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Time to Vote!

The 2011 election will be underway May 12-June 23. All eligible members with valid e-mail addresses will receive instructions on how to cast their votes online.



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Looking forward to the 2011 Annual Meeting

Racialized Barriers and Social Action in West Las Vegas: The F Street Wall Controversy

Robert McKee and Shannon M. Monnat,
University of Nevada-Las Vegas

West Las Vegas, also known as the "Historic Westside," is a predominantly black community with some of the oldest streets, homes, and businesses in Southern Nevada. Many of the community's earliest residents came from the Deep South in the 1930s, seeking employment on the Hoover Dam project. They left their Southern roots, hoping to escape violence and discrimination, only to find those same injustices in Las Vegas.

In the early 1930s it was common for blacks and whites to be seen gambling and eating together in the local casinos and restaurants. But as Southern white gamblers unac-

customed to socializing with blacks came to Las Vegas in the late 1930s, casino owners, fearing loss of business, began refusing service to blacks.

In 1943, the mayor of Las Vegas, Ernie Cragin, refused to renew the business licenses of any black-owned businesses located downtown unless they agreed to relocate to the Westside. This forced segregation led to successful black entrepreneurship and a booming Westside economy throughout the 1940s. However, during this same time period, numerous requests by West Las Vegas residents for infrastructure improvements were repeatedly ignored by the city, leading to urban blight. In 1956, large parcels of property in West

Las Vegas were condemned as part of the City Planning Department's "slum clearance program," and plans emerged for a main interstate (I-15) to be routed through the Westside. This highway effectively blocked the city's black residents from the downtown commercial district and white residential communities. West Las Vegas residents referred to I-15 as the "concrete curtain," in reference to the infamous symbol of Communist oppression in Eastern Europe. Today, many of the once-thriving black businesses have been replaced by deteriorating churches, empty buildings, and vacant lots. While the city has invested hundreds of millions of

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ASA Revenues and Expenses: A Report from the ASA Secretary

Catherine White Berheide, ASA Secretary

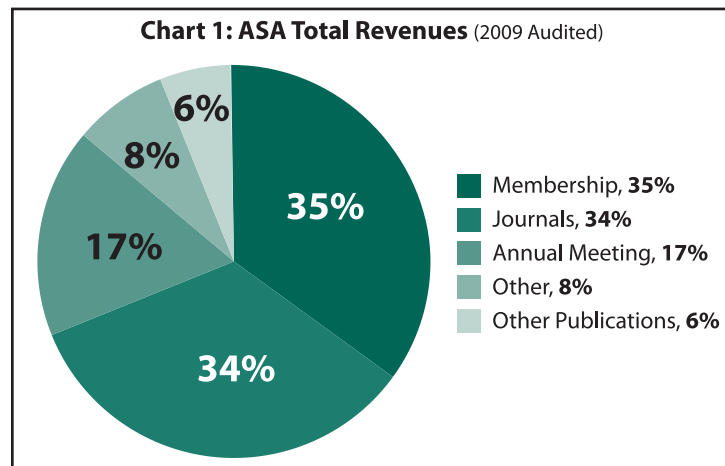
Where do ASA Revenues Come From?

Chart 1 (below) shows the distribution of sources for ASA's total revenues in 2009 based on ASA's internal operating budget for the last audited year (see the audit at www.asanet.org/images/asa/docs/pdf/ASA_2009_Audit.pdf). ASA is currently undergoing its 2010 audit;

those data will be available this summer after Council review.

Revenue from membership is the largest source of ASA income (35%) followed by revenue from the sale of our journals (34%). An additional 6 percent of revenues comes from the sale of other publications, 17 percent from the Annual Meeting, and the final 8 percent from "other revenues"

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Why Do We Need the Dues Change? Impact of the Proposed Dues Structure on Association Revenues

Catherine White Berheide, ASA Secretary

In the March issue of *Footnotes*, we spelled out one of the two main rationales for Council unanimously proposing a new dues structure, specifically the need to restore the progressivity that the dues structure has lost over the last decade. www.asanet.org/footnotes/mar11/dues_0311.html

In this *Footnotes* issue, we provide information on the second rationale—ASA's need at this time for some additional revenue.

The cost of membership (member dues, required journal, and section memberships) together comprises about 38 percent of ASA annual revenues. Previous Councils held

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from the executive officer

Department Under Pressure? How the ASA Can Help During Crises or Normal Times

Many departments of sociology are experiencing pressure as higher education struggles with the impact of the financial crisis. Demands for increasing access while reducing costs move from the theoretical to the practical as sociology departments in some colleges and universities are asked to increase class sizes and teaching loads as well as manage existing programs (and develop new ones) often with less funding and fewer faculty lines. ASA is closely following a few of these immediate crises in which cost reduction strategies at the institutional level has resulted in threats to fire untenured faculty, close sociology departments, or eliminate programs. At moments such as these, the discipline's national association can have a singular role to play.

Supporting Departments During Crises

When there are constrictions in higher education (this is far from the first time), the ASA works in collaboration with faculty to help sociology departments and programs that are threatened. Depending on the situation, that assistance might come in the form of disciplinary level information or data to help the department respond to planned cuts. Sometimes the best approach comes in the form of private letters to administrators from ASA; other times public letters or comments (such as articles in *Footnotes*) are the most effective. While the ASA can't tell universities how to handle budget crises, we have found that focused information on disciplinary strengths and opportunities has sometimes proven useful to departments in averting or mitigating cuts.

This type of support is available to departments at every level. Recent work by the ASA helped hold off drastic actions planned against both a respected PhD program and a small sociology program within a social science division. When administrators decided, without warning, to eliminate the PhD program at Arizona State University (ASU), the ASA worked with the

faculty, students, and alumni of the program to help clarify to high-level administrators and university regents the contributions of the department and the discipline to the well-being of the entire university.

According to Cecilia Menjivar, Graduate Studies Director at ASU, "I can't speak definitely to what caused them to change their minds, but the involvement of the ASA and former ASA presidents and other colleagues was definitely very important and needs to be acknowledged."

In another case, a sociologist consultant from the ASA Department Resources Group helped a very small sociology program demonstrate to administrators the links between the sociology major and valued employment skills as well as alumni satisfaction. As a result, the program moved from its institution's list of programs in danger of being cut, to the list slated for expansion and new faculty lines.

Building a Strong Disciplinary Foundation

Even for departments that are not facing immediate threats, ASA promotes sociology as a discipline in myriad ways that can positively impact the environment in which departments of sociology operate. For example, we work to bring sociological research into the public eye through our media and public relations staff. As a result of one recent ASA press release, over 130 news outlets from around the world covered Chaeyoon Lim and Robert D. Putnam's ASR article which revealed the "secret ingredient" in religion that makes people happier. While this was no doubt gratifying for the authors, the key point is that the more the general public understands the applicability and importance of sociological findings for real world concerns, the harder it will be to define the discipline as a target for cutting resources for departments.

The ASA also works to ensure that sociology is represented in debates about funding for the social sciences,

and that sociological insights are brought to the table during national level social policy debates. We've seen again and again that when sociology department faculty bring in grants and are represented in national debates, administrators are far less inclined to look to sociology departments for budget savings.

The ASA also works to show the value of the undergraduate degree in sociology. ASA publications such as *21st Century Careers with an Undergraduate Degree in Sociology* help students translate their sociological understandings into satisfying careers. ASA research on *Bachelors and Beyond Study* (now entering its fourth wave) provides nationally-normed assessment benchmarks that departments can use to demonstrate what their graduates are learning (the data are available on a CD included with the ASA book *Launching Majors in Satisfying Careers*).

It appears that implementing the recommendations from ASA publications like these can have a substantial impact on a departments' institutional security during difficult economic times. At a recent Department Chairs Breakfast hosted by the ASA at a regional sociological society meeting, one of the attendees described how her department had moved from being virtually unknown to becoming the campus exemplar of effective assessment, based on its implementation of the assessment recommendations found in another ASA publication *Creating an Effective Assessment Plan for the Sociology Major*. All of these publications are available in the [ASA Bookstore](#).

Supporting Departments During Normal Operations

Thankfully, most sociology departments in the United States are not in crises. As the organizational heart of the academy, academic departments' stable operations are crucial to student and faculty success. The ASA supports sociology departments in their ongoing work in a variety of ways.

The ASA Research Department produces disciplinary data on

students, departments, and the faculty within them. When a sociology chair meets with a dean, such information from the discipline's national association with explicit sources referenced, can make the difference between an easily ignored request for resources and a well documented and supported case for departmental needs. The ASA Department Resources Group (DRG) provides expert sociologist as consultants who fully understand both the dangers and the opportunities of program review and can act as effective external reviewers. The DRG also offers a mentoring program for new department chairs.

The ASA Department Affiliates Program builds organizational links between departments and the association and among departments. It helps departments stay up to date on key developments in higher education and the discipline through the sociology-specific, concise, and timely e-newsletter *Chairlink*. And, of course, every year on the day before the Annual Meeting starts, ASA hosts conferences for department chairs and directors of graduate studies programs. Participant evaluations of these two conferences suggest that for many participants, the yearly opportunity to talk with their counterparts in similar departments facing similar challenges is a key source of professional renewal and strategic insight. All of these sources of support are listed under "[Chairs Resources](#)" on the ASA website under Teaching & Learning.

Sociology Departments are the Core of the Discipline

Sociology departments are at the heart of teaching the accumulated knowledge and methods of our discipline and of sending informed, critical thinkers into the social mainstream as citizens, residents, and leaders of the United States and countries across the globe. Sociology departments also have the formidable responsibility of preparing the next generation of sociological scholars and researchers. These are the tasks of the majority of ASA's



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science policy

Sociologist Is the New Head of the Division of Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education

The National Academies of Science (NAS) recently announced that Robert Hauser, a member of the NAS since 1983, has been appointed Executive Director of the National Research Council's Division of Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education (DBASSE). This new appointment follows his six months of service as the Division's Interim Executive Director. He has over 41 years of service at the University of Wisconsin-Madison including as Professor of Sociology and founding Director of the Center for Demography of Health and Aging. He has been an investigator on the Wisconsin Longitudinal Study (WLS) since 1969 and has led the study since 1980. The WLS has followed the lives of more than




10,000 Wisconsin high school graduates in the class of 1957 for over half a century. His research interests include trends in educational progression and achievement among American racial and ethnic groups, the uses of educational assessment as a policy tool, and changes in socioeconomic standing, cognition, health, and well-being between generations and across the life course.

Methods and Research from Behavioral, Social Sciences Would Improve U.S. Intelligence Analysis

A new report from the National Research Council recommends that the U.S. intelligence community adopt methods, theories, and findings from the behavioral and social sciences as a way to improve its analyses. Specifically, the Director of National Intelligence (DNI) should lead

a new initiative to make these approaches part of the intelligence community's hiring priorities, ongoing training, analytic work, and collaborations. The report, requested by the Office of the Director of National Intelligence, urges the intelligence community to routinely evaluate the performance of its analytical methods. The report includes many specific recommendations. For example, to ensure that the intelligence community has the strongest possible work force, the DNI should use evidence-based methods in its recruitment, hiring, and training. The report also suggests increasing direct communication between members of the academic and intelligence communities so that they can become familiar with one another's perspectives and build personal relationships for the future. For more information, see <www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record_id=13040>.

