Looking forward to the 2007 ASA Annual Meeting in New York . . .

**Without Yesterday There Is No Tomorrow**: Ricardo Lagos and Chile’s Democratic Transition

Former Chilean President will be one of several notable plenary speakers at ASA’s upcoming 102nd Annual Meeting

by Peter Winn, Tafts University

In April 1988, as Chile emerged from 15 years of General Augusto Pinochet’s brutal dictatorship into its first electoral campaign since the 1973 military coup, a plebiscite was held whether General Augusto Pinochet should rule the country for another decade. In a nation accustomed to controlled media, Socialist leader Ricardo Lagos was allowed a rare national TV appearance. Pointing straight at the camera, Lagos defined the dictator: “You promise the country eight straight years at the camera, Lagos defied the leader Ricardo Lagos was allowed a accustomed to controlled media, Socialist country for another decade. In a nation Augusto Pinochet should rule the campaign since the 1973 military coup, a brutal dictatorship into its first electoral campaign. Lagos has no claims to a prominent place in Chile’s history. As a social scientist, he published the first major study of Chile’s concentration of economic power. As a leader of a clandestine Socialist party, he played an important role in Chile’s transition to democracy and in the 1988 plebiscite ending Pinochet’s authoritarian rule. He also founded and led the Party for Democracy which became one of Chile’s main political parties. As minister of education and minister of public works, Lagos interfered with the administra
tor and ability to innovate within the constraints of an authoritarian constitutions and a neoliberal economy. In 2000, Lagos was elected Chile’s first Socialist president since Salvador Allende. Despite a narrow electoral mandate and an inherited economic recession, Lagos was one of the most successful presidents in Chilean history. Moreover, he nurtured the political career of Michelle Bachelet and was instrumental in her succeeding him. At the opening plenary session of the Annual Meeting, Lagos will be honored for his courageous and path-breaking career as a social scientist in politics—sustained even in Chile’s darkest hour by a belief that another world was possible.

In the Beginning

Ricardo Lagos Escobar was born in 1938, the same year as the Center-Left Popular Front won the national elections. The dominant party in the Chilean Popular Front was the centrist Radical Party, secular reformers with a middle class base. His uncle was a Radical Deputy and it was as a Radical student leader that Lagos would first enter politics. He studied law at the University of Chile, but became increasingly interested in economics. His thesis on the concentration of economic power in Chile, a pioneering study, concluded that the top 4.2% of the population in Chile controlled 59.2% of the capital invested in joint stock companies and laid bare the interlocking directorships through which Chile’s elite controlled the economy.

By the time he was elected, Lagos was doing graduate work at Duke University (1960-62) where he earned a PhD in economics. Returning to Chile, Lagos became an economist at the University of Chile and later directed of its School of Political Science. In 1969, he was elected Secretary-General of the University of Chile as the candidate of the leftist Popular Unity Alliance.

**Footnotes**

Volume 35 Number 2

February 2007

Looking forward to the 2007 ASA Annual Meeting in New York . . .

**Four Trends Shaping the Big Apple**

by Andrew A. Beveridge, Queens College and the Graduate Center of CUNY

When the demonstrations for immigrant rights flared up around the country last year some members of New York City’s various immigrant groups participated, but the demonstrations here were a faint echo of those in other cities. The simple reason: New York draws substantial numbers of its immigrants from many different countries, continents, languages, and origins, while the majority of immigrants and the vast majority of undocumented immigrants nationwide originate in Mexico. This diverse immigrant population is one of four demographic trends that define New York City’s unique social landscape permeating every facet of life from politics and business to culture and family life.

**Immigrant Waves**

New York City’s recent population growth was fueled by immigration. Without it, the city’s population would not be near eight million. “Without the immigrants,” Mitchell Moss, professor of urban planning and policy at New York University, has said, “New York City would be Detroit,” a city whose population is lower now than it was in 1930. During the 1990s, he noted, New York City’s population grew by the equivalent of its entire population in earlier decades. Today, the city’s population is approximately 2.5 million.

