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Looking forward to the 2011 Annual Meeting in Las Vegas

Integrating Business with Pleasure in Las Vegas

Robert E. Lang, *Brookings Mountain West-UNLV*, and Christina Nicholas, *University of Nevada-Las Vegas*

The idea that Las Vegas, whose modern origins are now the stuff of Hollywood legend as depicted in such films as *Bugsy*, *The Aviator*, and *Casino*, could qualify as a true world city seems a stretch. Most places achieve world city status by being financial, trade, or manufacturing hubs, or, as is the case with the biggest and most connected world cities, have a concentration of all three. Las Vegas took a different path to becoming a world city.

In the early 1970s, Las Vegas was a one-trick town and gambling (or “gaming” in local parlance) was so stigmatized it existed only

in Nevada. Over time, the gaming industry spread throughout the United States and worldwide. First Atlantic City, NJ, allowed gambling in the 1970s and then the floodgates opened. Soon people could gamble on riverboats in the Mississippi and off the Gulf Coast. In 1988, Congress¹ passed the *Indian Gaming and Regulation Act*, providing a regulatory basis for Native Americans to build and operate casinos—and they did, just about everywhere. Each time gaming expanded, some urban analyst or economist predicted the demise of Las Vegas. The logic seemed straightforward: Why come to Las Vegas when one could gamble a state over, or even a city over?

History proved the widespread diffusion of gambling only induced a bigger appetite for even more gambling.

Las Vegas sought to stay ahead of the curve by offering a host of complimentary activities to go along with gaming. The city soon became one of the world’s largest venues for live entertainment, surpassing even New York City’s Broadway, and has added function after function related to tourism. Today people visit Las Vegas to experience world-class shopping, high-quality dining, sunny pool parties, exciting night life, and famously risqué entertainment. In Las Vegas, Elvis might “leave the building” at the end of

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ASA Council Proposes Revised Dues Structure For Member Approval

Randall Collins, *ASA President*, Erik Olin Wright, *ASA President-elect*, Evelyn Nakano Glenn, *ASA Immediate Past President*, Catherine White Berheide, *ASA Secretary*, and Donald Tomaskovic-Devey, *Immediate Past ASA Secretary*

ASA Council voted unanimously at its February 2011 meeting in Washington, DC, to bring a revised dues structure to the membership for its approval in the May 2011 ASA annual election (see page 4 for information on candidates). After two years of discussion with the ASA Committee on the Executive Office and Budget (EOB), Council decided that it was necessary to revise the dues structure to make it fairer and more progressive and to provide a new membership category for unemployed sociologists.

Rationale

The income brackets used in the ASA dues structure for regular members have not changed since 1997. Dues amounts have also not

increased over this 14-year period, except to reflect inflation. However, the income structure of academic sociologists has changed significantly. Since 1999, for example, the number of ASA members reporting they are in the highest income bracket (\$70,000+) has doubled. Their dues amount, however, has increased only by inflation. In constant dollars, the dues paid by members in all income levels have remained about the same for more than a decade.¹

The proposed dues structure does not increase the cost of membership to students or change section dues, and it expands eligibility for becoming a retired (formerly “emeritus”) member. If approved by the membership, the new unemployed member dues category would go into effect next year (2012); the rest of the new structure would be implemented a year later in 2013 (see Table 1).

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Ask the ASA Executive Officer

- Q:** How is the financial well being of the Association?
- A:** This question seemed an appropriate one for ASA Secretary, Catherine White Berheide, to answer, especially now that EOB (Executive Office and Budget Committee) and Council have reviewed the 2010 financials and investments and approved the 2011 budget.

The economic downturn and the difficult financial situation of many institutions of higher education have been a challenge for most individuals and organizations; but ASA has weathered the storm well through prudent management of the Association’s operating budget and investments.

While revenues in the last two years have dropped somewhat, significant reductions in ASA expenses, including a two-year salary freeze for staff, made up for that

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from the executive officer

ASA's Supreme Court Amicus Brief in *Wal-Mart v. Dukes, et al.*: The Value of Collective Action

Where do you find value in your membership in the American Sociological Association? For sure, in the financial perks of membership—the discounted rates on journals, the Annual Meeting and TRAILS. There is the free access to the online Job Bank when you need it. Perhaps you find value in the research and data on the profession and discipline provided by the ASA research department. And undoubtedly the minority outreach and fellowship programs are important to you and your department. What about media relations (see p. 3) and public affairs (e.g., direct pressure to defend grants from political influence and encourage more federal funding)?

While these important ASA programs and activities play a significant role in the professional lives of our members, some of the least publicized activities of the ASA may have the most lasting influence.

Amicus Briefs

Earlier this month, ASA submitted an amicus brief to the U.S. Supreme Court in *Wal-Mart v. Dukes et al.*, a case set for oral argument on March 29, 2011. This *amicus curiae* or “friend of the court” brief was written by sociologists Laura Beth Nielson and Barbara Rubin, with the assistance of sociology graduate assistant and lawyer Amy Myrick and many other sociologists. ASA’s long-time attorney Michael Trister, who is admitted to practice before the Supreme Court, submitted the brief on behalf of the ASA and the Law and Society Association joined us.

Friend of the Court briefs are so-called because they are intended to provide the Court with relevant information that may not be available on the record or provide authoritative information to support a specific position taken by one side in the case that the other side disputes. In *Wal-Mart v. Dukes et al.*, ASA’s brief is one of the 29 that were

submitted (15 for *Wal-Mart* and 14 for *Dukes*); the ASA wrote on behalf Betty Dukes et. al.



ASA has a long history of signing or writing amicus briefs where our discipline’s work is vitally involved, most recently in *Cook et al. v. Gates* (Don’t Ask Don’t Tell) in 2006, *Perry v. Schwarzenegger* (California Proposition 8) in 2009, and *Grutter v. Bollinger* (affirmative action at the University of Michigan) in 2003. Final approval to submit these briefs, whether written by the ASA or by other organizations, rests with Council.

Why this case? Why the ASA?

Workplace sex discrimination is the core of the original case and, of course, most social scientists would abhor such discrimination as we have collectively expressed in the *ASA Code of Ethics*. However, that is not what is at stake in the Supreme Court’s appellate review of this case, or what is at stake for sociology. The *ASA amicus curiae* brief tries to persuade the Supreme Court that the use of sociological research is valid evidence in this case and not, as *Wal-Mart* has argued, “anecdote” and mere “statistics” that should be excluded from considering whether there is a “class” of plaintiffs as well as the merits of case. The Supreme Court decision in this case is certainly important to the defendants and for the future of so-called class-action suits; but it is also very important to sociology as a discipline.

What is at stake?

Dukes, et al. argue that *Wal-Mart* has a corporate culture that portrays women as “of lower value to the company.” *Dukes* provides evidence that when the case was filed—nearly a decade ago—about 70 percent of hourly *Wal-Mart* store positions were held by women while only 32 percent of salaried store positions were held by women. The handful of plaintiffs who are *Wal-Mart* employees contend that their experiences

of discrimination reflect those of women across the entire company who have been denied the opportunity to advance on the basis of their gender, and that the company’s “corporate culture” discriminates against female workers.

Wal-Mart countered that each store is independently operated, and that there is no “corporate culture” of discrimination. Using this argument as its foundation, *Wal-Mart* argues further that each allegation of sexual discrimination against it should be filed as separate and independent case, rather than as one case on behalf of an entire class of women employees across *Wal-Mart* stores. The plaintiffs in the *Dukes* case used social science research, including a case study of *Wal-Mart* done by sociologist William Bielby, to argue that they do represent a “class” of all the women employees of *Wal-Mart* who face discrimination and that there is a corporate culture that discriminates against them.

While the substance of this case is about sexual discrimination at *Wal-Mart*, the issue before the Supreme Court is not whether *Wal-Mart* does or does not discriminate. Rather it is about whether social science, and sociology in particular, is authoritative and provides valid scientific evidence for helping to define a “class” in class-action cases, and for supporting the contention that social phenomena such as “corporate culture” can and do exist. The implications of this case, therefore, are significant for the discipline. Not hearing from the ASA through an *amicus brief* would be most surprising and possibly detrimental to our discipline.

The ASA’s Arguments

Sociological research and data were used to document widespread sexual discrimination across *Wal-Mart* stores, and the Ninth Circuit Court affirmed this as a valid source of evidence to certify the plaintiffs as a “class” and that the class experienced discrimination. *Wal-*

Mart critiqued the research data as lacking validity citing legal scholars writing in law review journals that are not peer-reviewed.

If the Supreme Court rules in favor of *Wal-Mart*, the validity of social science research in legal opinions could be significantly diminished.

The Value of Membership

Higher education, our profession and our discipline is diverse and in the view of some, fragmented. The ASA has been a vehicle for 106 years for supporting individual members and sociologists in general with services and opportunities. But it has also provided a foundation for strategic collective action by and on behalf of the discipline when it is necessary. Thanks to the efforts of individual sociologists working collectively to write the *Wal-Mart amicus brief*, to the elected leadership of the ASA Council who vetted it carefully and thoughtfully, and to the financial legacy of sociologist Sydney S. Spivack that paid for it, we have accomplished this current, important task on behalf of the discipline. ☺



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

Renew Today!

In order to vote in the 2011 ASA election and continue to



receive your journals, ASA correspondence, and other member benefits, renew today online at www.e-noah.net/ASA/login.asp.

science policy

Sociologist Marrett to Head NSF's Foundation Affairs

Cora B. Marrett has been named the Senior Advisor for Foundation Affairs in the Office of the Director at the National Science Foundation (NSF), effective February 27, 2011. Previously, Marrett was the NSF Acting Deputy Director and before that she was the Assistant Director for Education and Human Resources (EHR), a position she held from February 2007 until January 2009. In that position, she led NSF's mission to achieve excellence in U.S. science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) education at all levels and in both formal and informal settings. From 1992-96, Marrett was NSF's Assistant Director for Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences (SBE). In addition, on January 5 Marret was nominated by President Obama to be the next Deputy Director of the NSF. "We are pleased to be able to continue to benefit from her

enormous talents in this role while the confirmation process proceeds," said Subra Suresh, Director of the National Science Foundation. Prior to returning to NSF in 2007, Marrett served as the University of Wisconsin's senior vice president for academic affairs for six years. <www.nsf.gov/about/congress/111/cm_recovery_090319.jsp>


White House Releases Women in America: Indicators of Social and Economic Well-Being

For the first time in recent history, the *Women in America* report, released by the White House's Council on Women and Girls in conjunction with the Office of Management and Budget and the Economics and Statistics Administration within the Department of Commerce, pulls together information from across the Federal statistical agencies to compile baseline information on how women are faring in the United States today.

The report addresses how these trends have changed over time and provides a statistical portrait showing how women's lives are changing in five critical areas: people, families, and income; education; employment; health; and crime and violence. This data initiative will allow government, non-government, and individual actors to craft appropriate responses to changing circumstances. The report can be found at <www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/rss_viewer/Women_in_America.pdf>.

Census Bureau Releases Local 2010 Census Data

During February and March, the Census Bureau released its local-level 2010 Census population counts for all 50 states, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Bureau adapted its data release process to

meet the needs of the general public. Each state's geographic products and redistributed data are first delivered to the state's leadership, such as the governor and majority and minority leaders in the state legislative body. After the Census Bureau has confirmation of receipt by state leadership, the bureau released the full data set to its FTP download site. The data are also available on American FactFinder, the Census Bureau's online data search tool. For each state, the Census Bureau provides summaries of population totals, as well as data on race, Hispanic origin, and voting age. These data are presented for multiple geographies within the state, such as census blocks, tracts, voting districts, cities, counties and school districts. For more information on the 2010 Census, see <2010.census.gov/2010census/>. 



Sociological Research Received Extensive Media Coverage

Daniel Fowler, ASA Public Affairs and Public Information Department

While experts often view adolescents' aggressive behaviors as a maladjusted reaction typical of social outcasts, a February 2011 *American Sociological Review* (ASR) study found that it's actually popular adolescents—but not the most popular ones—who are likely to torment their peers. This ASR article was just one of the many studies the American Sociological Association's Public Affairs and Public Information Department publicized during a very busy and, more importantly, successful winter.

The study, co-authored by Robert Faris and Diane Felmlee, University of California-Davis, found that those students in the top 2% of the school social hierarchy—along with those at the bottom—are the least aggressive. This finding was a hot topic within the a wide variety of print, online, and radio media outlets and was the subject of approximately 170 articles, according to a Google News search.

National and International Coverage

From December 2010 through February 2011, the ASA Public Information Department oversaw the production and distribution of 13 press releases and responded to more than 100 media inquiries. As a result of these and other efforts, ASA, its journals, and its members received coverage in hundreds of media outlets—both in the United States and abroad.

A sample of the major American media outlets that covered Faris's study alone include *The New York Times*, the *Los Angeles Times*, CNN.com, Yahoo!News, the *Washington Post*, MSNBC.com, the *San Francisco Chronicle*, the *Wall Street Journal*, and the *Chicago Tribune*. It was also a hit with the international media, including Canada's *The Globe and Mail*, *The Vancouver Sun*, and *The Ottawa Citizen*; India's *The Times of India* and MSN India; Mexico's CNNMexico.com; and Brazil's *O Estado de S. Paulo*.

"We find this and other coverage we have received very

gratifying," said Larry W. Isaac, Vanderbilt University, a co-editor of ASR. "Sociologists do research on a host of important and often contentious issues. The evidence and insights that sociology can bring to the big issues of the day are valuable to the citizenry as well as to the discipline. As editors, we believe that our colleagues publish very important research in the pages of ASR, and we want that research to reach beyond disciplinary boundaries."

Another big success for the Public Affairs and Public Information Department was the media coverage of a December 2010 ASR study by Chaeyoon Lim, University of Wisconsin-Madison, and Robert D. Putnam, Harvard University. The study revealed the "secret ingredient" in religion that makes people happier—social networks.

"Our study offers compelling evidence that it is the social aspects of religion rather than theology or spirituality that leads to life satisfaction," said Lim.

According to a Google News search, there were approximately 130 articles written about this study. Articles on the study appeared in major American media outlets including MSNBC.com, Yahoo!News, CNN.com, *USA Today*, the *Denver Post*, the *Washington Times*, *Newsday*, *Discovery News*, and *Science News* as well as international media outlets including the United Kingdom's *Daily Mail*, Canada's *The Globe and Mail*, Spain's *El Mundo*.

A number of other studies also received significant media coverage including a December 2010 *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* study by Pamela Herd, University of Wisconsin-Madison, which found that good grades in high school lead to better health later in life, and a December 2010 *Social Psychology Quarterly* study by Shane Sharp, University of Wisconsin-Madison, which found that prayer can help people handle harmful emotions.

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Candidates for ASA Offices in 2011

In accordance with election policies established by the ASA Council, biographical sketches of the candidates for ASA leadership positions are published in *Footnotes* (see below). The candidates appear in alphabetical order by office. Biographical sketches for all candidates will be available online when ballots are sent to current voting members in May.

Candidates for President-Elect

Cecilia L. Ridgeway

Present

Professional

Position:

Lucie Stern
Professor in the Social
Sciences,
Stanford
University
(2004-present).



Cecilia L. Ridgeway

Former Professional Positions:

Professor of Sociology, Stanford University, 1991-2004; Associate to full Professor of Sociology, University of Iowa, 1985-91; Assistant to Associate Professor of Sociology, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, 1972-85.

