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State Department Acts on Academic Freedom Issue Pursued by ASA

by Lee Herring,
ASA Public Affairs Office

WASHINGTON, DC — In a major victory for academic freedom and civil liberties, Secretary of State Hillary Clinton has signed orders that effectively end the exclusion of a prominent social science scholar who was barred from the United States by the Bush administration, and whom the American Sociological Association (ASA) had invited to participate in the 2007 ASA Annual Meeting in New York. The American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) challenged the denial of a visa to Professor Adam Habib, University of Johannesburg,



Adam Habib

in a complaint filed on behalf of ASA and other organizations in the U.S. District Court in Boston in October 2007 (now, *American Sociological Association et al. v. Clinton*).

Clinton's orders put the case on hold until Habib secures his multi-entry visa. For background, see November 2007 *Footnotes* article (p. 1), "ASA Files Complaint Against the U.S. Government for Excluding South African Scholar from the United States."

"ASA has waited patiently but we have been persistent in our goal for this long-awaited decision allowing this internationally known South

African scholar to be admitted to this country for purposes of scholarly exchange," said ASA Executive Officer Sally T. Hillsman in response to the January 15 Department of State action. ASA has exhibited a long-standing commitment to international scholarly exchange, according to Hillsman, and much of this is documented in her March 2007 Vantage Point column (see <www.asanet.org/footnotes/mar07/exec.html>).

In a message to Hillsman, Habib expressed his gratitude by saying that "[t]his outcome would not have been possible had it not been for the principled stand taken by the American Civil Liberties Union, the American Sociological Association, the American Association of University

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Sociologist Sullivan Chosen as First Female UVA President

by Johanna Olexy, ASA Public Information Office

In January, the University of Virginia (UVA) announced that sociologist Teresa A. Sullivan will become the university's eighth president—its first female president—as of August 1, 2010. Sullivan was unanimously elected by the 19-member UVA Board of Visitors and will succeed John T. Casteen III, who steps down as president at the end of his 20th year. Sullivan is currently the Provost and Executive Vice President for Academic Affairs at the University of Michigan.

Sullivan, a past ASA Secretary and current Executive and Office Budget Member, has more than 15 years of experience as a higher education administrator at large universities. She joined the University of Michigan in 2006, where she also serves as its chief budget officer (see the

January 2006 issue of *Footnotes*). Before her Michigan positions, she spent 27 years at the University of Texas-Austin, and she was named Executive Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs for the Texas University system in 2002. In that role, she was the chief academic officer for the system's nine academic campuses, with the president of each campus reporting to her. In addition to her faculty position in the department of sociology and later the law school, she held several other administrative positions at Texas including: Vice President and Graduate Dean (1995-2002), Vice Provost (1994-95), Chair of the Department



Teresa A. Sullivan

of Sociology (1990-92), and Director of Women's Studies (1985-87). She received her PhD in sociology from the University of Chicago in 1975.

In response to the UVA news, Mary Sue Coleman, University of

Looking forward to the 2010 Annual Meeting in Atlanta

Atlanta: Birthplace of American Sociology

by Earl Wright II,
Texas Southern University

"Most sociologists are familiar with seminal achievements in the discipline including William Graham Sumner's teaching of the first sociology course at Yale during the 1872-1873 academic term; Arthur B. Woodford's recognition as the first instructor in the United States to have the word sociology in his official title (Indiana University in 1885); the establishment of the first named department of sociology in the United States at the University of Kansas (Department of History and Sociology in 1889); and the general recognition that the discipline formally began with the emergence of the University of Chicago's Department of Sociology in 1892" (Wright forthcoming). What is less well known is the idea that the discipline may have been earnestly birthed 10 years prior to the establishment

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from the executive officer

ASA Celebrates State Department Accountability

Action affects ASA Annual Meeting and academic freedom, and is a defeat for ideological exclusion

I am delighted that this issue of *Footnotes* reports on the positive and long-awaited outcome of ASA's District Court lawsuit, *American Sociological Association et al. v. Clinton (formerly v. Rice and Chertoff)*, through which we challenged the U.S. Department of State's exclusion of Professor Adam Habib from the country since 2006 (see p. 1). Actions by the Bush Department of Homeland Security and inaction by the State Department—until Secretary Hillary Clinton's recent decision—had resulted in ASA's invitations to Habib to speak at our 2007, 2008, and 2009 Annual Meetings being accepted but going unfulfilled.

January 15, 2010, Secretary Clinton signed an order prohibiting Habib from being denied a visa to enter the United States on the basis of the inappropriately unspecified accusations related to terrorism that were raised by the Bush administration. That administration had refused repeatedly to publicly state or document any of its opaque and unverifiable rationales for deporting Habib in 2006 and permanently denied his visa in 2007. In what is hopefully a new era of government accountability and transparency, Clinton's ruling assured all concerned that his new visa application would be handled expeditiously and presumably favorably, in time for ASA President Evelyn Nakano Glenn's invitation for him to participate in the 2010 meet-

ing in Atlanta to be fulfilled.

Readers can find detailed background on this case in the November 2007 *Footnotes* front page article and in my Executive Officer column (<www.asanet.org/footnotes/8.Nov07FN.pdf>). At that time we wrote, "Academic freedom is fundamental to ASA's mission, which rests upon the ability of scholars from wide-ranging perspectives to engage in dialog that nurtures scientific development to the benefit of the larger society. Academic freedom is the hallmark of American democratic culture." ASA's persistence in pursuing this conviction and our commitment to this case was worth the significant effort. But it took a regime change.

Persistence Pays

The persistence of ASA, and the persistent and able *pro bono* work of American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) attorney Melissa Goodman, have been important to keep the issue of academic freedom and scholarly association members' constitutional First Amendment rights before the U.S. courts, the media, and the larger academic community. Habib knows that the leaders and members of the Association as well as the staff of the ASA Executive Office are absolutely committed to fight for these freedoms. We all know that this is necessary to keep these principles strong and compelling, especially to those who do not

always recognize its vital importance to the strength and security of democracy.

In a speech to the American Council of Learned Societies in May 2008, I said that the reason for Habib's visa denial appeared to be "ideological exclusion," a covert, unwritten policy by which the government refuses to allow people who have expressed critical political views to enter the country. I believe that the order issued by Secretary Clinton last week—which assures Habib and Tariq Ramadan will not be denied visas based on the reasons they were denied in 2006 and 2007, respectively—confirms this view. (Ramadan is also believed to have been denied a visa by the state department for ideological reasons.) Habib's visa denial—under provisions of the *Immigration and Naturalization Act*, with allegations that he "engaged in terrorist acts"—was simply a cover for exclusion, based on the government's judgments about his ideology and criticism of the U.S. Government. The government would surely not abandon the use of "evidence" of "terrorist acts" if it contained any substantive indication that Habib was a danger to people in the United States.

Habib's world-wide reputation as a scholar of democracy, governance, and social movements has been pertinent to our Annual Meetings, especially this year as we consider the sociological concept of citizenship. He is also a Muslim of Indian descent who, as

a prominent and vocal human rights advocate, promotes democracy and equality, making his questioning of the efficacy of the war in Iraq and certain U.S. anti-terrorism policies noteworthy. Every year since 2002, the *Financial Mail*, one of South Africa's leading financial magazines, has described Professor Habib as one of the 300 most influential opinion makers in South Africa, and the *New York Times* and *Washington Post* regularly quote him on a wide range of social and public policy matters.

Scholarly Society as Free Speech Advocate

Foreign scholars have no voice under our laws to protest their exclusion, as they have no right to free speech under our Constitution and no right to enter the United States. And, they have no right to a review of consular decisions that exclude them. Because American citizens do have some First Amendment rights under these circumstances, ASA and other scholarly societies can challenge administratively and in court our gov-

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

science policy

Warning about a scam regarding the U.S. Census

Beware of e-mails that have recently circulated masquerading as a warning from the Better Business Bureau (BBB) about the information you give to the U.S. Census. An e-mail, which falsely claims to be from the Better Business Bureau about the upcoming 2010 Census, is causing confusion among consumers. This e-mail scam is misappropriating the BBB's name in order to spread falsehoods about census participation and might scare people away from the count or encourage


a lack of cooperation with census takers. The 2010 Census field representatives will never ask you for your social security number, bank account number, or credit card number. They also never solicit donations nor contact you by e-mail. The 2010 Census will ask for name, gender, age, race, ethnicity, relationship, and whether you own or rent your home—10 simple questions that will take about 10 minutes to answer. Answers are protected by law and not shared with anyone. For more



information, see <ct.bbb.org/article/phony-bbb-e-mail-spreads-fiction-about-2010-census-15046>.

National Science Board releases Indicators 2010

The state of the science and engineering (S&E) enterprise in America is strong, yet its lead is slipping, according to data released by the National Science Board (NSB). Prepared biennially and delivered to the President and Congress on even numbered years by January 15 as statutorily mandated,

Science and Engineering Indicators (SEI) data provide information on the scope, quality and vitality of America's science and engineering enterprise. SEI 2010 sheds light on America's position in the global economy. Over the past decade, R&D intensity—how much of a country's economic activity or gross domestic product is expended on R&D—has grown considerably in Asia, while remaining steady in the United States. For more information on the *Science and Engineering Indicators 2010*, see <www.nsf.gov/statistics/indicators>. 

“Bandits Going Wild in Haiti” and Other Post-Quake Myths

by Tanya Golash-Boza,
University of Kansas

On January 25, 2010, I left for Haiti from the Dominican Republic with a team of five people from the Haitian non-governmental organization, Fondation Avenir, to meet with members of Haitian civil society to assess the possibilities for rebuilding the country in the aftermath of the devastating January 12 earthquake.

As we drove along the road from the border town of Malpasse to Port-au-Prince, the first major problem we encountered was a traffic jam in Croix-de-Bouquet, on the outskirts of Port-au-Prince. Closer to Port-au-Prince, we began to see more evidence of the destruction caused by the 12 earthquake—flattened houses, tent cities, and lack of electricity. We saw few signs of the widespread civil unrest reported in the mainstream media. To the contrary, we found the city remarkably calm, with people selling goods on the streets, public transportation packed, and long lines outside money transfer outlets, cell phone stores, and waiting outside relief organizations.

As the electrical grid still was not functional, the city was quiet after dark. Many people slept in the streets. Some did this because they had lost their homes, others because their homes were unsafe, and still others because they feared there would be another earthquake. At these tent cities, despite

the poor conditions, there was order and community. People arranged their tents into straight lines, left spaces for public use, and organized a security crew to watch over them at night and to ensure that cars did not trample people sleeping in the streets.

Press accounts of Haiti in the earthquake's aftermath emphasized the purported lack of public safety in Port-au-Prince. Many in the media reported that criminals were on the loose, rapes were commonplace, and banditry was omnipresent. As sociologists, we expect these sorts of reports after disasters, especially disasters involving people of African descent. It is our responsibility to insist on a more humane and accurate depiction of social life after disasters. There are three main points of contention that sociologists can address in terms of the popular representations of Haiti after the earthquake.

Addressing False Reporting

The first point is the complete lack of historical context in media reports, especially of the role of the United States in Haiti over the course of the 20th century. For example, knowing about the U.S. occupations of Haiti contextualizes the current militarized response to the earthquake. The second point is that civil unrest and social violence are not common responses to disasters, yet typically are found in media portrayals of disasters. Disaster

sociologists, Kathleen Tierney, University of Colorado, and colleagues point out that not only do mass media consistently propagate the myth that lawlessness is a consequence of natural disasters, but that such myths justify a militarized response to these events (2006). The third point is that we can expect media representations of people of African descent to be influenced by “controlling images”—gendered and classed stereotypes about black people perpetuated by the media (Collins 2004).

As sociologists, one of our tasks is to educate the public on how to interpret the news and distinguish verifiable evidence from suppositions. We should participate in public debates and inform others how ideas about race, gender, and class influence perspectives. In the case of Haiti, preconceived notions about black men's sexuality have lent credibility to the idea that rapes are omnipresent, even with flimsy evidence. Ideas about black criminality also make it easier to believe that Haitians are looting and robbing. Many of the media reports



A man examines the damage of a Port-au-Prince school building following the January 12 earthquake.

of lawlessness are based on what most sociologists would consider flawed evidence (i.e., a woman hearing noises in a tent at night; a statement by a public official, and suppositions by “experts” from afar).

Many of the reports that lead with headlines about rampant rapes in Haiti are based almost entirely on one quote from Haiti's national police Chief Mario Andresol: “With the blackout that's befallen the Haitian capital, bandits are taking advantage to harass and rape women and young girls under the tents.” This statement, the evidence for which is unclear, has been picked up by many major media outlets. The diffusion of this statement has led to the widespread belief that

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State Department

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Professors, the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee, and the Boston Coalition of Palestinian Rights. Your organization's commitment to the principles of academic freedom and the free engagement of ideas represent not only the more progressive face of the United States and global academy, but it also provides hope in a world where civil liberties and tolerance [have] been eroded, and democracy is imperilled.”

During the Bush administration, the U.S. government denied visas to dozens of foreign artists, scholars and writers—all critics of U.S. foreign policy and many of whom are Muslim, as is Habib—without explanation or on the basis of vague and unspecified national security concerns. In a speech in Cairo in June 2009, President Obama addressed the relationship between the

United States and Muslims around the world, calling for “a sustained effort to listen to each other; to learn from each other; to respect one another; and to seek common ground.”

ASA and the ACLU were heartened by the U.S. State Department's orders, believing it to be an important step toward maintaining the centrality of academic freedom and achieving the President's goal. “The decision to end the exclusion of [Professor Habib] is a welcome sign that the Obama administration is committed to facilitating, rather than obstructing, the exchange of ideas across international borders,” said Jameel Jaffer, Director of the ACLU National Security Project.


“Given the orders issued by Secretary Clinton, we hope and expect that Professor Habib . . . will soon be able to come to the United States to meet and talk with American audiences,” said Melissa Goodman, staff attorney with the ACLU National

Security Project who represented the ASA. “The Obama administration should now conduct a broader review of visas denied under the Bush administration, reverse the exclusions of others who were barred because of their political beliefs and retire the practice of ideological exclusion for good.”

Clinton's actions also included relief for scholar Tariq Ramadan, who many believe was also significantly impacted by ideological exclusion in the State Department's visa decisions. The orders signed by Secretary Clinton state that, in the future, Professors Habib and Ramadan will not be denied a visa on the same grounds that were used in 2006 and 2007. To enter the United States, however, Habib will need to apply for a multi-entry visa, a process likely to take several weeks. The ACLU expects that, given Secretary Clinton's orders, the visa application

will be granted expeditiously.

Habib is a respected political analyst and Deputy Vice Chancellor of Research, Innovation and Advancement at the University of Johannesburg and has been a vocal critic of the war in Iraq and of some U.S. terrorism-related policies. Habib is a PhD graduate of the City University of New York Graduate Center. Until he was deported back to South Africa upon his arrival in 2006 at Kennedy Airport with a valid visa and then denied a visa renewal, Habib was a frequent visitor to the United States to address and consult with academics, federal government agencies, and the non-profit sector.

Attorneys in the Habib case are Goodman, Jaffer, and Rabinovitz of the national ACLU and Sarah Wunsch and John Reinstein of the ACLU of Massachusetts. More information is available at <www.aclu.org/exclusion>. 

Exploring Atlanta's Neighborhoods

Annual Meeting attendees are encouraged to explore the restaurants, bars, shops, and attractions of Atlanta that are spread out across the city's neighborhoods. Have a few hours between sessions? Hang out in the Buckhead area for legendary shopping at Phipps Plaza, Lenox Square, or the various boutiques and galleries. Midtown is the heart of the arts with the High Museum, Alliance Theater, and Fox Theater, plus dining and nightlife that is all the rage.



Map of the Atlanta MARTA system

The ASA has scouted the area for entertainment options to fit almost any meeting attendees' sense of adventure in terms of exploring a city. See below for a list of restaurant, shopping, and entertainment options that are within walking distance, a few light rail stops away, or a short taxi ride from the hotel.