Some of these groups are better educated than others, some gravitate to certain professions; some are self-employed. The economic status, family status, and ratio of male to female vary widely from group to group. The immigrants today are increasingly segregated from the rest of the population and from other immigrant groups than were immigrants at the turn of the 20th century, and even groups from the same nation often gravitate to different locations.

Mayor Giuliani once remarked that he loved all immigrants, legal or illegal, but in recent years New York City, along with the rest of the country,

Looking forward to the 2007 ASA Annual Meeting in New York . . .

**Remembering a Giant of Sociology**

by Claude S. Fischer and Ann Szücs, University of California-Berkeley

Seymour Martin Lipset, one of the giants of sociology in the 20th century, died on December 31, 2006, in Arlington, VA.

Marty Lipset shaped modern sociology by writing a string of classic works, nurturing a legion of eminent students, and radiating a kindliness that warmed all those around him.

Lipset, the son of Russian Jewish immigrants, grew up immersed in the intense, Marxist debates of his Bronx neighborhood, an atmosphere which he later credited with sparking his intellectual concerns and political commitment to social democracy. Lipset, along with other memorable student activists at the City College of New York in the 1930s, such as Daniel Bell, Nathan Glazer, Irving Howe, and Philip Selznick, remade American social science and intellectual life in the middle of the century.

Lipset’s formal positions—professor at Toronto, the London School of Economics, Berkeley, Harvard, Stanford, and George Mason; presidencies of the American Sociological Association, the American Political Science Association, the United States Institute of Peace; membership in the National Academy of Sciences; and other roles—hardly describe how consequential he was. By one study, Lipset was the most cited social scientist in the world.

Lipset established many of the theories and research agendas in political sociology, stratification, modernization, and other fields. Much of his work grew out of questions about the social bases of democracy and the absence of socialism in America. They led him to study Canada, compara
tive development, American history, the nature of democratic and anti-democratic politics, the labor movement, social class, and much more.

Lipset was a founding member of the American-Canadian compa
pny of which he was a member. In 1966, Lipset was elected Secretary-General of the University of Chile as the candidate of the leftist Popular Unity Alliance.

Socialism and Democracy

His dissertation book, Agrarian Socialism (1950), was the first in a series that used the American-Canadian compari

son to address systematically the “why not socialism?” question. Union Democracy (1965), with Martin Trow and James Coleman, examined why the democratically run printers’ union managed to escape Michel’s “iron law of oligarchy.” Through intensive, multi-
media research, the authors discovered the importance of small, mediating groups—what would later be labeled “civil society”—for democracy. Union Democracy alone would be the crowning achievement of most academic

**Notes**

by Andrew A. Beveridge, Queens College and the Graduate Center of CUNY

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ASA Opportunity for Undergraduates
The Honors Program is a valuable resource and experience for undergraduate students.

Sociologist Bloggers Speak Out
Four sociologists comment on their experiences and encourage more sociologists to read, research, and write blogs.

Sociological Discourse at the Center of Gentrification
Kubrin and Squires bring race and place to a DC restaurant/lounge/bookstore.

Task Force on General Education Recommendations
Sociology has a variety of contributions to the general education curriculum.

ASA Award Winners Announced
Be sure to congratulate your colleagues.

Sociologists as Ambassadors
Zulfacar is the first female Afghan ambassador and Austin represents America in Trinidad and Tobago.

A Spotlight on a Longtime, Loyal Member
Lief takes pride in serving his community.

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Enhancing the ASA Public Information Program

The Executive Officer’s Column

A year ago, the ASA Council expressed strong interest in having the ASA Executive Office expand our program of outreach to the mass media. Council believed additional resources invested in this activity would significantly leverage our existing efforts and permit new approaches to bring sociological research to the general public and policymakers through the media. While ASA’s current outreach efforts have had notable successes, and we have a strong track record with a sizable set of journalists, more is better. After an organization-wide communications audit by a firm with expertise in social science communication, we have begun working on key recommendations Council found compelling. Generally, the goal of our Public Information Program (PIP) is to scale up dissemination of research findings to broader public audiences—through both national and local media—by using our materials and resources to meet sociologists’ need for engaging knowledge of interest to producers and journalists. The addition to the Executive Office staff of an experienced professional Media Relations Officer (MRO) with a background in sociology and broadcast news production will help ASA capitalize on new and existing opportunities. (See article, “New Staff at the ASA Executive Office,” on p. 12 of this issue.)