Education: PhD, Cornell University, 1972; MA, Cornell University, 1969; BA, University of Michigan, 1967.

Offices Held in Other

Organizations: Sociologists for Women in Society Publications Committee Member, 2010-12; President, Research Committee 42: Social Psychology, International Sociological Association, 2006-10; President, Pacific Sociological Association, 1998-99; National Science Foundation Sociology Program Grants Panel 1986-88.

Positions Held in ASA:

Publications Committee Member, 2009-2011; Chair, Sociology of Emotions Section, 2004-05; Editor, *Social Psychology Quarterly*, 2001-003; Nominations Committee Member 1999-2000; Chair, Social Psychology Section, 1991-92.

Selected Publications: Ridgeway, Cecilia L. 2011. *Framed by Gender: How Gender Inequality Persists in the Modern World*. Oxford University Press; Ridgeway, Cecilia L., Kristen Backor, Yan E. Li, Justine E. Tinkler, and Kristan G. Erickson. 2009. "How Easily Does a Social Difference Become a Status Distinction? Gender Matters." *American Sociological Review* 74:44-62; Ridgeway, Cecilia L., and Kristan Erickson. 2000.

"Creating and Spreading Status Beliefs." *American Journal of Sociology*, 106: 579-615; Ridgeway, Cecilia L., Elizabeth Boyle, Kathy Kuipers, and Dawn Robinson. 1998. "How Do Status Beliefs Develop? The Role of Resources and Interaction." *American Sociological Review* 63:331-350; Ridgeway, Cecilia L. 1997. "Interaction and the Conservation of Gender Inequality: Considering Employment." *American Sociological Review* 62:218-235.

Professional Accomplishments: 2009 ASA Jesse Bernard Award for gender scholarship; 2009 Elected to Fellow, American Association for the Advancement of Science; 2008 SWS Feminist Lecturer Award for feminist scholarship; 2005 Cooley-Mead Award for career contributions to social psychology.

Personal Statement: It is a great honor to be nominated for President of the ASA. Honestly, it is a greater honor than I ever imagined receiving. If elected, I will do my best to live up to the honor the office implies and do everything I can to further our discipline and association. In my view, the biggest problems we face right now as a professional association come from the unintended consequences of several positive changes in our discipline over the past few decades. The intellectual world of sociology has greatly expanded to incorporate a growing range of specialties focused on diverse social and intellectual problems. At the same time, a more diverse array of people have come into sociology and used their distinct perspectives and energies to enrich and transform our understandings of fundamental sociological questions about inequality and social organization. My efforts to increase our understandings of gender as a principle of inequality have been driven by these concerns. The gains we have made as a discipline in opening up and expanding our perspectives and knowledge, however, have also led to a growing

segmentation of the discipline into multiple, specialized island worlds of sociology. The task before us now is to establish effective, useful bridges of communication and cooperation among our intellectual islands while respecting and continuing to foster our growing diversity. This is the task to which I will devote my efforts.

Rogelio Sáenz

Present

Professional

Position:

Professor,
Texas A&M
University,
1996-Present;
Beginning in
June 2011:

Dean of the College of Public Policy and Peter T. Flawn Distinguished Professor, University of Texas-San Antonio. **Former Professional Positions:** Department Head, Texas A&M University, 1997-2005; Associate Professor, Texas A&M University, 1991-96; Assistant Professor, Texas A&M University, 1986-91.

Education:

PhD, Iowa State University, 1986; MS, Iowa State University, 1984; BSW, Pan American University, 1981.

Offices Held in Other

Organizations: Council Member, Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), University of Michigan, 2010-14; Editorial Board Member, *Social Science Quarterly*, 2003-10; Vice President, Rural Sociological Society, 2002-2003; President, Southwestern Sociological Association, 2000-2001; Member, National Institutes of Health Social Science and Population (SSP) Study Section, 1993-97.

Positions Held in ASA: Editorial Board Member, *American Sociological Review* (2001-04; 2008-10); Editorial Board Member, American Sociological Association/Russell Sage Foundation Rose Monograph Series, 2005-07; Member, Minority Fellowship Program Committee, 2004-07; Member, Program Committee for the 2002 Annual Meeting, 2000-02; Chair, Section on Latino/a



Rogelio Sáenz

Sociology, 1999-2000.

Selected Publications: Rodríguez, Havidán, Rogelio Sáenz, and Cecilia Menjivar (eds.). 2008. *Latinas/os in the United States: Changing the Face of América*. New York: Springer; Saenz, Rogelio, Janie Filoteo, and Aurelia Lorena Murga. 2007. "Are Mexicans in the United States a Threat to the American Way of Life?: A Response to Huntington." *Du Bois Review* 4(2):375-393; Saenz, Rogelio, Karen Manges Douglas, David Geronimo Embrick, and Gideon Sjoberg. 2007. "Pathways to Downward Mobility: The Impact of Schools, Welfare, and Prisons on People of Color." Pp. 373-409 in H. Vera and J.R. Feagin (eds.), *Handbook of the Study of Racial and Ethnic Relations*. New York: Springer; Saenz, Rogelio and Maria Cristina Morales. 2005. "Demography of Race and Ethnicity." Pp. 169-208 in D.L. Poston, Jr. and M. Micklin (eds.), *The Handbook of Population*. New York: Kluwer Academic/Plenum; Saenz, Rogelio. 2004. *Latinos and the Changing Face of America*. American People Census 2000 Series. New York and Washington, DC: Russell Sage Foundation and Population Reference Bureau. **Personal Statement:** There are major changes afoot in our society. For instance, the ongoing economic crisis has affected higher education and threatens to affect funding for social science research. Moreover, our nation continues to undergo major demographic shifts resulting in a more diverse population. We are increasingly part of a global community. Such changes call for a robust public sociology that is engaged in current debates and planning concerning these new social, economic, demographic, and political realities. My own research, teaching, and service activities during my career have engaged diverse audiences within and beyond sociology about what these new realities portend for our society. Thus, I can provide effective leadership to our discipline as we explore fundamental societal changes and their long-range implications. Furthermore, as a sociologist that is deeply commit-

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ASA Offices

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ted to pluralism, I can ably represent our discipline as we face challenges and create opportunities in an increasingly diverse society.

Candidates for Vice President-Elect

Jennifer L. Glass

Present Professional Position:

Professor of Sociology and Gender & Sexuality Studies, University of Iowa, 2009-present.

Former Professional Positions:

Professor of Policy Analysis and Management, Cornell University, 2008-09; Professor of Sociology, University of Iowa, 1994-2008; Associate Professor of Sociology, University of Notre Dame, 1985-94.

Education: PhD, University of Wisconsin, 1983; MA, University of Wisconsin, 1979; BA, New College of Florida, 1977.

Offices Held in Other

Organizations: Board Member, Council on Contemporary Families, 2009-12; Government & Public Affairs Committee, Population Association of America, 2007-10; Editorial Board, *Gender & Society*, Sociologists for Women in Society, 2004-06; Site reviewer, National Science Foundation ADVANCE institutional Transformation Program, 2004; Chair, Ad Hoc Committee on Afghan Women's Aid, Sociologists for Women in Society, 2001-02.

Positions Held in ASA: At-Large Member, Executive Office and Budget Committee, 2008-10; Chair, Organizations, Occupations and Work Section, 2007-08; Chair, Family Section, 2005-06; At-large Council Member, 2002-05; Chair, Sex and Gender Section, 2001-02.

Selected Publications: Civettini, Nicole W. and Jennifer Glass. 2008. "The Impact of Religious Conservatism on Men's Work and Family Involvement," *Gender and Society* 22: 172-193; Glass, Jennifer and Jerry Jacobs. 2005. "Childhood

Religious Conservatism and Adult Attainment Among Black and White Women." *Social Forces* 83: 555-579; Glass, Jennifer. 2004. "Blessing or Curse? Work-Family Policies and Mother's Wage Growth." *Work and Occupations* 31: 367-394; Riley, Lisa, and Jennifer Glass. 2002. "You Can't Always Get What You Want: Infant Care Preferences and Choices Among Employed Mothers." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 64: 2-15; Glass, Jennifer and Lisa Riley. 1998. "Family Responsive Policies and Employee Retention Following Childbirth." *Social Forces* 76: 1401-35.

Personal Statement: I feel very privileged to be nominated for Vice President of the ASA. My goal, if chosen by the membership, will be to ensure that the ASA moves towards full inclusion of all members in the activities, programs, and annual conference of the organization. As we maneuver within a changed fiscal environment for our members and the association, we need to continually examine our goals, priorities, and procedures to ensure that membership in the ASA benefits those in all types of academic institutions and practice settings, in all geographic locations, and all types of departments, including interdisciplinary departments and programs. I will work to make sure that our committees and task forces represent the diversity of our membership, and that our annual meeting includes the innovative and intersectional currents of scholarship emerging in the field.

Min Zhou

Present Professional Position:

Professor of Sociology & Asian American Studies, Walter and Shirley

Wang Endowed Chair in US-China Relations & Communications, University of California-Los Angeles, 1994-present; Chang Jiang Scholar Lecture Professor, Sun Yat-Sen University, China, 2009 to present; Visiting Fellow, Tan Lark Sye Professor, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore, 2011 to present.

Former Professional Positions: Center for Advanced Study in the

Behavioral Sciences, Stanford, 2005-06; Visiting Professor, Korea University, 2007; Assistant Professor of Sociology, Louisiana State University, 1990-94; Visiting Scholar, Russell Sage Foundation, New York, 1994-95.

Education: PhD, SUNY-Albany, 1989; MA, SUNY-Albany 1985; BA, Sun-Yat-sen University, 1982.


Offices Held in Other

Organizations: Member of the Scientific Advisory Board for the Stockholm University Linnaeus Center for Integration Studies (SULCIS), 2008 to present; Member of the editorial boards of *International Journal of Diasporic Chinese Studies* (2008-present), *Journal of Chinese Overseas* (2004-present), *Migraciones Internacionales* (2001-present), and *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* (2002-2010); President (elected) of the North American Chinese Sociologists Association, 2003-2005.

Positions Held in ASA: Chair, Section on Asia and Asian America, 2007-2008; elected member of the ASA Council, 2003-06; Member of the Committee on Nominations, 2000-02; Council Member of the Section on Community and Urban Sociology, 1999-2002; Council Member of the Section on International Migration, 1997-2000.

Selected Publications: Zhou, Min. 2009. *Contemporary Chinese America: Immigration, Ethnicity, and Community Transformation*. Philadelphia: Temple University Press; Zhou, Min, Jennifer Lee, Jody Agius, Vallejo, Rosaura Tafoya-Estrada, and

Yang Sao Xiong. 2008. "Success Attained, Deterred, and Denied: Divergent Pathways to Social Mobility Among the New Second Generation in Los Angeles." *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* 620: 37-61; Zhou, Min and Yang Sao Xiong. 2005. "The Multifaceted American Experiences of the Children of Asian Immigrants: Lessons for Segmented Assimilation." *Ethnic and Racial Studies* 28: 1119-1152; Zhou, Min. 2004. "Revisiting Ethnic Entrepreneurship: Convergences, Controversies, and Conceptual Advancements." *International Migration Review* 38: 1040-1074; Zhou, Min and Carl L. Bankston III. 1998. *Growing up American: How Vietnamese Children Adapt to Life in the United States*. New York: Russell Sage Foundation Press.


Personal Statement: I am humbled and honored to be nominated for Vice President of the ASA. I will work hard to live up to members' expectations and take initiative to offer services and advocacy that encourage high-quality teaching, research and scholarship, preserve academic freedom, uphold social justice, advance equal opportunity, and promote public sociology. I will listen to divergent voices, negotiate differences, and take action to serve the needs of all members while empowering the marginalized. This is my way of giving back to the academic community, which has trained me and helped me grow, and to the American society, which has accepted me and offered me a new home. 



Jennifer L. Glass



Min Zhou

In addition to the candidates for president and vice president, below is the list of candidates for ASA Council and Committees on Nominations, Publications, and Committees. In order to be eligible to vote in the 2011 election, you must renew your membership by March 31. If you have any questions about the slate of candidates, e-mail governance@asanet.org or call (202) 383-9005. 

Council:

Vilna Bashi-Treitler, CUNY-Baruch College
David Brunsmma, University of Missouri-Columbia
Emilio Castilla, MIT
David Embrick, Loyola University
Charles Gallagher, La Salle University
Anita Garey, University of Connecticut

Amanda Lewis, Emory University
Monica Prasad, Northwestern University
Susan Silbey, MIT
Laurel Smith-Doerr, Boston University

Committee on Nominations:

Elizabeth Armstrong, University of Michigan

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Las Vegas

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the show, but he always seemed to come back.

An Adult Playground

Las Vegas has effectively branded itself as a relevant place to experience something outside the norm. In American culture, Las Vegas is considered a free-fire zone, where more edgy adult behavior is forgiven. The cultural narrative was further solidified in the public's mind by the city's marketing campaign "What Happens in Las Vegas, Stays in Las Vegas". Part of the campaign's success is it plays off how most American adults view the Las Vegas experience. It is a wide open, non-moralizing, libertarian place where grownups go to have fun.

The city's image as an adult playground has been a Faustian Bargain. It propelled the city's tourism by promising fun, however, it opened Las Vegas to criticism by neo-Puritan Americans or smug Easterners who see the city as either decadent or at best a trivial, unserious place. In some ways, the cultural notion of Las Vegas has overwhelmed its function as a major gaming, entertainment and convention complex. The very elements that make Las Vegas Las Vegas may seem antithetical to the respectability of business. But on closer inspection it seems to work to the city's advantage. The gaming and entertainment cluster constructed in 1970s allowed the city to expand to two other areas: airline connections and convention business. By the early 1970s, the city had enough tourist business to warrant non-stop links to most major cities in the United States. To encourage travel and tourism Las Vegas worked to keep landing fees among the lowest of any major American city. It is still relatively cheap and easy to fly to Las Vegas from almost any U.S. city, and new routes are being added to Asia and Europe as McCarran Airport finishes its first dedicated international terminal.

Work Hard Too

The presence of so many hotel rooms and the fact their use is cyclical with high demands on weekends facilitated the emergence of the

largest convention business in the United States.² Most trade shows occur from Sunday to Wednesday nights and fill hotel rooms that would otherwise go empty if the city only catered to leisure travelers. Las Vegas' capacity for conventions is now so great that the largest trade shows, such as the Consumer Electronics Show with upward of 150,000 attendees, have literally nowhere else to go, making the city a permanent annual feature in their industry.

In addition to accessibility and space, conventions thrive in Las Vegas because the turn out is always high. People enjoy coming to Las Vegas, even if it is to work. On any given week the city may be hosting the world's experts in a particular industry. Yet, recognition for performing this vital function in a critical industry has thus far mostly eluded Las Vegas. Contrary to President Obama's recent flip remark that executives at companies taking taxpayer bailout money shouldn't hold meetings in Las Vegas, evidence suggests the city is really a place where trade show attendees work hard all day. According to Las Vegas convention officials, participants at Las Vegas trade shows spend more time on the convention floor than in any other U.S. city. The reward is that the nights are fun, which is a big advantage over conventions held in, say Disney World of Orlando.

