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Looking forward to the 2010 Annual Meeting in Atlanta

Citizenship in Action: Vine City and English Avenue Harm Reduction

Miriam Boeri, Kennesaw State University, and Jeff McDowell, Atlanta Harm Reduction Center

A multitude of intellectual discourses will be shared at the upcoming ASA Annual Meeting that appropriately addresses this year's theme, *Toward a Sociology of Citizenship: Inclusion, Participation, and Rights*. However, this richly sociological theme is already embraced in all its potential application under the roof of a dilapidated old boarding house in Atlanta's infamous drug market. It is here where a staff of five and a fluid



number of volunteers put the lofty words "inclusion," "participation," and "rights" into action. Informed by years of harm reduction research, empowered by concerned pro-

professionals, and motivated by their awareness of the need, the grassroots

movement known as the Atlanta Harm Reduction Center (AHRC) continues to address the needs of some of the most vulnerable populations in Atlanta. AHRC is an HIV/AIDS prevention and wellness program dedicated to empowering marginalized, at-risk individuals

by addressing the health disparities of intravenous drug users (IDUs), multi-substance users, sex workers, and homeless transient people engaged in high risk behaviors.

Vine City and English Ave., Formerly "The Bluff"

[Zip code] 30318... One of the city's poorest neighborhoods is a block-shaped section of the Westside known as *The Bluff*. Nearly 4,000 people live there, on the rough end of the wealth gap. Some parts of *The Bluff* look so third-world, you can hardly believe you're in Atlanta. If you're white and drive through, the people who live

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ASA and AAAS: Improving Human Rights Through Science

In December 2008, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) celebrated its 60th anniversary. Soon after, scientific disciplines—under the auspices of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS)—launched a new Science and Human Rights Coalition (SHRC), of which ASA is a founding member (see January 2009 *Footnotes*, p. 2). ASA staff and representatives from other science disciplines, helped conceptualize the Coalition's mission and map out its goals and activities. (See details in the November 28, 2008, *Science* magazine editorial co-authored by sociologist Mona Younis.)

Beginning in early 2009, ASA Public Affairs Director Lee Herring became co-chair of one of five SHRC working groups. The group, "Service to the Scientific Community," aims to raise the scientific community's awareness of human rights issues and to enhance the well being of people around the world through

access to science (e.g., science education, science-based products, technology, processes), in accordance with Article 15 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR).

"Among other products, our working group expects to develop a guide book to assist scientific societies in becoming engaged in promoting human rights more proactively and effectively," said Herring, who has engaged ASA's new Section on Human Rights, particularly its chair, Brian Gran, of Case Western University, in the AAAS effort since the beginning of the Section's formation and formal recognition by ASA's governance structure.

Years in the Making

While AAAS launched the Coalition in January 2009, the initiative had actually been several years in the making.

In July 2005, the AAAS Science and Human Rights Program

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The Right's Attack on Frances Fox Piven

by Peter Dreier, Occidental College

Former ASA President Frances Fox Piven often receives requests from students who want to interview her about her political theories and activism. So when Kyle Olson phoned her, told her he was a college student in Michigan, and asked if he could videotape an interview with her about her recent book, *Challenging Authority: How Ordinary People Change America*, Piven agreed.



Frances Fox Piven

Temporarily housebound after an auto accident, Piven invited Olson to her New York apartment. On February 1, for about an hour, Piven and Olson sat at her dining room table and talked about everything from the founding fathers to Fox News, while

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from the executive officer

Historic Health Reform Legislation Enhances the Role of Social Science Research in Improving Americans' Health

Emphases include research and prevention through behavior change

Footnotes readers have watched the saga leading to President Obama's March 2010 signing of the *Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act* (PPACA) that establishes the historic Public Law 111-148. Less commonly known are provisions in the law affecting biomedical and social science research that have significant implications for the future role of sociologists in improving the health of Americans. The new healthcare law emphasizes evaluation, data collection and analysis, and health/healthcare disparities as integral parts of its wide-ranging efforts to prevent disease and promote healthy behavior.



Comparative Effectiveness Research

Of particular interest to sociologists, the act creates an independent nonprofit center supported by a U.S. Treasury Department trust fund to conduct and fund comparative effectiveness research (CER) on treatments. This will include the synthesis and dissemination of research findings on "the manner in which diseases, disorders, and other health conditions can effectively and appropriately be prevented, diagnosed, treated, monitored and managed."

CER will be conducted by the Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Institute (PORI) to identify research priorities and pursue a peer-reviewed research agenda. PORI will prohibit the use of data from original research in work-for-hire contracts with individuals or entities that have a financial interest in the results (unless approved by PORI under a data-use agreement). The law directs the Office of Communication and Knowledge Transfer at the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) to broadly disseminate research findings published by PORI and other government-funded research relevant to CER. While CER findings may not be used to determine Medicare coverage, they

can be considered by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services after public comment and the consideration of effects on subpopulations for which the findings may have limited validity.

Healthcare Quality Improvement

The PPACA authorizes grants to study current gaps and research-based improvements needed in existing measures of healthcare quality for use in government health programs. This includes grants to help the government establish an effective framework to collect and aggregate consistent data on healthcare quality as well as publicly report on efficacy data and data on the level of resources used by various therapies in healthcare delivery.

The new law also directs the Center for Quality Improvement and Patient Safety of AHRQ to conduct or fund activities to identify best practices in the delivery of healthcare services. In addition, it authorizes funding research on the development of tools to facilitate adoption of best practices that improve the quality, safety, and efficiency of healthcare delivery services.

Minority Health

The PPACA elevates the status of the NIH's National Center on Minority Health and Health Disparities to a National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities, and makes its Centers of Excellence eligible to receive endowments. The new Institute Director is required to plan, coordinate, review, and evaluate research funded by the other NIH institutes and centers that impacts minority health. The law also elevates the Office of Minority Health by transferring it to the Office of the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

Women's Health

The new law also elevates the status of the Office of Research on Women's

Health by having it report directly to the NIH Director. The law also establishes an Office on Women's Health within each of the following Offices: HHS Secretary, Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), AHRQ Director, Administrator of the Health Resources and Services Administration, and the Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration.

Illness Prevention, Health Promotion


The PPACA requires the President to appoint the Surgeon General as chair of a new National Prevention, Health Promotion and Public Health Council that is authorized to develop a comprehensive national strategy. The law requires the HHS Secretary and the Comptroller General to periodically review and assess every federal disease prevention and health promotion initiative, program, and agency. And it requires the Preventive Services Task Force to review scientific evidence on the efficacy and appropriateness of prevention services to develop recommendations.

The law requires the CDC to convene an independent Community Preventive Services Task Force to review scientific evidence on the effectiveness of community preventive interventions in order to develop recommendations for individuals, service organizations and other policy makers. The new law requires the CDC to implement a national science-based media campaign on health promotion and disease prevention.

The law requires the CDC to award grants to state and local governmental agencies and community-based organizations to implement, evaluate, and disseminate evidence-based community preventive health activities. Similarly, the HHS Secretary is also required evaluate community-based prevention and wellness programs that focus on Medicare beneficiaries.

Data and Wellness Programs

PPACA requires the CDC to fund research on public health services and systems, including a requirement that all federal healthcare or public health program surveys collect specific demographic data regarding health disparities. The National Coordinator for Health Information Technology is required to develop national standards for managing health data and ensuring interoperability and security of data systems. The CDC is also required to provide employers with resources necessary to evaluate employer-based health and wellness programs and to build evaluation capacity among workplace staff as a basis for allowing the HHS Secretary to determine whether federal health and wellness initiatives are effective

As the new health law implements changes in the social infrastructure affecting Americans' health, it also makes more pronounced the fundamental role of social scientists in the design, implementation, and evaluation of programs and data collection strategies. Basic biomedical and other health researchers have slowly come to recognize the fundamental role of social science research in efforts to improve the health of populations and subgroups. PPACA moves this process a step further with its emphasis on disease prevention, greater access to health screenings and preventive care, and the promotion of a "health friendly ecology" through federal funds for projects and infrastructure that facilitate exercise. The new law presages changes in the social structure of health and well-being as well as changes in the delivery of medical care. It also presages the enhanced importance of sociological research. 



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

Child Care at the Annual Meeting

by Kareem D. Jenkins,
ASA Meeting Services

Sociologists often need to juggle professional and personal lives and attending the Annual Meeting can often be a part of this issue. The Annual Meeting is a big tent and has a mission to include the small children of the meeting attendees within the community.

Whereas active membership in the ASA entails attendance at the Annual Meetings of the Association, and such activity should not be incompatible with the responsibilities of parenthood. —ASA Council, September 2, 1970

Since the 1970s, ASA Council has sought to alleviate the conflict between parenthood and the academic career by providing an on-site child care service at the Annual Meetings. While participating in program sessions and meetings, parents can rest assured that their children are enjoying various activities in a safe, monitored environment.

The child care service, offered in partnership with KiddieCorp, Inc., works with children from 6 months to 12 years of age. The program fea-

tures arts and crafts projects, group games, and child-pleasing movies and cartoon videos. The service also features diaper changing stations, extra supplies for infants (in case a parent forgets to pack diapers or baby wipes), and the staff provide written hourly infant/toddler reports for the parents.

ASA continues its tradition of providing an on-site program of activities for children of Annual Meeting registrants. Arrangements have again been

made with KiddieCorp to offer a full child care program August 14-17, from 8:00 am to 6:30 pm, for children between

the ages of 6 months to 12 years. The Child Care Service will be located at the Atlanta Marriott Marquis, co-headquarter hotel for the 2010 Annual Meeting.

This year's service theme is, "Big Top Circus," and invites children to become part of the show. Children will get up close and personal with inflatable circus animals and puppets. There will be colorful mini

circus tents to perform in and a tunnel to incorporate into the act.

The circus craft table will be the site for making funny-face clowns with washable body crayons. Children will also have a few items to take home including paper bag hand puppets and tissue paper flowers. The older children will be able to show off their juggling skills while the younger children practice their goofy walk and clown antics. Everyone will be able to join

in the fun and excitement at the Big Top Circus Bonanza!

In the past, parents have appreciated having a space at the meetings that caters to an

important family need. In the midst of a great sociological debate, do not be alarmed if you hear the laughter of small children.

Scholarships

Several financial assistance scholarships are available to provide reduced daily usage fees for children of unemployed or low-income members/students.

“This is a really great service; I appreciate it.”

— Natalie Nitsche
Yale University

science policy

Look up your community's 2010 U.S. Census mail participation rate

If all households across the nation mailed back their forms, taxpayers could reduce the cost of taking the census by about \$1.5 billion. On the Census Bureau's Take 10 Challenge Map (<2010.census.gov/2010census/take-10map/>), visitors can track their community's participation rate in the census by seeing what percentage of households have mailed back their census forms. Already, more than half of all households have returned their forms. Following National Census Day on April 1, the Census Bureau is challenging all communities to achieve a higher rate in 2010 than they did in 2000. Nationally, the goal is to



“beat” the 2000 census rate of 72 percent. Each community's 2000 rate is also on the Take 10 Map. Census data help determine how more than \$400 billion in federal funds are distributed to state, local, and tribal areas each year.

Follow the money that follows the census numbers

In February, the Brookings Institution released a research brief, *Counting for Dollars: The Role of the Decennial Census in the Distribution of Federal Funds*, an analysis of federal domestic assistance program expenditures distributed on the basis of census-related data. This report makes clear the role the census plays in the federal government's annual dispensing of hundreds of billions of dollars to

state and local governments, non-profit organizations, businesses, and individuals. This process is highly visible and political, with substantial economic impact in every corner of the nation. The findings in this report have several implications for local efforts to promote greater 2010 census participation. The report is available at <www.brookings.edu/reports/2010/0309_census_dollars.aspx>. The website provides links to more than 350 tables listing census-guided funding by program for the nation, each of the 50 states and DC, the 100 largest metro areas, and the 200 largest counties.