A Name Change at the NSF

The National Science Foundation's (NSF) Division of Science Resources Statistics has a new name: the National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics (NCSES). The name change conveys the central role NCSES has in the collection, interpretation, analysis and dissemination of objective data on the science and engineering enterprise and signals the expanded responsibilities of the center. The new name and responsibilities were mandated by Section 505 of the America COMPETES Reauthorization Act, which was signed into law on January 4. The act also states that the center will perform a variety of other tasks, such as supporting research that uses NCSES data, supporting methodologies in areas related to the work of NCSES, and educating and training researchers in the use of large-scale data sets. 

Where Are We Now? Are ASA Current Dues Higher than Comparable Associations?

Catherine White Berheide,
ASA Secretary

The two disciplinary associations most like the ASA in their national scope, size of membership, budget, staffing and range of activities are the American Anthropological Association (AAA) and the American Political Science Association (APSA).

While the American Economic Association (AEA) may appear to be another comparison for ASA, a review of its website and most recent audit suggest it is structurally quite different.

While dimensions of an organization are not always easy to understand from such sources of information, it appears that over 80 percent of AEA's total finances are devoted to their many journals and these journals appear to be self-sustaining—that is 80 percent

of the AEA revenue appears to be derived from its journals and EconLit and about 80 percent of its expenses appear to be devoted to their production and distribution. Most of the remaining revenues comes from low member dues for which the members get free electronic access to all the journals. They also get access to the AEA annual meeting at reduced rates (membership in AEA is *required* to participate in their annual meeting, while it is not for ASA). AEA pays for a Washington Representative and is an institutional member of some of the same organizations as is the ASA. It has a job bank similar to ASA's and charges employers for job postings (as does ASA and both our organizations have free access for members). We are excluding AEA

Comment on the Continuation of the American Community Survey

Earlier this month the U.S Census Bureau published a notice in the *Federal Register* that invites the public to comment by May 9, 2011, on the continuation of the American Community Survey. The American Sociological Association is currently drafting a comment on behalf of its members. And to help draft this comment, the ASA is asking its members to share any of their concerns or suggestions regarding the American Community Survey.

A copy of the Federal Register notice can be accessed online at: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/about_the_survey/operations_and_administration/

In particular, the Census Bureau is looking for comments on:

- Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility;
- The accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden (including hours and cost) of the proposed collection of information;
- Ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and
- Ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

If you have any concerns or suggestions on the American Community Survey, send them to public.affairs@asanet.org by May 1, 2011.

Brad Smith
Director, ASA Public Affairs & Public Information

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ASA Revenues

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that includes rental income from ASA office space. More detail about these categories follows.

In 2009, ASA received total revenues of \$5,791,687. What is labeled “Membership Revenues” combines the two sources of revenue required for ASA membership (dues and member-required journals) plus the amount of revenue received from members for section dues. (Unlike regular dues, section dues have not been increased by ASA since 1997, even by cost of living). Member revenues defined in this way were **35 percent** of ASA’s total revenues or \$2,003,695.

The most significant portion of “Journal Revenues” is that obtained from annual institutional subscriptions to ASA’s self-published journals, which were just over one and half million dollars in 2009 (prior to ASA’s partnership with Sage). A second piece of journal revenue comes from ASA’s partnership with Wiley-Blackwell for annual sales of *Sociological Theory* and *Sociological Methodology* and from contributions to the editorial office. The third piece of journal revenue comes from annual sales of back issues and advertising, processing fees and reprint permissions (these are shared with authors). The last source of income from the journals is the sale of prior ASA journal content online and in JSTOR. These sources of income from the journals amount to \$1,980,001 or **34 percent** of ASA’s 2009 revenue.

The ASA also receives “Other Publications Revenue.” The sources are varied and not related to the journals. They include the income from listing fees in the Job Bank and ASA Guide to Graduate Departments, advertising in *Footnotes*, ASA career, teaching and policy publication sales. These revenues represent **6 percent** of ASA’s 2009 income or \$353,654.

The revenues from the “Annual Meeting” in 2009 in San Francisco were \$982,853 or **17 percent** of total revenues.

The “Other” category of income is \$471,484 or **8 percent** of total income. It includes many smaller and some larger sources of revenue, such as space rental in the ASA executive office (just over \$100,000) and department affiliates (just over

\$90,000), interest income, ASA fees under research grants, and mailing list rentals.

How Does ASA Use these Resources?

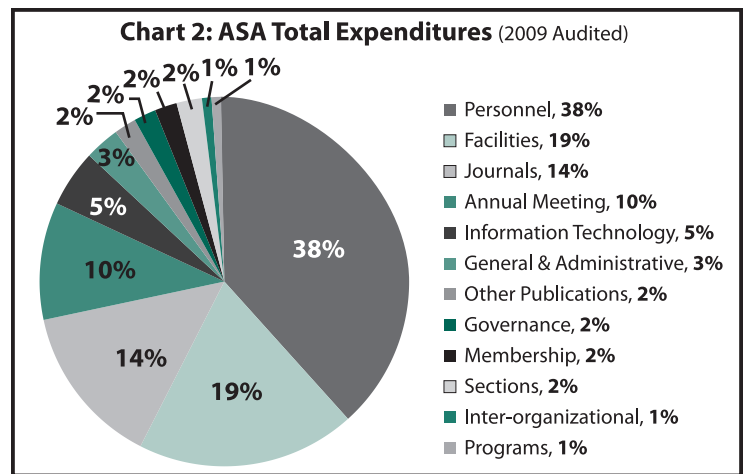
Chart 2 shows the distribution of ASA’s total expenses for 2009 (\$5,894,828).

The largest expense for the ASA was the staff of the ASA Executive Office (“Personnel”), including salaries, group medical, retirement, professional development, unemployment taxes, and temporary help (\$2,261,175) or **38 percent** of total expenses. Because the expenses reported below for all programmatic areas of ASA activities including journals, publications, and the Annual Meeting, are expenses net of ASA staff time and costs, Chart 3 will show the approximate distribution of staffing costs across broad areas of ASA activities.

“Facilities” was the second largest category at \$1,143,752 (**19 percent**) in 2009. The largest part of these costs cover the annual *depreciation, bond cost amortization, interest, real estate taxes* on the headquarters space (not-for-profits are not exempt from real estate taxes in DC whether they rent or own) as well as operating costs such as utilities, fees, repairs, and maintenance. These “facilities costs” also include the *annual depreciation* on all the other things ASA has purchased over the last four-to-five years for which the costs are amortized over these years. These include IT (network and desktop) purchases, other technology such as that for TRAILS, the Annual Meeting paper submission system, the ASA website, the Job Bank and the Employment Service, as well as office equipment and furniture. Finally, it includes the rent for two of ASA’s *off-site storage facilities*.

Journal expenses in 2009 were \$839,036 (**14 percent**), which includes printing and mailing (5 percent) and editorial offices (9 percent). Recall ASA was still self-publishing all but two of our journals in 2009. We will report on changes in our journal expense categories that result from our partnership with Sage after we complete the 2010 audit ¹.

“Other publication” expenses were \$133,820 (**2 percent**) for publishing *Footnotes* (ASA was still printing and mailing it in 2009), ASA Guide to Graduate Departments in Sociology,



ASA Directory of Members, ASA Style Guide; teaching, education and other ASA publications.

Annual Meeting expenses were \$569,346 (**10 percent**) of total expenses in 2009). They included large items such as credit card merchant fees (\$5,000), internet access (\$18,000), freight (\$18,000), child care subsidy (\$12,500), employment center (\$24,000), exhibits (\$20,000), call for papers (\$28,000), final program (\$52,000), honorary receptions with food and open bar (\$77,000), audiovisual equipment for sessions (\$120,000), program committee meetings (\$36,000), invited program expenses, such as travel etc. for non-sociologist and international speakers invited to present (\$28,255). There are other costs for seminars and workshops, the Department Chairs and Directors of Graduate Programs conferences, tours, DAN, accessibility services, media and publicity, phones, and the travel, room and board for the ASA staff who run the meeting which was \$36,000 in 2009.

Information technology expenses were \$284,213 (about **5 percent**). They included support for the ASA network including multiple-site backup for all Association permanent records and fiscal transactions, Internet access, repair and maintenance of equipment.

General & Administrative expenses were **3 percent** (\$175,219) of total expenses including all the many types of insurance ASA must carry including policies that protect officers and editors. G & A expenses also include ASA’s income taxes, telephone costs, and fees for such things as banking, the audit and tax returns, legal expenses for reviewing major

contracts and advising on publishing issues, investment, and payroll fees.

ASA Governance and Section expenses include support of all ASA committees (except the Annual Meeting Program Committees), the annual election (which is among the largest in the non-profit world because of the section elections), and awards. These were \$128,783 or **2 percent** in 2009. ASA also transferred about **2 percent** (\$95,369) of the total 2009 revenues (those from section dues) to the individual Sections.

Membership expenses were **2 percent** of 2009 ASA expenses, including credit card merchant fees of \$77,000 for ASA financial transactions with members. Additional costs were for renewals, outreach, and the benefits package for a total of \$118,035.

Inter-organizational expenses were also a little over **one percent** (\$72,888) in 2009. They include the costs of ASA participation in organizations in which ASA is an institutional member. These include the American Association for the Advancement of Science, International Sociological Association, American Council of Learned Societies, Consortium of Social Science Association, and the National Humanities Alliance. These organizations have ASA member representatives appointed by the ASA President, and ASA works collaboratively with them on many types of activities that benefit the profession (including advocacy with congressional and science agencies on research allocations for sociology grants well as science policy issues, such as human subjects regulations or agency research priorities.) It also included dues and expenses for sending a staff sociolo-

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Dues Change

from Page 1

off introducing a change in the dues structure to restore progressivity that matches the membership's current income distribution until there was also a need for additional revenue. That time came in 2008 when ASA's revenue from many sources began to decline. Since then, the EOB, Council, two Secretaries, and the Presidents have worked to develop what we believe is the best dues structure for the foreseeable future. Depending upon the membership

distribution across the new income categories, Council hopes the current proposal will increase revenues by 1.7 percent to 2.4 percent (\$100,000 to \$200,000) of total ASA revenues (based on 2009, our last audited year).

There is a need for the dues increase at this time over and above the issue of returning the progressivity the dues structure lost over the last decade. **Rising costs for specific expense categories have been handled by cost of living adjustments to the dues; in constant**

dollars, however, the cost of ASA memberships has remained the same since 1997. In 2008, however, almost all sources of ASA revenue started to decline as the economy tanked. Colleges and universities, especially the public ones, have been under financial stress and that hits every one of ASA's income sources (e.g., journal subscription job listings). We do not expect a recovery soon that will return the income lost to the Association.

How did the ASA respond to the declines in revenue so that we

currently (2010) have a balanced budget? We tightened our belt... significantly, but in ways that least affected member services.

Cutting Expenses. At Council's request, ASA significantly cut nearly every expense category (starting in 2009 by over half a million dollars), including freezing staff salaries, to cover these income losses. These are some of the major cuts featured in Table 1.