In a counterintuitive way, Las Vegas nights may be equally important for building trust between potential business partners. People who make a night on the town in Las Vegas can really get to know one another quickly. It is a chance to see people with their hair down. In certain business cultures—especially Asian—there is a premium placed on seeing how people behave away from the office or board room. Insight can be gained from observing how a potential business contact handles him or herself placing bets at a blackjack table. The social bonding that occurs from a night partying in Las Vegas may provide an excellent basis for the kind of trust that leads to future business exchange.

The success of Las Vegas as a gaming-entertainment-convention

nexus has given the city a global presence as the leading producer of services specific to gaming and mega-resorts. In essence, Las Vegas is to gaming what Houston

is to energy—it is a command and control center in a global business. Las Vegas firms that specialize in building and managing mega-resort and entertainment complexes were often the first ones to build in the new gambling centers—from Atlantic City in New Jersey to Macau in China (which passed Las Vegas in total gambling revenue in 2006). It is anticipated these industries will continue to grow worldwide.

In short, when people think about Las Vegas it is the food, drink, and entertainment they remember. While this is some of what Las Vegas is about, the city also brings together industries,



businesses and experts in a central place to make decisions that have far-reaching effects. Las Vegas has ingeniously positioned itself a place where business and pleasure are integrated. **S**

Endnotes

- 1 In 1987, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in *California v Cabazon Band of Mission Indians* that as sovereign political entities, tribes could operate facilities free of state regulation.
- 2 Nineteen of the 23 largest hotels by room count in the world can be found on the Las Vegas Strip. There is now over 10 million square feet of convention space in the Las Vegas Valley, including all of the space in major hotels on The Strip. The Las Vegas Convention Center, most recently expanded in 2002, accounts for about a third of the total.

Candidates

from Page 5

- Susan Bell, Bowdoin College
- Hung Cam, Thai Pamona College
- Rebecca Clark, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development
- Michael Flaherty, Eckerd College
- Ted Gerber, University of Wisconsin-Madison
- Neil Gross, University of British Columbia
- Lynne Haney, New York University
- John Iceland, Penn State University
- Guilleramina Jasso, New York University
- Karyn Lacy, University of Michigan
- Mignon Moore, University of California-Los Angeles
- Edward Muguia, Texas A&M University
- Karen Pyke, University of California-Riverside
- Jen'nan Read, Duke University

Committee on Publications:

- Marlese Durr, Wright State University

- James Jasper, Graduate Center CUNY
- Bandana Purkayastha, University of Connecticut
- Steve Vallas, Northeastern University

Committee on Committees:

- At Large**
- Linda Blum, Northeastern University
- Daniel Chambliss, Hamilton College
- Carla Goar, Kent State University
- Alyra Guseva, Boston University
- Ann Morning, New York University
- David Shulman, Lafayette College
- 2-Year School**
- Amanda Damarin, Georgia Perimeter College
- Cenate Pruitt, Gainesville State College
- Crystal Starr, Jackson Community College
- MA-Granting Schools**
- Fred Kniss, Eastern Mennonite University
- Jyoti Puri, Simmons College

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The Teaching Resources and Innovations Library for Sociology, or TRAILS, is a source of innovative teaching resources including class activities, syllabi, lectures, and teaching assessments. It is also a way for professors to receive credit and be cited for their teaching excellence by publishing innovative peer-reviewed teaching resources. You must be a TRAILS subscriber to submit resources. You can submit your teaching resources to TRAILS by following the instructions below.

1. Visit TRAILS at <Trails.asanet.org>. After logging in using your ASA ID and password, click on the resource submission instructions tab on the homepage toolbar

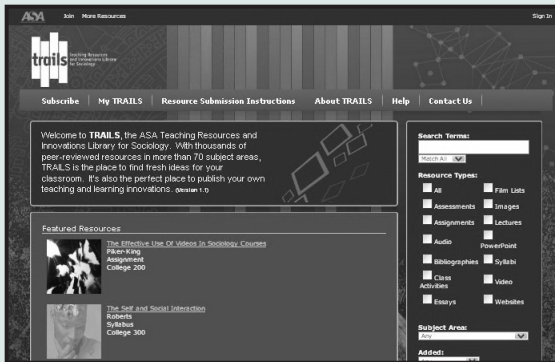


Image 1

2. To access the TRAILS submission wizard, go to "Click here for the TRAILS Resources Submission Wizard" link.
3. Review the submission wizard instructions and select the next tab.

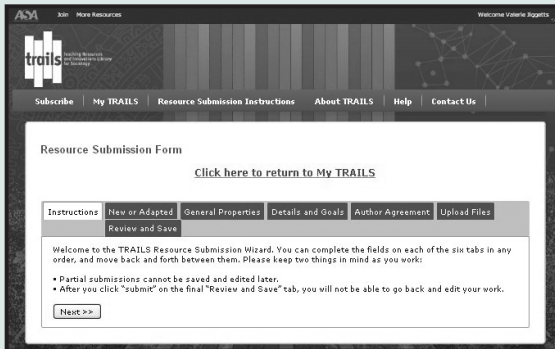


Image 3

4. Select whether you will be submitting a new or adapted* resource and then select "Next".

*Adapted Resource: Trails allows users to submit adapted versions of resources that are already a part of the TRAILS collection. All adaptations are subject to review and must show a significant change in order to be accepted. Adapted resources that are accepted into TRAILS are cited as an adaptation of the original published resource.

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*you must have full copyright permission for all images you may submit or use as a thumbnail in TRAILS. A list of sources for copyright free images is available on the Help Tab on TRAILS.

6. The Details and Goals tab is where you will provide all of the resource metadata for your resource. The more information provided the easier it will be for TRAILS subscribers to find and use your resource. Fill in each of these fields and then select the next tab.

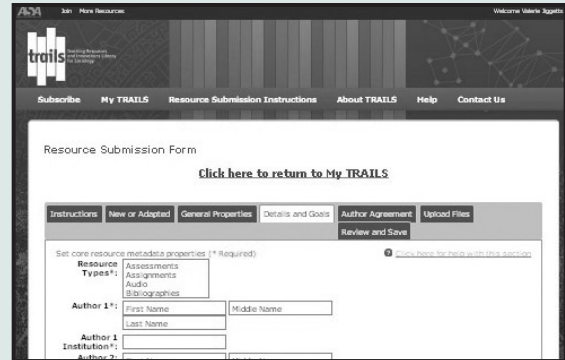


Image 6

7. All TRAILS authors are required to agree to the TRAILS author agreement. Authors do not give up copyright to their materials; they license ASA to distribute it and allow users to download and adapt it for their classes.. Once you have read the agreement select the "I agree" box.
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9. The Review and Save tab gives you the opportunity to review your resources before you make your submission. Once you have confirmed that all of the details are correct, click submit.

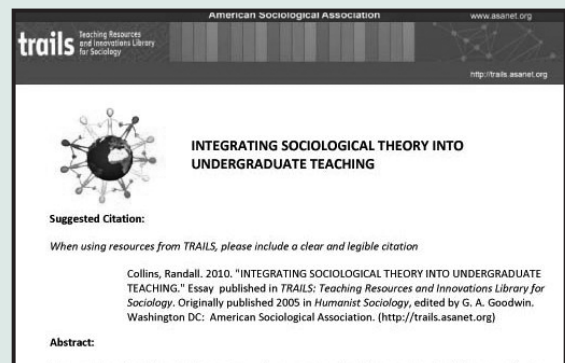


Image 9

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A subscription to TRAILS allows you to download unlimited resources and submit unlimited resources for a full year. The TRAILS subscription fee is \$25 for ASA members. For more information, contact: TRAILS@asanet.org or call (202) 383-9005 ext 318

Dues Structure

from Page 1

The Principle of Progressivity

As President-elect Erik Olin Wright describes it as Council's motivation for revising income brackets is primarily of a concern for fairness. There are two key issues. First, adopted by the membership in the mid-1990s, the top bracket of the dues structure was set at annual earnings of \$70,000 and above. Because of inflation and changes in pay structures, 36 percent of ASA regular members reported being in the top income bracket in 2010 while only 17 percent did so at the end of the 1990s. To reflect this change in self-reported incomes by sociologists, Council felt it was important to raise the top income bracket to \$150,000 and above and to provide four more finely graded income categories between \$70,000 and the new top bracket to reflect the realities of income differentials among members regardless of academic rank or type of professional position.

Second, ASA Council also felt that the dues gradients across all income brackets needed to be more progressive. For many years, ASA members have voted for a progressive, income-based dues structure for regular members while subsidizing the dues of students and emeritus members. It is, of course, as difficult to agree on how to define "fairness" in a membership organization's dues structure as it is to agree on the more familiar problem of fairness in public taxation.

One broadly accepted principle of fairness in taxation, however, is that everyone should experience the same *burden* of paying for the state because most taxes are used to pay for public goods which broadly benefit everyone in the society. Because a given amount of money is more valuable to people with lower incomes, the equal burden principle underwrites the idea that the percentage of their income people pay in taxes should increase with income – that is, those with more income should pay more taxes than those with less. To be *fully* progressive, of course, the taxes people pay should also be a progressively higher proportion of their income as their income rises. While this second aspect of a progressive structure may not be achievable in a membership

association that has a narrower range of member income than the overall population, the ASA membership has long endorsed the principle of higher dues for higher income members.

As a scholarly membership association, ASA Council and EOB see much of what dues (and other revenue

sources) pay for as a general good of having a professional association that supports the profession of sociology as a whole as well as providing specific services to individual members. In a wide variety of ways, ASA provides professional public goods: It organizes key journals in the discipline; gathers

and disseminates data on sociologists and academic departments; provides timely information on the job market for sociologists and brings potential employers and employees together; promotes public dissemination of sociological research through the media; facilitates the building of strong networks among sociologists in the different settings in which sociologists work; organizes the annual national meeting of the profession at which new scholarship is shared; represents the discipline of sociology in the activities of many inter-disciplinary scientific and professional organizations; advocates along with those organizations for increased federal funding for social scientific research and graduate training; and has an experienced staff that responds quickly to public issues affecting the discipline, sociology departments, and individual sociologists.

These are real public goods for the community of sociologists, and thus the equal burden principle has been relevant to the ASA for decades. This is why the membership has voted in the past for a progressive dues structure in which higher-income members pay more in dues than lower-income members, albeit not necessarily a great deal more.

The Proposed Revision of the Dues Structure

The proposed structure expands the number of income brackets from 6 to 10 (see Table 1).

Revision of Benefits under the Proposed Dues Structure

In this new proposed structure, dues and journals are recombined, which is the only proposed change in current member benefits. The new dues amounts will *include* one journal to be selected as part of the dues. Members will still be able to purchase additional journals and receive the benefit of online access to all ASA journals if they select and pay for a second journal.

Proposed Dues Amounts, beginning 2013

To compare current 2011 dues and the proposed 2013 dues amounts, it is necessary to calculate a single dues amount for 2011 for each income bracket combining the 2011 dues amount with the cost of one journal (in this example, *American Sociological*

TABLE 1. The Proposed Revision of the Dues Structure
The proposed structure expands the number of income brackets from 6 to 10.

Current income brackets for regular members (since 1997) Self-categorization.	Proposed income brackets for regular members (2013). Self-categorization.
	Unemployed
Under \$20,000	Under \$30,000
\$20,000 – 29,999	\$30,000 – 39,999
\$30,000 – 39,999	\$40,000 – \$54,999
\$40,000 – 54,999	\$55,000 – 69,999
\$55,000 – 69,999	\$70,000 – 84,999
\$70,000 and above	\$85,000 – 99,999
	\$100,000 – 124,999
	\$125,000 – 149,999
	\$150,000 and above

TABLE 2. Additional membership categories:

Current	Proposed
Associate	Associate
Student	Student
Emeritus	Retired*

*No change is proposed for the definition of Associate or Student member; "retired" member must be retired from primary place of employment and no longer receiving payment for sociological work on a salaried basis. Upon retirement, members may renew their membership and change from full regular membership to retired, subject to review and verification by the ASA membership department. (Currently, emeritus members must have been a member of the ASA for the last 10 years.)

TABLE 3. Proposed Dues Amounts, beginning 2013

Income Brackets: BOLD = NEW; or same as OLD	Current 2011 dues amount including ASR (\$45 regular)	Proposed 2013 dues amount including ASR	Difference
Unemployed		50	(\$20)
Less than \$20,000	\$70*		\$9
\$20,000-29,999	\$71		
Less than \$30,000	\$71	80	\$9
\$30,000-39,999	\$115	125	\$10
\$40,000-54,999	\$167	180	\$13
\$55,000-69,999	\$214	230	\$16
\$70,000 & above			
\$70,000-84,999		260	\$26
\$85,000-99,999		280	\$46
\$100,000-124,999	\$234	300	\$66
\$125,999-150,000		325	\$91
\$150,000 & above		350	\$116

*eligible for reduced section dues

Continued on page 12

Lineages, Trajectories and Challenges to Sociology in India

Sujata Patel,
University of Hyderabad, India

Beyond the debates of methodological nationalism*—regarding whether the nation-state should be the organizing principle of modernity—it is commonly understood that conceptions of the nation, nationality, and nationalism have shaped the framing of social sciences (both in the way theories were organized and how methods were implemented) across different parts of the world. Such is also the history of the discipline of sociology in India. In ex-colonial countries such as India, sociology is framed in ways that distinguish it from that of colonizing and imperial countries such as France and Germany where the founders of sociology elaborated the discipline's canons.

This difference is related to two processes: first is the history of colonialism and the use of anthropological theories and methodologies by the colonial state to structure a discourse on "Indian" society as a non-modern society. As a result, when sociology as a discipline emerged in India (the teaching of sociology started at the University of Bombay in 1919), it did so in dialogue with anthropological theories and methodologies that had evolved in context with discourses of rule. The growth of nationalist ideologies, in the pre-independence phase, allowed for a (limited) interrogation of this received dominant and partial assessment of "Indian society."

Nationalist Social Sciences

However, with the formation of the independent state in 1947 and the initiation of a nationalist modernist project, which used higher education for creating opportunities for mobility, social sciences were called upon to play a critical role in conceptualizing development and identifying pathways for change. In this way, nationalist social sciences were fostered that not only interrogated colonial theories and methodologies, but also created a language for organizing new perspectives and methodologies in context of a

new nationalist discourse. Thus, in the case of India, methodological nationalism was a self-conscious embrace of a set of guidelines to confront colonial discourses within the social sciences. This genealogy needs to be highlighted and valued in juxtaposition of the negativities outlined in the debate of methodological nationalism.*

Henceforth this sociological knowledge (using a combination of anthropological or sociological perspectives) was organized to discuss, debate, and represent social changes occurring within one nation and territory—India. Sociologists defined their project as the analysis of one's own society (India) in one's "own terms," (indigenous) without colonial and now neo-colonial tutelage. This allowed for the institutionalization of a particularistic *problematique*, which is defined as an assessment of how modernity and modernization were changing India's characteristic institutions—caste, kinship, family, and religion. The study of poverty, inequalities and exclusions as well as of state and the economy, rarely found a place in its discourse.