AAUP reports a 1.2 percent increase in pay for full-time faculty members

Despite a 2.7 percent rate of inflation, data from this year's national survey of faculty compensation

To apply for a scholarship, write a letter identifying your membership status and requesting a child care scholarship and attach the confirmation of your meeting registration and send it to:

ASA Meeting Services, 1430 K St. NW, Suite 600, Washington, DC 20005; meetings@asanet.org; fax: (202) 638-0882. Be sure to fill out the Child Care Registration portion of the form, provide daily usage estimates, and remit the basic child care preregistration deposit.

Costs and Preregistration

The cost for the ASA Child Care Service is a \$50 non-refundable preregistration deposit for each child. The deposit will be applied to the first day's usage and it guarantees service access at discounted daily-use fees (\$30 half-day, \$50 full day) during the meeting. It is unlikely that non-preregistered families can be accommodated onsite. The service staffing is contracted based on the number and age of preregistered children, and on-site adjustments are limited. If there are any openings, fees for children who were not preregistered will be \$75 per day per child. No exceptions.

indicate that the overall average salary for a full-time faculty member increased only 1.2 percent over last year, the lowest year-to-year change recorded in the 50-year history of this survey. Therefore, when adjusted for inflation, salaries for continuing faculty members showed the first actual decrease since the hyperinflation years of the late 1970s. These are the central findings of *No Refuge: The Annual Report on the Economic Status of the Profession, 2009-10*, which the American Association of University Professors (AAUP) released in April. This year's report discusses faculty salaries in the context of turbulent financial times and suggests that the salaries are concrete indicators of institutional priorities. The report is available at <www.aaup.org/AAUP/comm/rep/Z/ecstareport09-10/>.

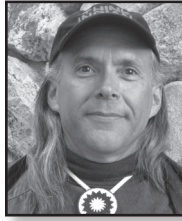
California State University Launches New Center on Indigenous Peoples

by James Fenelon, California State University-San Bernardino

California State University-San Bernardino has launched an innovative, global-based program—the Center for Indigenous Peoples Studies (CIPS)—under the guidance of sociologist James Fenelon. It will serve as a primary site for the study of American Indians and partnerships with local, national, and international Indigenous Peoples and Native Nations (Tribes) in the region and nationally as well as with Peoples throughout the Americas and the world. These programs involve significant participation of CSUSB faculty, students, and administrators, as well as partnerships with Native Nations (Tribes) in the region and nationally, and strong interactive connections with Indigenous Peoples throughout the Americas and the world, many whom are already in contact with CIPS personnel and the university.

The goals of CIPS are in four areas: academics, instructional

related activities, research, and community outreach. The Center is in the process of conducting research, facilitating instructional programs with service learning, and coordinating academic activities contributing to the development of knowledge and advancement of social justice issues. The emphasis is on developing these studies with a broad globalization perspective.



Jim Fenelon

The Center, housed in the College of Social and Behavioral Sciences, will be the primary site for a series of innovative and productive programs for the study of American Indians. It operates on four levels of scholarly and program activities: local and regional Native Nations; National (U.S.) level, Native Nations; Native Nations in the Americas outside of the United States, in Latin America including the Caribbean; and Indigenous Societies on Global level, outside of the Americas. The Center maintains international focus as it pays special attention to local and regional Native Nations with the intent of forming partnerships

and fostering good relations in the region.

The Center's first board meetings included representatives from San Manuel (Serrano), Pechanga (Luiseno), Cahuilla, and American Indian peoples from throughout the Americas and Mexico.

Why Now and Why CSUSB?

The CIPS and CSUSB are in a relatively unique position to pull these social forces together, including Indian Gaming Nations, with CSU's global and transnational studies well-connected in New Zealand, South Africa, Australia, Chile, Thailand, and the Middle East country regions. Activities are planned with the Mapuche, Bedouin, Maori, Aymara, Lakota, and Adevasi tribes, among others, in the coming years.

This global to local to transnational approach is connected to recent international developments, such as the United Nations finally passing the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. This approach recognizes age-old struggles to maintain autonomous community relations and cultural sovereignty in a world of dominant

state structures that operate under capitalist rules of engagement that are often at odds with, if not destructive of, indigenous social systems.

The reason the Center is on San Bernardino is because Southern California and the Inland Empire are home to one of the most diverse ethnic populations of American Indians nationally and of Indigenous Peoples internationally. The American Indian population in California ranks among the highest in the United States. Additionally, the presence of significant indigenous populations from Latin America, including Mexico, as well as from many countries in Central America and South America, within this region of California rivals that of Texas. 🌍

The Center Director, James V. Fenelon, is Lakota/Dakota from Standing Rock (Nation) and has taught internationally, with indigenous peoples globally, and with urban groups. He is co-author, with Thomas D. Hall, of Indigenous Peoples and Globalization: Resistance and Revitalization (2009), which demonstrates new paradigms for understanding Native Nations and Indigenous Peoples from a global perspective. For more information on the new Center, see <cips.csusb.edu/>.

Human Rights

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(SHRP) held a two-day conference of scientific and academic associations and human rights organizations to explore ways in which the scientific community could become more directly engaged in human rights. Participants confirmed the need for a network of scientists engaged in human rights, endorsed the formation of a Science and Human Rights Coalition, and affirmed AAAS as its natural home.

The following month, the ASA Council reasserted the association's commitment to human rights and avowed the responsibility of the organization and discipline to supporting the basic civil rights and political freedom of all people—principles embraced by the UDHR (see www.asanet.org/advocacy/statement_on_human_rights.cfm).

Eventually, in 2007, SHRP

began pursuing the formation of a Science and Human Rights Coalition, and convened a series of planning meetings to lay the groundwork. With participation from more than 20 associations, including ASA, these meetings led to the development of the Coalition's mission and goals, production of key foundational documents, and the creation of the five working groups. These working groups are: Welfare of Scientists, Science Ethics and Human Rights, Service to the Scientific Community, Service to the Human Rights Community, and Education and Information Resources.

Today, the Coalition is a network of 45 organizations and more than 40 affiliated scientists who recognize a role for science and scientists in human rights. Representatives from each organization contribute to the Coalition's efforts through participation in

one of the working groups.

Joint Initiative

In addition to the working groups' individual activities, the Coalition membership as a whole is pursuing a Joint Initiative, focusing on the human right to "enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its applications," which is detailed in Article 15 of ICESCR.

Internationally recognized in the UDHR in 1948, and subsequently adopted as part of the internationally binding ICESCR in 1966, the right to the benefits of scientific progress remains one of the most unfamiliar and confounding in



Mary Robinson, former UN High Commissioner for Human Rights spoke at the January 2010 AAAS meeting and was on a plenary session at the 2004 ASA Annual Meeting. Photo courtesy of AAAS.

the international human rights framework. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) initiated a process in 2007 to elucidate the meaning of the right, leading to the July 2009 adoption of the "Venice Statement," which outlines its core content. The

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ASA's Howerly Teaching Enhancement Grant Supports Three New Projects

Three awards designed to enrich the quality of teaching of sociology have been awarded through the American Sociological Association's Carla B. Howerly Teaching Enhancement Grant (formerly the Teaching Enhancement Fund, see July/August 2009 *Footnotes*). This small grants program supports teaching projects that advance the Scholarship of Teaching and Learning (SoTL) within the discipline of sociology. The Carnegie Foundation defined SoTL as "problem posing about an issue of teaching or learning, study of the problem through methods appropriate to the disciplinary epistemologies, applications of results to practice, communication of results, self-reflection, and peer review." Principal criteria for the award are: The project advances the teaching and learning of sociology, serves as a seed project that will continue to have an impact, and it should be systemic in its impact. A grant of up to \$2,000 may be given to an individual, a department, a program, or a committee of a state/regional association.

The 2010 funded projects are:

Liz Grauerholz (University of Central Florida) "The Impact of Institutional Changes on Teaching"

In this study Grauerholz will conduct a series of interviews to explore the extent to which increasing consumerist attitudes around higher education impact teaching practices and expectations for students. Her study will first examine if sociology instructors perceive that major changes in the academy and classroom have occurred and the extent to which perceptions are shaped by institutional contexts and status characteristics. She will then explore the ways in which instructors perceive that their teaching has changed in response to such things as increased class size and increased emphasis on student evaluations in promotion and tenure decisions. Finally, the research will examine which pedagogical practices are believed to be the most effective responses in different institutional settings.

Scott G. McNall and Cynthia Siemsen (California State University-Chico) "Understanding Rapid Climate Change: Causes Consequences and Solutions"


This project works to integrate the

issue of rapid climate change into the sociology curriculum by creating a faculty learning community. That community, in turn, will revise nine key sociology courses to expose both sociology and non-sociology students to a systematic sociological approach to the study of the causes, consequences, and the solutions of rapid climate change. Faculty from the California State University-Chico Department of Sociology who teach the following courses will constitute the learning community: Introductory Sociology, Classical Social Theory, Sociology of Wealth and Inequality, Ethnicity and Nationalism, Population, Social Movements, Political Sociology, Environmental Sociology, and Sociology of World Affairs.

Angela Harvey (Ohio State University-Newark) "An Evaluation of the Inside-Out Prison Exchange Program"

The Inside-Out Prison Exchange Program is a national initiative directed at transforming ways of thinking about crime and justice. This program was established in 1997 to bring college students and incarcerated individuals together

as peers in a classroom setting that emphasizes dialogue and critical thinking. Harvey's project involves comparing a criminology course taught in the traditional manner with one based on the Inside-Out pedagogy. Pre- and post- surveys will be used to measure whether the Inside-Out course achieves the goals laid out in the program's guidelines. Specifically, it will compare students' perceptions about individuals who are incarcerated, as well as their knowledge and perceptions about the U.S. criminal justice system. It will also compare student's long-term education and career goals and knowledge and experience in social policy and advocacy.

The next deadline for the Howerly Teaching Enhancement Grant applications is February 1, 2011. For additional information, visit the ASA website at <www.asanet.org> and click on "Funding." The grant is largely supported by contributions made during the ASA Annual Meeting's Just Desserts! benefit. See the details on ASA benefit events in this issue for details and plan to attend the 2010 Annual Meeting in Atlanta, GA. 

Human Rights

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"Venice Statement" also calls upon the scientific community, among others, to contribute to the further clarification and promotion of the right, and the monitoring of its implementation.

Through the Joint Initiative, SHRC aims to: increase knowledge among scientific associations about the existence, significance and potential applications of this human right; engage scientific associations and other key institutions in efforts to realize this right; and leverage this right to accomplish the objectives of SHRC's working groups. The first stage of SHRC's Joint Initiative is underway, as each working group is determining how Article 15 is relevant to its area of activity and developing projects aimed at contributing to the clarification and promotion of the right to the

benefits of scientific progress.


"Relative to Article 15, the Service to the Scientific Community Working Group plans to engage individual scientific associations from across the life, physical, social, behavioral, and engineering sciences to determine what barriers exist and what measures need to be adopted to realize the right in practice," said Herring.

This information will contribute to the efforts of the Service to the Human Rights Community Working Group, which plans to develop indicators for measuring government compliance with its obligation to ensure the right to the benefits of scientific progress is realized.