Media Relations Activities
Proactive and media outreach is central to success: ASA has long been reliably responsive to journalists’ inquiries and requests for interviews and research. We are now producing a timely flow to the press (e.g., media advisories, press releases, story pitches) and continue responding to daily press inquiries. We are also beginning to rethink the ASA’s press web pages. These first steps toward more creative and effective publicity are in alignment with Council’s aspirations. Experiments with new ways of outreach will follow as we continue to integrate media relations functions into other ASA activities and programs. We have made considerable progress engaging media interest in the new knowledge published in our journals (something many authors thought unlikely), but we need to build the capacity of ASA and members to outreach effectively. We also need to shape a media niche for the scholarly community, develop stronger external networks and alliances, and, especially, to brand this niche as sociology. To achieve this members’ work in the press, with or without attribution to the scholar or researcher, but without reference to the work as sociological.

Engagement of Membership
The backbone of the PIP is our membership. It is your expertise, scholarship, and unique knowledge that provide added value to the media and its audiences. The goal of our PIP is to promote the Association, sociology, and sociologists by providing a link between sociologists and the media, aggressively encouraging the media to want those sources, and to firmly brand that added value as sociological. Our MRO taps several databases of experts, especially those who have published and presented scholarship. We engage the leadership of ASA Sections, members of Council, task forces, and committees for referrals, and we regularly are approached by members about their own availability to the press.

Guiding Principles

In providing the media with sociological knowledge, the ASA is not advocating for particular positions, forms of research, or areas of expertise. Obviously, only by vote of Council or the membership does the Association speak officially on behalf of the membership. Our PIP staff provide these official statements to the media with appropriate persons in leadership and/or subject matter experts to provide context. Individual sociologists—members or not—who connect to the media speak on their own behalf with their professional credentials as the basis of their contributions. It is the responsibility of the Association, however, to provide the press with sociologists who have professional expertise in the area about which they speak. This is typically determined by research and publication in peer-reviewed journals or other evidence of pertinent scholarship.

Our new MRO has begun a proactive weekly email to selected reporters and editors relating to timely news. In January, her advisories have generated member interviews with the New York Daily News, USA Today, Wall Street Journal, Time magazine, and New York City’s WPIX-TV, among others. In addition, these advisories have resulted in inquiries from Fox News Channel, Al Jazeera International, and National Public Radio. She has aggressively promoted ASA journal articles, collaborating with the authors’ institutional Public Information Officers to promote upcoming publications. She works especially closely with the editors and managing editors, as appropriate, to promote ASA journal articles. Relying on her journalistic skills, the ASA is working to restructure the media relations webpage to align better with the needs of journalists and producers. ASA and its members already are reaping results as our MRO establishes a relationship with new media outlets and encourages more members to look first to the ASA as a reliable resource for new knowledge, interviews, and comments from sociologists. We will keep our members updated on these activities, and look forward to engaging with more of you as we move forward.

—Sally T. Hillman
ASA Honors Program Expands Opportunities for Undergraduates

On August 10, 2006, 54 talented undergraduate sociology students from around the country came together for the ASA Honors Program Orientation in Montréal, Canada, as part of the 103rd Annual Meeting. For four days, these exceptional students had the unique opportunity to experience all facets of the ASA Annual Meeting—from attending and/or presenting at sessions organized specifically for them to networking with other aspiring sociologists and prominent professors in the field.

The Honors Program was created in order to provide undergraduate sociology students a rich introduction to the professional life of the discipline. For many of the students the Annual Meeting is their first time attending a professional meeting of this scale.

One of the major highlights of the 2006 Honors Program was the Honors Roundtable Session. It is during this session that students had the opportunity to present their own research to a small group of their peers, with an ASA Minority Fellowship Program (MFP) Fellow serving as presider. This year, there were 10 roundtables ranging in topics from the sociology of education to the sociology of mental health. Following the presentations, the MFP Fellows provided the students with detailed feedback on their research.