As in many other countries, the 1970s and 1980s (the period of social movements) and even the 1990s (the globalization period), inaugurated new moments of self-reflection regarding the received colonial and nationalist nature of the discipline and the lack of its interface with inequalities and exclusions fashioned by the project of modernity of the post-independent state and its elite. This is particularly noticeable within elite English teaching departments (if not across all departments and universities), allowing for the reframing of the discipline to a critical assessment of sociology of India. International intellectual trends have fuelled these debates: the impact of structuralist and post-structuralist perspectives, the reflexivisation of anthropology, and the globalization of the discipline. However, critical to these interrogations has been endogenous national experiences; a reflection of

the contradictions of the institutional structures of the modernist nationalist project of the post-independent state; and a realization that nationalism was a limited expression of the diversities that structured the subcontinent (now no longer perceived as the nation-state). There was also an attempt to standardize and homogenize a class, caste, and patriarchal orientation of modernity.

Questions for Indian Sociologists in the 21st Century

These reflections have posed questions and challenges to sociologists in India and its leadership. These can be comprehended at five levels: The first relates to the development of critical language to study the history of the discipline. How and through what theories and methods can sociologists in India reflect on the way dominant colonial and post-independent discourses have framed the discipline's organization? What tools should they use and why? More specifically, how can writing the discipline's history in India help reconstruct its future?

Second, what position should the sociology of India take regarding the theories constructed during colonial and nationalist phases? These promoted a combination of anthropological and sociological theories and methods and pro-pounded a partial and biased understanding of social characteristics within the subcontinent. They not only rarefied social processes and misrepresented the documentation and assessments of the intersubjective entanglements of the worlds of class, caste, and gendered communities of the subcontinent, but altered ways of understanding and thinking about them.



Third, in what ways should sociologists dialogue with other branches of knowledge, from natural sciences to social science, to reorient the discipline's epistemic agenda and reframe it to assess themes of survival, poverty, and exclusions facing the majority in India? As a consequence of class, caste, and the gendered nature of the country's modernist project, most women and men belonging to lower castes, ethnic, tribal, and minority religious groups work and labor in the informal economy. These exclusions and insecurities sit at the core of their individual and collective life worlds. What kinds of interdisciplinary languages does one formulate to reflect the sociability emerging in and through this modernist experience?

Fourth, what is the object and scope of sociological investigations? Today, social scientists in the region agree that India is a nation-state with many nations, whereas earlier nationalist sociology misrecognized it as one nation, one state. This leads to a number of questions about what should be studied. For instance, should sociologists study the varied nations and the excluded populations within the territory defined as the Indian nation-state? Or should sociologists assess the subcontinent's communities spread across the territory? Or both? If the former, can it retain a particularistic orientation (practicing a sociology of India) without subsuming it within an indigenous culturalist frame? If the second, how can it create a language that can assess

Continued on page 12

Sociological Careers: Finding Your Way Outside the Academy

Paula Chambers, Versatile PhD

In the November 2010 issue of *Footnotes*, ASA Executive Officer Sally Hillsman noted a long-term decrease in academic hiring and urged the discipline to broaden its vision of sociological careers to include applied practice in business, government, and nonprofit settings—in accordance with the ASA mission, which explicitly includes practitioners. She described the dilemma faced by graduate students who may be interested in applied careers but are afraid to say so for fear of being viewed as “second-class citizens.”

While not a sociologist, I can testify that it is much the same in the humanities. Graduate students often receive the message from their professors and departments that the only respectable employment outcome for a new PhD is an academic position. Hence students interested in applied practice are effectively discouraged from pursuing that interest. Those who do ask about non-academic careers are seldom provided with ideal support, as most professors and departments are ill-equipped to provide that type of professional development. It's quite unfortunate because these days, most new PhDs will end up outside the academy at some point anyway whether they are prepared and supported, or not.

Look Outside the Department

However, good resources are available. More and more university Career Centers provide support for graduate students preparing for non-academic careers, so that's one thing to try. There are a number of excellent books on the subject, many “leaving the academy” blogs, and a fantastic website called *Beyond Academe* that's aimed at historians but useful to sociologists as well (www.beyondacademe.com). Finally, the ASA's section on Sociological Practice and Public Sociology would be very helpful to practice-oriented sociology students needing career information and communion with like minds.

Additionally, there is another extra-departmental resource that can be extremely helpful to Sociologists. The Versatile PhD (www.versatilephd.com) is a web-based community focused entirely on non-academic careers for humanists and social scientists. It is a confidential, supportive space where academics and ex-academics exchange advice, encouragement, and career information, without necessarily revealing their real names. Many humanities and social science disciplines are represented, but the issues are often the same, so the discussions are relevant to everyone.

Back in 1999, I was dissertating in English at The Ohio State University and decided not to pursue the academic job market, but wondered what else I could do besides teach. The dearth of resources on that topic prompted me to create the resource that I wanted—a confidential online community where I could learn about non-academic careers in a supportive, open-minded setting. The list was initially called WRK4US (“work for us”) and attracted an audience of graduate students plus PhDs, ABDs, and MAs who had already left the academy. The two groups formed a bridge to the non-academic world, with experienced practitioners providing advice and information to the less experienced. Even after my own career issues were resolved (grant writing was the answer for me), I continued managing the list as a gift to the graduate student community, with modest financial support from the Woodrow Wilson Foundation and Duke University. Over time, membership grew and WRK4US became the most valued resource on non-academic careers for humanists and social scientists (per a 2008 subscriber survey).

Around then, I realized that serving this community was my mission in life, so I decided to leave grant writing and devote myself to the community full-time. My first challenge was to generate revenue from something that had been free for all those years and would continue to be free to

students, but thanks to input from dozens of stakeholders, a workable business model emerged.

Finally, after two years of preparation, in May 2010, I launched The Versatile PhD website, which permanently replaced the WRK4US list. The name and medium have changed, but the community and the mission—to help humanities and social science PhDs and graduate students identify and prepare for possible non-academic careers—is the same.

The Versatile PhD community now contains almost 6,000 like-minded souls from all disciplines across the humanities and social sciences, supporting and coaching each other. The “Career Panel” discussions highlight specific careers, featuring three to five PhDs or ABDs currently working in that field. Privacy is provided in multiple ways: Members control their profiles, only members may read or post, and a Code of Conduct prohibits the forwarding of written material or the revealing of member identities. People feel safe using this resource. Membership is free and open to anyone interested in the topic.

The free community is supported by a Premium Content subscription service for institutional subscribers. This subscription contains special materials relevant to the post-academic job seeker. The annual subscription fee gives the university access to this Premium Content for their graduate students. As of this writing, 23 research institutions subscribe.

Roles for Sociologists

The Versatile PhD community needs more sociologists. Because of my humanities background, the community was humanities-centric in the beginning. It has diversified over time and is ready for an influx of sociologists.

For graduate students, the best way to benefit from The Versatile PhD is to join the community and start following the discussions. Ask questions, or just lurk; either way, you will learn a lot.


Applied sociologists working

outside the academy are also urged to join the community, first to help others, but also to network with other post-academics. It provides the opportunity to meet like-minded individuals and exchange insider tips about organizations and opportunities. Finally, applied sociologists might help graduate student by offering to become a Versatile PhD Author and contributing to the Premium Content Area.

Faculty members or administrators, you may also join the community. All are especially encouraged to read the About page to learn more about the subscription service.

Resources for Students

The Versatile PhD is just one example of how extra-departmental resources can play an extremely positive role in graduate student professional development. Though it would be wonderful if departments would take the lead on responding to the PhD employment problem, and though many departments are making sincere and successful efforts, other entities can be better positioned to create resources that help students independently, without affecting students' academic reputations and relationships.

To graduate students, professors and departments are the ultimate authority figures. Repositories of knowledge, gatekeepers to the academy, they may appear to be the primary source of everything worth knowing. However, I respectfully suggest that by breaking the unwritten rule that professors' and departments' career guidance be viewed as primary, there is a better chance of success. The social science and humanities disciplines should broaden their concept of success—and of where to seek career guidance. This would help students prepare, applied sociologists feel valued, and professors and departments feel less pressured to be all things to all people. 

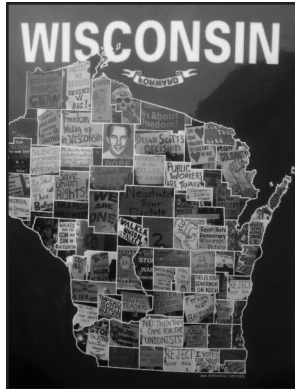
Paula Chambers is Founder and CEO of The Versatile PhD. She can be reached at paula@versatilephd.com.

Tell me what Democracy looks like

Sociologists remain active in the fight for union rights in Wisconsin and beyond.

Sociologists have been involved in a remarkable protest at the Wisconsin state Capitol over the past month. They have been helping to organize protestors, donating money, and even flying out to attend what Myra Marx Ferree, University of

For more than three weeks, and in spite of the bitter Wisconsin cold, protesters in support of teachers and other city employees, wearing Packers or Badgers sweatshirts and ‘cheese heads,’ have occupied the state Capitol or carried signs of



protest outside of the building for an eight block radius. At the height of the protest, there were, by some estimates, close to 100,000 people in attendance, many chanting, “What does Democracy look like? This is what Democracy looks like!” and “We are Wisconsin!” To give

that number perspective, the population of Madison is estimated at 235,000. Noted by Ferree and Glass, it was a community-wide mobilization that gave those in attendance a feeling of support.

Before the legislation was even proposed, TAA, the union that represents teaching assistants, was organizing to protest expected cuts to public university funding in Walker’s “budget repair bill.” Because they already had a social network presence and had created signs saying “I ♥ UW”, they helped to generate a sizable turnout to the first protest. “The TAA was just marvelous,” said Ferree. “Passions here are running high, the TAA is helping to keep

everyone peaceful and nonthreatening. They were organized, calming, and quick to set up a PayPal account for donations.” The donations from people from every state and 20 countries bought pizzas and later fresh fruit from local coops.

Bad News, Good News

Fourteen Democrat state senators (referred to as the Fab 14) fled to Illinois in protest of the proposed legislation. A legislative committee broke a stalemate that had kept the law in limbo

for weeks when they met without the 24-hour notice required by Wisconsin’s open meetings law. The Republican-controlled Legislature passed the measure and Walker signed it March 11. At the time of publication a Wisconsin judge had just issued a temporary restraining order blocking the state’s new collective bargaining law from taking effect.

For more information, see the UW Faculty Organizing for Change Facebook page at <www.facebook.com/UWFaculty4Change>.

ASA Annual Meeting Graduate School Poster Session

The ASA Academic and Professional Affairs Program (APAP) is now accepting reservations for the 2011 Graduate Program Poster Session in Las Vegas. The poster session brings together representatives of departments from across the country with undergraduate students and master’s students looking to continue their education. The poster session is also useful for faculty advisors researching programs of interest to their students. Departments will be assigned a spot based on the order that the reservations are received. There is no fee to participate in the session, but note that the person who sets up the display must be registered for the Annual Meeting; badges are required for entry into the exhibit hall. Reserve your spot by **April 1, 2011** so that your department name can appear in the program schedule. Send an email to apap@asanet.org.

Media

from Page 3

According to Google, there were about 90 articles written about Herd’s study and approximately 75 about Sharp’s.

The other media outlets that covered ASA, its journals, or its members this winter include the *Chicago Sun-Times*, NPR, *Bloomberg Businessweek*, the *Columbus Dispatch*, Reuters, *The Village Voice*, FoxNews.com, the *Chronicle of Higher Education*, *Inside Higher Ed*, the Christian

Broadcasting Network, the *Baltimore Sun*, the *Huffington Post*, United Press International, *U.S. News and World Report*, the Atlantic Wire, the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, Slate.com, *New York* magazine, *The Arizona Republic*, and *Education Week*.

New Public Affairs Page Offers Tips for Communicating

In addition to promoting ASA, its journals, and its members to the media this winter, the Public Affairs and Public Information Department has also worked to ensure that ASA members are

as prepared as possible to communicate effectively about their sociological research—both to journalists and policymakers.

In that light, the department developed a new Public Affairs page (www.asanet.org/press/public_affairs.cfm) on the ASA website, which includes tips for communicating sociology.

The “communicating with the media” section includes advice on preparing for an interview, the DOs and DON’Ts of interviewing, and what to do after the interview, along with other helpful informa-

tion. The “communicating with policymakers” section includes tips on scheduling a meeting with a legislator, attending a Town Hall Meeting, inviting a legislator to speak at the workplace, and more general advice.

“As sociologists, we know the importance of our work,” said Brad Smith, ASA’s Director of Public Affairs and Public Information. “Unfortunately, the public at large often does not. It is critical to sociology and the social sciences to clearly explain the significance of what we do to non-sociologists.”

Ask the Executive Officer

from Page 1

decline. (ASA staffing has remained stable at 27 to 30 FTEs since the mid-1990s.) The 2010 fiscal year ended with a small surplus, as did most years in this decade, and the 2011 budget again proposes a small surplus. The deficits in 2008 and 2009 were expected in 2007 as part of the Association's plan to return to owning rather than renting ASA's headquarters space.

ASA owned its headquarters from 1971 through the mid-1990s, until that particular space became no longer adequate for ASA's operations. ASA sold it, initially sought new space to purchase, and then placed the sale proceeds in a restricted building fund when no suitable office location could be found. After renting for a decade, ASA identified 13,016 sq. ft. of new office space and purchased it using the building fund

as a down payment. We secured low-interest, tax-free revenue bonds from the District of Columbia (in lieu of a classic, more expensive mortgage) to purchase the space, a portion of which is rented out and provides the ASA with income.


ASA protected its low rate with an "interest-rate swap" that fixed the interest rate at 3.58 percent. ASA's financing was runner-up for the DC metro area "Best Real Estate Deal of 2007" by the *Washington Business Journal*. Despite the national real estate "bubble bust," ASA's space has appreciated in value. DC has one of the strongest commercial real estate markets in the country, and ASA's decision to purchase in a desirable downtown location has protected the value of our asset.

In addition to the real estate we own, ASA also has about \$6 million conservatively invested in a low-cost portfolio of bonds and equities that reflect the broad marketplace and

are passively managed to limit risk. While the value of our investments declined during the financial meltdown, ASA's portfolio losses have been fully regained and it is now modestly increasing in value.

About 35 percent of these invested funds were donated to the Association for specific purposes (e.g., the Arnold and Caroline Rose fund that supports the ASA Rose Book Series, and the Sydney S. Spivack Fund that supports applied sociology and public policy activities including the CARI small grant program.) The remaining 65 percent are "reserve funds" to protect the Association in case of major problems. EOB has determined that prudent fiscal accountability to our members under recognized not-for-profit organization standards requires ASA to have the equivalent of at least 50 to 70 percent of its annual budget in such a reserve; we are currently at 66 percent.

Over the next several issues of *Footnotes*, I will comment in greater depth about various aspects of ASA's finances, including sources of revenue, various areas of expense, and some thoughts about how EOB and the Executive Office can provide members with greater financial transparency. For the moment, ASA's audits and the minutes of Council that contain substantial financial information are found from the ASA Homepage (www.asanet.org); click on "About ASA" and then "Governance."

If you have financial questions, send them to footnotes@asanet.org with "Q&A Financials" in the subject line. Send any other types of questions to the Executive Officer at the same address with "Q&A" in the subject line. Thanks for your commitment to the Association. 

Catherine White Berheide,
Skidmore College
ASA Secretary


India

from Page 9

the forced and voluntary mobilities of the many out-migrants from the region, now placed in varied class-positions across the world, and relate these with those within the territory?