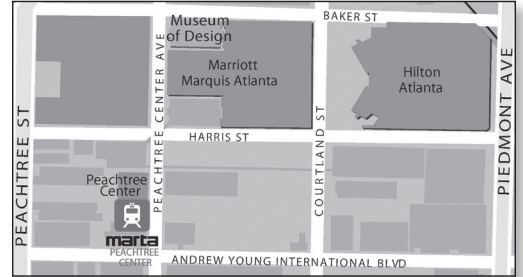
Walkable destinations from the meeting hotels

- Dogwood. *Upscale southern restaurant.* 565 Peachtree St.
- Peasant Bistro. *French/Mediterranean restaurant.* 250 Park Ave West.
- City Segway Tours. *Atlanta's only Segway tour will give you a fantastic orientation to downtown Atlanta.*

If you are looking to go where the locals go, visit Virginia Highlands' boutiques and laid-back bars, live jazz in Castleberry Hill, and Little Five Points with its bohemian shopping, bars, restaurants, and an Elvis shrine at the Star Community Bar.

Reservations recommended. 250 Park Avenue West, NW. (404) 588-2274

- The Avenue. *Downtown lounge and nightlife.* 303 Peachtree Center Ave NE



Map of the hotel location and nearby sights

Marta—within 1-4 stops from the hotels located at the Peachtree Center MARTA Station (see <www.itsmarta.com>)

- Bone's. *Steakhouse restaurant.* 3130 Piedmont Rd. (Buckhead MARTA Station)
- South City Kitchen. *Regional cuisine restaurant.* 1144 Crescent Ave. (Midtown MARTA Station)
- The APEX Museum. *The African American Panoramic Experience.* 135 Auburn Avenue. (Five Points MARTA Station)

Taxis

- Atlanta Fish Market. 265 Pharr Rd.
- Nan of Tamarind. *Thai restaurant.* 1350 Spring St. (at the corner of 17th).
- Wertz Contemporary Gallery. *The gallery's main focus is work that has been influenced by or reflects the history, politics, and culture of Africa and pieces that depict the experiences of African Americans.* 264 Peters St. Come and explore the sights, sounds, and flavor of the city. We look forward to seeing you in Atlanta!

Sullivan

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Michigan President, said that working with Sullivan has been one of the highlights of her career: "Terry Sullivan is both a distinguished academic and a stellar administrator, known for her sparkling intellect as well as her superb people skills."

Sullivan, who specializes in labor-force demography, oversees \$1.5 billion of Michigan's \$5.4-billion annual budget. She has been responsible for sustaining and enhancing the university's academic teaching, research, and creative excellence. She has 44 direct reports, including deans of 19 schools and colleges as well as the directors of many interdisciplinary institutes and centers. She serves on the board of the health system.

A Jeffersonian School

John O. Wynne, the University of Virginia rector, said that he was drawn to Sullivan's confidence in the face of the challenges and complexities of leading a public institution of higher education. "She is undaunted by the challenges and has a deep understanding of the complexities. She believes in public higher education and is committed to leading our university and to building on its excellence," he said.

Focusing on a financial model that will ensure the long-term health of UVA is among the top priorities iden-

tified by the Board of Visitors. Other challenges that Sullivan will tackle in her new role include:

- Strengthening academic excellence across the university and further enhancing the student experience;
- Completing the current \$3-billion fund-raising campaign;
- Strengthening the graduate programs and increasing graduate student financial support;
- Increasing the school's funded research in the sciences, technology, and engineering;
- Sustaining the university's financial aid program; and
- Enhancing international outreach and reputation.

Sullivan said that the University of Virginia appealed to her because of its Jeffersonian values and traditions, its academic reputation, its powerful undergraduate student experience, and its firm commitment to a public mission. "I am honored by the opportunity to lead this University and to follow John Casteen in this role."

The University of Virginia, located in Charlottesville, VA, is ranked 24th overall by the *U.S. News & World Report* and is Virginia's higher education flagship institution.

Sullivan and ASA

Besides her academic positions, Sullivan has served in many important roles in the ASA, including three years

of service as an ASA Secretary (1996-98) and as a past editor of the *Rose Series*. At the 2009 ASA Annual Meeting, she presented a stellar keynote speech, "Effective Department Leadership During Uncertain Times: Tools from the Community of Chairs," at the 16th annual chairs conference (see <www.asanet.org/teaching/apap/images_and_video.cfm>.)

"Terry Sullivan remains a long-standing member of a growing cadre of rising-star sociologists who are changing public discussions on important national policies and who are revamping academic leadership and science leadership in the United States. She and her fellow stars have an important impact at a pivotal time when our discipline is seen as instrumental in strengthening and demographically diversifying the higher education system to meet 21st-century challenges," said ASA Executive Officer Sally T. Hillsman in response to the news that one of ASA's and sociology's leaders has joined the UVA "presidents club." [See sidebar list of sociologists who are current or former university/college presidents.]

Sullivan's academic career was influenced by the era in which she grew up. She was raised in the South during the time of desegregation—first in Little Rock, AR, until she was 13, and then in Jackson, MS, until she went to college. "We were all touched by those times. They were what led me to

become a sociologist," said Sullivan.

After graduate school at Chicago, she joined the University of Texas as a sociology instructor. She worked her way through the ranks of assistant, associate, and full professor. She has continued to teach and publish throughout her career. A prolific writer, she is the author or co-author of six books and more than 80 scholarly articles and chapters.

Sullivan is married to Douglas Laycock, who will join the faculty of the University of Virginia School of Law. They have two sons, Joseph and John.

Sociologists as University or College Presidents

- Stepen Ainlay, *Union College*
- Daniel Curran, *University of Dayton*
- Lois B. DeFleur, *SUNY-Binghamton*
- Norman Fainstein, *Connecticut College* (President Emeritus, 2001-06)
- David Levinson, *Norwalk Community College*
- Theodore Long, *Elizabethtown College*
- Fred Pestello, *Le Moyne College*
- Graham Spanier, *Pennsylvania State University*
- Daniel F. Sullivan, *St. Lawrence University* (President Emeritus, 1996-2009)

What's New at the Rural Sociological Society?

by Ralph B. Brown, Executive Director and Treasurer, Rural Sociological Society, with assistance from Willis Goudy, Kenneth Pigg, and Joachim Singlemann

In 2012, at its Annual Meeting to be held in the Palmer House Hotel, Chicago, IL, July 24-29, the Rural Sociological Society will celebrate its 75th anniversary. In 1921, the Rural Sociology Section was formed within the American Sociological Society (now ASA). By the mid 1930s its members were increasingly expressing concerns about the difficulty of getting articles published in traditional journals. Thus, with initial funding from Louisiana State University, the Rural Sociology Section launched the first four issues of the journal *Rural Sociology* in 1936. Additionally in 1936, a five-person subcommittee of the section was charged with returning to the next annual meeting with a recommendation on whether or not to stay with the American Sociological Society or to form their own organization. After considerable discussion, a vote to establish a separate organization carried and in 1938, the first annual meeting of the Rural Sociological Society (RSS) was held. Except for a period during World War II, the RSS has met annually since then.

What Is the RSS?

Since its inception as a separate professional society in 1937, the RSS has been, for lack of a better word, an "ecumenical" professional society. It is the professional home to sociologists, geographers, anthropologists, historians, and other professionals interested in the dynamics of rural social organization—scholars who are intrigued with the proposition that there remain unique sociological properties to rural social and geographic space. Who and what constitute "rural" has interesting political consequences as well. Today, across all agencies in the U.S. Federal Government, there exist at least 50 distinct definitions as to whom and what constitutes "rural," with 15 of these definitions

dealing specifically with health issues alone.

Members of the RSS have traditionally focused on these unique rural aspects of social life, producing a considerable corpus of research on natural resources and environment, community organization, and agriculture and food. Under these larger rubrics and many others, rural scholars address many of the quintessential sociological issues of: Power arrangements, social association and networking, social change, adoption and diffusion of new ideas and technologies, social and economic marginality and inequality, gender, and purposive/planned social change or development in the United States and internationally.


penetrate new markets and create new opportunities for synergy and leverage in marketing a "package" of related journals concerning rural sociology and rural affairs.

In 2009, the RSS appointed Ralph B. Brown of Brigham Young University, as its first ever, but still part-time, Executive Director. As an all-voluntary association, appointing an Executive Director allows the RSS to better strategize changes in the society and serve its membership and clientele. By removing the burden of self-publishing from the RSS Business Office and turning it over to a professional publisher, the Business Office can now better concentrate on being innovative with its new and expanded degrees of freedom. Despite these changes, we remain a small to medium-

We feel there are areas we not only excel in, but lead the way through innovation.

A Changing Field

In an attempt to further explore many of these changes, the 2010 Annual Meeting of the RSS, held in Atlanta, GA, August 12-15, under the leadership of Joachim Singlemann, President of RSS, will focus on changes in technologies over the past two decades, changes which now permit an economy of scale that is no longer dependent on spatial concentration, sharply intensifying the decentralization trend starting around the mid-20th century. Thomas Friedman, in his book *The World Is Flat*, called attention to the consequences of the telecommunication revolution in particular. Thus, the theme of the 2010 RSS annual meeting, *How Flat Is Rural? Diversity in the Age of Globalization*, takes up that notion to prompt rural sociology to examine the opportunities and challenges for rural areas that result from an increasingly globalized world. Aggressive positioning by rural areas in the restructuring of the global industrial landscape can result in unprecedented employment differentiation reducing the traditional role of agriculture as the main employer in many areas. The growing emphasis on green technologies and organic agricultural products will provide further opportunities for rural areas. Yet, the major challenge for rural areas is to become a participant in the globalized world. A failure to stay connected, to recognize and go after opportunities, and to resist diversity will result in being bypassed. A globalized world reduces the distance between cultures. Places that embrace diversity are more likely to prosper than those erecting barriers to it.

We invite scholars interested in our theme to attend and present at our annual meeting. Visit our website at <www.ruralsociology.org>. We also invite and encourage interested scholars to become a member of the RSS. 

“Who and what constitute “rural” has interesting political consequences as well. Today, across all agencies in the U.S. Federal Government, there exist at least 50 distinct definitions as to whom and what constitutes “rural,” with 15 of these definitions dealing specifically with health issues alone.”



Changes at the RSS

Since 1936, the RSS has self-published its research journal *Rural Sociology*. It remains a respected journal in sociology and the social sciences in general. In 2008, the RSS Council realized that the RSS no longer had the resources to compete effectively in the rapidly changing global marketplace, especially regarding the effects of electronic publishing on distribution and access. After an extended review and negotiations with a variety of publishers, Wiley/Blackwell was selected as the new publisher of *Rural Sociology* beginning with Volume 75 in 2010. The shift to Wiley/Blackwell creates numerous opportunities for the RSS to

sized volunteer organization. We are confident that our traditional areas of scholarly strength—natural resources, community, agriculture and food—pragmatically remain areas of great concern not only in the United States but in the rapidly urbanizing developing world. Many of the changes experienced in this country at the turn of the 20th century that brought the RSS into existence and maturity are now in full swing across the globe. We are confident we continue to have a unique and valuable intellectual product that serves scholars and people worldwide. We also seek collaborative efforts with the ASA and its members (64% of RSS members in 2009 were also members of ASA) and other organizations.

Atlanta

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of the American Sociological Society (later renamed American Sociological Association) at Atlanta University.

In 1895, Atlanta University President Horace Bumstead and school trustee George G. Bradford submitted a proposal before the school's governing body requesting to initiate a series of investigations into the social, economic, and physical condition of Blacks. This request emerged from alumni who were witnessing Blacks, merely 30 years removed from slavery, making the arduous transitions to freedom and from rural to urban life. Atlanta University (now known as Clark Atlanta University) alumni called upon school administrators to scientifically study the condition of these transitions and develop recommendations for social or public policy to address the conditions identified. The proposal was approved, and, under the leadership of Bradford, Atlanta University social scientists began collecting data on this often mis-researched topic. In addition to the annual investigation, each spring the university hosted a conference where the data were presented. The initial studies were led by Bradford and proved to not merit much scholarly value beyond the accumulation of some encyclopedic data on Blacks (Du Bois 1968). However, upon the selection of W.E.B. Du Bois as director of the Atlanta University Studies of the Negro Problems in 1897, the school began its ascension to sociological distinction. Unfortunately, the massive accomplishments of Du Bois and his peers remain largely ignored and marginalized by mainstream sociologists more than 100 years later.

The Atlanta Sociological Laboratory

The Atlanta Sociological Laboratory, the moniker used to identify as a collective the men and women engaged in sociological inquiry at Atlanta University, lasted from 1895 to 1924. During this period the school released 20 studies on Blacks in America. It was Du Bois' utopian vision to develop this research program into a 100-year course of investigations into the social, economic, and physical condition of Blacks that would stretch from post-emancipation to, if it had come to fruition, the current era, which some (mis)characterize as post-racial.

Although he was unable to produce his desired research project on Blacks, Du Bois, director of 16 of the Atlanta University studies, spearheaded the institutionalization of numerous practices that have impacted the discipline. First, the Atlanta Sociological Laboratory was the first to institutionalize method triangulation (Wright 2002b). The use of multiple methods to answer the guiding research question of the annual investigations was implemented as early as the 1898 study. Second, the Atlanta Sociological Laboratory was the first to institutionalize the use of insider researchers (Wright 2002b). In 1896, President Bumstead emphasized the significance of insider researchers, when he theorized that Black researchers would not be viewed with as much suspicion as White researchers given that race relations in the late 1800s could hardly be viewed as egalitarian. Thus, Black researchers could obtain more reliable data than White researchers. Third, the Atlanta Sociological Laboratory was the first to institutionalize the public acknowledgement of the limitations of its research (Wright 2002b). Bumstead acknowledged at the inaugural conference that the collection of data for the investigations was not without error. Nevertheless, he surmised, it represented the most scholarly and objective data collected on Blacks to date. Fourth, the Atlanta Sociological Laboratory was the first to engage in institutionalized sociological research in the topical area urban sociology (Wright 2002a). This distinction has historically been credited to the Chicago School of Sociology, yet it must be noted that the Robert Park and Ernest Burgess-led accomplishments of the University of Chicago began circa 1917. By that time Du Bois and the Atlanta Sociological Laboratory had been actively engaged in research on urban sociology topics for more than 20 years. Fifth, the Atlanta Sociological Laboratory was the first to engage in institutionalized sociological research on the topic sociology of the south (Wright 2010). While this distinction has historically been attributed to Howard W. Odum, yet Du Bois and the Atlanta Sociological Laboratory had been engaged in the academic study of the sociology of the south nearly 20 years prior to Odum's University of North Carolina efforts. When these accomplishments, plus others not mentioned, are holistically processed, it is without question that

the Atlanta Sociological Laboratory not only comprised the first American school of sociology (2002a), but also that Atlanta University can make a legitimate claim of being the birthplace of American sociology.

(Re)Discovering Atlanta's Past Glory

ASA Annual Meeting attendees interested in visiting the first American school of sociology or examining primary data from that era should take the short trip to the Atlanta University Center (AUC) and visit the campus of Clark Atlanta University and the Robert W. Woodruff Library. The AUC is a consortium of Historically Black Colleges and Universities within walking distance of each other that includes Clark Atlanta University, Morehouse College, Morehouse School of Medicine and Spelman College. Located 3 miles from the ASA hotels, at Clark Atlanta, a visitor can examine relevant artifacts from the era. At Woodruff Library you can view exhibits such as "Finding A Way: The Black Family's Struggle for an Education at the Atlanta University Center." The exhibit features a photographic essay of the history of educational activities at the school including the research activities of Du Bois and members of the laboratory. The library also contains primary documents from the Atlanta University Studies, 1896 to 1917. Additionally, Woodruff Library is home to the Martin Luther King Jr. Collection. Without question a jaunt to the Mecca of higher education in the American South will provide a lifetime of memories and a treasure trove of information on the history of the discipline. The ASA is organizing a tour to the AUC and a second tour of the nearby West End Historic District. See the ASA meeting website at <www.asanet.org/meetings/2010Home.cfm> for more details.

Coming Home to Atlanta


The return of sociologists to Atlanta represents an opportunity for attendees to gain a better understanding of one of the most impactful collections of sociologists produced within this nation, the Atlanta Sociological Laboratory. It



Robert Woodruff Library.