Further Cuts? Council has also reviewed all current Association

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ASA Revenues

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gist to regional and allied sociological associations both to learn about issues of importance to sociologists across the country and to share the products of ASA programs.

Programmatic expenses in 2009 were \$73,192 or **one percent** of total expenses. These reflect the non-personnel costs of the Academic and Professional Affairs Program, non-grant funded Research on the Discipline and Profession, and the Minority Affairs and Student Programs (about \$73,000).

The 2009 budget had a deficit of \$103,141. The ASA has invested reserves from years in which there are operating surpluses that are used as needed to cover operating deficits.

How Are ASA Staff Costs Distributed across these Activities?

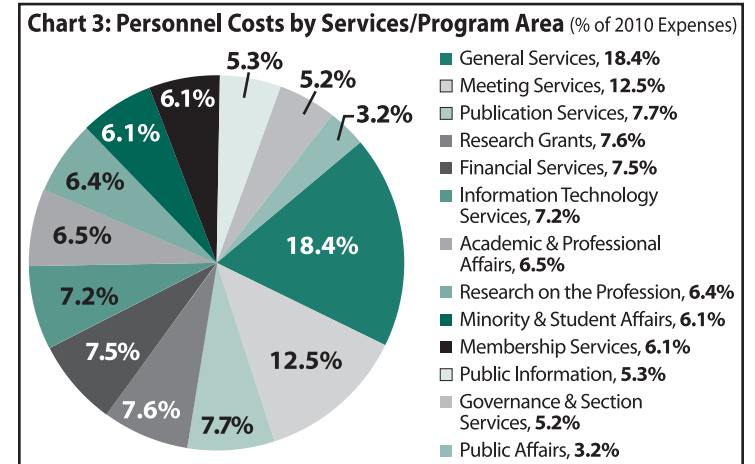
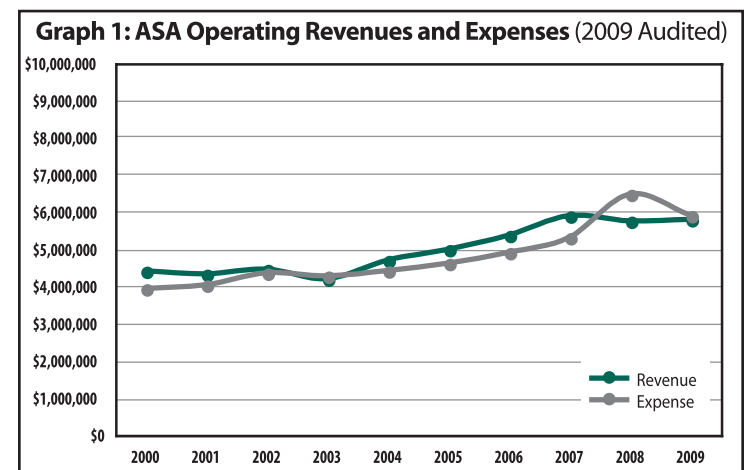
As indicated above, all the activities of the Association on which we spend revenue as shown in Chart 2 are net of the ASA staff costs needed to carry them out. As with most disciplinary associations that are like the ASA, staff costs are about 38 percent of ASA's annual expenses. Chart 3 provides an approximate idea of how these personnel resources are distributed across ASA activities.

The ASA has had approximately the same number of full-time-equivalent staff (FTE) for at least two decades. The number goes up or down a little from year-to-year, but it has generally remained between 27 and 30 FTEs. We have three staff who have been with the association for more than 25 years and 8 who have

been with the association for about a decade (or more). The nature of the positions and the qualifications have changed over time as programs have evolved and as managing technology development has become a major factor in all of ASA's activities from office services, membership and section support, publications, the Job Bank and Employment Services to program activities such as TRAILS.

In 2010, just under one fifth of ASA's personnel expenses (**18.4 percent**) covered the cost of four staff whose work includes running the association overall as well as the headquarters; this includes the full cost of the Executive Officer, partial cost of the Deputy Executive Officer, and two FTE office services staff. The cost calculations are based on timesheets so they are approximate, but they do reflect staff costs spent on various activities regardless of whether the person was in that program area or another. For example, the **Annual Meeting** took approximately **12.5 percent** of the ASA staff costs in 2010. This includes not only the full-year costs of a three FTE Meeting Services staff, but also that portion of the costs of other staff who are required to produce and run the Annual Meeting (except those of the Executive Officer whose time is fully allocated to the "general services" category).

Publications (excluding Editorial Office staff) are **7.7 percent** of total personnel costs. ASA's **Business Office** is **7.5 percent** and **Information Technology** activities are **7.2 percent** of total personnel costs. **Membership** services are **6.1 percent** and **Governance & Section** services are **5.2 percent** of personnel costs. **Research** activities (excluding grant support) are



6.4 percent while grants cover another **7.6 percent** of the ASA's personnel costs. **Academic & Professional Affairs** is **6.5 percent** and **Minority & Student Affairs** is **6.1 percent**. **Public Information** (media etc.) is **5.5 percent** and **Public Affairs** is **3.2 percent**.

References

1 The ASA contract with Sage to publish ASA's self-published journals was the result of a request for proposal issued by the ASA in 2007 with the assistance of a profes-

sional publishing consultant and an ASA subcommittee including the Chair of the Publications Committee and the Secretary (representing EOB and Council). In 2008 the Publications Committee reviewed all final proposals at its meeting and agreed with the recommendation of the subcommittee to select Sage. This recommendation and the proposals were reviewed by the EOB in early 2009 which forwarded the selection of Sage to Council in Winter 2009. The contract was distributed and discussed further at the July 2009 EOB meeting and at the August meetings of the Publications Committee and Council.

Las Vegas

from Page 1

dollars in downtown Las Vegas, the historic Westside has been virtually ignored.

In 2006, in what can only be called contemporary residential segregation, the Las Vegas City Council developed plans to expand I-15 and voted to close the main street (F Street) in West Las Vegas without notifying area residents, despite being legally required to do so.

In September 2008, without any prior notice, construction workers built a dirt wall across F Street, eliminating direct access between the predominantly black community and downtown Las Vegas. This dirt wall was eventually replaced with a permanent concrete wall, making it exceedingly difficult for the black community to develop businesses and participate in the daily activities of the downtown area. Importantly, this structural barrier also blocked tourists from wandering into the city's poor black neighborhood.

Community Organizing and Protest

Only under exceptional conditions are the lower classes afforded the socially determined opportunity to press for their own class interests. (Piven and Cloward 1977)

By late 2008, dissent boiled over as West Las Vegas residents expressed to Mayor Oscar Goodman and other city officials their shared anger over the street closure. In October 2008, 12 Westside community members formed the "Stop the F Street Closure" committee. The committee met bi-weekly to formulate a plan to reopen F Street, repeatedly attempted to generate a response from city and state officials, and eventually filed a lawsuit on behalf of the neighborhood residents. In the early stages, the meetings

were attended mostly by working-class laborers and local religious leaders. Reflecting the importance of the church as the institutional center of black community movements, meetings were held at a Westside church, and the meetings began and ended with prayer.

Resource Mobilization Theory (RMT) emphasizes that the resources and conditions necessary for the development and success of a social movement. Such resources typically include formal and informal organizations, leaders, communication networks, and collective action participants. From the RMT perspective, the ability of groups to organize, mobilize, and act rationally predicts success. The resource mobilization model fits the efforts of the "Stop the F Street Closure" committee. By the beginning of 2009, meeting attendance grew to include representatives from the Clark County Democratic Black Caucus, the Service Employees International Union (SEIU), the Association of Community Reforms Now (ACORN), Si Se Puede (a Hispanic community advocacy group), and the ACLU.

On April 18, 2009, approximately 100 people assembled at the Second Baptist Church in West Las Vegas to prepare for a march on the Las Vegas Strip. The group chanted several slogans, the most significant being "The Westside fought the battle of F Street," sung to the tune of "Joshua fought the battle of Jericho."

And the Wall Came Tumbling Down...Sort of

On May 18, 2009, State Senate Majority Leader Steven Horsford, an African American who grew up in West Las Vegas, pushed the Legislature for approval of Assembly Bill 304, designating West Las Vegas part of a historic neighborhood preservation project. Approval of the Bill meant that the city of Las Vegas and the State of Nevada would contribute to a fund to reopen F Street and

provide for economic development in the area. Although the bill was vetoed by then-Governor Jim Gibbons, the legislature voted to override the governor's veto, and the Bill passed into law.

Not-So-Silent Racism

Herbert Blumer suggested that silent racism invokes unspoken negative images and assumptions held by whites about minority groups and that this racism occurs

in the public arena wherein spokesmen appear as the representatives of the dominant group. Fifty years later, what Blumer may not have predicted are the very publically spoken scornful comments of those who hide their racist views behind the anonymity of the Internet. The *Las Vegas Review Journal/Sun* encouraged residents to post their thoughts online regarding the F Street closure and potential reopening. Three excerpts from comments posted on May 28, 2009, reflect the overt racist ideologies held by some Las Vegas residents. These comments are reminiscent of those posted about New Orleans residents after Hurricane Katrina.

Get over it. You are not that important, that millions upon millions of taxpayer dollars should be spent so you can get to 'ghetto alley' a bit easier.

If you people on the Westside are worried about your welfare checks being late because of the closer (sic) don't, the U.S. mail will find you. If your (sic) worried about the person wanting to buy crack from you can't find your house, or will have to walk a little further, don't worry they will find you. If your (sic) worried your parole officer won't find you, don't worry they will find you, grow up people it's called progress, and growth.


Cement the 'residents' in with a wall on all sides that is too tall for them to scale, escape from, throw watermelons over or chuck chicken bones over. If they 'be' complaining, drop enough cement to completely cover them, thus creating a nice dome-like existence for them. You could drop welfare checks through a small hole in the dome. Or not. Food? Grow their own!

The structural racism in Las Vegas, evidenced by the real physical barrier placed between the black community and the rest of the city, was reinforced



by the clear racialized ideologies reflected in online comments. Despite the institutionalized racism and individual racist verbal attacks against Westside residents, the "Stop the F Street Closure" committee was successful because of internal organization, a well-developed indigenous base, and the coalition of non-bureaucratic formal groups (Morris 1984).

Since the passing of Assembly Bill 304, Westside community residents have met regularly with public agencies to design and approve the plans to reopen the street and to make some much-needed improvements to the surrounding neighborhood. The "F Street Reopening Project" is set to begin construction in the fall of 2012.

As Norman Denzin wrote in *Symbolic Interactionism and Cultural Studies: the Politics of Interpretation*, sociology can "work at the level of local political resistance. It will seek to assist those groups in which personal troubles are transformed into demands for a greater stake in the public good." The movement to reopen F Street demonstrates that it is possible for a small group, who lacked political influence or financial resources, to organize and mobilize their community into action and eventually prevail against more powerful opponents. In the end, the residents received a financial commitment to reopen the street and to invest in the economic development of their community. 

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Where Are We Now

from Page 3

from our comparisons because of the *dissimilarities*, namely the association's extremely strong emphasis on self-sustaining publications as its primary activity.