Fifth, what relationship should sociology in India establish with the new internationalism of sociology? Does internationalism provide new pathways for those practicing sociology in India or does it merely repeat in new ways colonial practices of rule? Or, to put it differently, should sociologists in India use an extended version of theories and methodologies being practiced in the global

North and participate in the practices being organized by the *problematique* of "cosmopolitan" and "global" sociology? Or should sociologists retain nationalist moorings, now re-framed and being endogenously reconstituted in the subcontinent and the global South? Or is there a third way to relate with these questions?

The way the profession engages with these concerns will define the discipline's identity within India in the 21st century. 

* "The all-pervasive assumption that the nation-state is the natural and necessary form of society in modernity; the nation-state is taken as the organizing principle of modernity" from Daniel Chernilo in "Social Theory's Methodological Nationalism: Myth and Reality," *European Journal of Social Theory* 9(1): 5-6, 2006.

Dues Structure

from Page 8

Review) with the proposed single amount for 2013 that includes any one journal of choice (see Table 3).

The change in the dues structure proposed by Council for the membership's approval improves the progressivity of the ASA dues structure in several ways.


- It creates a new category, unemployed, for which dues have been lowered below the current lowest regular dues level by \$20.
- It raises the dues of members earning less than \$30,000 only by a modest \$9.
- It raises the dues of those in middle income brackets (between \$30,000 and \$69,999) modestly, by \$10 to \$16 a year.
- And dues are increased for those earning above \$70,000 progressively from \$26 a year for those earning below \$85,000 to \$116 a year for those earning above \$150,000.

This dues structure regains progressivity lost over the last decade and a half, and leaves some room for upward changes in the salary structure of sociologists. While it spreads the dues burden more fairly, members in the higher

income brackets continue to pay a lower percentage of their income in association dues than do those in the lower income brackets.

Next Steps

As noted, this proposal will be presented to the ASA voting membership during the 2011 annual election of ASA national and section leaders (approximately May 15-June 1, 2011).

Meanwhile, please address comments or issues to the ASA officers so they may address them in *Footnotes* and/or on the ASA website at executive.office@asanet.org with the subject "New Dues Proposal." 

Endnotes

1 2002, the first year dues were separated from journal purchases, dues for the top income category were \$185 in 2011 dollars; dues in 2011 were \$189.

The ASA Bylaws require any change in dues to be voted on by the membership with the exception of cost of living increases. This has kept the dues levels relatively flat in constant dollars since 1997. The membership voted in 2001 to separate the payment for journals from the payment of dues; prior to that, "dues" had included two journals. Dues amounts were adjusted downward in 2002 and the purchase of only one journal was required of all members. The total of these two amounts required for ASA membership was less than the single dues amount including two journals prior to 2002.

Submit Ideas for the International Perspectives Column

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

ASA Forum



for public discussion and debate

Conventions in New Orleans

I was surprised and disappointed by the Q&A in the January 2011 Footnotes in which the ASA Executive Officer responded to the question, “Why doesn’t the ASA hold its annual meeting in New Orleans?” writing, “Because the meeting is held during hurricane season, we cannot risk holding the meeting in New Orleans.” I question the empirical basis for this assertion and raise social justice issues about this decision as well.

I joined the sociology faculty of the University of New Orleans in 1972 and


live in the city of New Orleans. I know full well the economic, social, and emotional impact of natural disasters. Hurricane Katrina devastated my home, university, and adopted city. But there are risks for ASA to schedule its annual meeting in any city. This year’s meetings had to be moved because of labor problems. The terrorist attacks in 2001 prevented me from attending a professional meeting that I had helped to plan.

While I understand the concern with meeting in a city where natural disasters could jeopardize the meetings, that is true in many places and eliminating New Orleans because of the possibility of hurricanes is not supported by the empirical evidence. Overall, the likelihood of a hurricane in New Orleans is very low, especially in June, July, and August. Looking

at more than 150 years of hurricane data, half of the New Orleans hurricanes occurred in September. Since 1950, only five hurricanes have approached New Orleans in August. Only one of those, Danny (1985), occurred between August 1 and August 15, and it was a Category 1 hurricane. There were three other hurricanes in August during the last 50 years, but all occurred in late August. ASA traditionally meets in early August.

I also urge the association to consider the social justice argument for ASA meeting in New Orleans. New Orleans has rapidly recovered from the devastation caused by the failure of the levee system following Hurricane Katrina. The hospitality industry is back and accommodations—hotels, restaurants, family activities, and

adult activities—are better than ever. New Orleans is a relatively poor city and many of our citizens work in the hospitality industries, which is vital to the economic vitality of our city. I would also point out that the Southern Sociological Society meets in New Orleans every three years and those meetings attract the largest attendance of all our meeting sites.

I urge ASA to reconsider the decision not to meet in New Orleans. Further, I ask you that you not publish statements about the risks of people and organizations coming to New Orleans during hurricane season since such statements are not supported by the empirical data and have the potential to harm New Orleans and its citizens. 

Dennis R. McSeveney,
University of New Orleans

Doing Sociology, Practicing Sociology

Henry H. Brownstein, *NORC at the University of Chicago*

As graduate students, sociologists study the methods of doing sociological research and acquire the skills that we will need to perform that work. We learn to view the world through what Mills called our sociological imagination, and to relate our experience of society to concepts shared by generations of sociologists. We learn to think inductively and deductively so that our methods can shift between and across what we and other people around us experience at the micro- and macro-levels of society.

Graduate sociology programs prepare their students to study society, but how well do they prepare them to practice sociology? A January 2011 article in *Footnotes* by Spalter-Roth and Van Vooren suggests that sociologists are not being prepared adequately through their graduate education to practice or even think about practicing sociology outside of an academic setting.

Sociological inquiry is the purpose of sociological research. We study so we can learn and understand so we can explain. But we know that the world we study is populated by people whose behavior is guided not only by reason and knowledge but also by belief, opinion, and value. So with respect to Weber’s observations about objectivity and values (Gerth

and Mills 1958), when we study what we study we need to be mindful that our explanations are not distorted by those external beliefs, opinions, and values that frame or even support our work.

Sociology for Whom?

When Alfred McClung Lee was President of the American Sociological Association he raised this issue in his presidential address. In questioning for whom we do sociology, he wrote: “The character of any sociological inquiry depends upon by and for whom it is conceived and applied. This means that the credibility, privileges, and opportunities of sociological work constitute a kind of territory over which professional practitioners and, to a lesser extent, politico-economic interest groups contend for influence and control” (1976). His point was that when our work attends to any orientation beyond the scientific then our findings, conclusions, and explanations may be shaped by the orientations of others, notably those for whom we do our work.

As sociologists, we quickly realize that what we learn from our research has application to the problems of society. This is welcome news if you are a sociologist who listens to the likes of Mills, Weber, and Lee. But it is also a challenge and if their voices

are silent to you it can be troubling as well.


In part, the problem is that since the late 20th century, doing research increasingly is infused with the demands of business and politics. This raises important questions for those of us who practice sociology.

- How can sociologists do research that is both grounded in established principles and practices of scientific inquiry *and* of value to the people whose lives are affected by the findings of the research?
- How can sociologists who have been educated to conduct research, but not to navigate the currents of influence and control exerted by funders and supporters of their research, contribute independent findings that will not be distorted or misshapen?

We all know how to do sociological research. Our methods, theories, and approaches may vary, but we all know and appreciate the scientific method. We can design a study, collect and analyze data, report findings, and reach conclusions. But to what extent do sociologists today understand and appreciate the business and the politics of research? Are they able to direct a research project and the people who work with them on that project? Can they manage budgets, resources, and consumers of their findings? Are they able to work honestly and productively under the influence of those whom

they depend on to finance their research?

Almost 30 years after Lee asked for whom we do sociology, 2005 ASA President Michael Burawoy challenged sociologists to invigorate the field with his call for a public sociology. For Burawoy, public sociology is interrelated with, but distinct from, policy, professional, and critical sociology; for Lee and Mills all sociology is public. Burawoy acknowledges that when he has spoken about public sociology to sociologists in other countries they look at him and ask: “What else could sociology be, if not an engagement with diverse publics about public issues?” (2005).

Arguably, all sociology is public. It is important that people who do sociological research in the 21st century understand and appreciate this. Like it or not, we need to be able not only to do sociological research but also to practice sociology in a world where business and politics matter. 

Ideas and opinions are those of the author alone.

References

- Burawoy, Michael. 2005. “Presidential Address: For Public Sociology.” *American Sociological Review* 70:4-28.
- Gerth, Hans H. and C. Wright Mills. 1958. *From Max Weber: Essays in Sociology*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Lee, Alfred McClung. 1976. “Presidential Address: Sociology for Whom?” *American Sociological Review* 41: 925-936.

Correction

In the July 2011 Footnotes, the obituary for **Nathan Joseph** listed his birth and death years incorrectly. Joseph was born in 1922 and died in November 2010.

Call for Papers

Publications

Contemporary Justice Review (CJR): Special Issue on Teaching Restorative Justice. CJR invites submissions for a special issue about the teaching of restorative justice. The breadth of academic disciplines along with the diversity of restorative justice itself highlights the gamut of potential inclusions. Those who teach restorative justice are encouraged to share their pedagogy. CJR prefers articles written in engaging and accessible prose which avoids academic jargon and that offers insights in how to foster justice throughout daily life. CJR is an interdisciplinary journal for scholars, activists, and practitioners of social and restorative justice around the globe who seek to design and implement models of justice that take into account the needs of all. Deadline: May 1, 2011. Contact: Jo-Ann Della Giustina at jdellagiustina@bridgew.edu.

Michigan Sociological Review (MSR) encourages submissions for its 25th anniversary issue (Fall 2011). The MSR is an official, peer-refereed publication of the Michigan Sociological Association. The MSR publishes research articles, essays, research reports, and book reviews. Deadline: May 1, 2011. Contact: Joseph Verschaeve, Editor, Michigan Sociological Review, Department of Sociology, Grand Valley State University, 2162 AuSable Hall, Allendale, MI 49401; verschaj@gvsu.edu.

Meetings

The Association of Applied and Clinical Sociology Annual Meeting, October 13-15, 2011, Le Pavillon Hotel, New Orleans, LA. Theme: "Applied & Clinical Sociology: Making a Difference and Loving It!" The meeting seeks to highlight the important contributions sociologists make to improve the conditions of society. Sessions and papers on work that directly and indirectly contributes to improving conditions of society are sought. Works on teaching sociology or clinical and applied techniques are also welcome. Deadline: May 1, 2011. Contact: Augie Dianna at dianaa@nida.nih.gov; www.aacsnet.org.

Meetings

March 24-27, 2011. Midwest Sociological Society (MSS) Annual Meeting, St Louis, MO. Theme: "The Dynamics of Inequality." Contact: Mary Zimmerman and Pooya Naderi at mss2011@ku.edu; www.themss.org.

March 31-April 2, 2011. Population Association of America Annual Meeting, Marriott Wardman Hotel, Washington, DC. For more information, visit www.populationassociation.org/sidebar/annual-meeting.

April 5th, 2011. Austerity, Debt, Corporate Greed and What You Can Do About It, a national teach-in hosted by Frances Fox Piven and Cornell West. Visit: www.fightbackteachin.org.

April 19-20, 2011. The Sixth Annual Patuxent Defense Forum, St. Mary's College of Maryland, St. Mary's City, MD. Theme: "Africa Rising." The conference is coordinated by The Patuxent Partnership and the Center for the Study of Democracy and underwritten by Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC). The purpose of each forum is to discuss and analyze critical issues within the military that have crucial significance to the nation. For more information, visit www.paxpartnership.org.

July 28-31, 2011. Rural Sociological Society (RSS) 2011 Annual Meeting, Grove Hotel, Boise, ID. Theme: "Shifting Boundaries: Rural Diversity and Change in an Urbanizing Society." The RSS Annual Meeting is combining this year with the Community Development Society (CDS) Annual Meeting. Contact: Mike Taquino, RSS Program Chair at mtaquino@nsparc.msstate.edu, or Brent Hales, CDS Program Chair, at brent.hales@usm.edu. For more information, visit www.ruralsociology.us.

October 13-15, 2011. Association for Applied and Clinical Sociology Annual Meeting, La Pavillon Hotel, New Orleans, LA. Theme: "Applied and Clinical Sociology: Making a Difference and Loving It!" Contact: Michael Hirsch at mhirsch@htu.edu; www.aacsnet.org.

Funding

The International Liaison Committee of the Japan Sociological Society (JSS) Fifth Annual Travel Grant Competition for Starting Scholars. The objective of this grant is to support up to six sociologists who will present papers and participate in the JSS annual meeting in Tokyo this fall. Each scholar selected will be awarded 80,000 yen to support accommodation and travel expenses. To be eligible for support, the applicant must: (1) be currently living and working outside of Japan, (2) hold a master's degree or higher obtained within the past ten years, (3) hold a membership in their country's national (or equivalent) sociological association. Deadline: April 20, 2011. Contact: jss@wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp. For more information, visit wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/jss/travel-grant/info2011.html.

Fellowships

The American Institute of Indian Studies announces its 2011 fellowship

and invites applications from scholars who wish to conduct their research in India. Junior fellowships are awarded to PhD candidates to conduct research for their dissertations in India for up to 11 months. Senior fellowships are awarded to scholars who hold a PhD for up to nine months of research in India. The application deadline is July 1, 2011. Applications can be downloaded from the website www.indiastudies.org. Contact: (773) 702-8638 or aais@uchicago.edu

The American Public Health Association (APHA) seeks applications for the 2012 APHA Public Health Fellowship in Government. This is fifth year that APHA is offering this fellowship. Candidates must have strong public health credentials and be interested in spending one year in Washington, DC, working in a congressional office on legislative and policy issues related to health, the environment, or other public health concerns. The one-year fellowship will begin in January 2012. The fellowship provides a unique learning experience for a public health professional to gain practical knowledge in government and see how the legislative and public policy process works. Deadline: April 4, 2011. Contact: Susan L. Polan, (202) 777-2510; susan.polan@apha.org; www.apha.org/advocacy/fellowship/.

Universitat Pompeu Fabra. The DEMOSOC unit within the Universitat Pompeu Fabra seeks to fill two post-doctoral positions linked to an ERC financed five-year research project on cross-national comparisons of changing family dynamics and polarization. We are looking for young demographers, economists, or sociologists with strong quantitative skills. The candidate must be in possession of a PhD prior to September 2011. The positions will last 2 to 3 years with an annual stipend of €31,000-32,000 Euros. The project's theoretical framework is an adaptation of multiple equilibrium models from economics. Successful candidates should have substantial experience analyzing longitudinal micro-data. We are especially looking for expertise in event history analysis and also simulation techniques. Deadline: April 1, 2011. Contact: gosta.espig@upf.edu.

Competitions

2011 Klaus J. Jacobs Research Prize. The Jacobs Foundation is seeking nominations for the 2011 Klaus J. Jacobs Research Prize. 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 is endowed with 1 Mio. Swiss Francs, of which 900'000 Swiss Francs are for use in a research project, 100'000 Swiss Francs are for related costs, such as

travel, networking, and dissemination. The prize addresses scholars from all countries who have achieved major breakthroughs in understanding and contributing to child and youth development and have the potential to advance the field by actively conducting research. Deadline: March 15, 2011. For more information, visit award.jacobsfoundation.org/en/.