Photo courtesy of Georgia Department of Economic Development

is my personal desire that interest in and analysis of the accomplishments of this school will result in its pronounced recognition in foundational sociology texts. The time has come for the men and women of the Atlanta Sociological Laboratory to receive their deserved recognition from a discipline that has largely ignored them for more than 100 years. This marginalization continues despite the fact that many of their contributions are institutionalized by sociologists and in programs and departments of sociology throughout this nation. When the Atlanta Sociological Laboratory is afforded its proper recognition within the discipline of sociology, then and only then will the words of W.E.B. Du Bois begin to ring hollow:

"So far as the American world of science and letters was concerned, we never 'belonged'; we remained unrecognized in learned societies and academic groups. We rated merely as Negroes studying Negroes, and after all, what had Negroes to do with America or science?" (Du Bois 1968) 

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The Measure of America: Introducing the American Human Development Project

by Kristen Lewis, Sarah Burd-Sharps,
and Patrick Guyer, Social Science
Research Council

How can researchers measure well-being, opportunity, and capability, among others, in the United States? Measures of household income have historically dominated discussions of our collective societal and economic progress. Yet, important though it is, income alone fails to capture the wide range of factors that influence our personal and collective well-being. The American Human Development Project (AHDP) of the Social Science Research Council (SSRC) has brought a new set of tools to the task of studying how well people in the United States live today, tools developed from the perspective of human development. This perspective is concerned first and foremost with maximizing the choices and opportunities that individual men and women have in order to make meaningful decisions to improve their own lives.

The SSRC has adapted the Human Development Index (HDI), an aggregate measure developed by the United Nations Development Program that incorporates indicators of life span, educational attainment and enrollment, and median personal incomes, to help us measure this holistic concept. To capture important disparities that persist in our society, our application of the HDI to the United States uses slightly different indicators than the original index developed by the UN, and our analysis is disaggregated by state, congressional district, gender, and race and ethnic background.

This work follows in the tradition of human development reports produced in over 160 other countries, where this conceptual framework and index have been applied, often with powerful results. From the stigma of AIDS to ethnic disparities to gender discrimination, these reports have often played a vital role in stimulating fact-based conversa-

tions on controversial topics, fostering accountability on spending and human outcomes, and shaping alternative solutions. It was our hope to contribute to such results in the United States.

The Initial Report

Our initial presentation of the results of this exercise, *The Measure of America: American Human Development Report 2008-2009*, was released last year. This report, which featured forewords by Nobel-winning economist Amartya Sen and prominent venture capitalist William Draper III, revealed that huge gaps in well-being and access to opportunity separate different groups of Americans. Some groups are living 10, 20, even 50

human development outcomes.


With colorful graphics and accessible language, the report was designed to appeal to a broad audience and to mobilize support for action to address the issues Americans care about. It is accompanied by a website that contains a “Well-o-Meter” enabling people to calculate their own personal HD Index, data charts of over 60 indicators by state and, when available, by congressional district, and the popular interactive program to map all of these indicators. As we continue to update our calculations in biannual revisions, the HD Index and its constituent indicators will provide policymakers, academics, and the general public a set of tools with which to track change over time.

educational outcomes for the next generation.

The Follow-up Report

The first biennial follow-up to the 2008 *Measure of America* report is currently being prepared for launch in fall 2010. This report will present an updated disaggregated HD Index for the U.S. states and congressional districts as well as for major metropolitan areas. In addition, it will include HDI calculations for other countries in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the organization of wealthy nations that includes the United States, the nations of the European Union, and other developed economies. This will enable comparisons between individual states and our peer nations to help further place the human development levels of different segments of American society in a broader context.

The next report will feature a thematic focus on *human security*. A human security approach expands the scope of security to encompass not only *nations* but also *people*, moving beyond the protection of national sovereignty and territory to protection of the rights of individuals, families, and communities to physical safety and health, basic freedoms, and economic security. It presents a framework of protection that may be more appropriate for our globalized world and highlights the importance of protecting individuals from chronic threats, such as discrimination or domestic violence, as well as from sudden crises, such as natural disasters or a severe economic downturn. Human security is an innovative way to look at issues of particular relevance to vulnerable populations while also addressing sources of insecurity that affect all Americans, such as our infrastructure and healthcare system.

For more information on our projects as well as to access datasets and online tools, visit <www.measureofamerica.org>. 

Applications of AHDP Research:

- Invited to testify before Congress’ Joint Economic Committee, July 2008
- Licensed index to the Foundation Center for its new “Philanthropy In/Sight” application
- Columbia University Press has produced a Teachers’ Guide to help teachers introduce our work in classroom settings
- Attracted significant media attention (www.measureofamerica.org/news)
- Invited to train journalists in data use for evidence-based reporting (www.fascnet.org)
- Invited to present our findings to the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops
- Adapting our HD Index to assist Catholic Charities, USA, in monitoring progress with its Campaign to Reduce Poverty in America

years behind others in terms of their ability to achieve the American Dream. For example, HD Index scores calculated by state showed that people in last-ranked Mississippi are living three decades behind those in first-ranked Connecticut when it comes to access to healthcare, education, and a decent standard of living. In addition, the report contained key social, economic, political, environmental, housing, transportation, and personal security data not found together anywhere else. Finally, the report described successful policies in America and other wealthy nations, providing policymakers concrete examples of how to improve

The 2008 report has led to several new opportunities for the AHDP and to partnerships with other organizations for the production of ancillary reports and data tools. The box below mentions some of the ways in which our findings have been used since the first report was released. In addition, in 2009, with the United Way, we developed the “Common Good Forecaster,” an online tool that demonstrates the various returns to society as a whole that investments in education can generate, including the obvious economic returns as well as returns to health, neighborhood safety, community involvement, and

Vantage Point

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ernment’s denial of a foreign scholar’s entry into our country. However, in the words of the U.S. district judge who rendered the decision in the similar Tariq Ramadan case in 2007, our right as citizens in these cases is “very limited.” Judge Paul A. Crotty wrote, “. . . where there is a First Amendment claim, the Supreme Court has applied

a separate test” that a consular official denying a visa that implicates a U.S. citizen’s First Amendment rights, there must be “a facially legitimate and bona fide reason for doing so.” This ruling gave ASA the legal leverage to pursue this case, as the First Amendment includes a citizen’s “right to hear.”

ASA and other scholarly societies have taken public stands and legal actions, insisting that the govern-

ment exhibit transparency and public accountability. Scholarly societies are appropriate entities to demand such government behavior on behalf of our members’ First Amendment rights. Perhaps we can now say we have helped improve the law and its interpretation in the public interest as well as defended academic freedom. The robustness of both our scholarship and our democracy depends

upon the ability to entertain informed views and engage in debate. American academic freedom was at stake, and now we have a government that seems to understand.

But scholarly societies must remain vigilant not only as a matter of principle but because we are in a unique position to take action. It is likely that the need for action is not over yet and that the need for vigilance will never be. 

Doing Forensic/Litigation Sociology

by Stephen J. Morewitz, Stephen J. Morewitz, PhD & Associates and San Jose State University

When I founded my expert witness and consulting firm, Stephen J. Morewitz, PhD, & Associates, in 1988, I thought that I would be handling every-day cases. I never expected to assist in high-profile legal cases, but I soon discovered that sociologists can provide reliable and valid testimony in these cases.

A sociologist typically participates in ordinary criminal and civil litigation. They are also involved in many high-profile legal cases as well. Since my firm's inception I have been asked to provide a disability evaluation for a former Nazi war criminal facing deportation. Death-row inmates have contacted me to help get them off of death row by finding an appropriate expert witness to demonstrate their innocence. I testified in a wrongful death case involving a priest who killed himself after being forced to live with his priest abuser in the same residential facility; I assisted an owner of a child day care center accused of child sexual abuse by obtaining an expert witness on the reliability and validity of the anatomically correct doll in assessing child sexual abuse.

Lessons Learned

Below are some tips to help those interested to become a successful expert witness and litigation consultant:

- **Always be honest.**
Your good name is all that you have in this world.
- **Build your CV.**
Maintain an academic affiliation to boost your reputation as an expert witness and consultant. Try to develop a lecturer or adjunct faculty position at a nearby college. In addition, conduct research and publish your findings. Build your credibility by presenting your findings at national and international meetings. It is also important to become a member of scientific organizations and honor societies.
- **Integrate sociological theory and research into your expert witness and consulting activities.**
You should become an authority in the field in which you testify and consult.
- **Testify in your area of expertise based on your training, research, and practice.**


Because of my background as a medical sociologist, health care researcher, and medical educator, I have testified as an expert witness in personal injury- and disability-related areas of the law, such as personal

medical malpractice, product liability, toxic tort, worker's compensation, and Social Security disability cases. In these cases, I typically testify about the impact of an injury or disease on social, family, occupational, and educational functioning. My books, including *Chronic Diseases and Health Care* (2006), *Aging and Chronic Disorders* (with Mark L. Goldstein) (2007), *Domestic Violence and Maternal and Child Health* (2003), and *Death Threats and Violence* (2008), are useful for supporting my expert witness testimony in these areas. My work in the sociology of sexual harassment and organizational analysis has enabled me to testify as an expert witness and consultant in sexual harassment and abuse.

- **Know your limits and boundaries.**
Sociologists should testify about sociological issues and not try to testify in another field. Attorneys may try to trick you into testifying about an issue outside the scope of your expertise in order to try to disqualify you.
- **Always be prepared.**
You should never underestimate your adversary. You should let your attorney prepare you for a deposition or trial.
- **Meet your clients' needs.**
If you cannot help your clients or

potential clients, you may be able to refer them to one of your colleagues. You should follow up with clients in a timely manner; keep them on a mailing list. It is essential that you maintain personal contacts with your clients. Clients who are grateful for your services will always be your clients and they will refer other clients to you.

- **You are in charge of your own marketing, advertising, and public relations.**
You should not over-advertise as an expert witness. You do not want to appear to be just a "hired gun." Your best approach to advertising your services is through word-of-mouth referrals from other attorneys and law firms.
- **Keep expenditures down.**
You should not spend money on an expensive office. In fact, you may do better by having a home/office arrangement. You probably already spend most of the time on your cell phone or Internet. When necessary, you should meet the attorneys in their offices.
- **Locate your practice in large metropolitan areas.**

Attorneys and law firms in large metropolitan areas frequently need expert witness and litigation consulting services. I founded my consulting firm in Chicago, IL, and then expanded my offices to also include the San Francisco and Los Angeles areas (Tarzana) in 1992. 

Haiti

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rapes and banditry are omnipresent in Port-au-Prince following the earthquake.

Field Observations

I was in Port-au-Prince from January 25-28, 2010, and did not see any proof that social banditry reigned. Instead, I saw people in Port-au-Prince organizing themselves into groups and providing their own security. Of course, I do not have evidence that the news accounts are false. My perspective as a sociologist, however, inclines me to ask for the evidence, to consider the data journalists are citing, and to realize that racialized notions of black criminality and sexuality make it likely for mass media outlets to pick up on these sorts of statements and to blow them out of proportion.

Rapes are widely unreported everywhere in the world, and it is not my intention to add to sexist contentions that rape is not a widespread problem. Instead, I refer to disaster

researchers, such as Alice Fothergill, University of Vermont, who have confirmed that intimate partner violence often increases in the aftermath of disasters, yet less is known about sexual assault by strangers. John Barnshaw, University of Delaware, found in the case of Hurricane Katrina that reports of rapes tended to be based on rumors, not eyewitness accounts (2005).


Several mainstream media outlets stated that escaped prisoners from the destroyed jail are going on rampages and raping women. The animalistic discourse in headlines of these articles such as "Bandits going wild in Haiti" and "Escaped criminals raping, running wild in Haiti" are indicative of how Haitians are de-humanized and myths are spread. There is a tendency within popular discourse in the United States to associate blacks with unbridled sexuality and criminality. It is also worth noting that 80 percent of the escaped prisoners were in pre-trial detention, and thus that it is inaccurate to refer to them as criminals, as they had yet to be convicted of any

crime. In actuality, the likelihood that escaped prisoners from the Haitian prison would randomly attack women in tent cities is ridiculous. Most rapes occur by people the victim knows.

These sensationalist headlines create the impression that Haitians are savages, and that a military response is the best response to the current disaster. As Tierney et al. suggest, the portrayal of lawlessness justifies a militarized response to the disaster. The widespread fear that Haiti will descend further into lawlessness without a U.S. military presence prevents people in the United States from seeing that the military presence is doing little to alleviate the effects of the disaster, and that resources that could be used to provide Haitians with food and shelter are being misallocated to public safety.

For the mainstream media, however, headlines such as "Haitians removing rubble with bare hands" or "There is nowhere for residents of tent cities to use bathrooms" or "The military are great at setting up camps

in Haiti—their own, that is" are not as likely to pull in the advertising dollars.

We sociologists should advise our students and our communities on the ways profit-oriented mass media corporations distort reality, and to direct people to alternative news outlets for a more balanced understanding of the world. The focus of disaster reports should instead be on the need and the cooperation that occurs. 

*The author thanks disaster scholars John Barnshaw and Alice Fothergill for their insights, which improved this report.

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ASA Awards Grants for the Advancement of Sociology

The ASA announces seven awards from the June 2009 cycle of ASA's Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline (FAD). A competitive program co-funded by ASA and the National Science Foundation (NSF) and administered by the ASA, FAD provides seed money (up to \$7,000) to PhD scholars for innovative research projects and for scientific conferences that advance the discipline through theoretical and methodological breakthroughs. Funding decisions are made by an advisory panel comprised of members of ASA's Council and the ASA Director of Research and Development. Below is a list of the latest FAD Principal Investigators (PIs) and a brief description of their projects.

Khaya Delaine Clark and Tyrone Form, Emory University, for *Racial Attitudes in Childhood: Conceptual Problems and Measurement Issues*. This study seeks to improve the way in which racial attitudes are measured in young children. The Principal Investigators (PIs) plan to do this by expanding the response categories to include the following options: "both" "neither" and "I don't know" as opposed to the forced choice situations of in group preference and out group derogation that are generally included in psychological tests of race preferences for children. The research will take place in Atlanta, GA, and involves testing a sample of 300 Black and White children in grades K-3. The study uses an audio picture approach to the measurement of racial attitudes. This project represents a return to "prejudice studies" with a novel focus on very young children, and a broad span that will include attitudes to Black, White, Asian and Latino children. According to the PIs, this study will compensate for the "paucity of work" about children's racial attitudes from a sociological rather than a developmental psychological perspective.

John M. Eason, Duke University, for *Prison Proliferation and Rural Disadvantage*. According to the PI, most studies of incarceration study the supply side of the phenomenon or the growth of the prison population. In contrast, the PI will study why are prisons located where they are and what is the impact of location? He intends to examine the effects of prisons on small towns in terms of economic and population characteristics. The proposed study, part of a larger study on the intersection of prisons and inequality, seeks to determine whether locating a prison in a small town slows economic decline. The PI hypothesizes that poverty and racial segregation drive prison placement and that prison placement slows economic decline in disadvantaged rural communities.

The PI hopes to strengthen the use of "rural disadvantage" as a conceptual tool. He expects impediments to collecting data, and that he will need to use demographic characteristics at a place level and economic characteristics at a county level. The result of this project will be the development of a new data set that combines ICPSR data on prisons mapped by latitude and longitude with U.S. Census place data with unemployment rates and property tax rates.

Elisabeth Brooke Harrington, Max Planck Institute for the Study of Societies, for *Reproduction of Wealth and Inequality in the U.S. and Europe: The Role of Trust and Estate Planners*. This study focuses on how inequality is produced among the economic elite. Instead of examining the elite themselves, the PI will scrutinize the strategies of professionals who serve the wealthy, namely trust and estate planners, who help the rich shelter their money. The PI hypothesizes that these professionals play a vital role in the perpetuation of social stratification. She proposes to conduct participant observation at their professional meetings to be held in Geneva and Miami. By attending and observing the meetings of financial planners, the PI hopes to learn the techniques used for wealth collection and circumventing tax structures. In addition, she will conduct interviews with 30 wealth managers to learn about their methods of structuring and sheltering wealth. The PI has already conducted a pilot study of financial advisors, estate planners, and accountants.