Comparisons of APSA, AAA, and ASA

These organizations are quite similar but are obviously not totally alike in their organizational or fiscal structure. Some comparison of the costs of membership can be made, but it is harder to compare the range of services that are provided to members and to scholars and departments who are in their discipline but not members. (ASA gives most of what we produce for free to all sociologists; we cannot judge this for any other organization.) The main focus of comparison of these three organizations in Table 1 is the publications members receive as part of the cost of membership.

While comparisons are notoriously tough for myriad obvious reasons, some observations can be made.

Students are a third of ASA total membership. The cost of a student

membership for ASA and APSA are in the same low range (\$50, \$43 respectively); AAA is considerably higher (minimum \$70) and sharply higher for students with incomes over \$20,000 (\$20,001-25,000 is, for example, \$135).

Almost one-fifth (19%) of ASA's regular members select the lowest regular membership category by income which is under \$30,000 (\$71). The lowest category by income for APSA is under \$40,000 (\$93) and under \$25,000 for AAA (\$162 *including the average required section dues*).

For ASA, this means that 43 percent of ASA's total membership pays dues of either \$50 or \$71, and is eligible for reduced section dues. We do not know the percents for APSA or AAA, but **over two-fifths of current ASA members have the cost of their membership significantly subsidized by ASA and pay amounts comparable to or lower than APSA and AAA.**

An ASA member making \$50,000 would pay \$167; in APSA the same (\$5 less) and in AAA it would be \$49 more. An ASA member making \$60,000 would pay \$214, in AAA the same and in APSA \$39 less.

An ASA member making \$80,000 would pay ASA's top dues of \$234; in APSA the \$80,000 member would pay \$194 (\$40 less); the AAA member would pay \$241 (\$7 more than ASA).

The mid-income ranges are not fully comparable across the three organizations but it appears that **the 27 percent of ASA regular members selecting income categories in the range from \$30,000 to \$69,999 are not paying greatly different amounts than they would to belong to these other social science associations, at least across the board.** Given the differences in the income categories, individual ASA members might find themselves paying a comparable amount, or roughly \$40 more or less for memberships, as members of these other organizations might find themselves paying.

At \$100,000, an ASA member still pays \$234; APSA is about the same (\$227), and AAA is \$277 or \$43 more than ASA. Above this income both APSA and AAA have multiple income categories with increasing higher costs of membership. ***The proposed new ASA dues structure will move in***

this same direction as these other organizations. We know that now 36 percent of the ASA regular members select our current highest income category (\$70,000+) but we don't know the income breakdown above that base. Our best guess is that about 45 percent of that top income category of ASA members would be under \$85,000 and pay \$26 more in 2013 than they do today.

According to the 2010 National Faculty Salary Survey, the median salary for sociology faculty is \$69,398; for political scientists it is \$71,742, and for anthropologists it is \$71,105.

ASA members who select the income from \$100,000 to \$124,000 under the proposed dues structure would pay \$66 more in 2013 than they did in 2011; it would be about \$23 more than AAA members are paying now and \$73 more than APSA members are paying in 2011. The proposed dues for these income categories for 2013 may be higher than the dues for these organizations in 2011, but they might not be higher than AAA's and APSA's 2013 dues. **S**

Table 1: APSA, AAA, and ASA in 2011

APSA	Dues w/ 3 journals	AAA	Dues w/ Anthro-source *	ASA	Dues w/ 1 journal	% ASA members (2010)
Under \$40,000	\$93	Under \$25,000	\$135*	Under \$20,000	\$70	19%
\$40,000-\$49,999	\$138	\$25,000-\$49,999	\$161*	\$20,000-\$29,999	\$71	
\$50,000-\$59,000	\$162	\$50,00-\$74,999	\$189*	\$30,000-\$39,999	\$115	9
\$60,000-\$79,999	\$175	\$75,00-\$99,999	\$214*	\$40,000-\$54,999	\$167	20
\$80,000-\$99,999	\$194	\$100,000-\$124,999	\$250*	\$55,000-\$69,999	\$214	16
\$100,000-\$134,999	\$227	\$125,000-\$149,999	\$281*	\$70,000 plus	\$234	36
\$135,000-\$200,000	\$255	\$150,000 plus	\$306*			
\$200,000 plus	\$305					100%
Student	\$43	Student Less than \$20,000	\$70	Student	\$50	
		\$20,001- 24,999	\$135			
		As above by income	\$161-306			

*** Plus required membership in one AAA section (x = \$27)**

Vantage Point

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members as well as faculty who may not be members but who use the considerable resources of their national association to advance the many facets of their work—scholarship through ASA and section journals; research through grants from the ASA's Fund for the Advancement of Sociology (FAD) among others; teaching through TRAILS and ASA's academic publications; service through the Department Affiliates and the reports of ASA Task Forces. Supporting sociology departments is central to ASA's mission. **S**



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Yes, My Chihuahua Is a Service Dog... and a Reasonable Accommodation

Dana M. Greene, North Carolina Central University and Visiting Scholar University of North Carolina- Chapel Hill

“Yes, My Chihuahua is a Service Dog... and a Reasonable Accommodation” is the title of a talk that I recently gave at the North Central Sociological Association Annual Meeting that was inspired by my personal experience with a chronic illness that my physicians have defined as a medical disability.

Growing up in the San Francisco Bay Area, I thought that everyone was like me. I thought everyone got sick every three months, had horrible digestive issues, and suffered excruciating and, often, unrelenting pain. It was not until I was in my final years of graduate school that I learned the truth. I have Crohn’s Disease, a chronic illness and invisible disability that is complicated by a severe anaphylactic allergy to latex. Regardless of how sick I felt or what was happening around me, I tried to blend in. I dressed well, acted as though nothing was wrong, and, in essence, when it felt like the illness was winning, I worked harder and pretended that I was “normal.” It was not until the day that I was diagnosed formally in June 2000 that my lifelong friend, Kathy, came to the Emergency Room, gave me the first *People Magazine* that I have ever read cover to cover, and told me to “just stop putting on the brave face,” and to “understand and accept that I was sick.” I’ll never forget that sage advice from my dear friend, or the reality check that would change my life for the better: my suffering had a name, and once it had a name it could be dealt with and managed medically (there is no cure for Crohn’s Disease). I was elated and terrified at the same time.

Erving Goffman teaches us that we manage our impressions and our interactions so that they are appropriate to the situations in which we find ourselves. Upon my initial diagnosis, my invisible disability could remain invisible.

I began my medication regimen and, for the first time in my life, went into remission with my disease. My medications were easily concealable, and thus only those who were close to me needed to know that I was sick. As long as I took my medications three times per day, I was healthy, the gut pain and health problems with which I grew up virtually disappeared, and I began to understand a new definition of “normalcy.” But, just as social situations shift and change, so too do definitions of normalcy.

As the years wore on, I began to have symptoms that were reminiscent of my childhood. My definition of normalcy shifted again as I began to take more medications. I learned new ways of coping and began swimming competitively as a means of pain reduction. This time, my “new normal” began to become more visible. Friends began to recognize that I was in pain; my medication regimen grew to many pills four times daily; and as much as I engaged my social capital and tried to hide the fact that I was feeling the effects of the disease, it became impossible. I had to “come out” to my friends, colleagues, and, in some cases, to my students. And for the first time, I had to become familiar with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), and learn the ins and outs of reasonable accommodations for my illness.

Under the ADA, a reasonable accommodation is defined as, “any modification or adjustment to a job or work environment that will enable a qualified applicant or employee with a disability to participate in the application process or to perform essential job functions. Reasonable accommodation also includes adjustments to assure that a qualified individual with a disability has rights and privileges in employment equal to those of employees without disabilities” (U.S. Department of Justice). Initially, the reasonable accommodations that I requested were innocuous: a modified work schedule in which I had breaks in between my

classes in order to take my medications on time. This worked well for a brief time period until I became even more symptomatic. At this juncture, my “normal” was redefined again, first by a hospitalization, and secondly, by having to come to terms with the fact that while the chronic illness is not my master status and thus does not define me, it is part of who I am, as a researcher, a professor, a colleague, a friend, and family member.

My “newest normal” has forced me to be completely out of the closet. I take more pills than I am years old. I have to take more breaks to rest during the day; I have had to come to terms with the fact that I now required a visible accommodation. To keep me safe, I am now using a service dog.

Just as social actors come in all shapes and sizes, so too do service dogs. While the general public is accustomed to seeing service dogs assisting those in wheelchairs, the blind, or others with physical disabilities, service dogs can also provide vital assistance to individuals with chronic illness. My service dog, Goby, is a Chihuahua who has been trained to identify latex well before I come into contact with it (thereby eliminating the possibility of an anaphylactic reaction); to wake me up when my alarm goes off (as my medications make me hyper somnolent); to alert a human in the event that I need medical assistance; and to stay by my side at all times (he is



Dana Greene

sitting on my shoulder as I write this). Goby is not a pet. He is a working dog.

Under the Americans with Disabilities Act, and as a certified service dog, Goby is permitted to go with me wherever

I go, including restaurants, hospitals, airports, hotels, museums, etc. without my being charged additional fees for having him with me, nor can I be asked to demonstrate what he can do. Goby is trained to be docile and quiet, except if I need assistance (in which case, his bark is quite loud and noticeable). In essence, my very visible accommodation for my illness has become my new normal. He goes everywhere with me, not as a reminder of my being ill, but as a beacon of safety.

Over the years, the social construction of my reality has been impacted by both Crohn’s Disease and by a severe latex allergy. Even while my definitions of normalcy have shifted, I refuse to be defined by my medical situation. It is part of who I am, but it is not me. With Goby by my side, I refuse to live life in a bubble, opting instead to take advantage of every opportunity afforded to me and to continue to live life to its fullest. Both Kathy and Goffman were right: the management of impressions is one thing, but living life to the fullest is another. As such, I would like to remind people that yes, my Chihuahua is a service dog and a reasonable accommodation. 📍

The International Sociological Association has begun a series of exciting new digital projects—a newsletter, *Global Dialogue*, which appears in nine languages, an open university, *Global Sociology, Live!*, broadcasting famous sociologists, a blog *Universities in Crisis*, and *Sociotube* representing sociology in action. All can be found at <www.isa-sociology.org/>. Follow the ISA Facebook page.



Forging a Career Outside the Tenure Track

Katrina Kimport, Advancing New Standards in Reproductive Health Program

When I entered graduate school in the fall of 2003, I aspired to become a professor. I expected to have teaching responsibilities, mentor graduate students, and conduct research. However, as I approached the completion of my PhD, I learned that those traditional, tenure-track opportunities were shrinking (as detailed in a July 4, 2010, *Chronicle of Higher Education* article). In addition, according to a 2010 report from the ASA Research Department, the competition for academic positions was increasing. I began to have real questions about my ability to build the kind of life I wanted outside of work. I worried about geography, being close to my family. I thought about studies finding that women in academia experience lower job satisfaction than men. Thinking outside of the academic job market box began to sound appealing.