2011 Norbert Elias Prize. The prize consists of €1,000 and will be awarded for a significant first major book published between January 1, 2009 to December 31, 2010. First-time authors from any part of the world are eligible for the award. The prize is awarded in commemoration of sociologist Norbert Elias (1897-1990), whose writings, theoretical and empirical, boldly crossed disciplinary boundaries to develop a long-term perspective on the patterns of interdependence that human beings weave together. The prize-winning book will not necessarily be directly inspired by Elias's work. Deadline: April 30 2011. Contact: Marcello Aspria, Secretary to the Norbert Elias Foundation, J.J. Viottastraat 13, 1071 JM Amsterdam, The Netherlands; elias@planet.nl.

In the News

The **American Sociological Association** was mentioned in a January 22 *Democrat and Chronicle* column about women deciding whether to change their last name when they get married.

Richard Arum, New York University, and **Josipa Roksa**, University of Virginia, were quoted in a January 17 post on the *New York Times* "The Choice" blog about their book, *Accidentally Adrift*, which explores how much college students are actually learning. Their work was also the subject of a January 18 *McClatchy* article, a January 18 post on the *Washington Post* blog "Achenblog," a January 21 post on the ABCNews.com blog "Campus Charter," and articles in a number of other media outlets, including NPR, *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, and *New York* magazine on February 9. Arum was also a January 24 guest on Minnesota Public Radio, where he discussed their work.

Jeffrey C. Alexander, Yale University, was the subject of a January 7 *U.S. News and World Report* Q&A that explored why American politics is like a play and how President Obama, the actor, can get back into character.

Kevin Anderson, University of California-Santa Barbara, was interviewed about his book, *Marx at the Margins*, on "Speaking in Tongues" with Richard Estes, KDVS-FM (University of California-Davis) on January 14, and on "Against the Grain" with Sasha Lilley, KPFA-FM (Pacifica Radio) on November 1, 2010.

Stephen Bahr and **Bert Burston**, both of Brigham Young University,

announcements

were quoted in a January 6 *Salt Lake Tribune* article about their study, which found that an experimental program in Utah that requires juvenile probationers to examine their beliefs and then sends them encouraging automated phone calls dramatically cuts their risk of reoffending.

Joseph O. Baker, East Tennessee State University, was quoted in a January 14 CNN.com article, "New' zodiac signs cause instant identity crises."

Damon Centola, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was quoted in a February 6 *New York Times* article, "Why Some Twitter Posts Catch On, and Some Don't."

Nicholas Christakis, Harvard University, was quoted in a January 17 *Newsweek* article, "Get Smarter: A Group of Thinkers Explains How."

Dalton Conley, New York University, was quoted in a January 16 *New York Times* article about a functional indoor copy of a park that is really an art exhibit.

Dan Cook, Rutgers University-Camden, appeared on ABC's *Nightline* news-magazine on January 24 commenting on a lawsuit related to McDonald's Happy Meals.

Stephanie Coontz, Evergreen State College, was interviewed on NPR's "Fresh Air" and was quoted in an article on NPR.com on January 26 about her book, *A Strange Stirring*, which focuses on women who read *The Feminine Mystique* soon after its publication in 1963. Coontz's book was also reviewed in the January 21 *Washington Post* and the January 23 *New York Times*. She also wrote a February 5 *New York Times* op-ed, "Till Children Do Us Part."

Stephanie Coontz, Evergreen State College, and **Kathleen Gerson**, New York University, were quoted in a February 2 *USA Today* article centered around a survey Coontz helped create. The survey findings suggests that the attitudes and behaviors of single people today are quite different from singles a few decades ago.

Laurie Essig, Middlebury College, wrote a January 9 *Washington Post* op-ed about cosmetic surgery.

Elena A. Eroshva, University of Washington, **Derek A. Kreager**, Pennsylvania State University, and **Ross L. Matsueda**, University of Washington, were mentioned in a January 13 *Miller-McCune* article about how teen pregnancy may have some benefits for the mother in some cases.

Robert Faris, University of California-Davis, was quoted in a number of media outlets about an *American Sociological Review* study he co-authored with **Diane Felmlee**, University of California-Davis, which found that popular kids—but not the most popular ones—are more likely to torment their

peers. The media outlets include the *Los Angeles Times*, Time.com, CNN.com, Yahoo!News, the *Chicago Tribune*, and MSNBC.com on February 8, the *San Francisco Chronicle* on February 9, the *New York Times* "Well" blog on February 14, and a variety of others.

Echo Fields, Southern Oregon University, was quoted in a January 24 *Mail Tribune* article, "Transhuman movement: Good idea or dangerous?"

William Freudenburg, University of California-Santa Barbara, and **Robert Gramling**, University of Louisiana, were quoted in a February 7 *Miller-McCune* article, "The Human Causes of Unnatural Disaster."

Charles A. Gallagher, La Salle University, was quoted in a January 14 *San Antonio Express-News* article, "What would MLK say today?"

Kathleen Gerson, New York University, was quoted in a CBSNews.com article about how men are feeling the same pressures about their appearance that women have historically felt.

Roberto G. Gonzales, University of Washington, was quoted in a February 9 *New York Times* article about students who are illegal immigrants.

Ellen Granberg, Clemson University, was quoted in an Associated Press article about the history of dieting. The article appeared in a variety of media outlets including Yahoo!News on January 24, the *Boston Globe*, FoxNews.com, and the *Denver Post* on January 25, MSNBC.com on January 30.

Neil Gross, University of British Columbia, was quoted in a January 21 *Inside Higher Ed* article, "Turning on the Faculty," and was mentioned in a February 8 *New York Times* article, "Social Scientist Sees Bias Within."

Jean Halley, Wagner College, **Robert Heasley**, Indiana University of Pennsylvania, and **Michael Kimmel**, Stony Brook University, were quoted in a January 9 *New York Times* article about an academic discipline called male studies.

Kevan Harris, Johns Hopkins University, was quoted in a January 17 *New York Times* article about Iranian President Ahmadinejad's decision to cut the country's system of subsidies on fuel and other essential goods.

Sally Hillsman, American Sociological Association, was quoted in a January 10 *Las Vegas Sun* article about the ASA's decision to move its 2011 Annual Meeting to Las Vegas.

The *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* was mentioned in a February 7 *Washington Post* article about the health benefits of falling and staying in love.

David Kirk, University of Texas-Austin, and his 2009 *American Sociological Review* study was mentioned in a January 21 post on the *New York Times* "Opinionator" blog about removing

the roadblocks to the rehabilitation of criminals.

Hilary Levey, Harvard University, was mentioned in a January 20 CNN.com article about going to extreme measures for child athletes and wrote a January 21 *USA Today* op-ed, "American 'Tiger Moms' Obsess in Other Ways."

Jack Levin, Northeastern University, was quoted in a January 15 *National Journal* article about whether overheated political rhetoric contributes to political violence.

Anne Lincoln, Southern Methodist University, had her research on the causes of feminization in veterinary medicine detailed in the news section of the American Veterinary Medical Association's journal on December 15 and was quoted in a November 29 *Toronto Star* article on the same topic. Her work on bias in the science award process appears in *Nature* in January.

James W. Loewen, Catholic University of America, wrote a January 9 *Washington Post* op-ed, "Five Myths about Why the South Seceded."

Michael Macy, Cornell University, was quoted in a February *Wired Magazine* article, "How a Remote Town in Romania Has Become Cybercrime Central."

Ruth Milkman, Graduate Center-CUNY, was quoted in a January 11 *Central Valley Business Times* article about her study on California's Paid Family Leave program.

H. Wesley Perkins, Hobart and William Smith Colleges, was mentioned in a January 9 *Huffington Post* article, "Shooters, Like Bullies, Can Misperceive Social Norms," concerning his research on the problematic effect of misperceived social norms about bullying.

Brea Perry, University of Kentucky, was mentioned in a February 2 *Lexington Herald-Leader* article about how the University of Kentucky is distributing wallet-sized medical cards to help improve communication between Latinos and their doctors.

Steven Picou, University of South Alabama, was quoted in a January 23 post on a *Mobile Press-Register* blog about how Alabamians may be better equipped to deal with the recent BP oil spill than Alaskans were after the 1989 Exxon-Valdez spill.

Frances Fox Piven, Graduate Center-CUNY, wrote a column for the *Nation*, which appeared online on December 22, 2010, and later in the print edition, titled "Mobilizing the Jobless." The article was quoted or mentioned in number of media outlets related to Glenn Beck's attacks on Piven. They include *The New York Times* and *The Chronicle of Higher Education* on January 22, *The Telegraph* (UK) and the *Huffington Post* on January 23.

Mark Regnerus, University of Texas-Austin, was quoted and **Jeremy**

Uecker, Carolina Population Center, was mentioned in a January 13 *Guardian* (UK) column about women having casual hookups.

Lauren S. Ross, Quinnipiac University, was quoted in a January 28 *Connecticut Post* article about the benefits of getting a lot of snow.

Benita Roth, SUNY-Binghamton, was interviewed on January 19 on the KPFA (Berkeley, CA) radio program "Against the Grain" about her contribution "Organizing One's Own" as Good Politics: Second Wave Feminists and Constraints on Coalition Formation," to the book *Strategic Alliances*.

Aliya Saperstein, University of Oregon, was quoted and **Andrew Noymer** and **Andrew M. Penner**, both of University of California-Irvine, were mentioned in a January 27 UPI.com article about their study, which found that death certificates show racial stereotypes.

Stephen Sapp, Iowa State University, was quoted in a January 16 *Argus Leader* article about how technology trends are slow to arrive in South Dakota.

Richard Settersten, Oregon State University, was the subject of January 15 *Chicago Sun-Times* Q&A about why 20-somethings are taking a slower path to adulthood and why that's not a bad thing.

Pepper Schwartz, University of Washington, was quoted in an Associated Press article about older women having relationships with younger men. The article appeared in media outlets including Yahoo!News on January 7, the *Chicago Sun-Times* on January 8, the *Denver Post* on January 11, the *Mercury News* on January 12, and the *Columbus Dispatch* on January 23.

Gregory D. Squires, George Washington University, wrote a February 11 op-ed in *American Banker*, "Social Forces, More than Bad Actors, Led to Crisis." The op-ed mentions **Douglas Massey**, Princeton University.

Stephen Steinberg, Queens College and the Graduate Center-CUNY, wrote a January 13 *Boston Review* article based on Patricia Cohen's October 2010 *New York Times* article, "Culture of Poverty' Makes a Comeback."

Michael Stout, Missouri State University, wrote a January 23 *Springfield News-Leader* op-ed about how Springfield, MO, should take the lack of diversity's threat to economic vitality seriously. The op-ed also mentions **Robert Putnam**, Harvard University.

Dejun Su, University of Texas-Pan American, was quoted in a February 1 WebMD.com article about his study, which found that use of complementary and alternative medicine is on the rise.

Catherine Turco, Harvard University, and her *American Sociological Review*

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study were mentioned in a February 8 post on *Fortune's* "Term Sheet" blog titled, "Private Equity Is a Man's World... Seriously!"

Sherry Turkle, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was mentioned in a January 11 *Time.com* "Healthland" blog post, "Is Technology Making Us Lonelier?"

W. Bradford Wilcox, University of Virginia, is quoted in a January 30 *Richmond Times-Dispatch* article, "U.Va. Study Shows a Shift in Marriage Attitudes."

Viviana A. Zelizer, Princeton University, wrote a January 7 *New York Times* op-ed about giving cash as a present. She was also mentioned in a January 7 *Time.com* "It's Your Money" blog post about the same issue.

Awards

Camila Alvarez, University of Nevada-Las Vegas, was awarded an Annual Scholarship from the National Science Foundation EPSCoR Undergraduate Research Opportunity Program. She will study attitudes and behaviors toward eco-friendly technologies and practices.

Jeffrey Breese, Rockhurst University, received the 2010 Lester Frank Ward Distinguished Contribution Award given by the Association of Applied and Clinical Sociology.

Shirley Laska, University of New Orleans, received the 2010 Robert Ezra Park Award for Sociological Practice given by the Association of Applied and Clinical Sociology.

Thomas Van Valey, Western Michigan University, received the 2010 Alex Boros Award given by the Association of Applied and Clinical Sociology.

Transitions

Rogelio Saenz has accepted the position of Dean of the College of Public Policy at the University of Texas-San Antonio. He will assume this position in June 2011.

People

Kevin Anderson, University of California-Santa Barbara, spoke at plenary session on Marx Against Eurocentrism at the Historical Materialism Conference at the University of London on November 14, 2010.

Thomas Janoski, University of Kentucky, recently presented a plenary paper to the Citizenship and Civil Society: The Challenge of Cosmopolitanism conference at Sun Yat-Sen University in Guangzhou, China. He also presented talks at the University of Shanghai, Fudan University, and the University of Peking.

Anne Lincoln, Southern Methodist University, gave the keynote address

at Nihon University (Tokyo) second annual symposium for the Female Scientists Support Unit in November 2010 on her research on science careers.

Michael Macy, Cornell University, along with nine other cross-disciplinary colleagues received \$800,000 from Google Inc. to examine how social network phenomena affect large-scale information systems and how such systems can be transformed to provide more meaningful experiences for online users.

Beth Mintz, University of Vermont, was elected Vice President of the Eastern Sociological Society.

Stephen J. Morewitz, California State University-East Bay, had his book, *Death Threats and Violence*, featured in a California State University-East Bay News Blog on January 31, 2011. His book will be included in a California State University-East Bay Faculty Authors and Artists Exhibition on February 9, 2011. His book is currently ranked #1 on Amazon.com in Psychology and Counseling.

Nancy Naples, University of Connecticut, was elected President of the Eastern Sociological Society.

Natasha Sarkisian, Boston College, was elected Treasurer of the Eastern Sociological Society.

Denise Segura, University of California-Santa Barbara, elected Vice President of the Pacific Sociological Association.

Beth Schneider, University of California-Santa Barbara, has been elected president of the Pacific Sociological Association.

New Books

Nachman Ben-Yehuda, Hebrew University, *Theocratic Democracy: The Social Construction of Religious and Secular Extremism* (Oxford University Press, 2010).

Ronald J. Berger, University of Wisconsin-Whitewater, *Surviving the Holocaust: A Life Course Perspective* (Routledge, 2011) and *White-Collar Crime: The Abuse of Corporate and Government Power* (Lynne Rienner, 2011).

Joseph A. Conti, University of Wisconsin-Madison, *Between Law and Diplomacy: The Social Contexts of Disputing at the World Trade Organization* (Stanford University Press, 2011).

Kerry O. Ferris, Northern Illinois University, and **Scott R. Harris**, Saint Louis University, *Stargazing: Celebrity, Fame, and Social Interaction* (Routledge, 2011).

Davita Silfen Glasberg, University of Connecticut, and **Deric Shannon**, *Political Sociology: Oppression, Resistance, and the State* (SAGE/Pine Forge, 2010).

Leslie Irvine (Ed.), University of Colorado-Boulder, *The Self in Society* (Cognella Academic, 2011).

Thomas Janoski, University of Kentucky, *The Ironies of Citizenship: Naturalization and Integration in Industrialized Countries* (Cambridge University Press, 2010).

Russell K. Schutt, University of Massachusetts-Boston, and **Stephen M. Goldfinger**, *Homelessness, Housing, and Mental Illness* (Harvard University Press, 2011).