Other highlights during the 2006 Honors Program included the Career Panel and the Graduate School Panel, which the students found helpful as they approach the end of their undergraduate careers. When students were asked about their experiences, some of the testimonial comments thus far include: “IT was enjoyable, educational and extremely fruitful,” “...one of the best and amazing experiences that I have ever had,” and “It was an invaluable experience that I will encourage other eager sociology students to seek.”

In addition to the three winners of the Alpha Kappa Delta (AKD) Undergraduate Student Paper competition, participants in the Honors Program are chosen primarily by the Honors Program Advisory Panel. Each year, AKD holds a paper competition for graduate and undergraduates and three winning papers are selected for each competition. The winners of the undergraduate competition are automatically eligible to participate in the Honors Program and receive a monetary prize as well as travel support to the Annual Meeting. Recently, the AKD Council voted to move up their competition deadline to coincide with the Honors Program application deadline. For more information on the AKD paper competition, visit the AKD website at <www(alpha-kappa-delta.org).> Other participants are selected based on their grade point averages, written narratives, and faculty recommendations. The Advisory Panel also selects participants who can contribute to the rich texture of sociology and who are perceived as having the potential to “pass it on.” This year’s deadline for applications is February 26, 2007. For more information on the 2007 Honors Program and applications, visit the AKD website at <www.asanet.org> and click on “Students.”

**Phi Beta Kappa Honors Tilly with the 2006 Sidney Hook Memorial Award**

The Phi Beta Kappa Society, the nation’s oldest academic honor society, presented sociologist Charles Tilly with the Sidney Hook Memorial Award at the 414th Triennial Council of the Phi Beta Kappa Society held in Atlanta this month.

Tilly, Joseph L. Buttenwieser Professor of Social Science at Columbia University, is internationally recognized authority on long-term social processes. In an extraordinarily productive academic career spanning nearly half a century, his writings have transformed our understanding of politics, conflict, and social change more generally. From his influential early work on urbanization and industrial conflict, to his research on collective action, revolution, and social movement, through his emphasis on social relations, identity, and culture, Tilly has been consistently ahead of the curve, asking basic questions of the discipline, and coming up with fresh and provocative answers.

A 2005 Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award winner, Tilly is a member of the National Academy of Sciences, a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a Chevalier de l’Ordre des Palmes Académiques. He is a past Guggenheim fellow and a fellow of the German Marshall Fund. He has published more than a dozen major books, in excess of 250 articles and book chapters, and at least that many invited comments and book reviews.

Phi Beta Kappa’s mission is to champion education in the liberal arts and sciences, to recognize academic excellence, and to foster freedom of thought and expression.
**Busboys, Poets, and Sociologists: A Place for Discourse**

*An aspiring sociologist’s experience with public sociology in Washington, DC*

by Kyle Anthony Murphy, ASA Academic and Professional Affairs Program

The evening of Squires and Kubrin’s presentation consisted of an active exchange that required ample time and space. They emphasized that the audience should not be passive listeners but instead should engage in ongoing discussion. "Sociologists have the opportunity to be at the forefront of this social phenomenon and to apply our collective knowledge to help society understand its inner workings and social ramifications," Le explains.

**A Hobby with Academic Relevance**

So what about perceptions that blogging has a detrimental effect on "legitimate" scholarship? All four blog-geography professors agree that it is unfair to assume that they are not as committed to their profession because their hobby is "unprofessional." "I understand that there are sociologists who have monomaniacal devotion to their craft to the exclusion of all else. However, many sociologists pursue hobbies, watch television, practice religion, engage in extensive personal grooming rituals, or have kids to complement their neglect of电阻. 現在のワシントン、DC、there is one pediatrician for every 2,000 children that lend itself to action.