While a great deal of work remains to be done in clarifying the meaning of the right to the benefits of scientific progress, some practical examples that might occur include:

- Creating international exchange programs to bring together scientists and students working to develop ways to improve the living conditions of marginalized people (e.g., cheap water purification methods; agricultural solutions to drought);
- Encouraging scientists, governments, and corporations to participate in cooperative programs that provide life-saving technologies to marginalized people (e.g., pharmaceutical companies working with human rights organizations to make AIDS drugs available to children in the developing world);
- Establishing research and funding priorities that take into account the needs of impoverished and marginalized people (e.g., funding agencies in health and agriculture including as a priority the development of

scientific applications to improve the economic well-being and health of vulnerable populations); and

- Developing new approaches to meeting the dual needs of protecting intellectual property to encourage scientific progress and assuring that impoverished and marginalized people have access to the benefits of science (e.g., awarding prizes to reward innovation).
- In the meantime, this first stage of the Joint Initiative will result in a presentation of findings and recommendations to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in December 2011.
- Further information about the Joint Initiative is available at shr.aas.org/coalition/AreasofActivity/Joint_Initiative.html and additional resources relating to this article are available at shr.aas.org/Programs/project_article15.htm. 

Citizenship

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there assume you're looking for drugs. If you're looking for drugs, you're in the right place. (Williams, 2009 from the Atlanta Magazine/KingFile)

Many mega-urban inner cities have their own lingo-labels for the impoverished area where drug addicts and sex workers are allocated to single-occupancy rooms or alleyways to perform their rituals. In New York City it was known as “the Bowery,” in Vancouver it is “Downtown Eastside,” in San Francisco it is the “Tenderloin District,” and in Los Angeles this section of the city goes by the name of “Skid Row,” a quasi-generic term used in other cities. Atlanta has its own unique spin on skid row, since the area known to some as “the Bluff” is also home to many long-term home-owner residents. An entry on Wikipedia calls this area “Atlanta’s only major open-air heroin market.” The online wiki of modern English colloquialisms, Urban Dictionary, defines “the Bluff” as a specific area in Northwest Atlanta known for high crime and drug activity. Officially, the area is known as Vine City, although the street drug activity extends into an adjacent neighborhood called English Avenue. Even web-based forums post reference to the Bluff in chats on “copping dope” in Atlanta. In an effort to curb use of this derogatory label, local residents and community activists who live and raise families in the neighborhood would like to see the “Bluff” reference vanish from the vernacular. AHRC walks the fine line between collaborating with the local residents as they regain control of their neighborhoods while also delivering interventions and harm reduction services to those who gravitate to the community for what the neighborhood notoriously offers. AHRC succeeds in gaining the respect and trust of both long-term and transient residents.

Comprehensive Citizenship

Since 1998, AHRC, a community based 501(c)(3) organization, has been dedicated to empowering substance users, sex workers, the homeless and other people engaged in high risk behaviors

with the goal of reducing or eliminating their chances of acquiring or transmitting HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis, STDs, and other communicable diseases. AHRC is the only HIV/STD and Hepatitis prevention and wellness outreach program in Georgia designed to meet the needs of active/chronic relapse substance users and others who are at high risk for HIV/STD and Hepatitis infection due to injection drug use and unsafe sexual practices. AHRC’s mission is to empower individuals currently engaged in high-risk lifestyles by providing them with options so that they can make healthier and safer life decisions using harm reduction strategies. In addition, AHRC advocates for the development of a comprehensive prevention and wellness approach to the health care needs of substance users, sex workers, and other marginalized populations. This includes treatment on demand, access to non-judgmental medical and social services, and the implementation of population-specific AIDS prevention programs such as needle exchange.

AHRC is located within one of the highest risk “Empowerment Zones” of metro Atlanta, Neighborhood Planning Unit-L (NPUL), at 472 Paines Ave., NW, Atlanta, GA 30318. This area is located five blocks from Downtown Atlanta. The urban residential communities of “English Avenue” and “Vine City” are home to hundreds of senior citizens, most of whom purchased their homes in the community over four decades ago. This affected area has more than 400 vacant properties and is home to many transient and homeless IDUs, sex workers, and multi-substance users. The residential community has constant traffic because of individuals seeking heroin and other drugs. Many drive to the Bluff from more than 20 counties within Metro Atlanta, and some travel from as far as Chattanooga, TN, to cop heroin. Often sharing needles and returning to their respective counties, state, and communities, they carry their high-risk behaviors back with them infecting others hundreds of miles from their point of initial infection and/or transmission.

Currently, the AHRC syringe exchange program provides direct services to at least 300 IDUs monthly. According to AHRC outreach databases, 94 percent of the consumers of these services are African American. Other data reveal that 69 percent of these marginalized individuals are recidivist, 61 percent are unemployed, 33 percent have known disabilities, 42 percent are HIV and/or Hepatitis C positive, 38 percent are women, 8 percent are IDU/MSM (men sleeping with men), and 2.5 percent transgender sex workers.

While AHRC started with a focus on needle exchange, currently they offer a tiered program that goes well beyond syringe exchanges. Activities include sponsoring women’s groups, men’s groups, and testing and counseling for HIV, TB, and syphilis. The staff provides food, showers, and clean clothing at the building and delivers food to home-bound neighbors. On request, AHRC staff provides referrals to substance abuse treatment, medical services, and methadone providers. Finally, in an effort to fulfill their mission statement to improve the wellbeing of marginalized individuals, AHRC staff is working hard to provide linkage to employment and housing. (See Atlanta Harm Reduction Center website, <www.atlantaharmreduction.org/>, for a full description of the tiered programs.)

Policy Change and Advocacy

Due to AHRC’s long-standing commitment to risk reduction and its presence within the community, the non-profit is in a unique position to advocate for and educate individuals about syringe exchange. Beyond direct services, AHRC is involved in collaborating with community leaders and education-based research projects to raise awareness among public officials and community residents regarding the need for harm reduction policy change. Through educational and awareness activities, AHRC addresses the lack of access to clean syringes for intravenous drug users in the state of Georgia and the health disparities of marginalized populations at increased risk of HIV infection and fatal overdose. Strategies are being developed now for a potential distribution program of naloxone



AHRC volunteers and staff at a needle exchange program.

(Narcan), an opioid antagonist, directly to drug users. To that end, improving cooperation with ambulance and police services is a work in progress for AHRC.

The social significance of a harm reduction approach to drug-use problems is thoroughly appreciated by most sociologists; however the unique approach of the AHRC staff in assuring the inclusion, participation, and rights of the most marginalized of citizens—destitute and homeless drug users—is worth our attention. Their community-based prevention and wellness intervention contributes to our united goal of meaningfully addressing contemporary social problems. ☪

For individuals interested in harm reduction, plan to attend the ASA’s Annual Meeting session, Risk Reduction and the Atlanta Harm Reduction Center, being planned by the Regional Spotlight Committee. The session will give hands-on demonstration of harm reduction awareness activities by AHRC staff. And please join us for a tour of AHRC and the Vine City/English Avenue neighborhoods. See your ASA program and ASA website for details.

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Enjoy the Annual Meeting Benefit Receptions!

The ASA Annual Meeting is a great venue for socialization and relaxation, while also providing an opportunity for attendees to support two of ASA's funding opportunities—the Minority Fellowship Program and the Howery Teaching Enhancement Grant. So be sure to set aside time while in Atlanta to join friends and colleagues for a good time that also benefits these ASA grants.

Just Desserts!

Sunday, August 15, 9:30-11:00 P.M.
For the Howery Teaching Enhancement Grant Benefit Reception, bring your sweet tooth along to enjoy special desserts, good coffee, stimulating conversation, and then smile that all this pleasure goes to a good cause. Learn about current Howery-funded projects and get ideas about how to apply in the future.

MFP Benefit Reception

Monday, August 16, 9:30-11:00 P.M.
Plan to relax after dinner, meet current fellows and MFP alumni, and reaffirm your commitment to the MFP program.

Admission to both receptions is by ticket only. Tickets can be purchased when you pre-register, at on-site registration, and at the door. The fees for both events are:

- Donor** — \$25
- Sponsor** — \$50
- Benefactor** — \$100

2009 Attendees

Below are the names of the 113 individuals who purchased tickets either with their Annual Meeting pre-registration or their on-site registration for the TEF and/or MFP benefit receptions at the 2009 Annual Meeting in San Francisco, CA. The ASA thanks members for their donations.

*Elbert P. Almazan
Margaret L. Andersen
William R. Avison
Joanna M. Badagliacco
Krystal Beamon
Alexis A. Bender
Eduardo Bonilla-Silva
Christine E. Bose
Jomills Henry Braddock, II
Michael Brooks
Tony N. Brown
Michelle Renee Burstion-Young
Gilbert R. Cadena
Jose Zapata Calderon
Corinne Castro
Elizabeth S. Cavalier
Daniel F. Chambliss
Jorge Chapa
Jeffrey Chin
Margaret May Chin
Joyce N. Chinen
Andrew M. Cislo
David A. Cort
Brianna Davila
Marjorie L. DeVault
Patrice L. Dickerson
Dean S. Dorn
Emily M. Drew
David G. Embrick
Roberta M. Espinoza
Elisa Facio*

*Amia K. Foston
Alma M. Garcia
Darlaine C. Gardetto
Cheryl Townsend Gilkes
Bridget Goosby
Nancy A. Greenwood
Janet P. Grigsby
Anthony Ryan Hatch
Darnell F. Hawkins
Joan M. Hermesen
Garry W. Hesser
Elizabeth Higginbotham
Richard O. Hope
Jay R. Howard
Danny R. Hoyt
Michelle M. Jacob
Carol A. Jenkins
J. Craig Jenkins
Tomas R. Jimenez
Nikki Jones
Brenda A. Joyner
Deborah K. King
Alfonso R. Latoni
Tamara G.J. Leech
Betsy Lucal
Danielle MacCartney
William Alex McIntosh
Lisa J. McIntyre
Kathleen McKinney
S.M. Miller
Murray Milner, Jr.
Joya Misra
Aldon D. Morris
Tahi L. Mottl Reynolds
Edward Murguia
Yvonne D. Newsome
Wendy Ng
Ethel G. Nicdao
Samuel Noh
Michael Omi
Anthony Paik*

*C.E. Palmer Johnson
Robert Nash Parker
Silvia Pedraza
Howard Pinderhughes
Katy M. Pinto
Charles H. Powers
Helen M. Raisz
Leslie Richards
Fernando I. Rivera
Maria Natalicia Rocha-Tracy
Kerry Ann Rockquemore
Clara Rodriguez
Havidan Rodriguez
Judith Rollins
Essie Manuel Rutledge
Rogelio Saenz
Leland T. Saito
Eva E. Sandis
Beth E. Schneider
Denise A. Segura
James P. Sikora
Julius Snell
Kerry J. Strand
Stephen A. Sweet
David T. Takeuchi
Mark Tausig
Marylee C. Taylor
Edward E. Telles
Alex Trillo
Mridula Udayagiri
Abel Valenzuela, Jr.
William Velez
Leslie T.C. Wang
Lynn Weber
Ashley Rae Webster
Simon Weffer-Elizondo
Sally Willson Weimer
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The 2010 election is underway as of late April. All members with valid e-mail addresses will receive instructions on how to access candidate statements and how to cast their votes online. Visit www.asanet.org to cast your vote. The election will be open for voting through **June 1.**



Piven

from page 1

his friend videotaped them.

“Students these days use cameras to ‘write’ term papers,” Piven said later. “It didn’t seem unusual that he wanted to use a video.”