A year and a half after earning my PhD, my story has turned out different than I anticipated. I am a full-time researcher at a think tank nestled in a university. Instead of balancing teaching, mentoring, and research, I conduct research full time and am responsible for securing grant funding to support my research. Although I am employed in academia, it is not the scenario I envisioned during graduate school. Nonetheless, I find my current position both satisfying and fulfilling. How did I get from there to here?

Informational Interviewing: The Strength of Weak Ties

When I began to look beyond the academic job market, it seemed that my contacts were people *inside* academia, all of whom had little experience with job searches *outside* of traditional, tenure-track positions. But I soon realized I was thinking too narrowly. Broadening my approach, I reached out to people I knew who had earned their PhDs and taken non-traditional career paths. I started small, e-mailing people I met at conferences and through personal

connections—taking advantage of weak ties. When I approached these friends of friends and colleagues of colleagues, I asked for a half hour of their time for an informational interview. Most said yes.

I had several aims in these interviews: to learn about career paths, get feedback on marketing myself, make contacts at local research organizations, and, most simply, figure out if a non-traditional position would be a good fit for me. I asked interviewees how they got where they were, what skills they thought were particularly important to their success in their current position, and what they gleaned from my CV. At the end of every interview, I asked for recommendations of others I could talk to. Then I repeated the process with a new round of contacts. Within three months, I had spoken to 20 people.

Learning to Tell My Story

Over the course of informational interviewing, I finely honed a simple story about myself, which introduced my training, my knowledge base (avoiding terms that had been flagged by interviewees as “jargon”), and my research skills.

The experience was sometimes exciting and often discouraging. It was exciting because it unearthed for me a trove of opportunities I hadn’t known existed, like the professionals I interviewed, I could use my PhD to analyze the impact of public policy on women for a city government, translate academic research into direct service for HIV-positive men and women, or work at an academic press. The possibilities seemed endless.

Challenges came as I received candid feedback about the strengths and weaknesses of my CV. I was told more than once that my skills were not useful outside of academia. In response, I learned to talk about my academic training differently: teaching, publishing, and conference presentations became evidence of my ability to disseminate complex research material to a variety of audiences; co-authorship demonstrated cooperation; fieldwork showed I was an independent

worker; and so on.

I also heard again and again that many employers are wary of hiring newly-minted PhDs, finding them “self-absorbed,” “elitist,” and “hard to work with.” Understanding these assumptions helped me tailor my story to assuage some of those concerns. For example, in introducing myself, I emphasized that I was explicitly seeking a non-academic job—working outside the academy was not a “fall back.” Another strategy I employed was to describe my career goals in terms that focused on accomplishment instead of exploration, thereby implicitly addressing the perception that PhDs do not understand the productivity expectations of the “real world.”


Telling My Story Over and Over Again

One of the realities of informational interviewing is that you are not actually interviewing for a job, you are building your professional network. This is a laborious process. I told my simple story over and over again, revising it with each conversation.

After three months of interviewing, the weak ties I had cultivated paid off. A colleague of someone I had informationally interviewed got in touch with me. They needed someone with my skills on a temporary basis to help wrap up a research project and wanted to

know whether I would be interested. The timing and fit were right so I accepted. The next few months served as an extended try-out: I tried out the organization and they tried me out. In the end, the trial period was a success on both sides and I earned a permanent position.

Go From There

Sociologists can find rich and stimulating intellectual environments both in and outside of the academy, but success in the non-traditional job market may require adaptation. My non-traditional position does not mean I have to ignore my own intellectual goals, but it does mean I need to channel them to highlight the needs and goals of the organization. And I have had to learn what skills and accomplishments are valued in this setting. Although there are many overlaps, there are some important differences between what sociology as a discipline values and what is valued in my organization. I expect I will continue to negotiate these differences throughout my career. I’m looking forward to it. 

Katrina Kimport is a Research Sociologist with Advancing New Standards in Reproductive Health Program, a program of the Bixby Center for Global Reproductive Health at the University of California, San Francisco. She can be reached at kimportk@obgyn.ucsf.edu.

Are Sociology Master’s Degrees in Trouble?

At recent meetings of sociology department chairs, we have heard anecdotally that sociology master’s programs are being closed or downsized. The ASA Research and Development Department is asking you to help us learn more by responding to a brief online survey about the status of the master’s degree in your department that will be sent out in May. We will confine this round of the survey to those Directors of Graduate Studies who filled out the survey about the characteristics of their department’s master’s program in AY 2007-08. We will compare the results from this new survey to the prior one to learn if programs have grown, been downsized, or disbanded. We hope to have these results available by late summer. Previous survey results can be found at www.asanet.org/images/research/docs/pdf/MADeptCntxtBrief.pdf. If you have any questions, contact Roberta Spalter-Roth at spalter-roth@asanet.org.

Dues Structure

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activities to assess whether further cuts could be taken without significant negative impacts on ASA programs. Because Council believes ASA's investments in these activities benefit members and the discipline, it decided not to cut or further retrench ASA activities at this time. Many of the cuts already taken have increased the workload of staff.

Apart from the ASA Journals and the Annual Meeting, most ASA activities, programs and services are not income producing. Indeed grants to sociologists under FAD (Fund for

the Advancement of the Discipline) are matched by the ASA and the grant program is administered by the ASA. This is the same with the Congressional Fellowships, MFP Fellowships, Howerly Teaching Enhancement Fund Grants and the Community Action Research Initiative Grants.

Much of what ASA produces is available free to all sociologists, including all ASA's research data on the profession, departments, and discipline (i.e., Department Survey and job market analyses). The Student Forum travel grants to the Annual Meeting, the Honors Program grants to the Annual Meeting, and administration

of the Department Resources Group are direct costs outside the Annual Meeting budget and are programs Council is not eager to eliminate. The Publications Committee and editors, as well as Council, are eager to have ASA continue (and expand) its services to develop press networks and distribute press releases about ASA journal content (and facilitate interviews with their authors) in addition to vigorous efforts to provide the media with sociological experts on topics of public interest. These are only a few of the services ASA as the national sociological association provides that do not generate income but

serve our members and the broader discipline. The newest example is ASA's investment in the development of TRAILS (income-producing, but not self-sustaining), which brings a huge benefit to those teaching sociology throughout higher education.

Staffing Levels. The programmatic, governance and administrative activities of the Association have required between 27 and 30 full-time employees for at least the last two decades www.asanet.org/about/staff_directory.cfm. We are currently at the top of that range because several ASA staff are paid by external funding from research grants through which ASA is conducting studies relevant to sociology departments and professional training (e.g., longitudinal studies of undergraduate majors and masters graduates, a comparative study of the success of minority PhD recipients over time. We added a Media Relations expert to the staff a few years ago at Council's request and this work has had a major impact on the visibility of sociological scholarship and ASA members in the national media.

Restoring Some Cuts. Some of the Association's cuts may have to be restored to maintain the integrity of the service. For example, there is mounting evidence that ASA may have to return to a printed and mailed *Footnotes*. This would necessitate restoring the \$50,000-60,000 per year cut made in the 2010 budget and continued in 2011. The "opt-into" print strategy, and otherwise relying on an *e-Footnotes*, as a means of improving contact with members as well as reducing costs does not appear to connect well with members. The Editorial Offices are also eager to restore the Managing Editors annual meeting for the benefit of the journals. A salary freeze cannot be sustained over the long run given the increasing demands on the staff.

New Expenses. Finally, major new expenses face the organization in the next two years. ASA must replace our Association Management System (AMS), which is the core technology that maintains all ASA member and participation data (including up-to-date member contact and employment data, section memberships, record of service and current Association activities). It manages all e-commerce (including membership renewal, section memberships,

Table 1: Expense Cuts in 2009

Expense Area	Approx. Cut (2009)	Types of Cuts
Salaries & Benefits	\$110,000	ASA salary freeze, delayed staff replacement, reduced staff technical training and professional development.
General & Administrative	49,000	Reduced as many mailings as possible to 3rd class postage; increased emailing/scanning in lieu of mail; moving work by outside contractors to ASA staff.
Facilities	25,000	Off-site storage costs cut by ASA staff selecting & packing materials for transport to the archive at Penn State at a faster pace; reduced timeframe for ASA destruction of selected stored materials.
Governance	74,000	Cut ASA costs for all Association Committee meetings including Council, EOB, Publications, and all committees meeting at the Annual Meeting; reduction or elimination of ASA coverage of some ASA-related expenses of the Presidents and Secretary; suspended most official representation by ASA members representing ASA at associations in which we are an organizational member.
Sections	-----	
Membership	10,000	Eliminated all direct mail promotions to recruit potential members to whom we cannot send emails because of spam laws; reduced postage of selected member mailings to 3rd class & transferred mailing to ASA staff from contract mailing services.
Journal Expenses	44,000	Eliminated annual Journal Managing Editors meeting; negotiated a move of ASA self-published journal printing & mailing activities to Sage contractors prior to moving our journals to Sage to take advantage of Sage's volume discounts.
Editorial offices	85,000	Eliminated raises for paid ASA editorial office staff.
Other publications	9,000	Eliminated one issue of printed <i>Footnotes</i> . [In 2010 moved to "opt into" print cutting printing and mailing expenses by ~\$60,000].
Annual Meeting	80,000	Moved Annual Meeting Final Program printing to larger DC-based printer; negotiated a new contract for internet access; reduced equipment & rented furniture contracts; reduced food at DAN; reduced support for exhibitors; eliminated overhead projectors at sessions & renegotiated audio visual contract; cut staff travel costs to San Francisco. Because of significant declines in department contributions, ASA increased its support for honorary receptions by \$12,000.
Programs: Acad & Prof Affairs, Research, Public Information, Pub. Affairs, Minority Affairs & Student Programs	32,000	Reductions included: delaying one research survey, moving another survey to ASA staff from contractor; eliminating one media distribution (wire) service; reducing travel for ASA members to participate in ASA public information and public affairs activities by using only Metro DC-based ASA members.
2009 TOTAL CUTS	~ \$518,000	

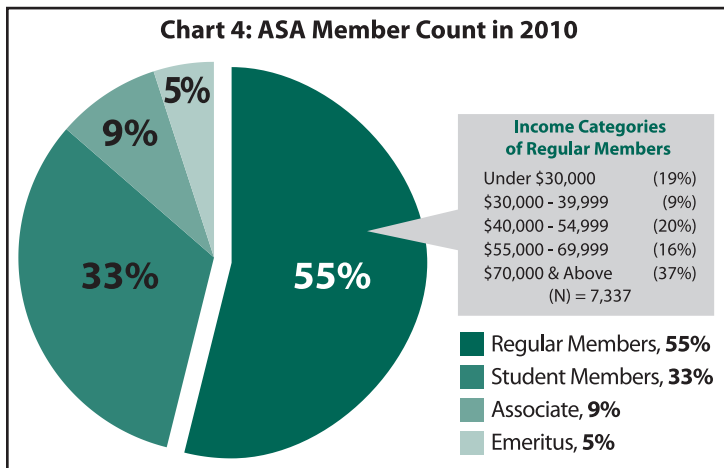
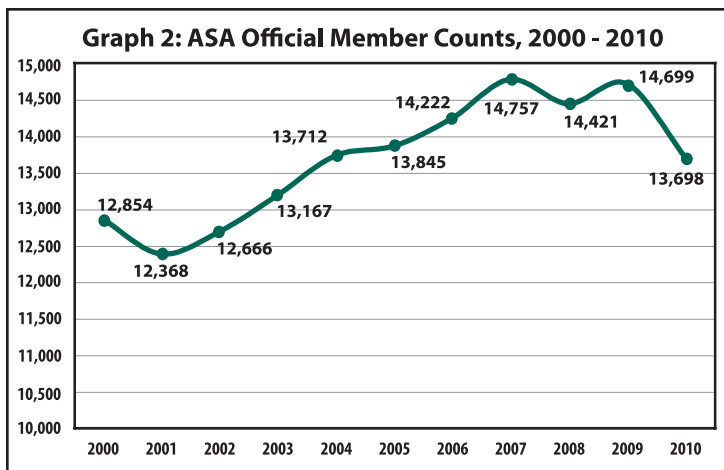


