cross, died August 13, 2009, at the age of 89.

Debra Kelley, Longwood University, was murdered along with her family at their home in Farmville, VA, on September 18.

Lenora Finn Paradis, University of Kentucky and the University of Louisville, died September 17, 2009, at her residence, at the age of 56.

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

Obituaries

Peter Kollock
1959-2009

Peter Kollock, 49, died January 10, 2009, as a result of a motorcycle accident near his home in Calabasas, CA. He was an associate professor in the department of sociology at UCLA.

Born November 1, 1959, in Zaragoza, Spain, Peter came to the United States when he was one year old. He grew up in Seattle, WA, where he attended Blanchet High School and the University of Washington (BA 1982, MA 1984, and PhD 1990).

Peter was hired as an assistant professor by the UCLA Department of Sociology in 1989 and spent his entire academic career there. As a graduate student, Peter established working relationships with several members of the faculty at the University of Washington, including Richard Emerson, Karen Cook, Toshio Yamagishi, Phil Blumstein, and Pepper Schwartz. These collaborations resulted in several research projects that, while seemingly eclectic, had as a common thread Peter's keen interest in determining the bases of trust and cooperation in collective action. Peter's first published article, "Sex and Power in Interaction: Conversational Privileges and Duties" (with Blumstein and Schwartz, 1985) is an example of his penchant for synthesis within social psychology. Using principles of social exchange theory that he learned while working with Emerson and Cook, Peter suggested that relational power might help to explain the variance in conversational patterns usually attributed solely to gender. The hypothesis was supported when applied to the data that Blumstein and Schwartz had gathered for their *American Couples* study.

In subsequent research, based on concepts derived from both social exchange theory and symbolic interaction, Peter proposed new models of cooperation under conditions of uncertainty. These models expanded on earlier social exchange theoretical principles by taking into account some of the ways in which actors signal intentions to one another and use pre-existing social scripts as a basis for ascertaining risk and trust. Working with Yamagishi, Peter was able to demonstrate conditions under which networks of trust are necessary for social cooperation to emerge. This research resulted in three significant articles that are still considered disciplinary benchmarks.

Simultaneous to this research, Peter was engaged in two additional activities that left a significant imprint. One was a textbook in social psychology, *The Production of Reality* (with O'Brien, 1993). The

American Sociological Association
Minority Fellowship Program

WHAT IS MFP?

- The ASA Minority Fellowship Program (MFP) has existed since 1974 and just celebrated its 35th anniversary year (and cohort of trainees) with special events and sessions in both Boston and San Francisco.
- For the 2010-11 MFP Fellowship award year, MFP is generously supported by annual contributions from *Alpha Kappa Delta*, *Sociologists for Women in Society*, the *Association of Black Sociologists*, the *Southwestern Sociological Association*, and numerous individual ASA members.

WHO CAN APPLY?

- Applicants can be **new or continuing graduate students of sociology**, who are enrolled in a program that grants the Ph.D. Applications may be for study in any sub-area or specialty in sociology, though special funding may be available for research related to the sociology of drug abuse.
- Applicants must be members of an underrepresented minority group in the U.S. (e.g. Blacks/African-Americans, Hispanics/Latinos, Asians or Pacific Islanders, or American Indians/Alaska Natives).
- Applicants must also be U.S. citizens, non-citizen nationals of the U.S., or have been lawfully admitted to the U.S. for permanent residence.

WHAT IS THE PROCESS?

- Application deadline is January 31st; notifications are made by April 30th.
- Fellowship is awarded for 12 months and typically renewable for up to 3 years total. Tuition and fees are arranged with the home department.
- Fellows are selected each year by the MFP Advisory Panel, a rotating, appointed group of senior scholars in sociology.

For more information, visit www.asanet.org and click on "Funding," or contact the ASA Minority Affairs Program at minority.affairs@asanet.org, or 202-383-9005 x322 for application materials or to ask a question.

announcements

other was the development of a graduate student teacher-training program that he helped to pilot while in graduate school and later introduced into the graduate curriculum at UCLA. Peter is well known among his colleagues and much loved among former students for his excellent teaching abilities. He was the recipient of the University of Washington's Graduate Student Teaching Award (1989) and two of UCLA's highest teaching awards—the Luckman Distinguished Teaching Award and the Eby Award for the Art of Teaching.