Richard A. Settersten, Oregon State University, and **Barbara E. Ray**, *Not Quite Adults: Why 20-Somethings Are Choosing a Slower Path to Adulthood, and Why It's Good for Everyone* (Random House/Bantam, 2010).

James A. Vela-McConnell, Augsburg College, *Unlikely Friends: Bridging Ties and Diverse Friendships* (Lexington Books, 2011).

Robert Wuthnow, Princeton University, *Remaking the Heartland: Middle America since the 1950s* (Princeton University Press, 2011).

Other Organizations

The Minnesota Population Center (MPC) will host three free informational workshops on MPC data products at the 2011 Population Association of America Annual Meeting. *The Integrated Health Interview Series (IHIS) Workshop* will be held March 30, 2011, from 3:30-5:00 pm in Coolidge, Mezzanine Level of the Marriott Wardman Hotel. *The American Time Use Data Extract Builder (ATUS-X) Workshop* will be held March 31, 2011, from 6:30-8:00 pm in Wilson B, Mezzanine Level of the Marriott Wardman Hotel. *The Integrated Public Use Microdata Samples (IPUMS) Workshop* will be held March 31, 2011, from 6:30-8:00 pm in Wilson A, Mezzanine Level of the Marriott Wardman Hotel. These events are free, but registration is encouraged. For more information, visit <training.pop.umn.edu/paa2011/registration>.

Social Studies of Science (3S) invites bids for journal editorship. The new 3S Editor is expected to fill the position for a minimum of five years. A Task Force has been appointed to coordinate bids and to assist the process. A decision on the new editorship will be taken by the journal's collaborating editors and editorial advisors, in consultation with SAGE Publications Ltd. Candidates for the editorship of the journal should send expressions of interest, requests for details on preparation of a bid, and any other inquiries to Lucy Suchman, l.suchman@lancaster.ac.uk. Deadline: June 30, 2011.

The World Health Organization (WHO) will launch its first World Report on Disability on June 9, 2011, in Geneva, Switzerland. The U.S. launch is on September 12-13, 2011, in Washington, DC, in cooperation with WHO, the Pan American Health Organization, the

World Bank, the Interagency Committee on Disability Research, and the United States International Council on Disabilities. The U.S. launch is aimed at moving the report's recommendation forward through U.S. policy, practice, and advocacy. The event is organized by the Center for International Rehabilitation Research Information and Exchange (CIRRIE). For more information, visit <cirrie.buffalo.edu>.

Contact

Sociology of Consumers and Consumption. Petitions are now being accepted in support of creating a Section on the Sociology of Consumers and Consumption. Contact: Dan Cook at dtcook@camden.rutgers.edu; <csrncamden.rutgers.edu>.

Caught in the Web

SAGE Publications has launched a new online network: Social Science Space. This network is aimed at championing the social sciences by bringing together researchers, funders, societies, think tanks and policymakers from around the world to explore, share and debate the major issues in the discipline. For more information, visit <www.socialsciencespace.com>.

SBE 2020: Future Research in the Social, Behavioral & Economic Sciences White Papers is now available online. Even before members of the research communities had access to all of the papers, the project has sparked broad interest across the Social, Behavioral & Economic sciences. The contributions of researchers and professional societies enrich the research enterprise and stand to have great impact on the course of future work. For more information, visit <www.nsf.gov/sbe/sbe_2020/index.cfm>.

Obituaries

Daniel Bell
1919-2011

Daniel Bell died in January 2011 after a long life of passionate engagement with many of the most important political and cultural issues of the 20th century. He was born just after the First World War on the Lower East Side of Manhattan into a Yiddish-speaking immigrant family from Eastern Europe. In 1929, when Daniel was 10, his uncle (and legal guardian) changed the family name from Bolotsky to the more WASP-sounding (and culturally acceptable) "Bell."

As a child of the Great Depression from poor, immigrant Jews, it was not surprising that young Daniel was attracted to the left-wing politics that was prevalent among working-class New York City Jews of his generation. At the age of 13, Bell proclaimed himself a socialist.

Bell graduated from New York City's famed Stuyvesant High School at the

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age of 15, and entered the City College of New York (CCNY) in 1934 where he majored in sociology. Much of his time at CCNY, however, seems to have been spent not in the classroom but hanging out with classmates such as Irving Kristol, Seymour Martin Lipset, and Irving Howe—all of them Trotskyists or other non-Stalinist Marxists.

Despite these beliefs, Bell was a defender of both parliamentary democracy (what Marxists called “bourgeoisie democracy”) and some degree of private ownership of the means of production. Bell’s description regarding his views on politics and culture: “I am a socialist in economics, a liberal in politics, and a conservative in culture.” In terms of economics Bell is better described not as a socialist but a social democrat. Few of the major ideas that Bell put forth from the 1940s onward needed to be repudiated in the face of subsequent events.

Bell’s most important early book, which elevated him to national prominence and made him one of America’s leading public intellectuals, was *The End of Ideology: On the Exhaustion of Political Ideas in the Fifties*. It was a collection of 15 previously published essays dealing with topics related to the modern labor movement and the ideology and policies of the Left. Its greatest impact was in its claim that the major ideologies of the 19th and 20th centuries, most derived in one form or another from Marx and other utopian thinkers, had revealed themselves as dangerous illusions which led to many political and humanitarian horrors and ultimately to a loss of faith in their own veracity.

The major political ideologies of the 19th and 20th century, particularly communism and fascism, functioned as secular religions, Bell believed, insofar as they provided simplifying beliefs, a claim to truth, and a path to action, just as Christianity and Judaism had always done. They also tapped into the same emotions as the historical religions, but they came to resemble those religions in their extreme periods of fanatical frenzy rather than in their more subdued, ritualized, and pacifistic modes. What was to give an ideology like Marxism and fascism its force, Bell said, was its ability to tap the kinds of human emotions that religion had always dealt with.

Bell’s criticism of ideology was not only of the revolutionary utopianisms of the Marxist variety, but of any fixed and unchanging conceptual structure through which people tried to grasp the complexities of social dynamics and social change. Indeed, it was because of this perceived conceptual and ideological rigidity that Bell, one of the co-founders of *The Public Interest*, resigned from the editorship of that journal when Kristol, its chief editor, spoke of the need for a coherent ideology on the Right to combat the power of the ideologies of the Left.

Bell remained a prolific writer for

many years after publishing *The End of Ideology*, with his later interests focused on the structural changes that had taken place in late capitalism and the increasing importance of cultural change to understanding how societies functioned in America and Europe. One must understand the all-pervasive influence of the Marxist analysis of culture on the Left to realize just how far Bell had moved away in his two most influential later works, *The Coming of Post-Industrial Society* and *The Cultural Contradictions of Capitalism*, from the kind of thinking that was almost universal in the circles in which he had earlier moved. For the leftist thinkers influenced by Marx, the ideas, thoughts, moral principles, normative judgments, and that are seen to have little if any independent power or efficacy in shaping the course of human history. Bell in his later works rejected this viewpoint, and recognized that while economic developments can influence culture, culture can influence economic development as well.

The advertising and marketing industries, Bell explained, were successful in translating the modernist emphasis on self-enhancement and the quest for personal experience into a materialistic-hedonistic ethic of capitalist consumerism. By the 1950s, Bell claimed that industries had largely replaced the older Protestant Christian ideals of thrift, frugality, self-discipline, and self-restraint. Credit buying, Bell believed, was particularly important in breaking down some of these older inhibitions and restraints, as it encouraged a live-for-the-day kind of attitude, with America rapidly moved towards an ethic of consumption and enjoyment.

As his longtime friend and fellow Harvard sociologist Nathan Glazer remarked g, “[Bell] always had large ideas. . . . And some of his ideas about what was happening to society were very much on target.” Bell himself may have phrased it best as a graduate student at Columbia when he was asked what his specialty was: “I specialize in generalizations.” Throughout his life, he did indeed specialize in generalizations—that is, in the big picture, in exposing long-term, sweeping trends over broad cultural terrains. His non-ideological openness to viewing things as they are, combined with his acute perceptiveness of human institutions and human nature, lent to his work an air of integrity and authority that came to be appreciated by millions. The London-based *Times Literary Supplement* listed *The End of Ideology* and *The Cultural Contradictions of Capitalism* among the 100 most influential books of the latter half of the 20th century.

With his three biggest ideas Bell clearly got it right: 1) Marxism and the radical ideologies that had so stirred Europe in the early decades of the 20th century were thoroughly discredited among thinking people and would eventually die

on the vine; 2) antinomian modernism and consumerist hedonism as a focus to one’s life’s energies leads to spiritual emptiness and an agonizing sense of forlornness in the world; and 3) America was ripe for a religious revival that would assume a traditionalist, even fundamentalist, cast in theology and morals.

“He was a terrific father, a wonderful friend, and a generous individual,” his son Daniel Bell said at the time of his death. And those of us who knew him only through his writings would add: always a perceptive and profound thinker.

Bell is survived by his wife Pearl Kazin, his son Daniel, his daughter Jordy Bell, and four grandchildren.

The original and longer version of this article, by Russell K. Nieli, is on the National Association of Scholars website at http://www.nas.org/polArticles.cfm?Doc_Id=1817

C. Neil Bull
1940-2010

Sociologist and gerontologist Neil Bull died on September 26, 2010, in Kansas City, MO, at the age of 70 after a brief illness. He was born in Cleveleys, England. He attended Cheltenham College, a prestigious boarding school in the Cotswolds of England. Neil was an avid rugby player in his youth, but after a serious injury he turned to more scholarly pursuits. His studies took him to the University of British Columbia in Vancouver, Canada, where he obtained his bachelor’s and master’s degrees in 1965 and 1967. He received his PhD in sociology from the University of Oregon in 1971 and joined the faculty in sociology at the University of Missouri-Kansas City (UMKC) with specializations in formal organizations, leisure studies, and the sociology of time. Here he spent his entire career and rose to the rank of full professor.

From 1974 to 1976, Neil was a postdoctoral fellow with the Midwest Council for Social Research on Aging so his research interests turned increasingly to the field of gerontology. He focused primarily on volunteerism and retirement. From 1987 to 1990, he co-directed the Center on Rural Elderly at UMKC funded by the Kellogg Foundation. He successfully applied for grant funding from the U.S. Administration on Aging to create the National Resource Center on Rural Elderly for which he was principal investigator from 1988 to 1992. In 1989 he was a visiting fellow at the University of New South Wales in Sydney, Australia, where he collaborated with sociology colleagues to do comparative studies of public health and welfare in the United States and Australia. He continued to work on other projects related to rural elderly volunteers and training of service providers on mental health issues through the 1990s. He was a fellow of the Association for Gerontology in Higher Education.

Neil’s publications throughout his career ranged widely from reporting on his own research on leisure, volunteerism, and rural aging to translations and applications of research, particularly a series of resource manuals that he helped develop as part of the National Resource Center on Rural Elderly. He edited the book *Aging in Rural America* (1993) and co-edited *Health Services for Rural Elders* (1994) with Raymond Coward, Gary Kukulka, and James Galiher. He also contributed teaching materials on rural aging and volunteerism that were published through the Association for Gerontology in Higher Education. He was a frequent presenter at conferences including the Midwest Sociological Society, the American Sociological Association, and the Gerontological Society of America.

Professor Bull was a greatly valued teacher at both the undergraduate and graduate level. He taught core research methods and senior capstone classes as well as courses in his focus area of complex organizations, leisure studies, gerontology, and the sociology of time/space. Students appreciated his intelligence, ability to make concepts so clear, and his dry humor. Neil also served ably as an administrator. As soon as he was tenured, he became Chair of the UMKC Department of Sociology—a position he held for two terms. In 1985, he held an administrative internship in the academic vice chancellor’s office, which eventually led to several other administrative posts. He served as an associate dean of the College of Arts & Sciences from 1992 to 1996. In academic years 1993-94 and 2000-01, he chaired the Department of Theatre during times of transition where his intimate knowledge of the inner workings of the university, his love of the theatre, and his wry English humor made him a popular administrator.

In 2002, Neil Bull took an early retirement incentive offered throughout the University of Missouri and became professor emeritus. While many wondered how one so young (62) would do in this new role, Neil provided a model that many of us watched with great interest, admiration, and a bit of envy. He developed a clear plan for how he would spend his time that included forming a regularly meeting group of colleagues who retired around the same time, volunteering regularly with Missourians to Abolish the Death Penalty, and most importantly, returning to the university nearly every semester to sit in on classes on topics he had always wanted to explore in more depth—physics, philosophy, Islam, art, and geology. Just before his death he had completed a course in history on Darwin, which he had found enormously interestingly.

Neil is survived by his wife, Catherine Anderson, former wife, Sheelagh Hope Bull Manheim, daughters, Hillary Bull Ulrich of Shawnee, Kansas, Catriona Bull Briger of Philadelphia, four grandchild-

dren, and two brothers in England.

Linda Breytspraak, University of Missouri-Kansas City

Shmuel Noah (S.N.) Eisenstadt
1923-2010

In the course of his intellectually extraordinary and social adventurous life, Shmuel Noah (S.N.) Eisenstadt was a central actor in the three dramatic phase shifts that marked post-World War II sociological theory. Each was propelled by dramatic, world-historical changes in Western culture and institutions and their relation to the greater world.

During the 1950s, Eisenstadt was a brilliant member of Talcott Parsons' functionalist school. During the climate of postwar expectations for a peaceful and triumphant modernity, he wrote about incorporation and assimilation, in *The Absorption of Immigrants* (1955), and in *From Generation to Generation* (1956) neatly historicized the hope that peer groups allow new generations not only emotional independence from parents but moral creativity vis-à-vis traditions.

In the decades that followed, the postwar consensus splintered and polarized and Parsonian hegemony was challenged. Eisenstadt absorbed these challenges without abandoning his filial loyalties, not only to Parsons but to his personal mentor Edward Shils. In 1976, Eisenstadt wrote (with Curelaru) that "despite many claims to the contrary, especially by opponents, the structural-functional school was neither uniform nor unchanging," and that, "within this school," not only were there "many internal controversies" but also many "openings."

Some of the most intriguing openings were being made by Eisenstadt himself. For example, in his historical and comparative analysis *The Political System of Empires* (1963) differentiation is viewed as creating problems, not adaptation, and voracious new forms of domination. In the essay with which Eisenstadt introduced his edited collection, *Max Weber on Charisma and Institution Building* (1968), while placing Weber squarely into the Parsonian camp, he insists that cultural values, rather than providing stability, actually trigger disruptive struggles for personal fulfillment and collective identity.

In the late 20th century, the zesty cocktail of Weberian Realpolitik and Shilsian luminosity carried Eisenstadt into a third phase. He became engaged in a vast imaginative effort to reveal the historical logic of a major evolutionary transformation. This "Axial age" breakthrough was now thoroughly sociologized, its ramifications systematically thought through in a radically cultural way. Eisenstadt's theory of the Axial Age put intellectuals in the driver's seat, decentralizing the material and ideal interests of class and status groups.

Eisenstadt historicized the project of criticizing the world; the Frankfurt school

mistook critical theory as a universal law of reflection. What he discovered was a way to express the vulnerability of the modern project and the tenuousness of its meaningful order. The Western hue of his earlier writings gradually disappeared, transformed by a new sensibility that was more responsive to inner-directed spiritual, moral, and symbolic concerns. One sees a relativization of rationality (1991), a responsiveness to the rebirth of religious consciousness (1983), a new orientation to emerging Asian society (Eisenstadt and Ben-Ari 1990). There was a shift in emphasis from the "challenges" of social change and modernity to the "dilemmas" they pose, from a focus on the central role of "organization" to the energizing force of "ideas," from the role of "entrepreneurs" as key agents to the critical position of "intellectuals," and from "system" to "civilization" as the primary referent of social collectivity.