Two weeks later, Piven, who teaches at the City University of New York, learned that eight minutes of the interview appeared in three segments on Big Government, a conservative news website. The same outlet achieved national prominence last year when it published the highly edited but hugely destructive hidden-camera recordings of ACORN employees.

Olson is not a college student. He is a 31-year-old Republican Party operative, conservative activist, and would-be journalist. He runs a Michigan-based conservative advocacy organization, the Education Action Group (EAG), which primarily attacks teachers unions.

The real reason for Olson’s interview with Piven was a 1966 article in *The Nation* magazine, “A Strategy to End Poverty,” co-authored with Richard Cloward, which has become the centerpiece of a right-wing conspiracy theory. Olson no doubt hoped to trap Piven into saying something outrageous to confirm the Right’s view that the article is the blueprint for a radical takeover of American society.

The video segments posted on Big Government featured no major revelations about America’s imminent socialist uprising. In one snippet, Piven remarks that Thomas Jefferson “would be stunned by the oligarchical character of American society.” In another segment, she remarks that the current wave of foreclosures could trigger mass protest if “millions of people refuse to go along with foreclosure procedures and refuse to pay off those mortgages that are under water.” In the third video clip, Piven calls Glenn Beck’s efforts to find an easy “scapegoat” for the country’s troubles typical of “right-wing ideologues.”

In their *Nation* article, Cloward (who died in 2001) and Piven proposed organizing the poor to demand welfare benefits they were eligible for and to pressure the federal government to expand the nation’s social safety net and estab-

lish a guaranteed national income. To put their strategy into practice, Cloward and Piven worked with George Wiley to create the National Welfare Rights Organization (NWRO). At its peak in the late 1960s, NWRO had affiliates in 60 cities and had some success increasing participation in the federal Aid to Families with Dependent Children program by organizing protests at welfare offices and elsewhere. In 1970, NWRO organizer Wade Rathke started ACORN to build a broader movement for economic justice. ACORN eventually grew into the nation’s largest community organizing group, with chapters in 103 cities in 37 states.

Cloward and Piven soon concluded that a successful anti-poverty movement had to combine grassroots protest with electoral politics. They wrote *Why Americans Don’t Vote* and helped build a movement to expand voting among the poor. Their idea led to the National Voter Registration Act (e.g., the “motor voter” law), which President Clinton signed in 1993 at a White House ceremony at which Piven spoke.

Conservatives have been attacking Cloward and Piven’s ideas—outlined in many articles and in *Regulating the Poor, Poor People’s Movements*, and other books—for decades. But the demonization of the couple by the extreme Right has escalated since Obama’s election.

The right-wing has transformed the duo into Marxist Machiavellis whose ideas have not only spawned a radical movement dedicated to destroying modern-day capitalism but also, in their minds at least, almost succeeded, as evidenced by what they consider Obama’s “socialist” agenda

Conservative radio jockeys Rush Limbaugh and Mark Levin have, on multiple occasions, warned their listeners about the nefarious sociologists. “The Cloward-Piven strategy is essentially what Obama and a number of these people are following,” Limbaugh told his listeners, “and its ultimate objective is to have everybody in the country on welfare, by destroying it.”

Other right-wing outlets, including *American Spectator*, *FrontPage*, *Washington Times*, *American Thinker*, *Free Republic*, *NewsMax*,

and *WorldNetDaily*, have all warned readers about how the Cloward-Piven has infected society like a dangerous left-wing virus.

Beck has mentioned the “Cloward-Piven Strategy” 33 times on his Fox News show since March 2009. In September, he connected Cloward and Piven to Woodrow Wilson, Che Guevara, Bill Ayers, ACORN, the SEIU, the Apollo Alliance, the Tides Foundation, George Soros, Van Jones, Valerie Jarrett, and Obama—some of the right’s favorite villains. In March he said that Obama’s health-care proposal followed the Cloward-Piven strategy to “melt the system down and have it collapse into a new system.”

At February’s Tea Party convention, *WorldNetDaily* editor Joseph Farah devoted eight minutes of his 38-minute keynote speech to fulminating about what he called Cloward and Piven’s “manifesto.”

Obama is still employing the Cloward-Piven strategy, not as a community organizer but today as the community organizer in chief,” Farah explained. “He’s still creating crises as a means of empowerment.... The goal remains the same as when it was first outlined in 1966. Bring the system to its knees, and ultimately to collapse.”

These attacks are meant to whip up anger and resentments, to discredit Obama’s liberal policy agenda, and to destroy the progressive movement that pushes the president and the Democratic Party to be bolder, as they did in the recent health-care battle. This maneuver is hardly new. As far back as Joseph McCarthy and Richard Nixon, Republican politicians and hired strategists have perfected the art of linking liberal Democrats to communists, socialists, radicals, subversives, “welfare queens,” and terrorists.

It is this world of right-wing opinion-shapers to which Olson aspires. After graduating from Michigan State in 2001, Olson worked as a Realtors’ lobbyist and then for a Republican state Senator. In 2006 he lost his campaign for county office but served on the state GOP committee. In 2007, Olson started EAG, which served as a platform for his op-ed columns and to get quoted in the Michigan media in

his crusade against teachers’ unions. But Olson soon revealed his broader conservative agenda. For example, EAG’s political arm recently paid for a billboard depicting a Democratic candidate for the state Senate as a supporter of partial-birth abortions.

Olson has branched out beyond the GOP anti-union and anti-abortion mainstream. His pieces on the Big Government website rant about health care reform, ACORN, SEIU president Andy Stern, and Obama. Greg Steimel, a researcher for the Michigan Education Association, calls him a “Glenn Beck wannabe.”

Olson manipulated his way into Piven’s home hoping to entrap her into saying something outrageous that he could use to further his own career. However his tapes have produced no mainstream controversy. That’s because, watching Piven answer his questions, most viewers would be hard-pressed to disagree with her basic analysis of America’s current condition. Big corporations have too much power. The concentration of wealth has gotten out of hand. Only an outraged and organized movement for change among the poor and the middle class is likely to bring about the reforms we need.

Piven admits to being “unnerved” by Olson’s lying in order to get her to agree to the interview. “He made no impression on me. Perhaps I should have wondered why he’d drive all the way from Michigan, just for an interview.”

“He interviewed me under false pretenses,” Piven says. “If I’d known he was a right-wing operative, I wouldn’t have let him into my apartment. I might have talked to him in my office or over the phone.”

Contacted by phone at his Michigan office, Olson hung up when asked about his interview with Piven. When called again for comment, his colleague, Steve Gunn, answered for him. “He doesn’t have any interest in talking with you. He doesn’t care anything about you,” Gunn said. “If you call again, I’ll call 911. You have a miserable day.”

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international perspectives

Sociology in Germany: The Social Science Research Center Berlin

by Max Haller, Karl Franzens-
University Graz, Austria

From October 2008 to January 2009, I had the opportunity to work as a guest researcher at the Social Science Research Center Berlin (Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung, WZB). I hope that my experiences and some information about the WZB might be of interest to U.S. sociologists. During residency at the research unit "Inequality and Social Integration" headed by Jens Alber, I worked on my ongoing project, "Social Classes in the Ethnically Heterogeneous Milieu." It is a study that attempts to explain patterns of economic inequality in different countries of the world by focusing on the interaction between class stratification and ethnic differentiation. In addition, I presented my book *European Integration as an Elite Process* (Routledge) to a broad audience from within and outside the WZB and attended several internal scientific colloquia and lectures by visiting researchers.

The WZB was founded in 1969 by members of the German federal parliament. The idea of the bipartisan initiative was to have a science center conducting research that did not exist at this time in the universities, namely large-scale, empirical projects with international reach. Due to the interruption by National Socialism, sociology in Germany was only re-established as an academic curriculum at most universities in the 1960s. At this time, only a few universities (such as Cologne, Muenster, Frankfurt and Mannheim) carried out empirical social research. By the late 1960s and early 1970s sociology became

well-known throughout German society as a consequence of ardent debates between representatives of different theoretical strands (e.g., Frankfurt school, critical rationalism, system theory).

Research at the WZB is intended to contribute to theory development while also being oriented to address the problems modern societies are facing. The research is primarily empirical and comparative. The organization offers many opportunities for interdisciplinary exchange. Today, the WZB is funded by the federal government (75%) and the local government of Berlin (25%). In addition, project-based funding is obtained from foundations, the European Union and, in some cases, from federal or state governments.

The WZB is one of the largest social scientific research institutes in Germany (and probably in Europe), structured into four large research areas (Education, Work and Life Chances; Markets and Politics; Society and Economic Dynamics; Civil Society, Conflicts and Democracy). These areas are further sub-divided into research units and groups, working on various topics, such as skill formation and the labor market; public health; demographic change and the welfare state; innovation; migration and integration; international institutions; democracy and civil society; governance; and behavior of markets.

About 150 social scientists (mainly sociologists, political scientists, economists, historians, and legal scholars) including research professors from around the world and outstanding international social scientists who work for a number of years at the WZB, conduct their research here. The president of

the WZB is Jutta Allmendinger, a German sociology professor at the Humboldt-University Berlin, formerly president of the German Sociological Association and director of the Institute for Labour Market Research in Nuremberg.

The WZB is located on one of Berlin's many canals and accommodates offices for individual scientists, an excellent library, highly efficient administrative and technical offices, a lecture hall, and seminar rooms. The results of its work are published in scientific publications and discussion papers. The public beyond the scientific community is actively informed by a monthly newsletter, a quarterly journal (*WZB Mitteilungen*), about new research findings, a thematic electronic information service ("WZBrief Bildung"), on education and training, and "WZBrief Arbeit," on labor market issues. All are available electronically. The WZB cultivates close links with the universities in Berlin and cooperates with research institutions throughout Germany, the European Union, and beyond.

Sociology's Image

Importantly, WZB has contributed significantly to the establishment of high-quality, policy-relevant social research in Germany. Thus, it has also helped to promote a positive image of sociology, which—especially after its role as a "fashion" science in the times of the student movement—had the image among many of a somewhat problematic leftist science. Today, sociology is well accepted among political decision makers who regularly use sociological research as well as among the general public. Some sociologists—such as Ulrich Beck, Juergen

Habermas, Niklas Luhmann or the now-deceased Ralf Dahrendorf, who recently held a research position at WZB—are among the most prominent, widely cited "public intellectuals." The strength of the academic discipline of sociology is documented at the biannual conferences of the German Sociological Association (*Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Soziologie*), and is sometimes organized in collaboration with the Austrian and Swiss sociological associations, gathering together several thousand German-speaking sociologists. These are probably the second largest meetings of national sociological associations after the ASA.

A stay at the WZB is also rewarding because Berlin has become a vibrant city since 1989, when the Berlin Wall came down and Germany was unified. During the first phase after unification, issues of economic, political, and social transition were analyzed, often in cooperation with researchers in Central and Eastern Europe. Over the past decade, the perspective has evolved further: Problems of trans-nationalization, and global governance have become an important focus, while aspects of social inequality and societal coherence remain to be studied. These themes are reflected in the programs of two new graduate schools in Berlin in which the WZB is a cooperation partner—the Berlin Graduate School of Social Sciences (BGSS) and the Berlin Graduate School for Transnational Studies (BTS). Providing excellent support for young talent is a top priority for WZB. Many of its former junior researchers now hold chairs at German or international universities or senior positions at other research institutes. 