Throughout his professional career, Peter was actively involved in the ASA Social Psychology Section and the annual Group Processes conferences. Peter used these meetings as an occasion to sharpen his thinking on a range of topics and to try out groundbreaking ideas in a forum that he knew would offer incisive feedback, necessary criticism, and unflinching support. In these meetings he articulated some of his notions for the application of principles of group processes to two new arenas: online communities and financial markets. The first resulted in the book, *Communities in Cyberspace*, co-edited with Marc Smith and considered a pioneering contribution in studies on computer mediated communication and group dynamics. This interest led eventually to the Peter's involvement, along with Michael Macy, Smith, and others, in launching the ASA's section on Communication and Information Technologies.

Another research direction, took Peter into the real-time domain of Wall

Street markets and finance. The impetus for this junket, which included his participation in a new start-up company called OnExchange, was Peter's interest in eBay and similar online networks that were emerging as novel ways to connect and coordinate buyers and sellers. He was intrigued with the implications of these enterprises and what they could teach us about trust, cooperation, risk, and signaling in anonymous, temporary networks. In other words, online financial markets were yet another domain in which he could pursue inquiries regarding basic questions derived from his understanding of social dilemmas and the challenges of coordination and cooperation in collective action. While his hopes of getting rich while pursuing "applied research" didn't pan out, he did acquire a wealth of information. At the time of his death, he was in the process of formulating two book projects in which he intended to share these insights.

Most recently, Peter was engaged in a direction of inquiry that was bringing him back to his earliest interests in the social psychology of cognition and self-awareness. He became affiliated with the Deer Park Monastery, organized in the tradition of the Buddhist Thich Nhat Hahn. Following a three-month retreat, Peter proposed a new undergraduate course at UCLA called "The Sociology of Mindfulness." This course, which became wildly popular, blended elements of cognitive social psychology, contemporary neurology, and meditation to provide an

intellectual and experiential understanding of the ways in which linguistic concepts organize our sense of self and our perceptions of our life circumstances.

In honor of Kollock, the UCLA Sociology Department has established a graduate student teaching scholarship in his name. To contribute to this fund, contact Eric Nakano in the UCLA College Development office at enakano@support.ucla.edu.

Jodi O'Brien, Seattle University

Katherine Pavelka Luke
1974-2009

Katherine Pavelka Luke, a recent graduate of the Joint Doctoral Program in Social Work and Sociology at the University of Michigan, died suddenly of complications from cancer on Saturday September 12, 2009. She was born October 31, 1974, in Lincoln, NE. Her most recent appointment was as a post-doctoral fellow at the Addiction Research Center, Department of Psychiatry, University of Michigan.

Katherine earned a BA in Women and Gender Studies and Psychology and a minor in sociology from Macalester College, and an MSW and MA in Public Affairs from the University of Minnesota. While at the University of Michigan she earned a Graduate Certificate in Women's Studies in addition to her PhD. Her dissertation, *Race, Gender and Heterosexuality in Campus Party Culture: The Reproduction and Transformation of Social Identities, Social Inequalities, and Sexual Violence*, focused on studying the "social and discursive practices of race, gender, and heterosexuality within campus party cultures." It illuminated complex interactions among contexts for partying, emphasizing binge drinkers, among those in the period of emerging adulthood, and how users conceptualize their alcohol and other drug use, relationships and sexuality, and safety. She explored how gender, ethnicity, race, and sexuality interact within complex performance sites to create opportunities for potentially positive relationships and identity exploration as well as risks for sexual exploitation and substance abuse. Within this, she identified implications for promotion of positive relationships and behaviors and prevention of interpersonal violence.

Katherine's work in the PhD program grew from her academic and professional commitments. Prior to entering the program she worked in the fields of women's health, family violence, and mental health as a research analyst and direct service worker. She continued her connection to the world of practice while in school, working on a number of community- and agency-based projects, including an interpersonal violence prevention project and one designed to reduce risky alcohol use. She was licensed as a Macro Social Worker by the State of Michigan in 2006.