For this fully matured Eisenstadt, institutionalization is no longer the resolution of conflict through organizational means, but the attempt to make earthly a transcendental ideal. Compared with his classical and modern predecessors, Eisenstadt later conceived of value institutionalization in a fundamentally new way.

While the later Eisenstadt took his profound interest in the meaning of modernity from Weber and Parsons, he no longer shared his mentors' fascination with the uniqueness of modernity in its western form. Expanding his horizons to China, Japan, and India, Eisenstadt insisted on the idea of multiple modernities. He understood that every post-Axial civilization is modern in its own way. They can have capitalism, democracy, bureaucracy, law, and science; their cultures may be filled with tensions and their emotional lives fragmented and split. At the same time, the institutions, meanings, and emotions of the great civilizations will still seem different and distinct.

To understand the twisting pathways that have allowed global understanding and, at the same time, ensured contemporary friction—this is what Eisenstadt's ambitious research program into multiple modernities was about. In close cooperation with area specialists, anthropologists, historians, and humanists, it inspired the immensely productive later years of his life.

As a human being, Shmuel Eisenstadt embodied his own intellectual paradigm. He was a gentleman of cosmopolitan manners, complex imagination, and critical mind. He was an inveterate traveler between Chicago and Budapest, Uppsala and Tokyo, Jerusalem and Konstanz. He was a mastery of irony who never got entangled in pedantic details and who kept an elegant distance from the slaves of methodological virtue. Not only was he at home everywhere, but it often seemed that everywhere was his home.

In the thousands of lectures that he presented in every corner of the world, Shmuel rarely used notes, though sometimes he took a blank paper to the lectern "in order to calm the hosts." He could be breathtakingly erudite and full of hauteur. Usually, however, Shmuel was easygoing, folksy, and earthy. He laced his lectures with jokes, whimsical paradoxes, and digressive asides. His gift for synthesizing different, seemingly antagonistic strains in a debate were legendary, and it was his openness and sensitivity to interdisciplinary dialogue that inspired so many to join him in his intellectual endeavors. Yet, as amicable and charming as he was in person, his scholarly judgment was uncompromising and occasionally even merciless, right up to the very end.

For all his globe trotting and cosmopolitanism, Shmuel Eisenstadt remained a prototypically Jewish intellectual who liked surreal jokes and the sarcastic heightening of reality. He was closely associated with the newly founded state of Israel and with the moral heritage of his first teacher, Martin Buber, and he considered the rightward political developments in Israeli society with alarm. He resisted the temptation of attractive offers from the world's most prestigious American and European universities, though he made frequent long-term visits. The Chinese Academy of Science elected him its "Man of the Year," and he received the highest honors to which a sociologist can aspire.

Shmuel Noah Eisenstadt was born in Poland in 1923. He narrowly escaped the terror of German occupation, immigrating first to America, soon after to Israel. After completing his studies with Buber, he quickly rose to professor in sociology at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, where he lectured until his retirement in 1989. He had lost relatives in the death camp of Nazi Germany, yet Germany became—with Sweden and Switzerland—his favorite host country in Europe. His friendly and sympathetic relationship with German sociologists provided a remarkable example of the new ties between German and Israeli academics, and a personal demonstration of how post-Axial culture continuously inspires the renewal of universalism and hope.

Shmuel Eisenstadt has left us, but these values, which he generously shared and crystallized in multiple modernities, remain.

Jeffrey C. Alexander, Yale University and
Bernhard Giesen, Konstanz University

Roland J. Pellegrin
1923-2010

Roland J. Pellegrin, 87, died on December 29, 2010, in State College, PA. At the time of his death he held the rank of Professor Emeritus of Sociology at Pennsylvania State University. His contributions to the discipline were far ranging—from mentor to Research Center Director to

Department Head to scholar focusing on organizations, work, and occupations. Roland leaves behind a host of students, colleagues, and friends who remember his sense of justice, wit, and dedication to enhancing knowledge.

Born in Chacahoula, LA., the son of Octave and Claire Lajaunie Pellegrin, he is survived by his wife Jean and two sons, Stephen (and wife Mary Anne Braund), of Seattle, WA, and Robert (and wife Elizabeth Ohmer Pellegrin), of New Orleans, LA, as well as four nieces; and two nephews. A veteran of World War II, Pellegrin served as a medic in the European theater. He was among the first wave of troops to enter Berlin at the end of the war. After graduating from Terrebonne High School in Houma, LA, Roland earned a Bachelor of Science from Louisiana State University in 1947 and a Master of Arts in 1949. In 1952, he completed a PhD in sociology and anthropology at the University of North Carolina.

Roland began his career as a faculty member in the Department of Sociology at Louisiana State University. From 1961 to 1973, he was Director of the Institute for Community Studies at the University of Oregon. He moved to Penn State in August of 1973 to assume the Headship of the Department of Sociology, a position he held until 1983. He retired in 1986.

The author of numerous publications on a wide variety of topics in educational administration and the social sciences, Roland's research interests included work in industrial and post-industrial societies; innovation in organizations; the sociology of work, occupations, and professions; social organization; and social change. He was a member of the American Sociological Association, the Southern Sociological Society, and the Pennsylvania Sociological Society.

Although Roland was a significant scholar, he also made a major impact on the discipline as an administrator, especially at Penn State. As an expert on organizations, Roland laid the infrastructure for the department's major leap forward in the 80s and 90s. He consistently recruited young faculty members who matured under his leadership. His Headship was marked by a dedication to research, teaching and service. He had a sense of justice that stabilized the department during turbulent times. Roland told his successor as Department Head: "Even if you hate the SOB, you have to treat him fairly!"

Roland loved to read. He was equally happy with P.G. Wodehouse or de Tocqueville. As a social scientist, he was particularly fond of works that involved other societies, other times, and other points of view. He drove his family across the country almost every summer when his boys were young. After retirement, he and Jean were able to travel the world, visiting Europe, Asia, South America and the South Seas.

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Fluent in several languages, Roland loved to meet local people and talk to them in their own tongue. Dr. Pellegrin was active in the Unitarian Universalist Church in Eugene, OR, and attended the Unitarian Universalist Fellowship of Centre County, PA. Memorial contributions can be made to the Alzheimer's Foundation of America.

Frank Clemente, Pennsylvania State University

Paul Sites
1926-2010

Paul Sites, an Emeritus Professor of Sociology at Kent State University, passed away on July 7, 2010, at the age of 83. Paul received his BA from Indiana Central University and his masters and doctorate from Purdue University. He earned his PhD in 1960, and while at Purdue, studied with Louis Schneider, an early student of Robert Merton.

Paul joined the Kent State University Sociology Department in 1965. He served the department in many ways including Director of Graduate Education and as Chair. He also served as Vice President of the North Central Sociological Association.

Paul was a social theorist who developed his ideas on "control theory" in several books. However, he is best remembered at Kent State for his work as a teacher, and returning graduates often remarked about the high quality of his courses in social theory. Bertice Berry, the popular television comedian and talk show host, who earned her PhD in sociology at Kent State, remembered Paul in her autobiography as her primary inspiration for choosing sociology. Paul's teaching was recognized in many ways, but particularly in 1971 with his winning of the university's highest teaching award, The Kent State University Alumni Association's Distinguished Teaching Award. This award is based on student and faculty nominations and the finalist is picked by a select panel made up of students and previous award winners.

On a personal basis, Paul was one of the most honorable colleagues we have known in the department at Kent State. Though being honorable is usually considered an asset, for Paul it was often somewhat of an impediment. Commensurate with his interest in theory, he was as well an idealist in his personal relations, and as chair of our department he occasionally ran into difficulties with the upper administration. For example, when the Kent State Dean of Arts and Sciences demanded implementation of "merit increase" salary guidelines for faculty, Paul, as department chair, realized the difficulties in implementing these edicts on an equitable and impartial basis and suggested less divisive and more impartial means for salary distribution—a move not hailed with impartiality by the dean. In this connection, Paul and

one of the writers of this obituary (Gregory), presented a paper at an early 1980s ASA convention on the subject of "Honor Systems" at the U. S. military academies. At the time, there were several news reports of breaches in the honor code regarding cheating on exams at some of the academies. The title of the paper was "When Honor Became a System." In a recalled conversation with Paul in connection with our writing the paper, he felt it was an abomination to relate the word "honor" to the institutionally imposed self-penalization system established by the service academies at the time. His contrarian view of honor was embodied in a socially founded trust established by persons locked together by social interaction, and not by a distant administrative code imposed by a larger system to better advance its goals. That was Paul's view and that was how he seemed to us to run his own life's social relations—with honor.

At the time of his death, Paul had completed a book with his son, Danny, titled *Truth for Human Existence and Happiness*. He is survived by his wife Goldie, his daughters, Catherine and Mary and his son Danny.

Stanford W. Gregory, Jr. and Jerry M. Lewis, Kent State University

James J. Teevan
1942-2010

James J. Teevan, 67, emeritus professor of the University of Western Ontario (UWO), died of a heart attack in the early morning of September 7, 2010. Jim lived in London, Ontario, having served on the faculty of UWO from 1971 to his retirement in 2001. Prior to joining the faculty there, Jim spent three years as an Assistant Professor in the Sociology Department at the University of Maryland.

Born in New York City, where Teevan's father worked as a film editor for the Jackie Gleason show, Jim did his undergraduate work at Harpur College, now SUNY-Binghamton. The Maryland appointment was his first academic position following his PhD studies at Indiana University, where he studied deviance, crime, and quantitative analysis under Michael Schwartz, Austin Turk, and Elton Jackson. He met his wife of 44 years, Bonnie, an English teacher and guidance counselor, while both were graduate students in Bloomington.

Jim's arrival at Maryland in 1968 coincided with a period of heightened campus unrest that culminated with widespread demonstrations of students and faculty in spring 1970, in opposition to the expansion of the Vietnam War into Cambodia. Jim was among many Americans who left the United States in the early 1970s in protest of Nixon Administration policies and, most specifically, of the continuing war in Southeast Asia.

During his years at Western Ontario, Jim became an admired, even loved, teacher and colleague. As word of his passing is circulated more widely, virtually thousands of students will not have to try to remember who he was or what course they took from him. They will see him and hear him. Jim did not just show up and teach his classes, he presided over them. His energy and compassion for what he taught brought both the materials and the minds of his students to life. In many cases they will also remember how he influenced their lives well beyond the classroom. Jim brought to his students and colleagues a tremendous sense of humor, a captivating way with words, and imaginative insights. Talking with him was more than conversation, it was shared entertainment. Jim was open and direct—you never had to wonder what was on his mind or where he stood on any given issue. Not only did you find out, it often came at you in a double-barreled explosion of wit, humor, analysis, and mirthful incredulity. It was difficult to take yourself too seriously around Jim. He just wouldn't let you.

Jim's Christmas letters were particularly noteworthy and, for his many friends living from Athens to Vancouver or otherwise scattered to the four winds, an annual gift that we treasured very much. The notes were singularly smart, funny, and self-deprecating (and clearly transcended the usual banalities of that particular cultural genre). His stories of what it was like to turn 50 or 60 had a way of making the rest of us almost look forward to our own birthdays.

For all of his colleagues, Jim was an estimable model of the professional sociologist and scholar. He was productive, dedicated to his students and colleagues, committed to maintaining a balance between work and his home life as husband to Bonnie and father of Elizabeth and Nicholas. He loved them all deeply and reveled in their own career successes. At leisure, Jim was someone for whom there were always more books, newspapers, and plays than time. He loved bridge, singing in choir, coaching the local high school academic challenge team, trips to Toronto for ballet and theatre, his two grandchildren (Ben and Ruby Kate), movies, and, travel. Since their retirement, Jim and Bonnie basically went everywhere and did everything.

We will all miss him greatly.

Craig Boydell, Ingrid Arnet Conidis, (University of Western Ontario), and James J. Dowd, (University of Georgia).

George A. Theodorson
1924-2010

George A. Theodorson, Emeritus Professor of Sociology at Pennsylvania State University, died on December 20, 2010, in State College, PA. George had

a productive 30-year academic career at Penn State from 1956-1986.

A specialist in social theory and human ecology, George was perhaps best known for his exposition of sociological concepts through his book *Modern Dictionary of Sociology*. First published in 1969 and updated in 1979, this book was translated into Italian and Spanish and also published in British and Canadian editions. A touching human interest feature of this work was that George enlisted his father, Achilles Theodorson, as a researcher and co-author in this sociological scholarship. George also publishes a book on *Sociological Theory* with N.S. Timasheff.

Human ecology was another major intellectual focus of George's work, highlighted by the publication in 1961 of *Studies in Human Ecology*, which was revised and updated in 1982 with the publication of *Urban Patterns: Studies in Human Ecology*. This work also was translated into Spanish.

Born in 1924 on Long Island, NY, he graduated from Bayside High School in 1942. After serving in WWII, he received a bachelor's in sociology in 1950, a masters of arts in sociology in 1951, and a PhD in sociology with minors in social psychology and cultural anthropology in 1954, all from Cornell University. From 1953-54, he was a research associate at the Family Study Center at the University of Chicago. He taught at the University of Buffalo from 1954-56 as an instructor and assistant professor.

George joined the Penn State faculty in 1956 as an assistant professor, was promoted to associate professor in 1960, and to professor in 1966. He served two terms as director of Graduate Studies in Sociology. During his tenure at Penn State, he held Fulbright grant-supported visiting professorships at the University of Vienna (Austria) and at the University of Rangoon (Burma).

In addition to his books, his numerous journal articles were primarily in the area of industrialization, experimental small groups, family sociology, and sociological theory. From 1959-65 he was director of a Cross-Cultural Study of Family Role Expectations, which involved a group of international researchers in a comparative study of Burmese, Indian, Singapore, Chinese, Puerto Rican, and mainland American university students.

George enjoyed gardening and his home was a virtual greenhouse of plants, which he tended with care. His gardening interests included the introduction of a new apple variety, which originated in the Ukraine into the United States, and he published the history of the Reinette Simirenko apple in the horticulture literature.

George is survived by many friends and family members, including his wife of 60 years, Lucille.

Gordon F. De Jong, Penn State University

funding

2011 Student Forum Travel Awards

Apply for funding to travel to the 2011 Annual Meeting

The American Sociological Association Student Forum is pleased to announce that the ASA Council is making funds available to support student travel awards to the ASA Annual Meeting. ASA anticipates granting approximately 30 travel awards in the amount of \$225 each. These awards will be made on a competitive basis and are meant to assist students by defraying expenses associated with attending the 2011 ASA Annual Meeting. All applicants are encouraged to seek additional sources of funding to cover other expenses.

To apply, complete the PDF application and submit it via e-mail or mail ONE copy of the 2011 Student Forum Travel Award Application form no later than **April 1, 2011**. Decisions will be announced by May 15, 2011. No part of the application may be submitted by fax and only applications from individuals on their own behalf will be accepted.

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

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

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ASA footnotes

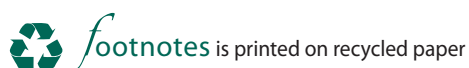
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ASA footnotes

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