The venue for this discussion, Busboys and Poets, is a unique place that can only be described with slashes and hyphens. It is a restaurant/bookstore/coffee house/event center that started 10 years ago out of a necessity. "The original concept was to have a place where people could come to discuss their own ideas and then put those ideas into practice," says Le. "So we started the Busboys and Poets club and then we started the bookstore and then we started the coffee house and then we started the event center." The venue has become a gathering place for people who want to share their ideas and listen to others. "We believe that knowledge is power and that knowledge is something that can be shared," says Le. "We want to provide a space where people can come together and share their ideas and learn from each other."
Task Force on General Education Issues Report

The ASA’s Task Force on Sociology and General Education has completed its work and has issued a report to assist departments as they participate in the planning and deliberation of general education requirements on campus. This resource provides ideas, models, and a literature review about how sociology can contribute to frequently advanced goals for general education programs.

ASA proudly announces the winners of the ASA Awards for 2007! The awards are the highest that the Association confers. These outstanding scholars will be recognized at the 2007 Annual Meeting Awards Ceremony on Sunday, August 12, at 4:30 p.m. The Awards Ceremony will immediately follow the announcement of ASA President Frances Fox Piven.

The ASA honors sociologists for outstanding publications and achievements in the scholarship, teaching, and practice of sociology. The recipients are selected by committees directly appointed by the ASA Council. The announce-ment of the Distinguished Book Award and the WEB DuBois Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award will be announced at a later date.

Congratulations to the 2007 ASA Award Winners

- **ASA and General Education Task Force Chair Bruce Keith notes, “That sociology can articulate demonstrably its contribution to important areas of student learning is noteworthy. But sociology can and must do more to advance student learning.”**

- **Recommendation 1:** Emphasize with examples the discipline’s important contributions to desired student learning outcomes.

- **Recommendation 2:** Develop curricula within the department and in the general education curriculum around a set of collaboratively designed, well-articulated learning outcomes.

- **Recommendation 3:** Emphasize with examples the discipline’s important contributions to desired student learning outcomes.

- **Recommendation 4:** Ensure that the requirements of the major are mapped to general education learning outcomes and explicitly convey to students in order to strengthen their foundational knowledge within a study-in-depth experience.

- **Recommendation 5:** Collect and analyze systematically assessment data and communicate these results to faculty, students, and appropriate publics to ensure that student performance is consistent with the general education learning goals.

- **Recommendation 6:** Share accomplishments in general education with the community of sociologists, at professional meetings, on the ASA website, and in publications appearing in scholarly work on teaching and learning.

- **Task Force Members:** Bruce Keith, United States Military Academy (Chair); Namias Brown, Indiana University, Kokomo; Gary Hampe, University of Wyoming; Harriet Martindale, Rowan University; Harriet Hartman, American Sociological Association; Carol Jenkins, Glendale Community College (AZ); Gayle Kaufman, Davidson College; Peter Petersen, Cleveland State University; Donald Reitzes, Georgia State University; Susan Ross, Lycoming College; Debra Swanson, Hope College; Deborah Watkins, Minnesota State University.
Long before he knew personally I found inspiration in Seymour Martin Lipset’s work in my undergraduate political science classes at Antioch College. My mentor, Heinz Eulau, high-lighted Lipset’s work among the scholars who engaged in empirical research and whose theoretical contributions were combining to transform political speculation into a social science. Thus it was not surprising that when I chose a thesis topic in graduate school, it was Lipset’s work on the printers union (Union Democracy, written with Martin Trow and James Coleman), conceived as a “deviant case analysis,” that provided a methodological model for my study of women lawyers (then three percent of the profession) and a subsequent study of black professional women (a percentage even smaller even to calculate). Studying uniqueness—or “exceptionalism”—provided special insights into social structures, as we know from studying Lipset’s later works.

The luster of “Lipset the scholar” was more than the sum of its intellectual parts. Lipset the friend. I got to know Marty personally through mutual friends in New York and Maryland spanning several soirées at Stanford in the Center for Advanced Study and the Law School. Though casually acquainted at he, and his late wife Elise, extended generous hospitality to me and my family, and he became a professional advocate, as well as he had for many other women scholars during his career. An even closer relationship developed with Marty and his incredibly gracious and warm wife, Sydnee, who only last summer helped craft an intellectually exciting session on his work at the annual meeting of the American Sociological Association during my presidency.