Katherine was an active and productive scholar crossing the boundaries between social work, sociology, social policy and women's studies. She published five articles in refereed journals, including *Social Service Review* and *Child and Youth Services Review*.

Katherine's accomplishments were recognized by multiple awards and fellowships. She received a National Merit Scholarship, a grant from the Hubert Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs, a Regents Fellowship upon admission to her PhD program, an NIMH Predoctoral Fellowship, and the highly competitive Rackham Predoctoral Fellowship while writing her dissertation. Finally, Katherine received two awards that were based on the quality of her scholarship: the Network Biennial Margaret J. Barr Student Research Award and the Henry Meyer Award.

Katherine was also active as a leader within the graduate student community. She was a co-founder and member of the Gender and Sexuality study group in the Department of Sociology. She was very active in the Doctoral Student Organization (DSO) of the Joint Interdisciplinary Doctoral Program in Social Work and Sociology. Additionally, Katherine was one of the founding members of the Rackham Interdisciplinary Workshop on Qualitative Research Methods (2006-09) and a member of the Addiction and Gender Program at IRWG (2007-09). She was an active member of the Graduate Employees Organization and taught in both the School of Social Work and the Department of Sociology.

Katherine's survivors include her husband, Michael Pryplesh; children Nicky (4 1/2) and Ali (1); her mother Ginger Luke and stepfather Don Cherry; grandmother, Phyllis Pavelka; and a brother, Richard Luke, as well as many loving friends and relatives.

Katherine inspired many with her dedication and values. She approached her work with passion and integrity. In her admissions essay for her PhD program, Katherine identified three professional goals: "I have a clear understanding of my professional goals. They are to promote social and economic justice by doing community-based and theory-building research, widely disseminating research findings, and training future social workers..." She recognized the role that social work education and research could play in creating positive social change. In her short time with us she met and accomplished these goals in significant ways. Her ideas, passions, and commitments have made a difference in our world.

Zakiya Luna, University of Michigan

Charles R. Snyder
1924-2009

Charles R. Snyder, Emeritus Professor of Sociology at Southern Illinois University-Carbondale (SIU), died peacefully at his home in Denver, CO, on September 15, 2009. Born December 28, 1924, in Haverford, PA, Chuck served as an officer in the United States Navy during WWII. He received his BA, MA, and PhD (1954) in sociology at Yale University, where he studied under Selden D. Bacon. After lectureships at Yale's Center of Alcohol Studies and the University of Chicago, Chuck joined the Sociology Department at SIU in 1960 as full professor. He served skillfully as chair of the department from 1964-75 and from 1981-85. Chuck was

a consummate advisor and professor—and clever thesis committee politician as well—who helped shepherd scores of graduate students through the intellectual and bureaucratic thickets of the degree process. Generations of students benefited from his broad knowledge and capacity as a demanding stylist and critical interlocutor. Chuck was a leading authority on alcohol studies. Among his published monographs is his seminal book on culture and drinking patterns, *Alcohol and the Jews* (1958), which Arnold M. Rose, writing in the *American Sociological Review*, called "brilliant research" that makes a significant advance in scientific theory. He also edited (with David J. Pittman), *Society, Culture and Drinking Patterns* (1962), another classic in the sociocultural literature on drinking patterns. Among other editorial assignments, he served on the editorial board of the *Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 1957-83. As a colleague, teacher, mentor, and friend, Chuck was widely appreciated for his incisive intellect, sharp wit, and generosity. He had great compassion for the unfortunate, but remained stubbornly optimistic about improving the human condition. Chuck will be sorely missed by many.

Robert P. Weiss, State University of New York at Plattsburgh

Frederick L. Whitam
1933-2009

Frederick L. Whitam, Professor Emeritus in Sociology, died in July 2009 in Tempe, Arizona. He was flown to his family in Mississippi where a memorial service was held on September 12th.