Tomas Roberto Jimenez, Stanford University, *Immigration, Assimilation, and the U.S. Host Society*. Recent research on immigration to the United States emphasizes the assimilation and changing identities of post-1965 immigrants and their dependents. Rather than viewing immigration as a one-way process, this study asks how the growth of

immigration affects the identities of U.S. citizens who have been in this country for three generations or more. The PI will employ in-depth interviews with a sample of residents of different classes, ethno-racial identities, and birth cohorts from Silicon Valley (with a long history of immigration) and Kansas City, MO, (with a relatively recent immigrant flow). The interview will ask about their families, neighborhoods, schools, romantic partners, friends, and leisure activities. In addition, a national survey will be conducted by a survey research organization. Finally, as a result of additional funding from a variety of sources, a question will be added to the General Social Survey that matches a question asked about perception of immigrants and national identity asked in 1995 and 1996. The results of this study should be a broader understanding of how the U.S. mainstream evolves as a result of changes among immigrants and the native-born population.

Caroline Lee, Lafayette College; **Michael McQuarrie**, University of California-Davis; and **Edward Walker**, University of Vermont, for *Democratizing Inequalities: Participation without Parity?* The PIs will develop an online working group with sociologists from diverse institutions, which will culminate in a mini-conference and an edited volume. The topic of this project has been referred to as "regressive progressivism" or the unintended consequences of the expansion of lay participation in government, corporate, and nonprofit decision-making. Some of these unintended consequences include the elevation of new industries, professionals, and bureaucracies to conduct "facilitated engagement." At the same time, institutions that have secured greater equality for the working populations have been marginalized. The online working group, analyzing this contradictory trend, includes historical, quantitative, and qualitative researchers. The volume will include chapters on democratization in government and administration, the production of new forms of participatory knowledge and practice, the disconnection of the claim and claimant, and the production of participatory inequality. A concluding chapter by the editors will explore the specific connections between private corporations in encouraging stronger stakeholder management with public affairs programs

and the role of the social sciences in producing this seeming contradiction.

Paulette Lloyd, Indiana University, for *Cooperative Exchanges in Confronting Transnational Crime*. Transnational crime has become a global issue with nation-states embracing differing responses to the use of terrorism, the invasion of civil liberties, and incarcerations. Within this context, there is little research on conditions favorable to international cooperation, according to the PI. She proposes to conduct social network analysis and geospatial analysis to map the origins and flow of two phenomena—transnational crime and legal agreements aimed at combating transnational crime. The study seeks to establish the conditions under which international legal cooperation is perceived as an acceptable way to address transnational crime. According to the PI, the role of trust, cooperative approaches, and a shared system of meaning between countries is crucial. The project will result in a database of legal agreements, with state attributes and affiliation data. The PI will use this database, which will be available to scholars, to test hypotheses on the role of trust and culture in confronting transnational crime. The study should inform discussions about whether the similarity of cultural and legal systems, shared memberships (focus theory), or nation-states pursuing their interests (realism) best explain international cooperation.

Frederick F Wherry, University of Michigan, and **Nina Bandelj**, University of California, Davis. *The Cultural Wealth of Nations*. How do the symbolic qualities of places shape economic activities? This study explores this form of capital is constructed and deployed in the form of social, cultural, and economic development or how the failure to do so dampen economic activities. The Principal Investigators (PIs) propose to complete an edited volume based on interdisciplinary conference papers that provide specific examples to answer these questions. The examples that are described and analyzed include heritage sites, festivals, museums, indigenous crafts, and ethnic groups that are used to market cultural wealth and tourism. The case studies show how these projects contribute to national wealth and

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A Sociological Influence in Dora the Explorer

by Karina Havrilla,
ASA Minority Affairs Program

For almost 10 years, “Dora the Explorer” has been entering homes across the country ready to teach children about adventures, bilingualism, and diversity. Dora is a seven-year-old Latina cartoon character who is known for her goal-oriented excursions, which include exploring jungles, forests, mountains, and even oceans with help from her friends Boots the Monkey, Backpack, Map, and others. She also involves her audience by asking them to help her along the way by shouting commands to her (sometimes in Spanish) and giving her advice on the right path or option to choose. Dora made her debut in 1999 on the Nickelodeon cable network, and in 2000, the network made the show a regular in their daily lineup. Since then, the show has become a worldwide education and marketing hit that has been translated into 22 different languages. What makes Dora so special? Why has she been so popular with children and parents for a decade? Perhaps it is that sociological perspective that has contributed to this success.

Based on her research on racial/ethnic classifications, the media, and Latinos, as well as her analysis on the representation of Latinos on prime-time television, Clara Rodriguez, Fordham University, was asked to serve as a consultant for *Dora the Explorer* and the public television children’s program *Sesame Street*. Rodriguez has taught courses on Images of Latinos in the Media, Hispanics in the United States, Diversity in American Society and Race and Ethnicity in the Media. She is the author of 10 books, including *Heroes, Lovers and Others* and *Changing Race: Latinos*,

the Census and the History of Ethnicity in the United States. She has received the ASA Latina/o Section Award for Distinguished Contributions to the Research in the Field of Latina/o Studies, and Fordham University’s Award for Distinguished Teaching in the Social Sciences in 2003. She was also selected as one of the “100 Most Influential Hispanics in the Nation” by *Hispanic Business* magazine. How is she involved with Dora?

Music, Language, and Context

The role of a sociologist consultant on a show like *Dora the Explorer* is to provide expert input on the cultural aspects of a show but to also ensure that the social implications are what the larger society reflects and should want children to see. As a consultant, Rodriguez is asked to provide strong input on a number of areas. In addition to the small details such as the music that is used, she is consulted regarding “language, character development, background contexts, colors, story lines, addition of new characters, and research in the field.” Using her sociological perspective, her role is to provide the creators of the program with a greater “understanding of the historical and structural contexts that influence events, movements, and change,” she said. This is particularly important because producers generally do not focus on the small details of the background of any one show, but focus instead on the final product that is shown to viewers.

Whether Dora’s legions of fans realize it or not, this seven-year-old girl represents more than meets the

eye. She represents a demographic that is not frequently seen on prime-time television. According to the 2000 U.S. Census, Latino communities are not only the fastest growing population in the nation, but they also have the highest population of infant-to-preschool age children. However, television characters, both in children’s programming and in prime time, Latinos are underrepresented. A recent UCLA study found that approximately 4% of characters on television in 2004 were Latino, and very few of these characters and shows were for children.

By introducing Dora (and later Dora’s cousin Diego, a slightly older boy who is a dedicated animal rescuer), Latino children have the opportunity to see someone who not only looks like them, but who also represents their culture, language, and other aspects of their heritage. Everything from Dora’s looks, to her family and her terminology was carefully crafted to make sure the show accurately portrayed Latinos. To add to the educational aspect of the show, experts such as Rodriguez urged producers to integrate more linguistic and cultural elements. This meant making the music featured in the show more aligned to the diverse music of Latino culture, as well as adding Spanish vocabulary to the dialogue to teach basic phrases and terminology.

Besides being one of the first Latina cartoon characters in television, Dora is also unique because she is also a young female heroine. She is not reinforcing female stereotypes that children are often exposed to on television. Dora is socializing children, particularly other young females, to see that they can be

independent, problem-solving adventurers. She is wholesome, bilingual, friendly, and as Rodriguez says, “a ‘can-do’ kind of girl.” She is also supportive and upbeat, something that children can relate to and aspire to be like. She also teaches that it is certainly OK to ask for help when needed and encourages her audience to help her during her adventures.

Dora’s Future


What’s next for Dora? She will continue to go on adventures and teach children around the world how to be bilingual problem solvers. However, in order to keep her growing audience interested, Mattel and Nickelodeon have decided she will “grow up” into a ‘tween’ (someone between a pre-teen and teen) so young girls might continue to identify with the character as they themselves grow up. The new tween Dora was first announced in February 2009, and her creators teased audiences with a silhouette of what this new character would look like. However, the image of a young girl with long flowing hair and what appeared to be a mini-skirt had parents up in arms. They felt that the wholesome Dora their kids loved to watch was now being sexualized and would set a terrible example. Representatives at Mattel and Nickelodeon insisted that what ‘tween’ Dora represents would remain true to what young Dora has always represented. To ease parents’ concerns, the two companies decided to release the actual image of the new Dora soon after the announcement. ‘Tween’ Dora is now wearing leggings and a tunic with ballerina flats, not a mini-skirt. She will also take on issues that are relevant to socializing teenagers into becoming responsible young adults. They will include volunteering, conserving water, and being environmentally friendly overall. 



Grants


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higher status in global value chains, but also generate increased inequality, political conflict, and contradictions. By adding the concepts of social and cultural capital to financial capital, the conference participants update Adam Smith’s concept to the wealth of nations, analyze the geography of wealth, describe how symbolic capital is created, and relate symbolic capital and economic wealth. The PIs will provide a framing and a conclusion for the chapters.

FAD grants are funded through a dollar-for-dollar match by ASA and NSF. FAD provides awards to sociologists at all levels and all types of institutions for cutting-edge research and conferences. Send contributions to FAD, c/o ASA Business Office, 1430 K St., NW, Suite 600, Washington, DC 20005, or call Girma Efa at (202) 383-9005, ext. 306. The program director, Roberta Spalter-Roth, can be reached at spalter-roth@asanet.org. For more information, visit www.asanet.org/funding/fad.cfm. 

Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline

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 offer scholars “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. Proposals are reviewed for scientific merit, originality, feasibility, and the importance of the proposed research project or a conference. Contact: research@asanet.org. 

Emeritus profile

Lloyd H. Rogler, More Than 50 Years a Member of ASA

Lloyd H. Rogler, Albert Schweitzer Professor Emeritus at Fordham University, has been a member of the American Sociological Association since 1957, the year he received his PhD in Sociology from the University of Iowa. Sociology, however, enveloped him much earlier. His father, Charles C. Rogler, a university sociology professor, believed that sociology, itself, was a major cultural value in need of propagation. "He gave sociology lectures at all hours," Lloyd remembers, "and it did not matter if he was in the classroom. He gave short lectures to anyone with whom he had transitory contacts and long ones to friends and family members. Listeners usually joined the discussions. The richness of sociological analysis was a part of my upbringing."

In 1941, shortly before the attack on Pearl Harbor, Lloyd's family moved to Iowa City, IA, from Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, where Lloyd was born and raised during the years of the Great Depression and where his father taught at the University of Puerto Rico. Lloyd recalls many problems in acculturating to American culture. "Life in the new cultural setting seemed to contradict life in Rio Piedras and, without an adequate knowledge of English I could not figure out what was going on in Iowa." The cultural norms of the new country defied easy understanding and seemed to clash with his Hispanic background. Learning English gradually resolved

the problem.

Lloyd was an indifferent student at the University of Iowa until the second semester of his sophomore year when he took a class in analytic philosophy and read Descartes, Hume, and Berkeley. The readings excited him. The problems addressed by philosophers made sense to him; in fact, much more sense than the tedious commerce courses he had been taking, so he decided to major in philosophy. He was taught by Gustav Bergmann, a philosopher/mathematician from the Vienna school of logical positivism who believed that the fundamental unity of the sciences incorporates sociology. Bergmann argued that nothing about the structure of reality, in principle, prevents sociology from attaining full scientific status. Lloyd identifies his father and Bergmann as the two most influential academics in his life, but recognizes that many teachers influenced him toward sociology.

Return to Puerto Rico

After earning his PhD, he returned to Puerto Rico to collaborate with Yale's August B. Hollingshead as field director of a research project in San Juan. The research focused on how wretchedly poor families in the slums coped with schizophrenia in the absence of professional mental health care. Three years of difficult field research in the San Juan slums left him with enduring memories of persons trapped between the social structure, the stigma of

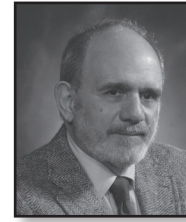
mental illness, and the actual mental illness. The field work also produced the data for a book with Hollingshead, *Trapped: Families and Schizophrenia* (1965). Subsequently, as an Associate Professor of Sociology at Yale University he used the method of participant observation to study disruptions in the organizational life of Puerto Ricans in New Haven's inner-city neighborhoods. The study culminated with the book, *Migrant in the City: The life of a Puerto Rican Action Group* (1971). The two books were the first of nine books he has published.

The books and the numerous articles published in refereed journals of several disciplines have been recognized in 1,115 citations from 1986 to 2008, according to the Social Science Citation Index. The citations demonstrate that his research has had broad interdisciplinary impact.

Fordham University

In 1974, the Regents of the State of New York approved the appointment of Lloyd to be the Albert Schweitzer Professor of the Humanities at Fordham University. In 2002, he became Emeritus Professor of the Schweitzer Chair. Three years after the initial appointment to the Chair, Lloyd founded the Hispanic Research Center at Fordham University with funding from competitive grants awarded to him by the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH). At a time of scarcity of the research dollar for sociology, grant applications from the Center competed successfully. During his 13-year directorship of the Hispanic Research Center, the Center published 14 monographs and several dozen articles, and it was recognized nationally as an outstanding research and development center oriented toward ethnic minorities. The Center's portfolio of ongoing research projects was supplemented with training grants to provide Hispanic graduate students in sociology with *in vivo* research training.

As a member of the National Advisory Mental Health Council (the statutory board of the NIMH) from 1972-76, Lloyd devoted himself to the




Lloyd Rogler

development of community mental health centers in the U.S. mainland and in Puerto Rico, and to the development of minority research and training programs. As a member of NIMH Council, but in the context of widespread

skepticism, he argued for the approval of Minority Fellowship Programs in professional associations, including the ASA. In addition, From 1976 to 1978, he was Chairman of the ASA Minority Fellowship Program. Then, with unencumbered funds from the Schweitzer Chair, a variety of flexible grants, and through Fordham's investment efforts, Lloyd established at Fordham University the Rogler Graduate Fellowship in Hispanic Research to support doctoral student tuition. Prior to the recent national financial crisis, the funds supporting the fellowship amounted to more than one million dollars.

Recognition

Lloyd's work has earned him major awards in each of the disciplines in which he has published, including sociology, psychiatry, and psychology. Among his awards: The 2002 Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology from the ASA, the 1996 Simon Bolivar Award from the American Psychiatric Association, the 1981 Eugenio Maria de Hostos and Jose Marti Award from the New York Society of Clinical Psychologists, Inc., the University of Iowa's 1981 Distinguished Alumni Award, and the John Jay College of Criminal Justice's Doctor of Humane Letters, *honoris causa*, in 1990. In 2006, a health economist from Columbia University designated him a "Superstar" in medical research because of the numerous citations to his publications and his success in competing for peer-reviewed research grants.

Barrio Professors: Tales of Naturalistic Research (2008), his most recent book, is a fictionalized memoir that returns to scenes of early research experiences in the slums of San Juan and New Haven. Lloyd lives in Dobbs Ferry, NY, and spends long summers in Downeast Maine where, in splendid isolation, he writes in the morning and fishes in the afternoon. 

call for nominations

2010 Section Awards

Each of ASA's 46 specialty sections honor work in their specialty areas through awards made to articles, books, dissertations, career achievements, and other special contributions. The ASA website's section page lists information on awards for which nominations are sought. Awards will be presented at the 2010 ASA Annual Meeting in Atlanta, GA. Consider nominating colleagues or students whose scholarly contributions deserve recognition accorded by a section award. To see the complete the list of awards, visit <www.asanet.org/sections/2010callforawards.cfm>. A number of deadlines have already passed, yet many remain open for nomination.

ASA Forum



for public discussion and debate

Sociology, Discrimination, and Hiring Practices

Under what circumstances is discrimination based on religious belief acceptable? In a “country-club” type of arrangement, sociology seems to have come to accept that some private universities bar large swaths of our membership because of religious beliefs. This appears to stand in direct violation of our ethics, (see Section 5 on Nondiscrimination and Section 8.1 on Fair Employment Practices).

A number of religious schools have, for some time, discriminated in hiring practices. Oklahoma Wesleyan University states on job applications that it “require(s) all employees to be born-again Christians” with a Christian pastor as a reference. Perhaps more troubling are research-oriented and doctoral granting institutions that engage in discriminatory hiring practices.