Table 2: Proposed Dues Amounts, beginning 2013

Income Brackets: BOLD = NEW; or same as OLD	Current 2011 dues amount including ASR (\$45 regular)	Proposed 2013 dues amount including ASR	Difference
Unemployed	\$70*	50	(\$20)
Less than \$20,000			\$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	\$234		
\$70,000-84,999		260	\$26
\$85,000-99,999		280	\$46
\$100,000-124,999		300	\$66
\$125,999-150,000		325	\$91
\$150,000 & above		350	\$116

Additional membership categories:

	Current 2011	Proposed 2013	Difference
Associate	\$90	\$100	\$10
Student	\$50	\$50	—
Retired	\$45	\$50	\$5

*eligible for reduced section dues.

annual meeting registration, and member purchases) and provides linkages to ASA's electronic business and accounting systems. ASA must also replace our electronic document storage and retrieval systems, office software, as well as our servers and other hardware. Much of this support technology, including the AMS, is 10 to 15 years old, outdated, and increasingly not inter-operable; replacement parts and technical support are no longer available.

The new expenses enumerated above are critical and are greater than \$100,000 and there is an additional list of technology upgrades that EOB has approved that will continue into future years. We need to restore some cuts, especially the Managing Editors meeting as soon as possible. Members desire for greater transparency of ASA activities and finances are clearly critically important and it is likely to require, among other things, the return to a printed *Footnotes*, which is at least \$50,000 per year.

In addition to increasing the revenue through the new dues structure by \$100,000 to 200,000 (i.e., between one fifth and two fifths of the cuts already taken), ASA will have to continue maintaining tight fiscal controls under EOB and Council oversight and seek new sources of non-member income to maintain current levels of service. (For more information about the state of the ASA's finances, see the Ask the Secretary column in the March *Footnotes* and the information on the ASA website, including the 2009 audit.)

Where will we be?: Impact of the Proposed Dues Structure on the Costs of Membership


"Regular members" are those who select a dues category by their gross annual income and are 54.7 percent of the ASA total membership of 14,699 in 2009. (See Chart 4). ASA currently has 19 percent of these regular members who select a dues category based on income less than \$30,000 per year. To the extent these members are unemployed, their membership costs will decrease \$21 under the proposed dues structure. Any currently unemployed sociologist who has not felt she/he could join the ASA or who found the current low-income category too expensive should be able to

do so now at cost of \$50 that includes a journal, free access to the Job Bank, subsidized Annual Meeting rates, and all other ASA services. (Furthermore, we propose instituting this category in 2012, a year ahead of the other changes.)

Another 29 percent of our regular members currently select a dues category based on income between \$30,000 and \$54,999 per year; their membership cost will rise either by \$10 or by \$13 in two years (2013) under the new structure. For the 16 percent of regular members who select the \$55,000-\$69,999 income category, membership costs will increase \$16 per year.

The current top dues category (\$70,000 and above) is selected by 37 percent of our regular members. As shown in Table 2, the highest dues category is broken into five new income categories (about which we have no estimates from membership data). For the first two (\$70,000-84,999 and \$85,000-99,999) membership costs increase \$26 and \$46 per year, respectively. The other three higher income categories were created to provide future expansion as members' incomes rise in coming years. While some of our members may make incomes over \$100,000 by 2013, the vast majority will not as our own membership data show. The 2010 National Faculty Salary Survey data show the median sociology faculty salary to be \$69,398. (This is a 13.3% increase since 2005 but only a 1.4% increase in constant 2010 dollars.)

For student members (who are 33 percent of the ASA total membership), membership costs remain the same at \$50. Many more retired sociologists (currently 5 percent of total membership) will be eligible for the reduced former "emeritus" membership category and will receive electronic access to all ASA journals. Associate non-voting members (8 percent) will pay \$10 more per year (\$100) including a journal of choice, usually the *American Sociological Review*.

Before proposing this new dues structure, EOB and Council did a comparison of dues with our sister social science organizations annually. For the most recent comparison, see the article in this issue of *Footnotes*. 

ASA Forum

for public discussion and debate

The Unexpected Danger of Conducting Sociological Research

This is in response to the Executive Officer's February 2011 article about the threat to Frances Fox Piven. As you know, this is not the first or only incident against sociologists, and there surely will be more of them in the future—verbal or physical.

Sociology threatens the cherished myths—and sometimes the persons—of extremists of both the right and the left, the right probably more than the left.

Let me add a bit from my personal knowledge. Around 1980, when the military government in

Brazil was beginning to ease itself out of power, I was asked to describe my research on the socioeconomic development (SED) levels in Brazil's 360 small political units to a "journalist." The more I said, the more perturbed she was. Finally, she said, "This is subversion!" It was then that I realized that she was an agent of Brazil's Central Intelligence Service. I thought my goose was cooked. There were rumors of people being taken out over the Atlantic Ocean by helicopter and dropped into the sea. Fortunately, I was saved by my Brazilian friends.


Many years earlier, in 1968 I took a group of American students to Pernambuco, in the Northeast of Brazil. They carried out formal interviews of rural Brazilians in the backcountry, under my supervision, of course. They were to take the data back to Madison and use them for their master's theses. We put all the interviews into a box and took them

to the local airport. But the agent there refused to let them go, saying that they contained secret material. I went to the local university and told my former doctoral student, a Brazilian professor there, about the incident. He called his uncle, who was a colonel in the army, and the uncle got the box of data released and sent to Madison.

Later that year another of my Brazilian doctoral students, the late Helcio Saraiva, had collected an extraordinary data set from a remote rural area of the State of Minas Gerais. The data were some of the finest I have ever seen—all the variables chosen from stratification theory, properly measured and carefully tested for reliability and validity. Together, we prepared the interview schedules for shipment to Madison. But...As before, an agent refused to let them out of the country. I called another of our former students with connections in

the U.S. Consulate in Sao Paulo. He got the Consulate to put the data in the inter-country "bag" and it was sent to Madison. My son, Bill, and I recently used Helcio's data in an article we published.

The point, of course, is that sociologists can face serious threats sometimes and unexpected obstacles other times.

Do you think it might be well for the Association to compile records of such incidents? Or maybe even to encourage doctoral training programs to teach about the real, if rare, dangers sociologists may face regarding their research? In my opinion, it is our responsibility to call attention to inhuman actions we observe: Sociologists are trained to see behaviors others might miss. Of course, some will shy away from sociology programs that include such teaching. So be it. 

Archibald O. Haller, University of Wisconsin-Madison

The PROSE Awards: Calling Sociologists!

James M. Jasper, CUNY Graduate Center

Sociologists avidly submit their publications for ASA awards and section awards, but few have even heard of the PROSE Awards of the Association of American Publishers. This is the big trade association for publishers—the ASA of publishing—and the PROSE Awards are for professional and scholarly excellence. To editors and anyone in the world of publishing, these awards matter.

But not to sociologists, apparently. There are dozens of submissions in the history or politics category each year, but only 10 or 12 in "sociology and social work." And many of these are not really sociology or social work: they are books on public health, geography, social-scientific methods, and others that don't fit into one of the other PROSE categories. In submitting their books, publishers seem to see sociology as a catch-all category. I have been on the panel of judges for two years, and I have had trouble endorsing more than two sociology books each year. It was embarrassing.

This past January, when I arrived at the two-day meeting, having read my handful of sociology books, I


soon learned why my submissions seemed so skimpy. By the end of the first day, books by sociologists had won the prizes in history, law and criminal justice, theology and religious studies, and philosophy (honorable mention). By the end of the second day, the sociology winner—Janice Perlman's *Favela*—had gone on to win the prize for the best book in the social sciences. I felt better.

Can't be Labeled

The dispersal of sociology books across categories seems to reflect strengths and weaknesses in our discipline. On the positive side, sociology touches on many different aspects of human life, bringing creativity to a number of other disciplines. Sometimes that reach is also its weakness. It is hard to identify sociology as a discipline with a core message. (A book by an economist, in contrast, almost inevitably has a predictable view of the world.) If the publishers who nominate books for PROSE awards have trouble keeping sociology straight, university administrators allocating resources across departments often have the same problem. Classics departments have a clear body of literature that they study; whereas sociologists

study almost everything. Nor do we any longer have a clear point of view in studying all that we do.

And we are not one of those disciplines that care very much about prose style. In working toward my short list for the sociology prize, for instance, I was initially drawn to a book on PTSD better written than any of the other entries. Then I realized its author was a newspaper reporter, which explains its punchy prose. In the end, I rejected it because it did not make a scholarly contribution. But I was dejected to compare its style to that of most of the other entries. Of course, Perlman is not currently an academic sociologist, either.

My fellow panelists are mostly editors, and it is interesting to watch them discuss books. We try to balance many virtues in picking the winners, not only their scholarly content but their appeal to readers and their beauty as physical objects. In some cases we do judge books by their covers. The book that won our overall prize this year, the *Atlas of the Transatlantic Slave Trade*, contained beautiful maps representing massive sets of historical data on the Atlantic slave trade. Even sociologists would have trouble beating that. But I encourage them to try; ask your editor to nominate your book by the November deadline (see <www.proseawards.com/>). 

Time to Vote!

Look for your election ballot in the mail or vote online. The slate of candidates can be found at www.asanet.org/about/elections/2011Slate.cfm.

The 2011 election will be underway as of May 12. All members with valid e-mail addresses will receive instructions on how to cast their votes online. Visit <www.asanet.org> to cast your vote. The election is open through June 23 to all members who joined or renewed by March 31.



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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.

Mothering and Psychoanalysis: Clinical, Sociological & Feminist Perspectives. This book aims to analyze the intersecting territories of mothering and psychoanalysis from feminist, sociological, and psychoanalytic/psychotherapeutic perspectives. This book seeks to analyze mothering and psychoanalytic/therapeutic theory and practice from within any (or all) of these perspectives. In particular, while there has been much psychoanalytic focus on mothers and mothering, there has been less focus on psychoanalysis from the perspective of mothers or as a form of mothering. In addition to the psychoanalytic analysis of mothering, the editor encourages submissions that examine how psychoanalysis constitutes a form of commodified care in the global economy potentially working to fill what Arlie Hochschild has called the "care deficit." Abstracts should be 250 words and include a brief biography. Deadline: June 1, 2011. Contact: Petra Büskens petra@ppmdtherapy.com; www.demeterpress.org.