Fred spent more than 30 years teaching and engaging in research at Arizona State University (ASU). He was one of the faculty who established the ASU doctoral program in 1972. Prior to joining the university's Department of Sociology in 1965, he earned his PhD at Indiana University. Fred also served as an Assistant Professor and Sociology Department Chair at Millsaps College in Mississippi, as an Instructor at the State University of New York's Fashion Institute of Technology where he learned to understand New Yorkese and his students a Southern accent, and as a Visiting Lecturer in Sociology at the University of Texas-Austin. His book publications included *The Protestant Spanish Community in New York* (1960) and the co-authored book with Robin Mathy *Male Homosexuality in Four Societies: Brazil, Guatemala, the Philippines, and the United States* (1986). Fred spoke Portuguese and Spanish fluently. He enjoyed traveling extensively to Brazil, Guatemala, and the Philippines during his research career.

Fred's research had a way of gaining attention. In the conservative *Conservative*, there are critical articles on what is perceived as "leftist/liberal ideology" with Fred's research indicating that homosexuality is a normative phenomenon in many societies, citing Fred's work as holding that: "The persistence of revivalism is interpreted as a functional reaffirmation of a threatened life style." His published research on homosexuality was cited as recently as September 21, 2009, in *The New York Times*.

Fred was a valued colleague and engaging conversationalist. He is missed by his ASU colleagues and others who knew him.

Leonard Gordon, Arizona State University

Classifieds

Editor with Ph.D. in sociology from Berkeley and author of three trade books provides editing of book manuscripts and articles. Reasonable rates. Nine years experience. References available. Tom Wells at wells.tom.lee@comcast.net or (720) 304-7813.

Call for Submissions:

Carla B. Howery Teaching Enhancement Grants Program

Deadline: February 1, 2010

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

Carla B. Howery Teaching Enhancement grants can support an individual, a program, a department, or a committee of a state or regional association. ASA will award up to two grants, of up to \$2,000 each. Competitive proposals describe projects that will advance the teaching and learning of sociology, will continue to have an impact over time, and optimally, will lead to systemic change. The criteria are intentionally flexible in order to accommodate innovative proposals.

Applications should consist of a project description, CVs for all project leaders, and IRB documentation where appropriate. The project description is limited to a maximum of five pages and should: (a) include an overview of the project, describing the problem it addresses, the approach to addressing the problem, and the empirical basis for evaluating that approach; (b) briefly locate the project in the Scholarship of Teaching and Learning literature

as well as other relevant literature; (c) describe the expected benefits of the project, including systemic impacts; (d) provide a detailed budget; and (e) indicate whether, in the event the project is funded, a check should be made payable directly to the project leader or to an affiliated institution.

ASA membership is not a criterion for application or selection for this grant, however, recipients must be ASA members before the final award is made. ASA membership involves registration as an ASA member via the ASA website and acceptance of and adherence to the ASA Code of Ethics. Grantees must also provide documentation of pertinent IRB approval for the funded project. Applications from all sub-areas of the discipline are welcome.

Applications should be sent as a PDF file to apap@asanet.org. Only electronic submissions will be accepted. All materials must be received by the deadline to be considered. Notification of awards will be sent out in early April 2010. For more information about the Carla B. Howery Teaching Enhancement Grants Program and required application materials, visit the funding page at www.asanet.org or e-mail apap@asanet.org.

References:

Cambridge, BL (2001). *Fostering the Scholarship of Teaching and Learning: Communities of Practice*. In D. Lieberman & C. Wehlburg (eds.), *To improve the academy: Vol 19. Resources for faculty, instructional, and organizational development* (pp.3-16). Bolton, MA: Anker.

Congratulations to the 2009 ASA Section Award Winners!

ASA is proud to announce the winners of the various awards given by ASA's special interest sections. Not all 44 sections give awards, but the vast majority of sections have reported their 2009 award winners. They are listed at www.asanet.org under "Sections." A hearty congratulations is extended to each of these outstanding scholars!

save the date



105th ASA Annual Meeting
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For Members Only . . .

The ASA website is officially open for 2010 membership enrollments and renewals. Visit www.asanet.org for the latest information regarding member benefits and membership fees. Members may register for the 2010 annual meeting during the online renewal or enrollment process.