Baylor University, a private Baptist, Carnegie-rated research university, offering doctoral degrees in the sociology of religion and applied sociology, states on a web link placed in its ad on the ASA Job Bank:

“Affiliation with and active participation in a congregation are required for tenure as part of the individual’s service assignment.”

“[C]ongregation,” is clarified later:

“The search committee will ask short-listed applicants about their affiliation and level of participation in Christian or Jewish congregations.” (www.baylor.edu/content/services/document.php/91858.php)

Further, Baylor University’s published statement on non-discrimination practices states:

BU complies with all applicable federal and state nondiscrimination laws and does not engage in prohibited discrimination on the basis of race, color, nationality or ethnic origin, sex, age or handicap.

The omission of discrimination based on religion and sexual orientation (both being included in the ASA’s code of ethics) speaks volumes to the statement’s subtext.

If such job advertisements do not legally bar many otherwise qualified

sociologists from getting the job, it certainly lets them know that their place is not up front at the counter with the rest of the customers. Nor, it seems, is their place at the back of the bus. In fact, it would seem they are barred from riding altogether.

Do religious schools have the right to do such a thing? Under legal statutes, they do. Title VII under the Civil Rights Act of 1964 exempts religious organizations from its sweeping mandates, thus giving these groups legal coverage to continue to engage in practices that would be deemed discriminatory if engaged in by any other group. From an ethical standpoint, however, does the cloak of religion within the sociological community make discriminatory practices acceptable?

When compared to some of our cousin disciplines, our level of inaction is abhorrent. For nearly a decade, the American Anthropological Association (AAA) has required that job postings through their organization explicitly state whether an employer offers domestic partner benefits, and further mandates that ads include a standardized statement revealing whether the employer prohibits discrimination based on sexual orientation/preference and gender identity/expression. While this does not speak specifically to examples of discriminatory religious hiring practices, considering historical discrimination against the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender community at the hands of religion, this statement certainly takes steps to curtail, or at least make more evident, such practices. The AAA, recognizing discrimination, compels the institution to indicate its discriminatory nature on any posted job ad.

With the AAA’s as our guide, at the very least, institutionalized discrimination within our ranks should prompt serious debate that may include but not be limited to:

1. Is this a violation of our Code of Ethics? If so, how should sociology respond?
2. What should the response of sociology journals be regarding articles from institutions that openly discriminate?
3. What should the response of sociology be to the certification of sociologists by institutions that openly discriminate?

While sociology as a whole may not be engaging in discriminatory practices, support through inaction and enabling leads me to question the discipline’s

duplicity in this structural discrimination. Sociology has simply turned the other cheek to some institutions’ clear victimization of our colleagues.

Until a full and open debate regarding what level of discrimination sociology is comfortable with, I propose that the ASA follow the lead of the AAA and require institutions that engage in discriminatory practices (especially when based on religion or sexual orientation) make note of this in their job ads. Such a practice, while far short of ending discrimination, at least raises awareness of what is happening at some institutions.

Keith Kerr, Quinnipiac University

Fieldwork Ethics and Confidentiality

“You know the book *My Freshman Year*,” the reporter said. “I’m the person who broke the story that it’s Northern Arizona State University.” I’m paraphrasing, but I recall that the reporter continued, “Your book is about the University of Connecticut” and then told me how he had deduced what, to him, was an important fact. I replied that I could not reveal the name of the university I had studied.

I know that learning the identity of the pseudonymous town or organization analyzed within an ethnography can give someone satisfaction. To me, the exact identity of *Wannabe University*, the research university where I conducted participant observation, is not so important. What matters is that it was a good choice to study because the university was experiencing two sets of pressures—a board and senior administrators consumed by ambition for the school and also the sort of financial woes that have beset public universities for the past few decades as legislatures have increasingly spent state monies elsewhere. In addition, Wannabe was an easy commute and I had access to potential informants. Of course, I had promised my Institutional Review Board that I would keep secret the name of the university that I was studying and would protect the identity of my informants.

Confidentiality is difficult today; the Internet transformed some aspects of participant observation. On the one hand, it has made it easy to find some types of documentation, such as a university president’s inaugural address or the difference between a university’s 1996 mission statement and their 2008 mission statement. But what do you do with the

speech or the mission statements once they are retrieved? The ASA advises that published statements, presumably including inaugural speeches and mission statements, are in the public domain. It is ethical to quote them. Yet, in terms of confidentiality this presents a problem since it is easy for anyone to find them.

Here’s what reporter Kevin Carey wrote in his blog in the *Chronicle of Higher Education*:

[The book] *Wannabe U*, by University of Connecticut sociologist Gaye Tuchman... purports to be the study of an un-named university’s quest for status. All the characters have pseudonyms and the author says some of the details of their jobs have been changed. ... [On] page 14, the book quotes President “Whitmore” as saying, at his inauguration, “Nothing is more important to the quality of life in this state than educational excellence.” If you Google that phrase, exactly as written, in quotes, you get only two hits. One is from *Wannabe U*. The other is from the actual inaugural speech of former University of Connecticut President Philip E. Austin.

Familiar with reporters’ practices, I had gone off the record to tell the first journalist that I was bothered about how Google could reveal who had made what public statements. (He had Googled some of those statements, but had made the ethical decision not to use them.) Given the unfortunate revelatory potential of Google, I had been concerned with how to protect the identity of people who had confided in me. Accordingly, I changed titles, genders, and names. I promoted some people; I demoted others, and for good measure, I was, on rare occasion, accurate. Carey would say that I raised “the problem of making stuff up.” How could he know how to evaluate a quotation if he didn’t know whether an associate provost, a dean, or the head of enrichment programs had made the statement? Should he know that? Does it matter? Certainly he (and I) might want to know the views of the of the board of trustees head.

I had solved one aspect of this problem by not interviewing the head of the board, president, provost, associate provosts, and deans. By not interviewing these high-level

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ASA Forum

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managers, I could quote their public statements; I did not have to “make stuff up.”

Frankly, I don't think that the fictionalizing in which I engaged harmed the ability of the reader either to interpret my data or to decide whether my generalizations were justified. However, I do worry about my failure *not* to fictionalize more. Should I have rewritten every newspaper report that I quoted? Should I have paraphrased the minutes of meetings that I found on Wannabe's website? The Internet enabled me to find some data; it potentially permits readers to find institutions and informants. What is our responsibility as researchers and ethnographers here?

Gaye Tuchman, University of Connecticut

Search Committee Etiquette and the New Ph.Ders

From elementary school to a doctoral education we are confronted with rules of ethics and codes of conduct. In the profession of sociology, in most instances, new Ph.Ders (i.e., a doctoral candidate on the job market) learn these rules from their mentors, seminars, and/or ASA sessions. There is even a code of conduct for the seemingly simple task of commenting on the ASA message board. However, the rules of engagement and codes of conduct for search committees and new Ph.Ders are invisible or at best blurry.

During the current economic crisis, tenure-track lines have disappeared, endowments and budgets

have been slashed, and job offerings have diminished to numbers that seasoned sociologists have, rarely if ever, seen.¹ The empirical evidence of how the economic crisis has impacted the profession of sociology can be found in the ASA's 2009 Annual Meeting employment service. In 2007, 92 employers listed 126 sociology jobs and approximately 1,835 interviews were scheduled.² In 2008, 117 sociology jobs listed by 70 employers and approximately 1,631 interviews were scheduled.³ At the annual ASA conference in San Francisco, there were 10 sociology jobs listed by 7 employers in the annual conference employment service.⁴ There are a number of possible explanations for the decline: ASA recently revamped its employment services site and the country is experiencing an economic crisis. Regardless, the decline is staggering. The number of candidates who participate in the employment service has remained fairly constant, 437.

In most instances, when new Ph.Ders get the e-mail or call for an interview, by phone or on-campus, there are weeks or days of preparation, including, researching the department, making travel plans, and emotional preparation. The preparations are not confined to the candidate; others are usually involved including the department, committee members, other graduate students, friends, and family.

In the current economic crisis, do search committees need to reevaluate how they engage new Ph.Ders? Which rules of engagement and codes of conduct should be included? The following suggestions,

are based on what I have witnessed or experienced and countless conversations with other Ph.Ders.

- Ideally, when a candidate doesn't make the short list, notify the candidate within 30 days of elimination. The candidate shouldn't be waiting indefinitely and left to wonder.
- If a phone interview with a new Ph.Der and then the interview is cancelled, call and notify the candidate. While e-mail is effective, a friendly voice buffers the message.
- Ideally, the department should, initially and minimally, arrange and pay for the candidates hotel and travel cost. Typically, new Ph.Ders have few resources to cover hotel and travel cost to on-campus interview(s).
- If the on-campus interview is cancelled, the search committee should notify the candidate, not delegate this to the administrative assistant or secretary. The candidate deserves to hear the news from a committee member who she/he has spoken with before. Likewise, if an interview is cancelled, a member of the search committee should offer the new Ph.Der an apology regarding any inconvenience that they have caused the new Ph.Der.
- With a cancellation, try to notify the candidate at least 72 hours before they are scheduled to travel. Last-minute cancellations can be more problematic in terms of holds placed on credit cards and the rescheduling of other commitments the candidate might have arranged.
- If there are conditions that the candidate must meet to receive reimbursements for expenses, the

candidate should be made aware of these conditions before making accommodations.

- If the candidate is required to arrange and pay for hotel accommodations and transportation, and the on-campus interview is cancelled, the refund for all expenses incurred should be unconditional and within 30 days.

In conclusion, ASA is the premiere organization for the field of sociology and should do more to assist departments with guidelines on how to engage candidates, especially new Ph.Ders. I implore ASA to form a task force to determine strong suggestions for how departments can generate new jobs and postdocs for new Ph.Ders. ASA should pressure Congress, foundations, and organizations to create more research sociology positions to deal with society's social issues. Currently, when new Ph.Ders are faced with some of the above situations, they have no recourse. In this economic crisis, with institutions reevaluating how business is conducted, I hope that the field of sociology will begin to reevaluate how they can improve their rules of engagement when it comes to new Ph.Ders. ☺

Ruth Thompson-Miller, Texas A & M University, rkthompson@tamu.edu

References

- 1 This is based on several conversations with professors at Texas A & M and other institutions.
- 2 http://www.asanet.org/cs/root/leftnav/meetings/2008_employment_service
- 3 http://www.asanet.org/cs/root/leftnav/meetings/2009_employment_service
- 4 <http://es.asanet.org/es/Candidates/Home.aspx?CandidateID=237>

Travel Grants for ISA Meeting

*Deadline: March 15, 2010
XVII World Congress of Sociology
Gothenburg, Sweden
July 11-17, 2010*

The American Sociological Association has received a grant from the National Science Foundation (NSF) in support of travel by U.S. sociologists to the XVII World Congress of the International Sociological Association (ISA) in Gothenburg, Sweden, July 11-17, 2010. Travel awards will be used to defray the costs of roundtrip airplane travel on U.S. carriers to the World Congress. The amounts of awards will vary, but no

awardee will receive a grant in excess of the least expensive jet coach excursion fare from his/her gateway city to Gothenburg. This principle will enable the travel funds to support the highest possible number of grant recipients.

Eligibility requirements: To be eligible for support, you must:

1. Be a citizen or permanent resident of the United States;
2. Travel on U.S. flag-carriers in accordance with U.S. travel regulations (i.e., for most applicants, travel must be performed by or under a code-sharing arrangement with a U.S.-flag carrier, and tickets must bear the flight code of a U.S. based carrier.

See NSF General Grant Conditions Guide, Section 10. Travel at <www.nsf.gov/pubs/gc1/jan09.pdf>; and

3. Accepted applicants will sign a form agreeing to terms of the program and NSF rules and write a report on their ISA World Congress activities.
 4. Membership in ASA is NOT a requirement for the receipt of a travel award.
- In ranking applications and making the general travel awards, the ISA Selection Committee will focus on the nature, significance, and merit of the paper to be presented or of the role of the applicant to be played in the Congress. This includes an evaluation of the scientific contribution of the paper in the program session as well as the degree to which the paper (or role)

represents a significant contribution to the program. In allocating these funds, attention will be paid to ensuring broad participation and to balancing applicant qualifications so that scholars at all levels of experience (graduate students, junior sociologists) and sociologists of color, women sociologists, and sociologists with disabilities receive travel support.

Applications for this travel support will be accepted online only. Please see <www.asanet.org/forms/isa> for instructions and to submit your application on to the secure website. Applications must be received by midnight EST on **March 15, 2010**.

Questions? E-mail ASA at isatravel@asanet.org. Awards will be announced no later than April 30, 2010.

Thank You, ASA Members!

ASA wishes to acknowledge the generous support of the following individuals, whose financial contributions to the Association during the 2009 membership year (October 16, 2008, through October 15, 2009) greatly aided in the success of ASA programs and initiatives. The donations given by these individuals to the ASA help support the Minority Fellowship Program, the Teaching Enhancement Fund, the Congressional Fellowship, the Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline, the Soft Currency Fund, and ASA in general. The 76 individuals who donated to the MFP Leadership Campaign were highlighted in a January 2010 *Footnotes* article. These donations to ASA's restricted funds have a significant impact on our discipline and profession. We encourage ASA members to continue making tax-deductible contributions to these worthy causes. (Consult your tax advisor for specifics on allowable deductions.)

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 Elihu Katz
 Trica Danielle Keaton
 Verna M. Keith
 Diana Kendall
 John M. Kennedy
 K. Jill Kiecolt
 Parang Kim
 Colby R. King
 Edith Celine Marie Kinney
 Peter Kivisto
 Stephen L. Klineberg
 David Knoke
 William E. Knox
 Melvin L. Kohn
 Kenneth H. Kolb
 Ross Koppel
 William Kornblum
 Ilios Kotsou
 Anthony Kouzis
 Augustine J. Kposowa
 Karen Lang Krause
 John D. Krinsky
 Lauren Krivo
 Megan E. Krueger
 Sheri Locklear Kunovich
 Lester R. Kurtz
 Alison Kushnerick
 Nancy G. Kutner
 Aurelie La Torre
 Kathleen Ann Lamb
 Vicki L. Lamb
 Phillip Nathaniel Lambert, Jr.
 Dwight Lang
 Judith N. Lasker
 Pat L. Lauderdale
 Edward O. Laumann
 David E. Lavin
 Leora Lawton
 Caroline W. Lee
 Melodye Gaye Lehnerer
 M. Katie Leiva
 Anthony J. Lemelle, Jr.
 Lora Bex Lempert
 Kalyna Katherine Lesyna
 Felice J. Levine
 Richard M. Levinson
 Amanda Evelyn Lewis
 Lei Li
 Tim Futing Liao
 Michael Ira Lichter
 Rachel Lindenberg
 Andrew M. Lindner
 Eloise Linger
 Bruce G. Link
 Carol Mahoney Linstid
 Eugene Litwak
 Kathy Livingston
 Linda Lobao
 Herman J. Loether
 Lyn H. Lofland
 Enid Lynette Logan

William E. Loges
 Kim A. Logio
 Kimberly Marie Lok
 Camonia Rene Long
 Elizabeth Long
 Laura S. Lorenz
 Ruth L. Love
 Kathleen Lowney
 Betsy Lucal
 Betsabeth Monica Lugo
 Zakiya T. Luna
 Freda B. Lynn
 John J. Macisco, Jr.
 Craig Warren Macmillan
 Joan E. Manley
 Sheri Manuel
 Cora B. Marrett
 Vionex Maricelly Marti
 Patricia Yancey Martin
 Phylis Cancilla Martinelli
 Douglas S. Massey
 Ross L. Matsueda
 Nancy A. Matthews
 Teelyn T. Mauney
 Suzanne B. Maurer
 Reuben A. Buford May
 Thomas F. Mayer
 Douglas McAdam
 John D. McCarthy
 Allan L. McCutcheon
 Judith McDonnell
 Cornelius P. McGreevy, Jr.
 William Alex McIntosh
 Lisa J. McIntyre
 Julie McLaughlin
 Samuel Dale McLemore
 Jane D. McLeod
 Karla M. McLucas
 Michael McQuarrie
 Albert J. McQueen
 Joshua S. Meisel
 Laura L. Miller
 Margaret M. Miller
 S.M. Miller
 Joya Misra
 Arianna Montanari
 Cal Montgomery
 Martin Dale Montoya
 Gwen Moore
 Helen A. Moore
 Kelly Moore
 Richard Mora
 Aldon D. Morris
 Jerome Morris
 Jeylan T. Mortimer
 K. P. Moseley
 Michelle M. Motoyoshi
 Kathleen J. Moyer
 Charles W. Mueller
 Christin Lee Munsch
 Yoichi Murase
 Aurelia Lorena Murga
 Yoshiaki Nagata
 Joane Nagel
 Constance A. Nathanson
 Francis P. Naughton