Racism and Sports. Contributors are solicited for a two-volume set on racism and sports. Topic areas include: sports and racial ideologies; racism in professional sports; underrepresentation of minorities in sports; racism and female sports; and racism in collegiate

sports. Deadline: October 1, 2011. Contact: Lori Latrice Martin, Editor, African-American Studies Department, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 445 West 59th Street, Room 3219, New York, NY 10019; (212) 237-8758; lmartin@jjay.cuny.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 Diana at dianaa@nida.nih.gov; www.aacsnet.org.

Euroscience Open Forum 2012, July 11-15, 2012, Dublin, Ireland. Where Creativity and Great Science Meet. The Euroscience Open Forum (ESOF) is an interdisciplinary, pan-European, general science meeting which aims to showcase the latest advances in science and technology, promote a dialogue on the role of science and technology in society and public policy, and stimulate and provoke public interest, excitement and debate about science and technology. The event will bring together over 5,000 scientists, business leaders, government officials, policy-makers and international scientific media representatives to discuss the best of European science and to address all of the current major global scientific challenges, including Energy, Climate Change, Food and Health. Submissions are now being sought for the scientific programme of seminars, workshops and debates on the latest research. Deadline: June 30, 2011, 12.00GMT. For more information, visit www.ESOF2012.org.

First Annual Public Sociology Graduate Conference, October 22, 2011, George Mason University. Public sociology is an approach to the discipline that transcends the academy and engages wider audiences. It is not aligned with any particular theory, method, or subject. Rather, it leverages the tools and topics of professional sociology while reaching beyond the audience of professional sociologists, taking into consideration the perspectives, frameworks, and struggles of diverse publics without diluting rigor or content. This conference seeks varied submissions on sociological topics. Deadline: May 15, 2011. Contact: gmsocgrads@gmail.com; gmsocgrads.wordpress.com/activities/grad-conference-2011.

Health System Reform in Asia, December 9-12, 2011, University of

Hong Kong. Health System Reform in Asia is a new conference, in association with *Social Science & Medicine*. It is an interdisciplinary conference focusing on the health system reforms Asian countries have adopted, or are considering, during rapid economic, social, demographic and epidemiologic change in the region. The conference welcomes empirical examinations of health outcomes, social, economic and political analyses as well as theoretical and philosophical contributions on these themes. All submitted abstracts will undergo a full review with accepted abstracts selected for either poster display, oral, or sub-plenary presentation. A sub-plenary should have an organizer and contain a cluster of related abstracts. Deadline: June 10, 2011. For more information, visit www.healthreformasia.com/index.html.

Meetings

April 28-30, 2011. Taking Stock of a Turbulent Decade and Looking Ahead: Immigration to North America 2000-2010, London, ON, Canada. Sponsored by the Western Centre for Research on Migration and Ethnic Relations (MER) and Canada-U.S. Institute, The University of Western Ontario. For more information, visit ir.lib.uwo.ca/wmc/.

May 7, 2011. Insight: A Conference on Undergraduate Sociology, University of Texas-Austin. The conference is free but RSVP as space is limited. Contact: Christopher Robertson at macromicro@gmail.com; www.socinsight.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 mtaquino@nsparc.msstate.edu, or Brent Hales, CDS Program Chair, at brent.hales@usm.edu. For more information, visit www.ruralsociology.us.

September 7-10, 2011. 10th Conference of the European Sociological Association, Geneva, Switzerland. Theme: "Social Relations in Turbulent Times." For more information, visit www.esa10thconference.com.

September 14-16, 2011. British Sociological Association Medical Sociology Group Annual Conference, University of Chester. Contact: Elaine Forester at elaine.forester@britsoc.org.uk; www.britsoc.co.uk/events/medsoc.htm.

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.

October 22, 2011. First Annual Public Sociology Graduate Conference, George Mason University. Contact: gmsocgrads@gmail.com; gmsocgrads.wordpress.com/activities/grad-conference-2011.

November 2-5, 2011. The American Evaluation Association (AEA) Annual Conference, Hilton Anaheim, Anaheim, CA. Presidential Theme: "Value and Valuing." For more information, visit www.eval.org/.

December 9-12, 2011. Health System Reform in Asia University of Hong Kong. Health System Reform in Asia is a new interdisciplinary conference focusing on the health system reforms Asian countries have adopted, or are considering, during rapid economic, social, demographic, and epidemiologic change in the region. For more information, visit www.healthreformasia.com/index.html.

July 11-15, 2012. Euroscience Open Forum 2012, Dublin, Ireland. The Euroscience Open Forum (ESOF) is an interdisciplinary, pan-European, general science meeting which aims to showcase the latest advances in science and technology, promote a dialogue on the role of science and technology in society and public policy, and stimulate and provoke public interest, excitement and debate about science and technology. For more information, visit www.ESOF2012.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 10 years, (3) hold a membership in their country's national (or equivalent) sociological association. Deadline: April 20, 2011. Contact: jss@www.soc.nii.ac.jp. For more information, visit www.soc.nii.ac.jp/jss/travel-grant/info2011.html.

Fellowships

The American Institute of Indian Studies announces its 2011 fellowship competition and invites applications from scholars who wish to conduct their research in India. Junior fellowships are awarded to PhD candidates to conduct research for their dissertations in India for up to 11 months. Senior fellowships are awarded to scholars who hold a PhD for up to nine months of research in India. Deadline: July 1, 2011. Applications can be downloaded

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from the website <www.indiastudies.org>. Contact: (773) 702-8638 or aiis@uchicago.edu.

American Research Institute in Turkey (ARIT) Fellowships for Research in Turkey, 2012-2013. ARIT Fellowships are offered for research in ancient, medieval, or modern times, in any field of the humanities and social sciences. Post-doctoral and advanced doctoral fellowships may be held for various terms, from one to three months up to a year. Stipends range from \$4,000-\$16,000. Deadline: November 1, 2011. Contact: Nancy Leinwand, (215) 898-3474; fax (215) 898-0657; leinwand@sas.upenn.edu; <ccat.sas.upenn.edu/ARIT>.

American Research Institute in Turkey Kenan T. Erim Fellowship, 2013. The Erim fellowship will support excavation or field study of excavated material remains at Aphrodisias during the summer 2011, \$2375, pending funding. Deadline: November 1, 2011. Contact: Nancy Leinwand, (215) 898-3474; fax (215) 898-0657; leinwand@sas.upenn.edu; <ccat.sas.upenn.edu/ARIT>.

American Research Institute in Turkey/National Endowment for the Humanities (ARIT/NEH) Advanced Fellowships for Research in Turkey, 2012-2013. RIT/NEH Advanced Fellowships cover all fields of the humanities, including prehistory, history, art, archaeology, literature, and linguistics as well as interdisciplinary aspects of cultural history for applicants who have completed their academic training. The fellowships may be held from four months to a full year. Stipends range from \$16,800-\$50,400. Deadline: November 1, 2011. Contact: Nancy Leinwand, (215) 898-3474; fax (215) 898-0657; leinwand@sas.upenn.edu; <ccat.sas.upenn.edu/ARIT>.

U.S. Department of State Program in Turkish Language. Critical Language Scholarship Institutes in Turkish Language. The program provides support for intensive study of Turkish language at all levels, including airfare, tuition, and stipend. Courses are held in several locations in Turkey. The competition is administered by the Council of American Overseas Research Centers. The application deadline is around November 1—exact date to be announced. For more information, visit <www.clscholarship.org/index.html>.

Competitions

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-December 31, 2010. First-time authors from any part of the world are eligible for the award. The prize is awarded in commemoration of the 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 own 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 February 20 *Washington Post* editorial in relation to Ruth Bader Ginsburg's participation in the 2006 ASA Annual Meeting.

Jeff Broadbent, University of Minnesota, was interviewed for a podcast by *Science* on his international Compton research project, Comparing Climate Change Policy Networks.

Monte Bute, Metropolitan State University, was the subject of a February 23 Minnesota Public Radio interview and an article on MPR's website about how he has been using his personal perspective to enlighten students on the process of death and dying.

Kyle Crowder, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, was quoted in a February 13 *Desert News* article centered around his *American Sociological Review* study, which found that native residents of a neighborhood are more likely to move out when immigrants move in.

David Derossset, Drury University, was quoted in a February 13 *Springfield News-Leader* article about how academia remains an attractive career option.

Kevin Dougherty, Baylor University, was quoted in a March 2 post on the *Orlando Sentinel's* "The Religion World" blog about his research, which found that creating smaller groups within megachurches doesn't necessarily restore a sense of closeness and community.

Patricia Drentea, University of Alabama-Birmingham, was interviewed about her research done with colleagues Beverley Williams and Lesa Woodby published in *Sociology of Health and Illness* on BBC Radio 4's "Thinking Allowed" on March 2, 2011.

Morten Ender, West Point-U.S. Military Academy, was interviewed and quoted in a front-page *USA Today* story, "How Will Years of War Change Us?" The article lists social and cultural changes in connection with the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan.

John Foran, University of California-Santa Barbara, and **Jeff Goodwin**, New York University, were quoted in a February 26 *National Post* article, "A golden age of revolution appears to be at hand."

Charles A. Gallagher, LaSalle University, wrote an op-ed in the March 3 *Philadelphia Inquirer*, "Living in Fictional

Land of Color-blind America," about the false view of equality.

Saad Eddin Ibrahim, Drew University, was quoted in a February 11 CNN.com article, "Timing of Mubarak Speech Was No Accident, Says Expert."

David Cook-Martin, Grinnell College, was quoted in a February 10 *USA Today* article about how Iowa's population grew increasingly urban in the past decade.

Robert Lee Maril, East Carolina University, was quoted in a February 17 *National Defense Magazine* article, "History Repeats? New Book 'The Fence' Outlines Story of DHS' Virtual Border Wall Fiasco."

Andre Christie-Mizell, Vanderbilt University was quoted in a February 22 *Chicago Tribune* article about his study, which suggests that fathers who spend time with their kids may help prevent them from bullying.

Christin Munsch, Cornell University, was mentioned in a February 26 *Toronto Sun* article, "When Career Wins Equal Marriage Failures."

Zachary Neal, Michigan State University, was interviewed by WKAR (NPR-East Lansing) and quoted by CBS Detroit, *Craigslist Business Detroit*, and *USA Today* about his work on the relationship between business airline traffic and urban job growth, which will appear in a forthcoming issue of the *Journal of Urban Affairs*.

J. Steven Picou, University of South Alabama, was quoted and interviewed extensively in a variety of media outlets on the BP oil spill, the Exxon Valdez oil spill, and sociological practice programs to mitigate technological disaster impacts. These interviews appeared in the *Press Register* (October 7, December 13), *Time Magazine* (August 9), NPR, "All Things Considered" (September 20), WVLA-TV, Baton Rouge (July 28), *Beijing Youth Daily* (July 22), *The Palm Beach Post* (August 16), *Onearth Magazine* (August 26), NPR "Morning Edition," (December 1), Baldwin Register (January 23) and KCRW, "To the Point," Santa Monica (August 2). He was also quoted in the *San Francisco Chronicle* on September 17 and interviewed for *Blue Legacy* documentary on the BP spill on August 18.