Sociologists Elected as AAAS Fellows

In November 2009, the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) Council elected five sociologists among its newly elected 531 members. The new AAAS Fellows were recognized for their contributions to science and technology at the Fellows Forum on February 20, 2010, during the AAAS Annual Meeting in San Diego, CA. These individuals received a certificate and a blue and gold rosette as a symbol of their distinguished accomplishments. Four of the sociologist members of the class of 2009 AAAS Fellows are in the Section on Social, Economic, and Political Sciences and one is in the Section on Societal Impacts of Science and Engineering. In addition to the new AAAS Fellows, at the close of the 2010 AAAS Annual Meeting, sociologist Kenneth Bollen of the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill began his term as the Chair-elect of the Section on Social, Economic, and Political Sciences. The sociologist Fellows are:

Lee Clarke, Professor of Sociology at Rutgers University, is author of *Mission Improbable* and *Worst Cases: Terror & Catastrophe in the Popular Imagination*, both from the University of Chicago Press. One of Clarke's current projects, with Harvey Molotch,

investigates how scientists negotiate the boundaries of science and politics. Clarke has written about the Y2K problem, risk communication, panic, civil defense, evacuation, community response to disaster, organizational failure, and near earth objects. He has been honored with the Fred Buttel Distinguished Scholarship Award by the ASA Environment and Technology section. During spring 2007 Clarke was the Anschutz Distinguished Scholar at Princeton University.

Stephen Hilgartner, Associate Professor and Chair of Science & Technology Studies at Cornell University, studies the social dimensions and politics of contemporary and emerging science and technology, especially in the life sciences. His research focuses on situations in which scientific knowledge is implicated in establishing, contesting, and maintaining social order—a theme he has examined in studies of expertise, property formation, risk disputes, and biotechnology. His book on science advice, *Science on Stage: Expert Advice as Public Drama*, won the 2002 Rachel Carson Prize from the Society for Social Studies of Science.


J. Craig Jenkins, Chair of the Department of Sociology at Ohio

State University, specializes in the study of social movements, political sociology and social development. His current research projects include the *World Handbook of Political Indicators IV*, which is mapping conflict and violence globally; dissent and repression in the Middle East; international terrorism, political protest and democratization; the growth of the U.S. environmental movement; and state government high technology programs. He is the author of *The Handbook of Politics*, with Kevin T. Leicht (Springer Publishers, forthcoming). He has also received numerous National Science Foundation grants to support his research.

Cecilia Ridgeway, Lucie Stern Professor of Social Sciences at Stanford University, is particularly interested in the role that social hierarchies in everyday social relations play in the larger processes of stratification and inequality in a society. Recent projects include empirical tests and further developments of status construction theory. Another ongoing project addresses the role of interactional processes in preserving gender inequality despite major changes in the socioeconomic organization of society. A nearly completed book on this topic is titled, *Framed by Gender: How Gender*

Inequality Persists in the Modern World.

Robert Shapiro, Professor of Political Science at Columbia University, specializes in American politics with research and teaching interests in public opinion, policymaking, political leadership, the mass media, and applications of statistical methods. He has taught at Columbia University since 1982. He has published numerous articles in major academic journals and is co-author of *The Rational Public: Fifty Years of Trends in Americans' Policy Preferences* (with Benjamin I. Page, University of Chicago Press) and *Politicians Don't Pander: Political Manipulation and the Loss of Democratic Responsiveness* (with Lawrence R. Jacobs, University of Chicago Press). His current research is examining American national policymaking, political leadership, and opinion from 1960 to the present.

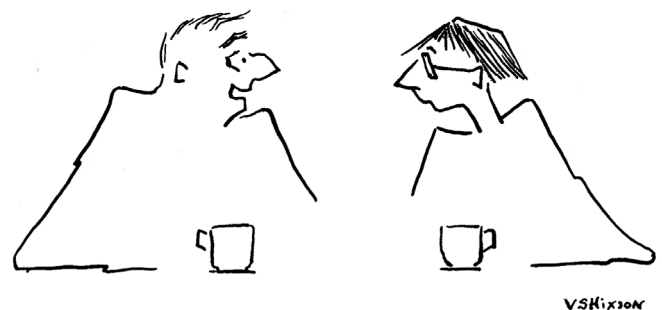
The AAAS is an international non-profit organization dedicated to advancing science around the world by serving as an educator, leader, spokesperson, and professional association. AAAS publishes the journal *Science*, as well as many scientific newsletters, books, and reports, and spearheads programs that raise the bar of understanding for science worldwide. 

ASA Research in the Blogosphere

The ASA Research and Development Department is actively blogging on a number of topics relevant to sociologists, including social networks, motherhood and careers, and the BA and beyond. On the ASA Research blog, you'll find our latest briefs, multimedia presentations, news on current projects, and discussion topics of concern to the sociological discipline and profession. Are you interested in sociology as a major? View a YouTube video about findings from a longitudinal study of baccalaureates from the class of 2005. Do you want to see how social networks influence the diffusion of innovation? Download a poster outlining ASA's study on digital libraries. Do you want to know how women balance academic careers, and motherhood? Read the experiences shared by our readers in the discussion forums. The blog was designed to serve as a resource of information, and as an interactive forum where readers can initiate conversation, provide feedback, and ask questions. To read and/or comment on recent posts, visit asaresearch.wordpress.com/.



Cartoon by sociologist Vivian S. Hixson at Michigan State University



"I'm training my students to be rational thinkers, so that they can independently, without coercion, decide that they agree with me."

ASA Forum



for public discussion and debate

Sociologists Needed to Study Terrorism

To what extent will American sociologists teach and study this country's responses to terrorism?

Thus far the answer appears to be, not much, at least to judge by my review of course offerings of departments around the country and of tables of contents for journals (including books reviewed in *Contemporary Sociology*). My search was admittedly unsystematic, but it was extensive. Even in the small number of sociology courses about terrorism that I did uncover, the great majority of reading assignments are works by non-sociologists.

For our profession to pay scant attention to the topic of terrorism, or cede it to other disciplines, strikes me as not only unfortunate but unnecessary. Many of the largest subdisciplines in sociology have much to contribute: political, cultural, and comparative and historical sociologists most obviously; and also—given by whom and against whom the “war on terror” has been fought—scholars of sex and gender, race, immigration, and social movements.

While I would never presume to decree where my colleagues should focus their time and talents, as I write this, the need for sociological perspectives seems especially acute. The news media and political discourse is currently preoccupied with the unsuccessful attempt by an airline passenger to ignite his underpants. Billions of dollars and incalculable hours of labor and queuing are being spent in reaction to this latest attempted attack on Americans.

For my own part, I elected a couple of years ago to give priority to terrorism in my writing. As I began work on a new edition of *The Culture of Fear* (the first since the book came out in 1999), I found myself with many potential topics that merited extended discussion. In the end, I made the decision to devote considerably more space in the new chapters to terrorism than to anything else.

Arguing that the principal fear narrative in the United States shifted

from “there are monsters among us” to “foreign terrorists want to destroy us,” I draw comparisons between the so-called “war on terror” of the Bush administration and campaigns by previous administrations, such as the “war on drugs” and the “war on crime.” I suggest that from those earlier “wars,” American journalists and their audiences had been conditioned to treat seriously shocking statistics that were not fully explained or verified; dire warnings that flared and faded, often without any actual effect on our daily lives; and testimony from self-appointed experts as vested interests in whipping up anxieties.

Following 9/11 and throughout the subsequent wars in Afghanistan and Iraq, the same patterns ensued, only this time, the statistics, warnings, and expert testimony came almost entirely from the Administration. One study found, for example, that more than 90 percent of news stories about Iraq covered by NBC, ABC, and CBS during a five-month period in 2002-03 came from the White House, Pentagon, or State department.

Using a sociological perspective means trying to bring a sense of proportion, pointing out that the total number of deaths from terrorist attacks worldwide in 2001 (the worst year on record) was 3,547, more than three-quarters of which were on September 11. About the same number of Americans died that year from drowning. Nearly three times as many died from gun-related homicides, and five times as many in alcohol-related motor vehicle accidents. Over the last four decades, lightning has killed as many Americans as have terrorists.

Statistics such as those, it seems to me, further underscore the need for sociological insights into the social constructions and realities of terrorism.

Barry Glassner, University of Southern California

Problems at the University of Kurdistan

In recent years English-language universities have mushroomed around the globe, promising their students a better-quality degree than those who get a degree in their own language. For American and British university instructors, these seem to offer ideal opportunities to grow professionally as well as personally

by contributing to innovative programs for deserving populations.

Behind these ideal opportunities, however, lurk unforeseen dangers. We have worked at one such institution in the Kurdistan Federal Region of Iraq, the University of Kurdistan-Hawler. Kurdistan has enjoyed good security, an economic boom, and some steps toward democratization. The University is fully funded by the Kurdish Regional Government, which appeared sincere in establishing an institution meeting international standards in the British mold. During 2008-2009, progress was “in the air.”

But problems began when a new Vice Chancellor was appointed in July 2009. As one of many examples of “handwriting on the wall,” it became apparent that despite recent hiring of five faculty in the sociology department with three-year contracts, the administration had plans to close the program within one year. It stonewalled against attempts by the department to attract students, such as a proposal for a degree scheme for Communication, Media and Society, even though it was approved unanimously by the School of Undergraduate Studies Committee. A survey indicated that about one-third of the University students would have chosen that major.

Still, the faculty tried to put the University on the right path. We proposed to include elected members on the Academic Board. We established a faculty association and urged changes through proper procedures. The administration resisted every step. The doors of the Governing Board were closed to us, leaving no room for grievances. Many faculty members became fearful of dismissal for expressing their views. One indeed was formally threatened with dismissal merely for expressing his concerns to members of the committee charged with those concerns.


In one case, Daniel Wolk, in his role as Chair of the nascent Faculty Association, felt compelled to question the hiring process for new administrators that flouted written university procedures and offered only token faculty involvement. After a petition signed by the vast majority of academic staff requesting more faculty participation was ignored, Wolk wrote an

e-mail to the signatories of the petition explaining how rules and procedures had been violated and criticized the Vice Chancellor for failing to respond to the petition.

Within a week, Wolk was summarily dismissed with a letter allegedly emanating from the Governing Board. There were no grounds explained to him (either verbally or in writing), no attempt to go through academic disciplinary procedures, and not even a notification to the Head of Department. Wolk was forced to vacate his office immediately and leave his apartment and the country within 15 days. Even with the best efforts of a distinguished lawyer, he could not obtain an injunction delaying these orders.

Officials who reviewed the case agreed that it is one of wrongful dismissal. Nevertheless, security officers with automatic weapons appeared at Wolk's door to evict him forcibly. His lawyer managed to hold them off for a few hours. After further “bureaucratic” inconveniences, Wolk was escorted to the airport by a guard and placed on a flight out of the country.

The issue is one of academic freedom as well as of the standing of sociology. Our department was targeted for elimination ostensibly because we have a small undergraduate program (albeit a strong graduate program), but it is widely believed such elimination hinges on the fact that sociologists have been vocal in defending the values of academic freedom and open discussion.

We appeal for the support of fellow sociologists in protesting the lack of due process in the dismissal of Wolk and in the closure of the sociology program. Documentation has been sent to the ASA and further information is available at <sites.google.com/site/ukhtruth>. Send e-mails of support to the Secretary of the Governing Board of the University of Kurdistan-Hawler at: k.khanekah@ukh.ac. Because there is no assurance that your emails will be passed on, “Cc” the Ministry of Higher Education at mhe@krg.org, Daniel Wolk at dannowolk@gmail.com, and Wolk's lawyer, Jiyan Aziz Gardi, at jiyangardi@gmail.com. 