Stephanie J. Nawyn
 Jan P. Nederveen
 Pieterse
 Victor Nee
 Robert Newby
 Lawrence T. Nichols
 Gary Oates
 Kelley L. O'Carroll
 Gilda Laura Ochoa
 George E. O'Connell
 Jared Jeffrey Soren Olesen
 Virginia L. Olesen
 Pamela E. Oliver
 Willie Oliver
 Marjukka Ollilainen
 Raymond W. Olson
 Susan Olzak
 Michael Omi
 Karen O'Neill
 Tracy E. Ore
 Kristina Orfali
 Anthony M. Orum
 Mary Johnson Osirim
 Todd Paddock
 John A. Pagin
 In Paik
 Joseph M. Palacios
 C. E. Palmer Johnson
 Diana Papademas
 Pelagia Papazahariou
 Juan Esteban Pardo
 Lisa Sun-Hee Park
 Robert Nash Parker
 Mary E. Pattillo
 Carolyn Grace Peabody
 Diana M. Pearce
 Susan Pearce
 Tola Olu Pearce
 Leonard I. Pearlin
 Lori Peek
 David Pellow
 Victor W. Perez
 Daniel Perschonok
 Caroline Hodges Persell
 Frances G. Pestello
 Thomas Fraser Pettigrew
 Jo C. Phelan
 Damon Jeremy Phillips
 Jan K. Phillips
 Jennifer L. Pierce
 Diane Pike
 Howard Pinderhughes
 Miguel D. Pino
 Konstantinos Pitsakis
 Brian Alexander Pitt
 Rebecca F. Plante
 Bruce M. Podobnik
 Joseph A. Polka
 Stanley Wells Pollock
 Janet E. Poppendieck
 Monique Porow
 David M. Porter, Jr.
 Jack Nusan Porter
 Constance H. Poster
 Harry R. Potter
 Isabelle Reedy Powell
 Rebecca S. Powers

Monica Prasad
 Christopher Prendergast
 Christopher Prener
 Bruce M. Pringle
 John B. Pryle
 Karen D. Pyke
 Sean Radvansky
 Nicole C. Raeburn
 Helen M. Raisz
 Gabrielle Raley
 Stacy Raphael
 Victor J. Raymond
 Adrienne Redd
 Werner Reichmann
 Gabino Rendon
 Georges Reniers
 Barbara F. Reskin
 Chris Rhomberg
 Leslie Richards
 Renee Richardson Gosline
 Cecilia L. Ridgeway
 Beshka S. Ringstad
 Michael Harrison Rivers
 Cynthia Ann Robbins
 J. Timmons Roberts
 Ian Robinson
 Robert V. Robinson
 Pamela Ann Roby
 Marco Roc
 Joahna C. Rocchio
 La Francis Audrey Rodgers-Rose
 Orlando Rodriguez
 Mary Romero
 Akos Rona-Tas
 William Estuardo Rosales
 Vincent J. Roscigno
 Laura Maria Rosell
 Helen Rosenberg
 Nickol Roso
 Nicole Rousseau
 Deirdre Royster
 Joseph W. Ruane
 Essie Manuel Rutledge
 Charlotte M. Ryan
 Alan R. Sadovnik
 Rogelio Saenz
 Rebecca Sager
 Abigail C. Saguy
 Otto C. Sampson, Jr.
 Samuel F. Sampson
 Mark Q. Sawyer
 Emmett Schaefer
 Richard T. Schaefer
 Mark J. Schaefer
 Teresa L. Scheid
 Barbara L. Schneider
 Beth E. Schneider
 Russell K. Schutt
 Luisa Farah Schwartzman
 James F. Scott
 Ruth Searles
 Gay W. Seidman
 Jane Sell
 Nina Shah
 Ephraim Shapiro

Louise I. Shelley
 Hana Shepherd
 Jerry W. Shepperd
 Mona Shoker
 James F. Short, Jr.
 Susan E. Short
 Eleonora Siliprandi
 Barbara F. Simon
 Jonathan Simon
 Miles Edward Simpson
 Kazimierz M. Slomczynski
 David Norman Smith
 Joel Smith
 R. Tyson Smith
 Robert Courtney Smith
 Roland B. Smith, Jr.
 Vicki Smith
 Darlene A. Smucny
 Reuben Snipper
 Douglas S. Snyder
 Nicholas Sofios
 Rosalia Solorzano
 Margaret R. Somers
 Abdesalam Soudi
 Susan J. St. John-Jarvis
 David Stark
 Paul D. Starr
 Linda Brewster Stearns
 Kelan J. Steel Lowney
 David Foster Steele
 Martin A. Stein
 Marc W. Steinberg
 Stephen Steinberg
 Carl W. Stempel
 Eric Stewart
 Ron Stewart
 Amy Stocking
 Victoria Strelnikova
 Sheldon Stryker
 Ann Louise Stuetzner
 Mark C. Suchman
 Kathryn A. Sweeney
 Ann Swidler
 Hiroshi Takada
 Mariko Takagi-Kitayama
 David T. Takeuchi
 Harold Takooshian
 Joan E. Talbot
 Jeanette L. Tate
 Howard F. Taylor
 Margaret Taylor
 Marylee C. Taylor
 Gregory Tewksbury
 Brooke D. Thaden-Koch
 Charles B. Thomas, Jr.
 Leonard David Thomas
 Beverly J. Thompson
 Lauralee V. Thompson
 Martha E. Thompson
 Douglas Richard Thomson
 Kathleen A. Tiemann
 Leann M. Tigges
 Michael Timberlake
 Charles M. Tolbert, II
 John C. Torpey
 Tijana Trako

Judith Treas
 William T. Trent
 Joseph G. A. Trumino
 Ralph H. Turner
 Lindsey Twin
 Chukwudum Uche
 Christopher Uggen
 Miren Uriarte
 Brian Uzzi
 Kerry E. Vachta
 Joseph S. Vandiver
 Diane Vaughan
 William Velez
 Marc J. Ventresca
 Linda A. Verrill
 Margaret Weigers Vitullo
 Mary E. Vogel
 William Wagner
 Roger Waldinger
 Yu Wang
 Martin J. Warmbrand
 Celeste M. Watkins-Hayes
 Murray Webster, Jr.
 John C. Weidman
 Michael G. Weinstein
 Katrina L. Weiss
 Christopher Robert Wellin
 D. Eleanor Westney
 Harrison C. White
 Renee T. White
 Terrenda Corisa White
 Kenya Yvette Wiggins
 Rima Wilkes
 Bruce B. Williams
 Jeffrey Danladi Williams
 Lindy Williams
 Rhys H. Williams
 Robert C. Williamson
 Charles V. Willie
 Sarah Willie-LeBreton
 William Julius Wilson
 George L. Wimberly
 Howard Winant
 Julie A. Winterich
 Vinetta Goodwin Witt
 Lynne M. Woehrlé
 Brunetta Reid Wolfman
 Lesley J. Wood
 Richard L. Wood
 Sen-Yuan Wu
 Lenard Wynn
 Renxin Yang
 Peter Cleary Yeager
 Amy Oppong Yeboah
 Meagan Yeknich
 William Yoels
 Grace Jeanmee Yoo
 Gay Young
 James N. Zald
 Sheryline A. Zebroski
 Robert B. Zehner
 Assata Zerai
 Mary K. Zimmerman
 James J. Zuiches
 Gilda Zwerman

Correction

In the January 2010 issue of *Footnotes*, Claude Levi-Strauss was listed as "considered the father of modern sociology." That should have read that he is considered the father of anthropology.

Call for Papers

Publications

The *Advances in Medical Sociology* book series seeks submissions for a new volume on sociological reflections on the neurosciences. Neuroscience is an increasingly influential and prestigious branch of biomedicine, gaining ever more traction within a variety of policy, professional, and public cultures. The series is specifically looking for articles based on empirical research, from socio-historical analysis to ethnographic research, from surveys to in-depth interviews. Potential contributors should e-mail a 300-500 word abstract to socofneuroscience@rathenau.nl. Deadline: February 15, 2010. For more information, visit www.rathenau.nl.

American Behavioral Scientist Special Issue: "Presumption and Social Media." This issue will explore presumption (the convergence of consumption and production) with specific (though not exclusive) emphasis on the Internet and social media. The issue aims to include both theoretical and empirical submissions from a number of fields. Relevant book reviews will also be considered. Submission deadline: June 1, 2010. For more information, visit sites.google.com/site/cp-fabspresumptionsocialmedia.

Encyclopedia of Social Networking invites academic editorial contributors to a new two-volume reference to be published in 2011 by SAGE Publications. This comprehensive work will be marketed and sold to college, public, and academic libraries and includes some 400 articles, covering all aspects of social networking from historical perspectives on social networks in ancient times to social networks in the Renaissance to the social networks of Twitter. Each article, ranging from 800 to 4,000 words, is signed by the contributor. The list of remaining available articles and Style Guidelines will be sent in response to your inquiry. Select which unassigned articles may best suit your interests and expertise. Deadline: April 15, 2010. Contact: Lisbeth Rogers at network@golsonmedia.com.

The International Review of Comparative Sociology invites papers for its second issue. The purpose of this biannual

journal is to examine, through a comparative lens, the issues and problems confronting societies, or their distinct subpopulations, around the world, with the goal of providing innovative solutions from a sociological perspective. Research papers from other related disciplines in the social sciences are also encouraged. Contact: Debarun Majumdar at dm28@txstate.edu; www.soci.txstate.edu/IRCS/Journal.html.

Political Power and Social Theory: A Research Annual (PPST) welcomes submissions for its 2010 volume. PPST is a peer-reviewed journal committed to advancing the interdisciplinary understanding of the linkages between political power, social relations, and historical development. The journal welcomes empirical and theoretical work and is willing to consider papers of substantial length. Submission date is rolling. Contact: Julian Go at ppst@bu.edu; www.bu.edu/sociology/ppst.

Pompeii is an open access, peer-reviewed journal dedicated exclusively to the publication of junior scholars in the humanities and social sciences. Our mission is to help junior scholars to publish and promote their own research in a forum that guarantees quality and proper review. The journal is seeking junior scholars looking for an opportunity to be published. We also seek scholars at all career stages to serve as peer-reviewers. The journal accepts book reviews of two kinds: contemporary (publication within the last four years) and suggested reread (no publications younger than 1960). Publications in English are strongly encouraged. Contact: Alexander Stingl at stingl@brain-room.de; www.pompeii-project.webs.com.

Race/Ethnicity: Multidisciplinary Global Contexts invites submissions for the first issue of its fourth volume that will focus on "Intersections of Race and Gender." *Race/Ethnicity* uses a classic piece as a point of departure for treatments of critical issues within the field of race and ethnic studies. While the classic piece establishes the thematic parameters of each issue, authors are under no obligation to actively engage the arguments posed by that work. The issue will explore the multiple points where race and gender intersect across the globe, the range of consequences that meets those intersections, and the dynamics that occur at those intersections. Our focus on race and gender recognizes that there are numerous ways in which racialized and gendered identities intersect and that their intersection is often influenced by a variety of other cultural fac-

tors. We also welcome the viewpoints of practitioners working in the field. Deadline: February 28, 2010. Contact: Leslie Shortlidge at shortlidge.2@osu.edu; www.raceethnicity.org/coverart.html.

Solving Social Problems provides a forum for the description and measurement of social problems, with a keen focus on the concrete remedies proposed for their solution. The series takes an international perspective, exploring social problems in various parts of the world, with the central concern being their possible remedy. In addition to recommending solutions to social problems, the books in this series are theoretically sophisticated, exploring previous discussions of the issues in question, examining other attempts to resolve them, and adopting and discussing methodologies that are commonly used to measure social problems. Proposed solutions may be framed as changes in policy or practice or more broadly as social change and social movement. Contact: Bonnie Berry at solving@socialproblems.org or Neil Jordan at njordan@ashgate-publishing.com; www.ashgate.com/sociology.

Sustainability Accounting, Management and Policy Journal, a new title to be launched by Emerald in 2010, is seeking contributions. The journal aims to find practical and policy solutions to improve the social and environmental sustainability performance of organizations and societies. The journal promotes a multi-disciplinary perspective to developing practical and policy solutions. In addition to inter- and multi-disciplinary papers, the journal publishes single-disciplinary papers, which are important to researchers, practitioners, and policymakers in the field, regardless of their main discipline. Contact: Carol Adams at c.adams@latrobe.edu.au; www.emeraldinsight.com/jgr.htm.

Meetings

7th Annual Graduate Student Ethnography Conference, April 30, 2010, Stony Brook University-Manhattan Campus. Abstracts for presentations are welcome from graduate students using ethnographic methods, including field research and in-depth interviews. Papers on all topics are welcome. Preference will be given to research in advanced stages. Deadline: March 19, 2010. Contact: sbethnographyconference@gmail.com.

13th Biennial Congress of the European Society for Health and Medical Sociology, August 26-28, 2010, Ghent University, Belgium. Theme: "Health and

Well-Being in Radically Changing Societies." Submissions are invited from a wide range of themes related to health and medical sociology. For more information, visit www.esmhs2010.be/Abstractgeneral.html.

2010 Association of Environmental Studies and Sciences (AESS) Conference, June 17-20, 2010, Lewis and Clark College, Portland, OR. Theme: "Many Shades of Green." The theme reflects the growing diversity of the environmental movement and the spread of "green" thinking into new and more varied venues. A bewildering profusion of green ideas are working their way through global politics and discourse. The term "green" can itself mean many things. Debates over technology, population, politics, equity, and regulation increasingly divide not just pro- and anti-greens, but greens themselves. Send proposals that engage with this proliferation of difference, contention, and innovation in green rhetoric and practice. Session proposal deadline: February 1, 2010. Abstracts deadline: March 30, 2010. For more information, visit www.lclark.edu/college/programs/environmental_studies/aess2010/index.php.

2011 Organization of American Historians (OAH) Annual Meeting, March 17-20, 2011, Houston, TX, Thursday. View the call for papers and enter the proposal system at the OAH website at www.oah.org/meetings/2011.

Association for Political Theory Conference 2010, October 21-23, 2010, Reed College, Portland, OR. The Association for Political Theory welcomes paper, panel, and roundtable discussion proposals from all approaches and on all topics in political theory, political philosophy, and the history of political thought. Deadline: February 20, 2010. Contact: Dustin Howes at dhowes1@lsu.edu; Keally McBride at kdmcbride@usfca.edu; or Dennis McEnerney at apt@coloradocollege.edu; <http://apt.coloradocollege.edu/>.

Global Awareness Society International's 19th International Interdisciplinary Conference, May 23-25, 2010, Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland. Theme: "Global Development and the Changing Balance of Power in World Affairs." The central focus of the conference will address how globalization impacts various peoples and systems of the world. Globalization is broadly defined to include an array of issues that incorporate a global, international, or cross-cultural component. Deadline: March 3, 2010. Contact: Ransford Palmer at

RPalmer805@aol.com or George Agbango, at gagbango@bloomu.edu; orgs.bloomu.edu/gasi.

Meetings

March 4-5, 2010. First International Congress on Restorative Justice and Victim-Offender Mediation, Burgos, Spain. Victim-offender mediation service in Castilla y León. Contact: Virginia Domingo de la Fuente at virsdun-day@terra.es.

March 8-10, 2010. NIH Consensus Development Conference, Natcher Conference Center, Bethesda, MD. Theme: "Vaginal Birth After Cesarean: New Insights." For more information, visit consensus.nih.gov/2010/vbac.htm.

March 25-26, 2010. An Interdisciplinary Workshop on Kinship and Community, Graduate Center-CUNY. This workshop aims to bring scholars into an interdisciplinary fold that critically explores the edges of the familial. Contact: kinshipandcommunity@gmail.com.