- **ASA Express Renewal.** ASA introduces a new feature that simplifies online member renewals for the 2010 calendar year. If the contact information and the membership selections remain the same, you may advance to the payment page to complete the 2010 renewal. This convenience only involves two page clicks. Individuals with lapsed memberships before 2009 will have to use the regular online renewal system.
- **A "Greener" Footnotes in 2010.** In response to an increasing number of members who have elected not to receive a printed copy of *Footnotes*, and as recommended by the ASA Joint Committee on Electronic Publishing, *Footnotes* will no longer be automatically mailed to ASA members. Instead, beginning with the January 2010 issue, an enhanced online version will be posted at <footnotes.asanet.org>. It will include the full contents of each issue in a printable pdf file as well as links for discussion and e-mail sharing. All members will receive an e-mail when each new issue is posted. Members with limited reliable online access may, however, "opt in" to receive a copy by mail.
- **Membership ID Cards** can now be printed out as part of the renewal process (or at any time during the year from the online member menu once you log in). The online ID cards are fully customized with member name, ASA ID, and online password. Members may access a copy of the ASA *Code of Ethics* online by going to the Members page on the ASA homepage.
- **New and Member Benefits.** Through March 31, 2010, all ASA members will have free access to *Sociology Compass*, an e-only journal published by Wiley-Blackwell. Unique in both range and approach, *Sociology Compass* publishes peer-reviewed surveys of the most important research and current thinking from across the entire discipline. Log in to the member menu for access (under "Benefits").
- ASA members receive a 20% discount on **Sage** books. Use promotion code S09ASA when ordering online (www.sagepub.com) or by calling (800) 818-7243.
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For complete information on these and other ASA member benefits, visit www.asanet.org/benefits.

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funding

Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline Application Deadline: June 15 & December 15

The ASA invites submissions for the Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline (FAD) awards. FAD is supported by a grant from the National Science Foundation with matching monies from ASA. The goal of this award is to nurture the development of scientific knowledge by funding small, groundbreaking research initiatives that will advance the discipline. FAD awards provide scholars with "seed money" for innovative research that provides opportunities for substantive and methodological breakthroughs, broadens the dissemination of scientific knowledge, and provides leverage for acquisition of additional research funds.

Selection Criteria and Funding Requirements

Proposals are reviewed for scientific merit and the importance of the proposed research project or a conference for sociology as a discipline. Specific evaluation criteria include the following:

- Innovativeness and promise of the research idea;
- Originality and significance of research goals;
- The potential of the study as a building block in the development of future research;
- Appropriateness and significance of the research hypothesis;
- Feasibility and adequacy of project design;
- Plans for dissemination of results; and
- Appropriateness of requested budget.

Principal investigators (PI) and co-PI(s) must have a PhD or equivalent. Preference is given to applicants who have not previously received a FAD award. Awards *shall not* exceed \$7,000. Payment can go directly to the PI and is not taxed. Checks will be sent to the PI's institution, but PIs should be aware that no overhead can be charged. Award money may not be used for convention expenses, honoraria, or PI's salary. Awardees must agree to meet the reporting requirements of the award and must be ASA members when they receive the award.

Online Application Process

Proposals must be submitted online at <www.asanet.org/cs/funding/FAD>. Applications must include title of project, name of lead author and additional author(s), 100-200-word abstract, maximum of five (5) single spaced pages describing the project, detailed budget and time schedule, statement of pending support, bibliography, applicable appendices, and vitas for all authors.

Contact Information

For more information, see the "Funding" page at <www.asanet.org>. For questions prior to submitting proposals, contact project director Roberta Spalter-Roth, (202) 383-9005 x317, spalter-roth@asanet.org or Nicole Van Vooren, (202) 383-9005 x313, vanvooren@asanet.org. For examples of recent FAD awards see the May/June 2009 issue of *Footnotes*.

Renew Your Membership Today!

The ASA online membership database is now open for 2010 renewal and application. See <www.e-noah.net/ASA/Login.asp>.