Daniel P. Wolk, (formerly) University of Kurdistan-Hawler, John Cross, James Dingley, Chris Whitney and Francesca Recchia, University of Kurdistan-Hawler

Call for Papers

Publications

Journal of Sociology & Social Welfare (JSSW). A special issue of the JSSW will explore the role of race in the United States in light of William Julius Wilson's classic, *The Declining Significance of Race: Blacks and Changing American Institutions*. Manuscripts should consider and/or challenge Wilson's thesis that class has superseded race as the most important explanatory factor in situating blacks in the United States and demonstrate ways in which, and to what extent, black Americans are mainstreamed in American social and cultural institutions, as well as integrated into the American economy. Submit manuscripts to Richard K Caputo at caputo@yu.edu and Luisa S. Deprez at deprez@usm.maine.edu. Deadline: December 30, 2010. For more information, visit www.wmich.edu/hhs/newsletters_journals/jssw/index.htm.

Meetings

2010 International Conference on Aging in the Americas, September 15-17, 2010, AT&T Executive Conference Center, University of Texas-Austin. The 2010 International Conference on Aging in the Americas will have a poster session that will bring together emerging scholars work demonstrating how social, psychological, and biological factors profoundly impact the health and long-term care of Mexican-origin people in late life. Organizers hope to begin an interdisciplinary discussion of the unique situational factors and cultural behaviors that interact to impact the health and functioning of aging Mexican Americans. Research along these lines will inform specific public health interventions related to disease prevention and ultimately inform public policy decisions that will protect the health of aging Latinos. Deadline: June 1, 2010. For more information, visit www.utexas.edu/lbj/caa//2010/cfp.php.

European Sociological Association RN29 Social Theory Conference, September 9-11, 2010, Villa Lanna, Prague, Czech Republic. Theme: "Controversies in Contexts." Send papers that address controversies on knowledge in/and their contexts. Beyond the well-known, path-breaking, disputes we are also interested in particular national, historical, or local debates for enabling us to theoretically and sociologically rethink both the construction and enforcement of theoretical approaches. Abstract deadline: May 16, 2010. Contact: Frank Welz, Innsbruck University, frank.welz@uibk.ac.at; www.social-theory.eu.

Ohio University-Chillicothe International Conference, September 23-25, 2010, sponsored by the Quinn Library on the Chillicothe campus of Ohio

University. Theme: "Global Citizenship, Collective Identity, and Tolerance." This conference seeks papers from multiple disciplinary backgrounds on the relationships between citizenship, identity, and tolerance in the context of contemporary globalization. Papers should examine any social/political or psychological aspect of globalization, collective identity, and tolerance, including Durkheim's division of labor, and the effects of globalization on social capital, tolerance, community, education, parenting, youth culture, crime and deviant behavior, and social and religious conservatism. The conference seeks to encourage submissions from graduate students in particular and will offer a \$200 award to the best graduate student paper presented. Abstracts should be no more than 250 words. Send the abstract to Allan Pollchik at pollchik@ohio.edu by May 15. For more information, visit www.chillicothe.ohiou.edu/pages/library/GCCIT/.

Meetings

April 15, 2010. Knowledge & Expertise Retention in the Public Sector, New York, NY. This conference explores succession and transition planning strategies for the seamless transfer and management of experience-based knowledge and expertise. This hands-on workshop will provide a full day of intensive discussion geared to illuminate the development of knowledge retention and transfer strategies. Contact: usa.ark-group.com/mp_introduction.asp?ac=864&nc=1&fc=167.

April 22-23, 2010. 8th Blending Conference, Albuquerque, NM. Theme: "The Blending Addiction Science and Practice: Evidence-Based Treatment and Prevention in Diverse Populations and Settings." The conference presents innovative, science-based approaches that have been proven to be effective in the prevention and treatment of drug abuse and addiction. For more information, visit www.seiservices.com/blendingalbuquerque/index.aspx.

June 2-4, 2010. North American Housing and HIV/AIDS Research Summit, Courtyard Marriott Downtown, Toronto, Ontario. Theme: "Evidence into Action." The Housing and HIV/AIDS Research Summit series is an interdisciplinary, interactive forum for the presentation of research findings on the relationship of housing status and HIV prevention and care, coupled with dialogue on public policy implications and strategies. Contact: (202) 347-0333; nahc@nationalaidshousing.org; www.nationalaidshousing.org.

June 2-5, 2010. Knapsack Institute: Transforming Teaching & Learning, University of Colorado-CO Springs. A summer institute providing tools, knowledge, and support to create an inclusive and empowering educational setting and experience. For more information, visit www.uccs.edu/matrix.

June 2-6, 2010. 2010 Environmental Design Research Association (EDRA) Conference, Washington Court Hotel, Washington, DC. Theme: "Linking Insight to Action." Learn about new research findings and research tools, find out about recent design projects, and meet colleagues with similar interests. Contact: Sally Augustin at sallyaugustin@design-withscience.com; www.edra41.org.

June 3-4, 2010. The Social Determinants of Mental Health: From Awareness to Action, The Drake Hotel-Chicago. 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: Institute on Social Exclusion, Adler School of Professional Psychology, 65 E. Wacker Place, Suite 2100, Chicago, IL 60601; (312) 201-5900 x311; ise@adler.edu; www.adler.edu/about/2010annualconference.asp.

June 29-July 2, 2010. 4th International Multi-Conference on Society, Cybernetics, and Informatics (IMSCI 2010), Orlando, FL. For more information, visit www.sysconfer.org/imsci.

June 29-July 2, 2010. 6th International Conference on Social and Organizational Informatics and Cybernetics (SOIC 2010), Orlando, FL. For more information, visit www.sysconfer.org/soic.

June 29-July 2, 2010. 8th International Conference on Education and Information Systems, Technologies, and Applications (EISTA 2010), Orlando, FL. For more information, visit www.sysconfer.org/eista.

June 29-July 2, 2010. 8th International Conference on Politics and Information Systems, Technologies and Applications (PISTA 2010), Orlando, FL. For more information, visit www.sysconfer.org/pista.

September 9-11, 2010. European Sociological Association RN29 Social Theory Conference, Villa Lanna, Prague, Czech Republic. Theme: "Controversies in Contexts." Contact: Frank Welz, Innsbruck University, frank.welz@uibk.ac.at; www.social-theory.eu.

October 8-9, 2010. The Precarious Alliance: Strengthening Human Networks and Natural Systems, Delaware Valley College, Doylestown, PA. Theme: "Feeding Ourselves: The Business, Science and Human Aspects of the Food Systems." Contact: Ann Brady, (215) 489-2977; Ann.Brady@delval.edu.

November 3-7, 2010. Association for Humanist Sociology 2010 Annual Meeting, The Lodge at Santa Fe, Santa Fe, NM. Theme: "Meeting at the Crossroads: How Then Shall We Proceed?" Contact: Steve McGuire, 2010 AHS Program Chair, Sociology, Muskingum University, 163 Stormont St., New Concord, OH 43725; (740) 826-8288; smcguire@muskingum.edu.

Funding

The National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy announces a small, researcher-initiated grants program. The Campaign will award grants of approximately \$30,000 to \$40,000 each, to fund original research and publication in a peer-reviewed journal based on newly available, nationally representative survey data. The data represent unmarried 18- to 29-year-old men and women, and provide extensive information on their knowledge, attitudes, behavior, and beliefs as they relate to sexual activity and contraception. A description of the data can be found at: www.thenationalcampaign.org/fogzone/related.aspx. Research proposals are due April 19, 2010. For more information, visit www.thenationalcampaign.org/fogzone/.

Competitions

2010 U.S. Professors of the Year Awards. The Council for Advancement and Support of Education and The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching are seeking nominations for the 2010 U.S. Professors of the Year awards. The annual program honors a select group of U.S. professors who excel as educators and influence the lives and careers of their students. It is the only national initiative designed to recognize excellence in undergraduate teaching and mentoring. Deadline: April 16, 2010. Nomination material and information on the awards program are available at www.usprofessorsoftheyear.org. Contact: Pamela Russell, Council for Advancement and Support of Education, (202) 478-5680; russell@case.org.

Award for Best Paper in Positive Organizational Scholarship. The Center for Positive Organizational Scholarship (POS) announces the 2010 biannual award for the best published scholarly article in positive organizational scholarship. The purpose of the award is to recognize outstanding scholarship in POS and to encourage research in this growing field. This award carries a \$5,000 prize plus expenses to the next Conference on Positive Organizational Scholarship to be held January 6-8, 2011, University of Michigan. The article must be published or accepted for publication in the two years prior to September 1, 2010. The article must address key issues or themes in POS, but it may be based on any discipline. The article must be empirical in orientation, rather than solely theoretical or a review of the literature. Any research method is acceptable. Deadline: September 1, 2010. Contact: positiveorg@umich.edu; www.bus.umich.edu/Positive/CPOS/Activities/best-paper.html.

The Jacobs Foundation invites nominations for the Klaus J. Jacobs Research Prize for Productive Youth

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Development 2010. The Klaus J. Jacobs Research Prize awards outstanding scientific contributions of individuals from all disciplines aiming at the improvement of young people's development and perspectives worldwide. The prize addresses scholars from all countries who have achieved major breakthroughs in understanding and achieving productive youth development and at the same time have the potential to advance the field by actively conducting research. Nomination deadline: April 30, 2010. Contact: Gelgia Fetz, Jacobs Foundation, Seefeldquai 17, P.O. Box, CH-8034 Zürich; +41 44 388 61 02; <award.jacobsfoundation.org/en/>.

In the News

Howard Aldrich, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, was quoted concerning trust and idea generation in small groups for an article on businessnc.com about an entrepreneurial company that uses small teams of women to generate ideas for new products.

John Bartkowski, University of Texas-San Antonio, was quoted in a December 4 Slate.com article about the decline of the Promise Keepers.

Patrick G. Coy, Kent State University, was a guest on the Progressive Radio Show on January 22, 2010, for a 30-minute discussion of his new co-authored book, with **Lynne M. Woehle** and **Gregory M. Maney**, *Contesting Patriotism: Culture, Power and Strategy in the Peace Movement*. It aired on 50+ radio stations in the United States and globally. It is also available for listening online.

Michele Dillon, University of New Hampshire, was quoted in the *Nashua Telegraph* on December 27, 2009, about the tripling over the past two decades in the numbers of religiously unaffiliated people in New Hampshire. She was also interviewed on New Hampshire Public Radio on November 19, 2009, about the impact of the recession on civic engagement and she was quoted in the *New Hampshire Union Leader* on February 10 about the impending retirements of several U.S. Catholic bishops.

Carole Joffe, University of California-San Francisco, was interviewed by the *New York Times* on February 27 for a story on outreach to the African American community in Georgia by the anti-abortion movement. She was interviewed by Pacifica radio on February 3 and by Salon.com on January 22 about her new book, *Dispatches from the Abortion Wars: The Costs of Fanaticism to Doctors, Patients and the Rest of Us*.

Michael Kimmel, SUNY-Stony Brook, wrote an article for the Huffington Post on March 1 about the treatment of obese persons by airlines.

Christine Morton, Stanford University and California Maternal Quality Care Collaborative, was interviewed on *ABC World News Tonight* with Diane Sawyer on March 4 about the rise in maternal mortality in California and the United States. On February 3, she was interviewed on ABC Channel 7 news in San Francisco about the first statewide review of maternal deaths in California, a joint project funded by CDPH/MCAH Division.

Adina Nack, California Lutheran University, was quoted in the January/February 2010 issue of *Women's Health* magazine about her research and book on sexually transmitted diseases. She authored a feature article for the Winter 2010 issue of *Ms. Magazine*, "Why Men's Health IS a Feminist Issue."