March 25-27, 2010. Eastern Community College Social Science Association (ECCSSA) Annual Conference, Raritan Valley Community College, NJ. Theme: "Cultivating Interdisciplinary Collaboration, Creativity and Innovation: A Leadership Role for the Social Sciences." Contact: Rosalyn King at roking@nvcc.edu; www.eccssa.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 swanson@hope.edu.

April 7-8, 2010. VII Annual Social Theory Forum (STF), University of Massachusetts. Theme: "Critical Social Theory: Freud & Lacan for the 21st Century." The STF is an annual conference organized in order to creatively explore, promote, and publish cross-disciplinary social theory and to develop new, integrative, theoretical structures and practices. Contact: Social Theory Forum, Department of Sociology, University of Massachusetts-Boston, 100 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, MA 02125; SocialTheoryAbstracts@libraryofsocialscience.com; www.umb.edu.

April 8-10, 2010. 38th Annual National Association for Ethnic Studies National Conference, L'Enfant Plaza Hotel, Washington, DC. Theme: "Who Counts & Who's Counting?" Contact: The National Office at 360-650-2349; naes@www.edu; or Carleen Sanchez at

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(402) 472-3925; csanchez2@unl.edu; <www.ethnicstudies.org/conference.htm>.

April 19-20, 2010. *10th Annual Jerry Lee Crime Prevention Symposium*, University of Maryland and Washington, DC. The symposium features one day of presentations covering methodological issues and a second day focusing on research findings highly relevant to current crime and justice policy. Contact: Cody Telep at (703) 993-4901; cebcp@gmu.edu; <gemini.gmu.edu/cebcp/JerryLee.html>.

April 26-28, 2010. *NIH State-of-the-Science Conference*, Natcher Conference Center, Bethesda, MD. Theme: "Preventing Alzheimer's Disease and Cognitive Decline." The conference is free and open to the public. For more information, visit <consensus.nih.gov/2010/alz.htm>.

April 30, 2010. *7th Annual Graduate Student Ethnography Conference*, Stony Brook University-Manhattan Campus. Contact: sbethnographyconference@gmail.com.

May 7-9, 2010. *Etiology and Ecology of Post-Soviet Communication Conference*, Harriman Institute of Columbia, New York City. The focus of the conference will be the development of the Internet in the post-Soviet space, first and foremost Russia, though comparative work that goes beyond this geographical focus is also of interest. For more information, visit <nmc.wikischolars.columbia.edu/>.

May 23-25, 2010. *Global Awareness Society International's 19th International Interdisciplinary Conference*, Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland. Theme: "Global Development and the Changing Balance of Power in World Affairs." The central focus of the conference will address how globalization impacts various peoples and systems of the world. Contact: Ransford Palmer at RPalmer805@aol.com or George Agbango at gagbango@bloomu.edu; <orgs.bloomu.edu/gasi>.

June 2-3, 2010. *Integrating Genetics and the Social Sciences*, Boulder, CO. The goal is to show-case behavioral and molecular genetic studies that enhance demographic and social scientific inquiry or in some way integrate genetics and the social sciences. Contact: boardman@colorado.edu.

June 3-4, 2010. *The Social Determinants of Mental Health: From Awareness to Action*, Adler Institute on Social Exclusion. This conference will be the first in the United States to convene innovative thinkers from diverse disciplinary and professional backgrounds to address the social determinants

of mental health. Contact: ise@adler.edu; <www.adler.edu/about/2010annualconference.asp>.

June 3-5, 2010. *2010 International Symposium on Symbolic Interactionism*, University of Pisa, Italy. The aim of the symposium is to offer an occasion for encounters and intellectual exchanges between symbolic interactionists from Europe, America, and other parts of the world to discuss substantive issues from a symbolic interactionist perspective. Contact: Andrea Salvini at salvini@dss.unipi.it or Bryce Merrill at jbmerril@iusb.edu; <soc.dss.unipi.it/si.html>.

June 10-12, 2010. *Critical Issues in Latino Mental Health*, New Brunswick, NJ. The goal is to help the new investigators in the area of Latino mental health receive mentoring, constructive feedback, and network with established researchers. Contact: Monica Boleyn, (732) 235-8254; boleyngo@umdj.edu.

August 13-15, 2010. *Society for the Study of Social Problems (SSSP) 60th Annual Meeting*, Sheraton Atlanta Hotel, Atlanta, GA. Theme: "Social Justice Work." Contact: Glenn W. Muschert at muschegw@muohio.edu; <www.sssp.org>.

August 26-28, 2010. *13th Biennial Congress of the European Society for Health and Medical Sociology 2010*, Ghent University, Belgium. Theme: "Health and Well-Being in Radically Changing Societies." For more information, visit <www.eshms2010.be/Abstractgeneral.html>.

September 1-4, 2010. *European Population Conference (EPC) 2010*, Vienna. Theme: "Population and Environment." For more information, visit <epc2010.princeton.edu/>.

October 14-16, 2010. *Association for Applied and Clinical Sociology*, Ritz-Carlton Hotel, St. Louis, MO. Theme: "Expanding the Sociological Practice Paradigm: Applied, Clinical, Public and Translational Dimensions." Contact: Steve Picou at spicou@usouthal.edu; <www.aacsnet.org>.

October 21-23, 2010. *Association for Political Theory Conference 2010*, Reed College, Portland, OR. Contact: Dustin Howes at dhowes1@lsu.edu; Keally McBride at kdmcbride@usfca.edu; or Dennis McEnnerney at apt@coloradocollege.edu; <apt.coloradocollege.edu/>.

November 19-20, 2010. *Health, Embodiment, and Visual Culture Conference*, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. Theme: "Health, Embodiment, and Visual Culture: Engaging Publics and Pedagogies." The aim is

to explore how health, disability, and the body are theorized, materialized, and politicized in forms of visual culture. Contact: Sarah Brophy and Janice Hladki, Health, Embodiment, and Visual Culture Conference, c/o Department of English & Cultural Studies, Chester New Hall 321, McMaster University, 1280 Main Street West Hamilton, Ontario, L8S 4L9; fax: (905) 777-8316; viscult@mcmaster.ca.

March 17-20, 2011. *2011 Organization of American Historians (OAH) Annual Meeting*, Houston, TX. View the call for papers and enter the proposal system at the OAH website <www.oah.org/meetings/2011>.

Funding

The American Institute of Indian Studies announces its 2010 fellowship competition and invites applications from scholars who wish to conduct their research in India. Junior fellowships are awarded to PhD candidates to conduct research for their dissertations in India for up to 11 months. Senior fellowships for scholars who hold the PhD degree are awarded for up to nine months of research in India. Deadline: July 1, 2010. Applications can be downloaded at <www.indiastudies.org>. Contact: (773) 702-8638; aais@uchicago.edu.

FY 2010 European Union-United States Atlantis Program. The Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FIPSE) announces the Atlantis Program competition for fiscal year 2010. The focus of Atlantis is to support innovative institutional projects for cooperation in the higher education field, including vocational training, which are designed to develop and implement double or joint "transatlantic degrees" for students in the European Union and United States. The program also supports projects to promote other forms of EU-U.S. cooperation in higher education and vocational training. Deadline: April 8, 2010. Contact: Frank Frankfort, U.S. Department of Education, (202) 502-7513; frank.frankfort@ed.gov; <www.ed.gov/fipse>.

National Institute of Health's (NIH) Basic Behavioral and Social Science Opportunity Network (OppNet), announces the release of seven competitive funding opportunity announcements. OppNet's mission is to pursue opportunities for strengthening basic behavioral and social science research at the NIH while innovating beyond existing investments. Congruent to the mission of OppNet, applications submitted in response to

this notice must incorporate new basic behavioral social science research (b-BSSR) research objectives and aims that are outside of the scope of the approved "parent" grant. All OppNet funding opportunity announcements strongly encourage investigators to consult NIH definitions related to b-BSSR for OppNet-related applications. For more information, visit <oppnet.nih.gov/funding-current-funding.asp>.

Competitions

2010 Law & Social Inquiry Graduate Student Paper Competition. The editors of *Law & Social Inquiry* announce a competition for the best journal-length paper in the field of sociological studies written by a graduate or law student. Direct submissions as well as nominations of student work from faculty are invited. The winning paper will be published in *Law & Social Inquiry* and the author(s) will receive a total cash prize of \$500 (US). *Law & Social Inquiry* publishes both empirical and theoretical studies of sociological processes from a variety of disciplinary perspectives. Deadline: March 1, 2010. Contact: (312) 988-6517; lsi-abf@abfn.org; <www.blackwellpublishing.com/LSI>.

Presidential Awards for Excellence in Science, Mathematics, and Engineering Mentoring (PAESMEM). Program Solicitation: National Science Foundation 10-520. The PAESMEM program seeks to identify outstanding mentoring efforts that enhance the participation of underrepresented groups in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM). The awardees serve as leaders in the national effort to develop fully the nation's human resources in STEM. Approximately 16 awards will be made in each nomination round. The anticipated funding amount is \$400,000, pending the availability of funds. An individual nominee (Individual) must be a U.S. Citizen or permanent resident and must have affiliation with an organization eligible to be an NSF awardee. Individuals must have demonstrated outstanding and sustained mentoring and effective guidance to a significant number of underrepresented students at the K-12, undergraduate, or graduate education level during a minimum of five years. Nominations for the individual award must clearly delineate the achievements of the individual as separate from those of the institution or organization. Deadline: March 23, 2010. Contact: Daphne Y. Rainey, (703) 292-4671; fax: (703) 292-9015; draine@nsf.gov or Philis L. Hauser, (703) 292-

5104; phauser@nsf.gov. For more information, visit <www.nsf.gov/pubs/2010/nsf10520/nsf10520.htm?WT.mc_id=USNSF_25>.

In the News

Kevin B. Anderson, University of California-Santa Barbara, was interviewed on the continuing protests in Iran on the *Moorish Orthodox Radio Crusade* by Bill Weinberg, WBAI-FM (Pacifica Radio), on December 16.

Matthew Desmond, University of Wisconsin-Madison, had his research on the effect of evictions on the poor featured in the *Milwaukee Journal Sentinel* on January 1.

Elaine Howard Ecklund, Rice University, was quoted in a January 5 *Christian Science Monitor* article about how doctors deal with patient religious beliefs.

Harry Edwards, University of California-Berkeley, was interviewed on-camera on CNN Live about baseball player Mark McGwire's confession about using steroids. On January 7 on CNN he was interviewed about the gun scandal in the NBA.

Nancy Foner, Hunter College and Graduate Center-CUNY, was quoted in a December 8 *New York Times* article about educational attainment among second-generation immigrants and the possibility of third-generation decline.

David Greenberg, New York University, was quoted in a December 21 *Washington Post* article on the declining U.S. prison population.

Roxanna E. Harlow, Higher Learning, Inc., was quoted in a January 2 *Baltimore Sun* article about AVID, a national college-preparatory program for students, especially inner-city males, who are capable of more challenging work but need additional resources to reach their potential.

William Grady Holt, Sacred Heart University, was quoted in a November 1 *Connecticut Post* article about the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey of Fairfield County, CT.

Ho-fung Hung, Indiana University, was featured in the *New York Times* "Room for Debate" section on December 13 discussing issues related to racism and minorities in China.

Alexandra A. Killewald, University of Michigan, and **Paul N. Courant**, had their research on grade inflation in higher education featured in the December 15 issue of *Miller-McCune* magazine.

Charles Kurzman, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, was

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quoted on January 6 on CNN.com about his study that found the terrorist threat posed by radicalized Muslim-Americans has been exaggerated. The research was featured by Time.com, the *Globe and Mail*, and other media worldwide.

Doug McAdam, Stanford University, was quoted in a January 3 *New York Times* article about his research on the dedication to teaching and civil service of Teach for America graduates.

Ruth Milkman, University of California-Los Angeles, was quoted in a January 6 *Los Angeles Times* article about her study on the ratio of low-wage workers who suffer violations of minimum wage, overtime, and other labor laws.

Ron Mize, Cornell University, was quoted in the *New York Times* on December 11 on how the great financial crisis is finding its way into college curricula. Mize's course on Comparative Social Inequalities was referenced as one of the courses re-designed to understand the crisis.

Shannon M. Monnat, University of Nevada-Las Vegas, was quoted in a December 31 article in *Las Vegas City Life* about the effects of the current economic recession on women in Las Vegas.

Katherine S. Newman, Princeton University, was featured in the January 10 *New York Times* "Room for Debate" thread, "A Nation of Hunkered-Down Homebodies."

Allan Parnell, Cedar Grove Institute for Sustainable Communities, had his work with GIS (Geographic Information Systems), as it is applied to achieving social justice in communities and neighborhoods, described in a December 28 *Miller-McCune* feature article.

H. Wesley Perkins, Hobart and William Smith Colleges, was quoted on CBS Radio *World News Roundup* on November 11 about his research on where bullying occurs among adolescents when they are at school. He was quoted about this work on WGEM and on USNews.com on November 13.

Ruben Rumbaut, University of California-Irvine, and **Roberto Gonzales**, University of Washington, were quoted in a December 7 front-page *Washington Post* article about the economic struggles of second-generation immigrants in the United States.

David R. Segal, University of Maryland, was interviewed on NHK (Japanese Public Television) regarding American military recruiting on September 13 and September 17. He was quoted in an article in the September issue of *Proceedings of the U.S. Naval Institute* on increasing

psychological and behavioral problems among veterans of the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. He was quoted in the cover story of the September 19 issue of the *National Journal* regarding the size of the army in relation to the personnel needs of the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. He was interviewed on National Public Radio's *Marketplace* on October 15 regarding the efficacy of the army's recruiting bonuses and on November 6 regarding the new post-9/11 GI Bill. He was quoted in *Sphere* on November 3 regarding the impact of the economy on military recruiting, and on December 2 in *Le Figaro* (Paris) on American support for soldiers serving in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Jody Agius Vallejo, University of Southern California, had her research on the Mexican-origin middle class detailed in a January 4 *Los Angeles Times* article examining the importance of the Latino middle class.

Marc J. Ventresca, University of Oxford, discussed social networks in innovation, in contrast to trait-based views of creativity in a December 1 CNN.com article and commented on a recent *McKinsey Quarterly* article in which he advocated a value constellation approach of networks and process to understand value creation in practice.

Duncan Watts, Yahoo! Research, and **Matthew Salganik**, Princeton University, had their sociology of culture research described in the January 2010 *Wired* magazine.

Awards

Elizabeth Bernstein, Barnard College, Columbia University, received the 2009 ASA Sex and Gender Award and the 2009 Norbert Elias Prize for her book *Temporarily Yours: Intimacy, Authenticity, and the Commerce of Sex*.

Amitai Etzioni, George Washington University, received the Meister Eckhart prize, a biannual prize given to thinkers who produce high quality work on the subject of identity.

Eugene Hynes, Kettering University, won the James S. Donnelly Sr. Award for the best social science or history book in Irish Studies, awarded by the American Conference for Irish Studies for his book *Knock: The Virgin's Apparition in Nineteenth Century Ireland*.

Brigitte Neary, University of South Carolina-Upstate, received a human rights award in Stuttgart, Germany, on December 12 for her research and publications dealing with the expulsion of 15 million Germans from east central Europe

in the aftermath of World War II. The award is known as the Menschenrechtspreis der Volksgruppe der Donauschwaben, or Human Rights Award of the Ethnic German Danube Suevians.

Transitions

Littisha Bates joined the department of sociology at the University of Cincinnati as an Assistant Professor.

Erynn Masi de Casanova joined the department of sociology at the University of Cincinnati as an Assistant Professor.

Donald J. Hernandez has joined the department of sociology as a Professor at Hunter College and the Graduate Center-CUNY.

Mohammad H. Tamdgidi received tenure and a promotion to Associate Professor at the University of Massachusetts-Boston.

People

Peter Kivisto, Augustana College, was a keynote speaker at the Migration and Social Theory Conference hosted by the University of Trento's Scenari Migratori e Mutamento Sociale. He was a keynote speaker at a conference on the European public sphere that took place at the Institute for Migration Research and Intercultural Studies at the University of Osanbrück.