Victoria Pitts-Taylor, Queens College, City University of New York, was quoted in a February 19 *New York Times* article about how ethnic differences emerge in plastic surgery. The article also appeared in the *Honolulu Star-Advertiser* and the *Seattle Times* on February 19.

Frances Fox Piven, Graduate Center, City University of New York, and the **American Sociological Association** were mentioned in February 15 *Chronicle of Higher Education* article, "Academic Groups Condemn Glenn Beck for Rhetoric That Has Led to Threats Against Scholar."

Kim Scipes, Purdue University-North Central, has been interviewed about his recent book, *AFL-CIO's Secret War against Developing Country Workers: Solidarity or Sabotage?* on "A Community Affair," WORT Madison on December 24, 2010, "Takes on the World," KYZX Philo, CA, on January 12, 2011, and "The Communique," WYNE Brooklyn on February 1.

Roberta Spalter-Roth, American Sociological Association, was quoted in a February 16 *Inside Higher Ed* article, "Anthropology Without Doctorates." She was also quoted in a March 2 *Inside Higher Ed* article, "White Male Advantage."

Gregory D. Squires, George Washington University, wrote an op-ed in the *American Banker*. It appeared online on February 10 and in print on February 11.

Rodney Stark, Baylor University, was quoted in a February 25 *Deseret News* article about why nondenominational churches are winning over mainline churches.

Awards

Jerry Jacobs, University of Pennsylvania, received the 2011 Merit Award from the Eastern Sociological Society.

Julie Shayne, University of Washington-Bothell, received the Pacific Sociological Association's 2011 Distinguished Scholarship Award for her book *They Used to Call Us Witches: Chilean Exiles, Culture, and Feminism*.

Christian Smith, University of Notre Dame, received an honorable mention in the Philosophy category of the American Publisher's Award for Professional and Scholarly Excellence for his recent book *What is a Person? Rethinking Humanity, Social Life, and the Moral Good from the Person Up*.

Transitions

Edith W. King retired from the University of Denver in fall 2010 after 44 years of dedicated service. She is now the chair of the Worldmindedness Institute of Colorado.

People

Brian Gran, Case Western Reserve, was awarded a grant of \$104,928 with Case Western Reserve University for the project, "A Comparative-Historical Analysis of Children's Rights." He also received an International Short Visit Fellowship from the Swiss National Science Foundation. This award will support his upcoming visit L'Institut Universitaire Kurt Bösch in Sion, Switzerland where Gran will conduct research on children's rights.

Frances Fox Piven, CUNY-Graduate School, was honored on March 9 when New York State Senator Gustavo Rivera introduced legislative resolution S.676,

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which paid tribute to her life's work and academic contributions upon the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the publication of *Regulating the Poor: The Functions of Public Welfare*. See the video at <www.youtube.com/watch?v=P9fAbou1TpY>.

New Books

William G. Bowen, Matthew M. Chingos, Harvard University, and Michael S. McPherson, Crossing the Finish Line: Completing College at America's Public Universities (Princeton University Press, 2011).

Mariko Lin Chang, Harvard University, Shortchanged: Why Women Have Less Wealth and What Can Be Done About It (Oxford University Press, 2011).

Elizabeth Higginbotham and Margaret L. Andersen, both of University of Delaware, Race and Ethnicity in Society: The Changing Landscape (Wadsworth, 2011).

Yuniya Kawamura, SUNY-Fashion Institute of Technology, Doing Research in Fashion and Dress (Berg Publishers, 2011).

Edith W. King, Worldmindedness Institute of Colorado, Social Thought on Education (Amazon Kindle, 2011).

Anthony Lemelle, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, Wornie Reed, Virginia Tech., and Sandra Taylor, (Eds.) Handbook of African American Health: Social and Behavioral Interventions (Springer, 2011).

Sharon Moore, Rudolph Alexander, and Anthony Lemelle, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, (Eds.) Dilemmas of Black Faculty at U.S. Predominantly White Institutions: Issues of the Post-Multicultural Era (Mellen, 2010).

Joshua Page, University of Minnesota, The Toughest Beat: Politics, Punishment, and the Prison Officers Union in California (Oxford University Press, 2011).

Sujata Patel, University of Hyderabad, (Ed.) Doing Sociology in India. Genealogies, Locations and Practices (Oxford University Press, 2011).

Charles Perrow, Yale University, The Next Catastrophe: Reducing Our Vulnerabilities to Natural, Industrial, and Terrorist Disasters (Princeton University Press, 2011).

Other Organizations

The Society for Social Studies of Science is searching for a new editor for its journal *Science, Technology & Human Values* (ST&HV). ST&HV is an international, multidisciplinary journal containing research and commentary on the dynamics of science and technology, including their involvement in politics, society, economics, and culture. Its purpose is to foster the development of the field of science and technology studies. The new editor would assume responsibility for the journal in spring 2012. Deadline: June 30, 2011. Contact: Stephen Zehr, Chair of the Publications Committee, at szehr@usi.edu.

Contact

Encyclopedia Article on the Social and Economic Aspects of Maize Production. A biologist is editing a series of encyclopedic volumes on various food crops in relation to world food usage, shortages, etc. He needs someone to write a chapter about selected social and economic aspects of maize production. If interested in the project, contact Marietta Morrissey at [morissey@mail.montclair](mailto:morrisseym@mail.montclair).

Deaths

Robert J. Stevenson, a former academic and more recently an independent scholar who published on deviance and criminology, died unexpectedly on March 17, 2011, at the age of 64.

Obituary

Norval D. Glenn 1933-2011

The renowned sociologist Norval Glenn died on February 15, 2011, after battling Myelodysplastic Syndrome (MDS) for two and a half years. He is survived by his wife Grace Glenn and his stepson Erik Schmitt.

Norval received his doctorate from the University of Texas-Austin, then taught at Miami University and the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, after which he was invited to return to the University of Texas-Austin in 1963. He was a member of the faculty for 47 years, becoming Professor Emeritus in January 2011.

I knew him for over 50 years. Norval was a product of both the old and the new departments at Texas (he even composed a brief essay on that transition). Although we traveled in rather different sociological orbits, we greatly respected each other's scholarly activities and were long-standing friends.

Norval was born on the Glenn Ranch in Lea County, NM, on August 13, 1933. He attended schools in Tatum, NM, and received his BA from New Mexico State in Las Cruces. He then served in the U.S. Army for four years and went on to graduate studies in sociology at UT. A memorial, honoring his scholarly contributions, was held by the Department of Sociology at the University-Austin, and a scholarly award named in his honor is being established for graduate students.

Norval was a soft spoken, self-effacing person who seldom talked about himself and his manifold accomplishments. His personal style served him well within the department in which he played a major role for over four decades. He was deeply committed to enhancing the position of the department locally and nationally. Norval was a keen listener who grasped the multiple personal and intellectual differences that inhere in any large, complex sociology department. He was a master in brokering or reframing ongoing debates (public and private) that occurred. He thus improved the quality of scholarly life for all members of the department.

Norval's role in the department was greatly enhanced by his national and international acclaim, contributing as he did in telling ways to such realms as the family, survey research and cohort analysis. I would add public sociology.

First and foremost, Norval Glenn was a master analyst of survey research. His technical prowess has often been underestimated. I recall in the late 1970s talking with him in his office when he discussed letters being exchanged among certain major statisticians of that era. He was more a recipient than a participant in this exchange. Two names come to mind: Otis Dudley

Duncan and Stanley Lieberson. Duncan had, it appears, complimented Norval on his skills and for not becoming caught up in the shifting fads within statistics. Furthermore, Norval combined his statistical know-how with a broad-ranging knowledge of sociological issues as well as an ability to express himself in writing. He was a master at shaping the flow of an argument, at times adding his own artistic touch.

All the aforementioned talents are highlighted in his ground-breaking book on cohort analysis, which went through two editions.

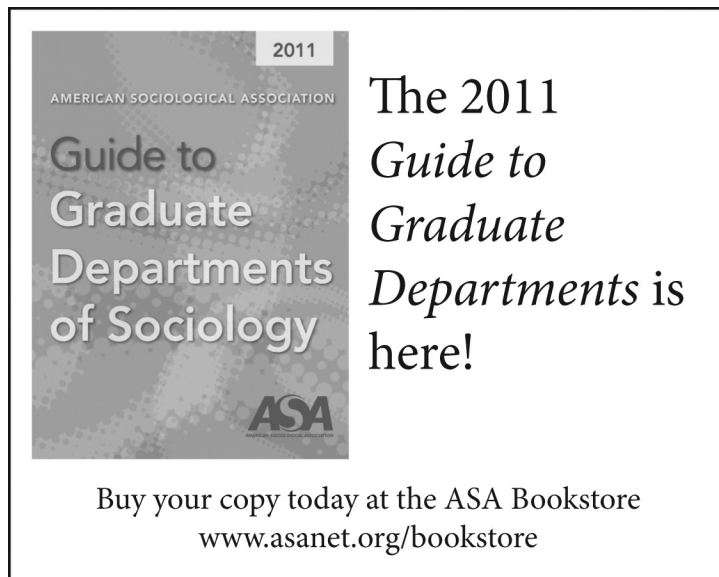
Norval Glenn was also a central figure in the family values debate that divided social science as well as the larger public in the latter part of the 20th and early years of the 21st centuries. Within this frame, his contributions to public sociology came to the fore. I once inquired of him: Is there anyone in sociology who does what he does in this realm? Speaking carefully, he indicated that he knew of no one in family studies but was reluctant to generalize beyond the area he knew best.

His form of public sociology brought together technical survey and demographic data as a standard for evaluating the ongoing debates (especially empirically unacceptable claims) in the field. That he could present these so as to be understandable by a larger educated public audience set him apart from lesser mortals.

Norval's scholarly impact on the international scene deserves special mention. Two illustrations bring certain patterns to the fore. He gave a speech to members of the Australian Parliament regarding the role of the family today.. Also, after the Soviet Union was dissolved, many Western experts visited the new Russia to assist Russian professionals in upgrading a wide range of social activities. Norval traveled there and presented a paper (1989) on lessons from the United States for survey research in the Soviet Union. When he returned we talked about his role. He found that Russian survey researchers were really quite up-to-date in their practices.

Many honors flowed Norval's way. He was Ashbel Smith Professor as well as Stiles Professor in American Studies. He received a graduate teaching award from the university (he helped launch the careers of numerous graduate students). He was editor of *Contemporary Sociology* and the *Journal of Family Issues*. And in 2007, he received the Warren E. Miller Award from fellow social researchers. These honors (and others not mentioned) signify Norval Glenn's scholarly importance. Still, in my judgment, his lasting contributions will be seen as producing some basic sociological knowledge. It is in this realm that history will treat him most kindly.

Gideon Sjoberg, University of Texas-Austin/



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funding

Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline

Application Deadline: June 15 & December 15

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

Selection Criteria and Funding Requirements

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

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

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

Online Application Process

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

Contact Information

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

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

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Volume 39 • Number 4 • April 2011