Alondra Nelson, Columbia University, was the author of a February 12 *Chronicle of Higher Education* opinion article, "Skip Gates's Extended Family," on the social implications of genealogy.

Pedro Noguera, New York University, was quoted from his 2007 *Nation* article on broadening No Child Left Behind in a March 9 PostPartisan blog on the *Washington Post* website.

Michael Ramirez, Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi, was a guest on the "Call Me Ivy" radio show on February 27, 2010. He discussed representations of masculinities in the media.

Brian Reed, West Point, the U.S. Military Academy, had his doctoral dissertation research featured in a five-part series in Slate.com, from February 22-26. The series, titled "Searching for Saddam: How the U.S. Military Used Social Networking to Capture the Iraqi Dictator," interviewed and quoted Reed, who participated directly in the lead up and capture of Saddam Hussein in Iraq.

Pat Rieker, Boston University and Harvard Medical School, was quoted in a Winter 2010 *Ms. Magazine* article about men's health as a feminist issue.

Gene Rosa, Washington State University, was interviewed on NPR's *Talk of the Nation* about the public climate for nuclear power.

David Segal, University of Maryland, was quoted in a February 22 Slate.com article on social network theory being used by the military to try to capture Osama Bin Laden. The article also mentioned the need for sociology in military education.

Darren Sherkat, Southern Illinois University, **Neil Gross**, University of British Columbia, **David Yarmane**, Wake Forest University, and **Fred Kniss**, Eastern Mennonite University, were quoted in a February 9, 2010, InsideHigherEd.com article about the increasing significance of religion scholarship in sociological research. The article focused on an analysis by **David Smilde** and **Matthew May**, University of Geor-

gia, that found a growing number of research articles on religion have been published in sociological journals. The article also mentioned the American Sociological Association Sociology of Religion Section.

Matt Wray, Temple University, **Elijah Anderson**, Yale University, and **Kathryn Edin**, Harvard University, were quoted in a February 15 column in the *Philadelphia Inquirer* regarding the plight of the poor in recessionary times.

Sharon Zukin, Brooklyn College, was profiled in a February 18 *New York Times* article about her book, *Naked City: The Death and Life of Authentic Urban Places*, and her take on urban planning and gentrification. She attacks the notions of urban planner Jane Jacobs.

Awards

Doug McAdam, Stanford University, was named a Phi Beta Kappa Visiting Scholar, 2010-2011.

Eugene Rosa, Washington State University, **Andreas Diekmann**, ETH-Zurich, **Thomas Dietz**, Michigan State University, and **Carlo Jaeger** won the 2009 Gerald L. Young Distinguished Scholarly Book Award for their book *Human Footprints on the Global Environment: Threats to Sustainability*.

People

Tod Hamilton, University of Texas-Austin, has been selected as a 2010-2012 Kellogg Health Scholar and received a Health Disparities Fellowship.

Airin Martinez, University of California-San Francisco, has been selected as a 2010-2012 Kellogg Health Scholar and received a Health Disparities Fellowship.

Rochelle Parks-Yancy, Texas Southern University, was awarded a Fulbright Scholar fellowship to Armenia for the Spring of 2010. She will be studying job search practices of Armenian workers and will teach a graduate level organizational behavior course at American University of Armenia.

Olga Shevchenko, Williams College, was recently awarded tenure.

New Books

Ronald J. Angel and **Jacqueline L. Angel**, both of University of Texas-Austin, *Hispanic Families at Risk The New Economy, Work, and the Welfare State* (Springer, 2009).

Juan Battle, Graduate Center- CUNY, and **Sandra L. Barnes**, Vanderbilt University, *Black Sexualities: Probing Powers, Passions, Practices, and Policies* (Rutgers University Press, 2010).

Marion Blute, University of Toronto, *Darwinian Sociocultural Evolution: Solutions to Dilemmas in Cultural and*

Social Theory (Cambridge University Press, 2010).

Julian Dierkes, University of British Columbia, *Guilty Lessons? Postwar History Education in Japan and the Germanys* (Routledge, 2010).

Susan J. Ferguson, Grinnell College, *Mapping the Social Landscape: Readings in Sociology*, 6th edition (McGraw-Hill, 2009).

Robert Garot, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, *Who You Claim: Performing Gang Identity in School and on the Streets* (New York University Press, 2010).

Janet E. Poppendieck, CUNY-Hunter College, *Free for All: Fixing School Food in America* (University of California Press, 2010).

Millie Thayer, University of Massachusetts-Amherst, *Making Transnational Feminism: Rural Women, NGO Activists and Northern Donors in Brazil* (Routledge, 2010).

Other Organizations

Scholarly Knowledge on LGBTQ Issues in Education. The American Educational Research Association (AERA) is undertaking an initiative on research on lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or queer (LGBTQ) issues in education. AERA seeks assistance from scholars and researchers across fields to map the state of knowledge on LGBTQ issues in education. AERA aims to bring together research from diverse theoretical frameworks, ecological perspectives, and research methods in this work to assess what we know and do not know about LGBTQ issues in education and educational contexts. This initiative to examine the state of research on LGBTQ issues in education has three components: (1) an extensive literature search and review, (2) an intensive small research workshop of scholars to be held in Fall 2010; and (3) this broad-based call for input and ideas on LGBTQ issues in education. We seek contributions from scholars and researchers whose work addresses LGBTQ issues directly related to education or in adjacent research areas of relevance. Deadline: April 30, 2010. Contact: George Wimberly, AERA Director of Social Justice and Professional Development, at (202) 238-3200; edresearch@aera.net; <www.aera.net>.

New Publications

Organization & Environment. Special Issue: The Social Organization of Demographic Responses To Disaster: Studying Population-Environment Interactions in the Case of Hurricane Katrina. This special issue examines the population movements that occurred in New Orleans and the Gulf Coast region after Hurricane Katrina. It assembles nine articles from scholars

who were on the ground in the first year after the hurricane. For more information, visit <www.coba.usf.edu/jermier/journal.htm>.

Summer Programs

2010 National Institutes of Health (NIH) Summer Institute on Transdisciplinary Research: Integrating Genetic and Social Work Research. August 8-13, 2010, Bethesda North Marriott Hotel & Conference Center, Bethesda, MD. The Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research in collaboration with participating NIH Institutes and Centers will sponsor an intensive, week-long summer research institute on the applications of genetic research techniques and methods relevant to social work problems. The summer institute is intended for junior faculty in schools of social work or related disciplines who want to improve their research skills regarding studies of genetics and gene and environment interactions as they relate to the social determinants of health. The intense program will cover several topic areas. Prospective participants will be required to submit a brief description of a research proposal in their area of interest. Deadline: May 5, 2010. For more information, visit <conferences.thehillgroup.com/obsr/SI2010/index.html>.

Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) Summer Program Workshop: Data User Training for the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) Study of Early Child Care and Youth Development (SECCYD). August 4-6, 2010. This workshop is designed to train researchers to access, analyze, and use the datasets of the SECCYD. Covered topics include the conceptual framework of the study, its methodological design, documentation of research instruments, and documentation of the psychometric properties of a large subset of variables included in the analytical datasets and with the raw datasets. The expected outcome of the course is for participants to be able to independently use and train others to use the SECCYD databases for original scholarship and publication. Applicants should include a CV and a one-page statement of their research interests that includes their plans for using the SECCYD data. All applicants must submit the SECCYD User Agreement with their application materials or hold a current SECCYD User Agreement. Deadline: May 14, 2010. For more information, visit <www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/sumprog/courses/0110>.

Deaths

John Moland, Jr., Alabama State University and a founding member of the Association of Black Sociologists, died on March 22, 2010, at the age of 83.

Obituaries

William M. Evan
1922-2009

William M. Evan, professor emeritus of sociology and management at the University of Pennsylvania and a peace activist, passed away December 25 at the age of 87.

Evan was born Velvul Goldstein in Ostrow, Poland. His family emigrated to the United States when he was 7. While attending Seward Park High School in New York City, he became active in the movement to create a Jewish and Arab state in Palestine. He studied Jewish culture and Hebrew at Herzliah Academy in Manhattan and Arabic at Columbia University.

Evan earned his bachelor's degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1946. He went on to the University of Nebraska, where he earned a master's degree in sociology. He earned his doctoral degree in sociology from Cornell University in 1954.

Evan returned to Pennsylvania in 1966 as a professor of sociology and industry, where he taught in both the School of Arts and Sciences and the Wharton School. In addition to teaching, he served as a consultant with major corporations and government agencies on issues including organizational design and crisis management. He retired in the early 1990s but continued to teach and write. He had also been a visiting professor at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, the University of Chicago, and Oxford University.

Prior to coming to the University of Pennsylvania, Evan taught at Princeton University, Columbia University, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and was a research sociologist at Bell Telephone Laboratories.

The author of more than 100 articles for various professional journals, Evan also was the author or co-author of several books such as *Organization Theory: Research and Design*, *Knowledge and Power in a Global Society*, *War and Peace in an Age of Terrorism: A Reader and Nuclear Proliferation and the Legality of Nuclear Weapons*.

Evan is survived by his wife, Sarah; daughter, Raima; son, Robert, and three grandchildren.

Memorial donations may be made to Americans for Peace Now, 1101 14th St. NW, Sixth Floor, Washington, DC 20005.

Tukufu Zuberi, University of Pennsylvania

Harriette Pipes McAdoo
1940-2009

Harriette Pipes McAdoo was born in Fort Valley, GA, daughter of William Harrison Pipes and Anna Howard Russell Pipes. Her father was president of Alcorn State University in Mississippi and the first African American to

receive the PhD in Speech, and the first Black full professor at Michigan State University (MSU). Harriette continued his legacy as a renowned researcher in the area of ethnic minority families and as a Distinguished Professor in the Department of Sociology as well as in the School of Human Ecology at Michigan State University. She was a core faculty member of the African American & African Studies Graduate Program, the African Studies Center, and the Center for the Advanced Study of International Development, all at Michigan State University. She died on December 21, 2009.

Harriette attended Central High in Detroit, MI, and Paul Lawrence Dunbar High School in Little Rock, AK. She received the BA and MA from Michigan State University and the PhD in Educational Psychology and Child Development from the University of Michigan-Ann Arbor. She and her husband, John Lewis McAdoo each took the final diploma on the same stage. Though he preceded her in death, Harriette and John were married 32 years and are survived by three sons—Garnett, John, and David—and one daughter, Julia, as well as five grandchildren, her sister, and many nieces, nephews, and cousins.

Among the many national organizations that benefited from McAdoo's contributions were the National Council of Family Relations, the Association of Black Psychologists, Groves Conference on Marriage and the Family, the American Psychological Association, the American Sociological Association, and the Society for Research in Child Development. She and her husband founded the Empirical Conference on Black Psychology and she always assumed an activist stance in her teaching, research, and writing as she mentored and nurtured many hundreds of colleagues and students alike.

Harriette McAdoo was prolific in her research and writing. She edited the seminal anthology *Black Families* (four editions), which turned the academic and policy arenas from a "deficit" orientation regarding family life of U.S. African Americans. Among the many other publications Harriette produced are *Family Ethnicity: Strength in Diversity* (two editions), *Young Families: Program Review and Policy Recommendations*, and *Black Children: Social, Educational and Parental Environments* with John L. McAdoo. She was author, editor, and co-editor of 13 books and monographs and more than 80 research articles and book chapters.