Wendy D. Manning, Bowling Green State University, was elected Vice President-elect of the Population Association of America.

Stephen J. Morewitz, had his book, *Death Threats and Violence. New Research and Clinical Perspectives*, listed on Amazon.ca Best-sellers List in Massacres - Health, Mind, & Body.

Nicholas H. Wolfinger, University of Utah, gave the keynote address at the 7th Annual Meeting of the European Network for the Sociological and Demographic Study of Divorce in Antwerp in June of 2009.

Julie N. Zimmerman, University of Kentucky, was named Historian for the Rural Sociological Society.

New Books

Elaine Enarson, and **P.G.Dhar Chakrabarti**, National Institute of Disaster Management/Delhi, Eds., *Women, Gender and Disaster: Global Challenges and Initiatives* (Sage, 2009).

Fumiko Hosokawa, California State University-Dominguez, *Building Trust: Doing Research to Understand Ethnic Communities* (Lexington Books, 2009).

Irving Krauss, Northern Illinois University, *The Insiders' Journey*,

Pursuing the American Dream (AuthorHouse, 2009).

Edward J. Lawler, Cornell University, **Shane R. Thye**, University of South Carolina, and **Jeongkoo Yoon**, Ewha Womens University-South Korea, *Social Commitments in a Depersonalized World* (Russell Sage Foundation Press, 2009).

Cancilla Martinelli, *Undermining Race, Ethnic Identities in Arizona Copper Camps, 1880-1920* (University of Arizona Press, 2009).

Renate E. Meyer, **Kerstin Sahlin**, **Marc J. Ventresca**, University of Oxford, and **Peter Walgenbach**, Eds., *Institutions and Ideology* (Emerald Group Publishing, 2009).

Julie Shayne, University of Washington-Bothell, *They Used to Call Us Witches: Chilean Exiles, Culture, and Feminism* (Lexington Books, 2009).

Anthony Synnott, Concordia University, *Re-Thinking Men. Heroes, Villains and Victims* (Ashgate, 2009).

Mohammad H. Tamdgidi, University of Massachusetts-Boston, *Gurdjieff and Hypnosis: A Hermeneutic Study* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2009).

Jack Trammell, Randolph-Macon College, *Down on the Chickahominy* (The History Press, 2009).

Stephen Valocchi, Trinity College, *Social Movements and Activism in the USA* (Routledge, 2009).

Jason Adam Wasserman, Texas Tech University, and **Jeffrey Michael Clair**, University of Alabama-Birmingham, *At Home on the Street: People, Poverty, and a Hidden Culture of Homelessness* (Lynne Rienner, 2009).

Other Organizations

Call For Proposals To Add Questions To The 2012 General Social Survey (GSS). The GSS invites scholars to submit proposals to add questions to the 2012 survey. Proposals will be accepted on the basis of scientific quality and scholarly interest. Outside funding is not necessary. The General Social Survey (GSS) project expects to include some user-designed, project-funded items or topical modules when it collects data in its 2012 survey, and invites proposals for such items or modules from users. Proposals submitted in response to this call need not be accompanied by funding. Proposals will be judged on their scientific merit. Proposals from groups of investigators as well as individual investigators are welcome. Deadline: April 2, 2010. GSS data are collected every two years and made available to the research community and the pub-

lic as soon as possible after data collection is complete. Contact: Tom W. Smith, the Principal Investigator and Director of the GSS at NORC (773) 256-6288; smith@norc.uchicago.edu; <www.norc.org/GSS+Website/>.

Caught in the Web

Behavioral and Social Sciences Research Interactive Textbook. The New England Research Institutes, under a contract from the National Institutes of Health (NIH) Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (OBSSR), has developed an interactive, online course on research methods and tools for researchers engaging in behavioral and social sciences research on health-related topics. The e-Source online resource for behavioral and social sciences research advances the methodological skill set of new and established researchers on the latest research methods, approaches, and translation of behavioral and social sciences research. It provides an easy means by which investigators can efficiently obtain answers to emerging methodological concerns. For more information, visit <www.esourceresearch.org>.

Summer Programs

The Luxembourg Income Study (LIS) will be hosting its annual Introductory Summer Workshop in Luxembourg from June 27-July 3, 2010. The LIS Summer Workshop is a one-week workshop designed to introduce researchers in the social sciences to comparative research in income distribution, employment, and social policy using the LIS database. Applications from researchers with varying levels of knowledge and experience are welcome. The workshop includes a mix of lectures on comparative research, laboratory sessions, and individual one-on-one advisory sessions. Attendees will be introduced to the new Luxembourg Wealth Study. Attendees will be fully trained to use the database independently. Deadline: March 3, 2010. Contact: Caroline de Tombeur, fax (+352 26 00 30 30); caroline@lisproject.org; <www.lisproject.org>.

OBSSR/NIH Summer Training Institute on Randomized Clinical Trials Involving Behavioral Interventions. July 11-23, 2010. The institute aims to provide a thorough grounding in the conduct of randomized clinical trials to researchers and health professionals interested in developing competence in the

announcements

planning, design, and execution of randomized clinical trials involving behavioral interventions. Seeking researchers who have demonstrated research potential and experience and who will clearly benefit from behavioral randomized controlled trial training. The ideal candidate will have prior experience, and will be actively pursuing an independent research career, in behavioral randomized clinical trials. Those who have extensive research experience will only be considered after more junior investigators have been evaluated. For more information, visit cbssr.od.nih.gov/training_and_education/annual_Randomized_Clinical_Trials_course/RCT_info.aspx.

Summer Course on Feminist Intersectionality and Political Discourse. Central European University, Budapest, Hungary. July 5-9, 2010. This course aims not only to unpack pertinent theoretical and conceptual debates, but to link theoretical thinking to doing intersectional research in an increasingly intersectionalized policy environment. The course will explore intersectionality and comparative approaches, developing standards of measurement, understanding institutional change, and discursive shifts from a homogenous gender category to one that is embedded in a complex web of multiple inequalities. The course is aimed at advanced PhD students or postdoctoral researchers. Deadline: February 15, 2010. For more information, visit www.summer.ceu.hu/feminist.

Deaths

Gladys K. Bowles, a demographer who spent 39 years with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, died on November 27, 2009, at the age of 92 in St. Ansgar, IA.

William M. Evan, Swarthmore College and University of Pennsylvania, died of kidney failure at the age of 87 on December 25.

John Irwin, a renowned criminologist, died January 3, 2010, of complications from the liver transplant he received 11 years ago.

Joseph Kahl, Cornell University, Professor of Sociology Emeritus, died on January 1, 2010, at age 86, in Bethesda, MD.

Thomas Lasswell, University of Southern California, passed away on December 20 in Los Angeles at the age of 90 from a lingering illness.

Earl Rubington, Professor Emeritus of Sociology at Northeastern University, died January 16, 2010, at the age of 86.

Margaret "Margie" Zamudio, University of Wyoming, passed

away on December 25, 2009, at the age of 45.

Obituaries

James A. Inciardi
1939-2009

James A. Inciardi, co-Director of the Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies at the University of Delaware and Professor of Sociology and Criminal Justice, died on November 23 after a prolonged and courageous battle with multiple myeloma. Jim was born in Brooklyn on November 28, 1939. Wherever he lived and worked in later years, New York City remained central to his identity. He graduated from Fordham University and had an early and varied career as a jazz drummer and parole officer for the City of New York. In the late 1960s, he went to work for Carl Chambers at the New York State Narcotic Addiction Control Commission and entered graduate school at New York University (NYU).

When he completed his PhD from NYU in 1973, Jim had already relocated to the University of Miami continuing to work with Chambers in the Division of Addiction Sciences in the Department of Psychiatry at the University of Miami. He held several research and academic positions at the University of Miami in the early 1970s, including Director of the National Center for the Study of Acute Drug Reactions. During this period, he worked with Chambers, Harvey Siegel, John Ball, and others on an important series of studies on narcotics addicts and the process of addiction. He also began a series of studies examining the associations between drug use and criminal activity, which would form the core of his scholarly activity for much of his professional career. He relocated to the University of Delaware (UD) in 1976, and UD became his academic home for the remainder of his career, though he maintained a professional connection with the University of Miami. For many years (1976-91), he was the Director of Criminal Justice in the Department of Sociology and Criminal Justice at Delaware, and he became renowned as a teacher of criminal justice, leading to the publication of his popular textbook on *Criminal Justice*.

Beginning in 1976 Jim had a remarkable unbroken record of funding from the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), including 21 awards for which he was Principal Investigator. More impressive was the breadth and depth of his scholarly activity and the impact his work had on the field and on policy and program

development. His studies began with the criminal involvement of drug abusers and the ethnography of street addiction in various subpopulations and later moved to studies of drug abuse treatment for criminal offenders. With the arrival of AIDS and its disproportionate concentration among drug using populations, his research focus shifted to the epidemiology of HIV infection and transmission, and later to the development and evaluation of effective HIV prevention and treatment programs. His work moved from careful observation, to hypothesis testing, and then to clinical trials of novel ways to address these problems. Up to the time of his death, he was actively working on studies of prescription drug abuse and diversion, case management for vulnerable women, and a new ethnography on ecstasy use in Brazil. His work was recognized by awards from the American Society of Criminology, the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, and the ASA Drug and Alcohol Section. In 1994, he received the Outstanding Scholar Award from the University of Delaware and was awarded a Merit Grant from the National Institute on Drug Abuse.

In 1991, Jim founded the Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies (CDAS) at the University of Delaware within the Department of Sociology and Criminal Justice. The CDAS mission is the production, dissemination, and utilization of scientific knowledge in preventing and treating substance abuse and other health risk behaviors among hard-to-reach populations of youths and adults. It now has major administrative research offices in Newark, DE, and Coral Gables, FL, and satellite research offices in Wilmington, DE, Miami, FL, and Porto Alegre, Brazil. The center has acted as a magnet for other state, national, and international studies related to substance abuse and health. CDAS has the largest portfolio of social science research at the University of Delaware. Jim remained a very active co-Director of the center till his death. In the last several years, he focused on directing the Coral Gables Research Office of CDAS, and on developing a research program to examine the rise in the abuse and diversion of prescription drugs.

During his scholarly career of over 40 years, Jim published over 500 articles, chapters, books, and monographs in the areas of substance abuse, criminology, criminal justice, history, folklore, public policy, AIDS, medicine, and law. His scholarly publications included several seminal papers on the epidemiology of

crack cocaine use, as well as the effectiveness of prison-based substance abuse treatment for drug-involved offenders.

He was a revered colleague and engaged in extensive consulting work both nationally and internationally. Even more important than his professional work is the living memorial that remains among his professional friends and colleagues. He was a "translational scientist" long before the term came into vogue, interested in moving ideas into tested strategies and then disseminating the knowledge and practices for use in real-world settings. He knew how to collaborate, motivate research teams, and mentor young scholars and to always share credit for accomplishments. He could move effectively and communicate clearly with academic, professional, and government audiences. In the process he built a wealth of friends in university settings, departments of correction, and government agencies such as NIDA, SAMHSA, CDC, and ONDCP. They will miss him and strive to carry on his work.

Personally, Jim loved jazz, scuba diving, traveling, and collecting art from Latin America. Although his battle with cancer curtailed many of these activities in recent years, he remained remarkably positive and upbeat, and never gave up hope in his fight. He is survived by his wife, collaborator, and partner, Hilary Surratt, and by his three children, Craig, Brooks, and Kristin. He is also survived by his sister, Anne Cifu, his daughters-in-law, Joan and Lynne, and his grandchildren, Allegra, Brooks, Anastasia, and Alessandra. A memorial service at the University of Delaware is being planned for February 2010. Contributions can be made to the James A. Inciardi Memorial Award Fund, Department of Sociology and Criminal Justice, University of Delaware, Newark, DE 19716-2580. The Award will support outstanding students in the field of Criminology and Criminal Justice.

Steven S. Martin, University of Delaware

Harold W. Pfautz
1918-2009

Harold W. Pfautz, Professor Emeritus of Sociology at Brown University, died April 15, 2009, in Newport, RI, at the age of 90. Pfautz became a member of the Brown faculty in 1952 after receiving his PhD from the University of Chicago and teaching briefly at Bucknell University. During World War II, he served in the U.S. Army Air Force, which he joined after receiving his undergraduate degree from Brown in 1940.

His research spanned a broad array of fields. Two of his earliest articles on stratification—"The Current Literature on Social Stratification: Critique and Bibliography" (*AJS*, 1953) and "A Critical Evaluation of Warner's Work in Community Stratification" (*ASR*, 1950, coauthored with Dudley Duncan)—were widely cited.

He then published two influential articles in the sociology of religion: "The Sociology of Secularization: Religious Groups" (*AJS* 1955) and "Christian Science: A Case Study of the Social Psychological Aspect of Secularization" (*Social Forces* 1956).

An interest in the European roots of social science led to his translation (with Dudley Duncan) of Maurice Halbwachs' *Population and Society: Introduction to Social Morphology* (1960) and to his editing of *Charles Booth on the City: Physical Pattern and Social Structure* (University of Chicago Press, Heritage of Society Series, 1967), for which he also wrote a long essay, deemed "an impressive labor of love" by *ASR*'s book reviewer.

In addition, Pfautz published research on social movements ("Near-Group Theory and Collective Behavior: A Critical Reformulation," *Social Problems*, 1961), organizations ("The Ecology of a Mental Hospital" *Journal of Health and Human Behavior*, 1962, with Gita Wilder, one of his graduate students), and culture ("The Image of Alcohol in Popular Fiction: 1900-1904 and 1946-1950" *Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 1962).

Pfautz probably devoted the greatest amount of effort to research on race, including articles in *Social Forces*, *Phylon*, and two books: *Community Control of Schools* (1970 with Henry M. Levin) and *Leadership in the Providence Black Community* (1975). This work was spurred by a commitment to civil rights, which was also reflected in Pfautz' volunteer work as a consultant to the Rhode Island Conference on Human Relations, as a board member of the Urban League of Rhode Island, and as director of Brown's cooperative program with Tougaloo College in Mississippi.

Pfautz was an active member of the American Sociological Association and served as editor of *The American Sociologist* from 1970 to 1972.

He is survived by his wife Lola Morse Pfautz, two sons, and two grandchildren.

Stanley Presser, University of Maryland


funding

2010 Student Forum Travel Awards**Apply for funding to travel to the 2010 Annual Meeting in Atlanta**

The American Sociological Association Student Forum is pleased to announce that the ASA Council is making funds available to support student travel awards to the ASA Annual Meeting. ASA anticipates granting approximately 30 travel awards in the amount of \$225 each. These awards will be made on a competitive basis and are meant to assist students by defraying expenses associated with attending the 2010 ASA Annual Meeting in Atlanta, GA. All applicants are encouraged to seek additional sources of funding to cover other expenses.

To apply, complete the online application or submit four copies of the 2010 Student Forum Travel Award Application form no later than **April 1, 2010**. Decisions will be announced by May 15, 2010. No part of the application may be submitted by fax and only applications from individuals on their own behalf will be accepted.

Applicants must be students pursuing an undergraduate or graduate sociology degree in an academic institution and a current student member of ASA at the time of application. Participation in the Annual Meeting program (e.g., paper sessions, roundtables), purpose for attending (e.g., workshop training, Honors Program participation), student financial need, availability of other forms of support, matching funds, and potential benefit to the student are among the factors taken into account in making awards. A travel award committee of the ASA Student Forum convened especially for this purpose will select awardees.

For more information, contact the ASA Executive Office at studentforum@asanet.org or (202) 383-9005 ext. 322. The award application form can be found on the ASA website (www.asanet.org) under "Funding," and on the Student Forum website (www.socstudentforum.org). 

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footnotes

Published monthly with combined issues in May/June, July/August, and September/October. Mailed electronically to all ASA members.

Editor: *Sally T. Hillsman*

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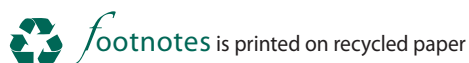
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Send communications on material, subscriptions, and advertising to: American Sociological Association, 1430 K Street, Suite 600, Washington, DC 20005; (202) 383-9005; fax (202) 638-0882; email footnotes@asanet.org; www.asanet.org.

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Volume 38 • Number 2 • February 2010