Harriette Pipes McAdoo conducted post-doctorate research at Harvard University, was a Visiting Lecture at Smith College, Visiting Professor at University of Minnesota, and Visiting Professor at the University of Washington. She taught at Howard University's School of Social Work in Washington, DC, for 21 years and served as Acting

Dean there for 2 years before going to MSU. Harriette also served on many national editorial advisory boards and held an appointment to the Presidential National Advisory Committee and the White House Conference on Families. She was the 1994 President of the National Council on Family Relations and 2004 recipient of the Ernest Burgess Award, the highest honor of the National Council on Family Relations. The Council also honored Dr. McAdoo with the Marie Peters Award for Outstanding Scholarship, Leadership, and Service in the Area of Ethnic Minority Families, the first to receive this award.

Her research and writing was not limited to national arenas. Harriette McAdoo wrote on coping strategies of single mothers, professional women in Kenya, as well as on HIV/AIDS in Zimbabwe. She conducted research in Ghana, Nigeria, Zimbabwe, and Kenya and, based on previous travels and studies, was a representative for Lansing, Michigan's Sister Cities' delegations to Ghana that helped establish the initial relationship. It is a major understatement to say that Harriette Pipes McAdoo will be missed in several countries, by hundreds of students, colleagues, friends, and by her family. We bid farewell but know our lives were expanded because of the time Harriette spent with us.

Jualynne E. Dodson, Michigan State University

Roland L. Warren
1915-2009

Community sociology lost a significant pioneer when Roland L. Warren passed away on February 14, 2010. Yet his life was lived, and his contributions were made, in ways well beyond the academic accomplishment for which we will most remember him.

He was born in Islip, NY, on June 24, 1915, the son of Ruy W. and Jennie Simonds Warren. He spent his childhood and early youth in Brooklyn, NY, and did his undergraduate work at New York University, "commuting" by subway.

In Heidelberg, Germany, while studying for this PhD, he met Margaret Armstrong Hodges; they were married in 1938. He is survived by his son David Warren (Forbes Park, CO), daughter Robin Warren (Merrimack, NH), grandson Michael Warren, and great-grandchildren Leila and Wynn Warren (all of Larchmont, NY). He was predeceased by his wife Margaret and his daughter Ursula Warren.

Roland Warren began his teaching career at Hofstra University (then Hofstra College). In 1941, he and his wife moved to Alfred, NY, where he taught sociology and philosophy in the Liberal Arts College, but he soon devoted himself exclusively to sociology. During World War II, he saw duty as a Naval Reserve officer on the small car-

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rier *Block Island*, which was torpedoed and sank in the Atlantic on May 29, 1944. He then went with the surviving crew members to commission the new *Block Island*, where he saw duty in Okinawa and other Pacific engagements.

After the war, he returned to Alfred and collaborated with Henry Langer in the Alfred University Area Study. While there, he published his first book, *Studying Your Community*. He spent the academic year 1956-57 in Stuttgart, Germany, as a Guggenheim Fellow, studying citizen participation in that metropolis.

He returned to Alfred for a year and then left to spend four years as a social scientist giving research consultation to voluntary and public health and welfare agencies in Upstate New York thanks to a grant from Russell Sage Foundation. His book *Social Research Consultation* resulted from this activity.

A Quaker, he served as Quaker International Affairs Representative in East and West Germany from 1962 to 1964. He and his wife lived in Berlin, which at the time was the focus of the Cold War, and carried on peace activities in both the Federal Republic and the German Democratic Republic, engaging in interviews with high officials in both parts of Germany to promote a less hostile climate where peace could be possible. He led and participated in peace missions to East Germany, North Korea, and Nicaragua. He and his family were among the founding members of Alfred Friends Meeting (Quakers).

He returned to the United States as Professor of Community Theory in the School for Advanced Studies in Social Welfare at Brandeis University. There, he was awarded a senior research fellowship from the National Institute of Mental Health, which permitted him time for research and analytic work which resulted in a series of books, titled *The Community in America*; *Perspectives on the American Community*; *Politics and the Ghettos*; *Truth, Love, and Social Change*; *Social Change and Human Purpose*; and two co-authored books: *The Structure of Urban Reform* and *Families in the Energy Crisis*. During his career, he published more than 50 articles in learned journals. In 1982, he was honored by the American Sociological Association "for outstanding academic achievements and inspiring contributions to the study of Community." Perhaps more than any other social scientist, he explained how communities exist as independent localities that are simultaneously dependent upon external, national, and international forces—an understanding that still guides community research.

Upon his retirement from Brandeis University, the Warrens moved back to the Alfred area, taking up residence in Andover. In his retirement, he turned to research and writing about 17th century Massachusetts and published

Mary Coffin Starbuck and the Early History of Nantucket, Loyal Dissenter: The Life and Times of Robert Pike, and a lengthy monograph on the life and poetry of John Greenleaf Whittier as well as several historical novels, short stories, and opinion pieces on politics, religion, behavior, and ethics.

Roland Warren led a full and enriched life, bringing his considerable intellect and passion to bear on a wide variety of topics. He touched many people in positive and long-lasting ways, myself included.

Larry Lyon, Baylor University

J. Alan Winter
1937-2009

Jerry Alan Winter, the Lucretia L. Allyn Professor Emeritus of Sociology at Connecticut College, died on March 31, 2009, at his home in Waterford, CT, at the age of 71. Jerry was born and grew up in the Bronx. He received his BA from New York University in 1958, his MA in 1960, and PhD in 1964 from the University of Michigan. Jerry taught at Rutgers and Temple before coming to Connecticut College in 1970 and retired in 2002.

A valued member of the faculty of the college, Jerry was a respected teacher and a recognized scholar. The author of five books, his most recent manuscript (on which Arnold Dashefsky was the co-author) was completed a few weeks prior to his death. According to his beloved wife, Gail, working on the book kept him alive.

At Connecticut College, Jerry taught courses in such fields as Social Problems and Social Theory, Sociological Theory, Human Nature and the Social Order, Dynamics of Organizations, Sociology of Religion, and Sociological Analysis of Jewry. Jerry was an active, productive scholar. Most, though not all, of his published research was in the sociology of religion. Books authored or co-authored by Jerry included *Jewish Choices: American Jewish Denominationalism* and *Continuities in the Sociology of Religion: Creed, Congregation and Community as well as Clergy in Action Training*; and he edited or co-edited *The Poor: A Culture of Poverty or a Poverty of Culture?* and *Vital Problems for American Society*. He was the author of more than a score of journal articles; over another score of book reviews; and a half dozen or so chapters in various scholarly books. He was the editor of the journal *Contemporary Jewry* (1992-97); previous to that, he was book review editor for the journal *Sociological Analysis*. Jerry also wrote 100 or so columns in the local *Jewish Leader*. Titled *Jerry Meandering*, these articles were Jerry's take, his casual yet astute kibitzing about life as a member of the local Jewish community, as a college professor, a husband, and especially as a loving father in Southeastern Connecticut. They were thoroughly

enjoyable ramblings. Jerry was also Visiting Professor at Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

Jerry was a practitioner of what Joseph Schumpeter admirably called the art of creative destruction. So, for instance, he was instrumental in creating two departments at Connecticut College—the Department of Sociology and the Department of Anthropology—and instrumental in destroying one department, the Department of Sociology and Anthropology. He was also instrumental in creating the present generous Connecticut College tuition benefits program for employee dependent children and destroying the old inadequate, much less generous program.

Socially, Jerry was a radical egalitarian. He treated all equally—be they a custodian, secretary, dean or college president—much to the sheer delight of more than one custodian and secretary and to the dismay of more than one dean and college president. Indeed, Jerry spoke truth to all.

Jerry contracted cancer and became quite sick in 1992. He had an extremely painful bone marrow transplant in 1993. The operation was a success, but there were complications. Jerry lost a great deal of his physical mobility, and he had various, or rather many, painful physical ailments. But Jerry persevered. In spite of the intense pain and other difficulties, Jerry lived on, taught on, and fought on. Through tenacity, willpower, and a deep love of life, Jerry stayed with us. For Jerry, day after painfully difficult day, he always wanted to come to his office another time; to be with his wife, Gail, another day; to see his children, Wendy and Miriam, another day; to see his grandchildren another time; to write and finish yet another book. And he did – bravely, with grace, good humor, smiles, good (as well as bad) jokes, and with an utter absence of bitterness.

To fully appreciate the legacy that Jerry left behind is to read the unolicited comments that his colleagues offered upon learning of his death:

He was a true scholar and mentsch! . . . may his memory be blessed and may the family find comfort in his many good deeds and many friends.

He was such a nice, good humored man and a remarkable fighter to the end, despite his disabilities. It's very sad.

May his memory be for a blessing. He was a pleasure to work with and very inspiring and stimulating with his ideas.

I am so very saddened by the news of Jerry's death. I was very fond of him . . . He was a smart and funny man and I will miss him.

I am deeply saddened at the passing of my good friend,

Jerry Winter. He had a wonderful sense of irony, which masked a great talent as a scholar. He helped publish me . . . and supported and mentored me when others would not. I will miss his wry sense of life and his conviviality. I will miss him very much.

He was an exceptional editor who showed professionalism, patience, insight, and kindness. I will always remember him.

We were on the porch [of Jerry's home] and a young bird fell out of the nest and seemed immobile. Out of his own thoughtfulness for all living creatures, Jerry called the local ASPCA to assist. After a few minutes, the bird managed to fly away on its own. Thanks for letting me share a few thoughts on a very intelligent and caring person.

He and I were both friends and research colleagues for over 30 years. I greatly benefited from his insight into our interests and his considerable writing talents, which often changed research presentations into enjoyable prose. But foremost among my experiences with Jerry, is my great admiration for the magnificent way he faced up to the blows served up to him by his struggles with cancer.

It is said in Scripture that "the days of our years are three-score years and ten" (Psalm 90:10). Remarkably, Jerry received his 70 years of life, and more. He was 71 when he passed away. He even finished that last book a few weeks before he ultimately was taken away. That same Psalm advises us to "number our days, that we may get us a heart of wisdom" (Psalm 90:12). That is, life is brief, its moments are precious, and they must not be wasted. That is indeed how Jerry lived his life.

Jerry is survived by his wife of 45 years, Gail D. Winter, two daughters, Wendy Winter Pelberg and Miriam Winter, their spouses, Robert Pelberg and David Lieber, and five grandchildren.

Arnold Dashefsky, University of Connecticut, and Spencer Pack, Connecticut College

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funding

Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline

Application Deadline: June 15 & December 15

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

Selection Criteria and Funding Requirements

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

- Innovativeness and promise of the research idea;
- Originality and significance of research goals;
- The potential of the study as a building block in the development of future research;
- Appropriateness and significance of the research hypothesis;

- Feasibility and adequacy of project design;
- Plans for dissemination of results; and
- Appropriateness of requested budget.

Principal investigators (PI) and co-PI(s) must have a PhD or equivalent. Awards *shall not* exceed \$7,000. Award money may not be used for convention expenses, honoraria, or PI's salary. Awardees must agree to meet the reporting requirements of the award and must be ASA members when they receive the award.

Online Application Process

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

Contact Information

For more information, see the "Funding" page at <www.asanet.org>. Contact: Roberta Spalter-Roth, (202) 383-9005 x317, spalter-roth@asanet.org or Nicole Van Vooren, (202) 383-9005 x313, vanvooren@asanet.org.

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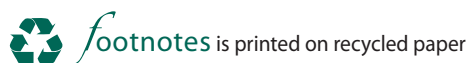
Published monthly with combined issues in May/June, July/August, and September/October. Mailed electronically to all ASA members. .

Editor: *Sally T. Hillsman*
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 105th ASA Annual Meeting
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 Atlanta, GA

ASA **footnotes**

Volume 38 • Number 4 • April 2010