Marty’s personal generosity extended to social generosity through his untried work on behalf of the worldwide Jewish community and other social causes. We will miss him, but his personal and intellectual legacy lives on.

Cynthia Fuchs Epstein, Graduate Center, CUNY

** Seymour Martin Lipset was Whittmanasque in his amplitude—in physical and social stature, in the breadth of his vision, and in his passion for America. The virtues, paradoxes, and contradictions of America are key to his persona and work. (A longer version of these remarks is forthcoming.)

Marty provided me with research support, entry into the profession, and a thesis topic analyzing 1938 public opinion data on Father Coughlin, which provided Marty one-third of his article contrasting Coughlin, Joseph McCarthy, and the John Birch Society. Not a bad deal by the standards of 1962.

Our paths additionally overlapped in Cambridge, Palo Alto, and Washington, DC—over lunches helped by his continual support over four decades. A multitude of empirical indicators establishes Marty’s place among the predominant social scientists of the last half century. I note five gifts Marty offered as a partial role model to this aspiring sociologist. These were formative for many of the 37 moral imperatives I have suggested to other aspiring sociologists (The American Sociologist 1997).

1) In the beginning there are the questions. Marty had the vision, courage (butchzp!), and ability to frame endur- ing socially and theoretically meaningful questions (across societies and history and to pursue these across his career). He started with empirical variation (what is and is not or what might have been or might become). This required historical and comparative international material and following the questions not the method.

2) Two cheers for science. Marty showed the enlightenment faith in positivist social science that could provide answers and be used for social betterment. He was always a principled empiri- cist. The questions he raised required attending to the empirical record and cease/rever analysis and commen- 

tary, but they were never fully answered by empirical inquiry, no matter how systematic.

Marty was like a pointillist painter rather than a laboratory scientist. He judiciously selected among the wealth of possible empirical details to offer larger understandings and develop arguments (not unlike a trial attorney). The integrative and synthetic total goes beyond the individual components chosen for inclusion. Standards of evidence and logic, however imperfect can take us beyond conclusions based on tradition or power.

3) Multiple roles in their appropri- ate places. Marty was acutely aware of the difference and tensions (but also the links) between scholarship and activism.

4) What makes Marty run? Lipset had an insatiable curiosity, and unabounded enthusiasm for understanding politics and social life and a bigger-than-life (or a big as it gets) need for achievement and capacity for hard work. In spite of his religion, his productivity gives new meaning to the Protestant Ethic.

5) The virtues of talk. Marty had a hot, Talmudic, New York gift for ani- mated, energized, erudite, discursive, free-wheeling conversation, furthered in the Jewish tradition, if not in the form of an encyclopedic monologue or a self-interrogatory soliloquy. This

See Tribute, page 7

Colleagues Pay Tribute to Seymour Martin Lipset

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Sociologists Serving as Foreign Ambassadors…

From Afghanistan to Germany to America and Back

A sociologist from Afghanistan, Malika Zulfacar, has taken a sabbatical from an American university, California Polytechnic State University, to move to Berlin to be the Afghan ambassador to Germany. While she is the first woman appointed as an ambassador from Afghanistan, she is not the first sociologist to do so, as Roy L. Austin, Pennsylvania State University, is a U.S. ambassador as well.

“It is a great honor for me,” said Zulfacar, who began her appointment in September “Having been the first woman appointed as an ambassador from Afghanistan gives me the opportunity to serve my country of birth and also to demonstrate that in Afghanistan women are given the chance for education, they too will be able to partake in the reconstruction in the reconstruction of the country.”

Zulfacar’s history with Germany spans more than two decades when she escaped Afghanistan as a young mother in 1979—the year the Soviets invaded her country—by way of Germany. She lived there and became fluent in German until 1985 when she left for the United States. She returned to Germany to earn her PhD (1997) in sociology at Paebron University. Her dissertation, A Comparative Analysis of Immigration Policy and Its Influence on Immigrants Residing in Germany and in the United States, later became a book on Afghan immigrants. In her academic and professional life she has focused on Afghan immigration, immigration, and gender, globalization, and democratization.

Returning Home

For years, Zulfacar, who was born in Kabul, lived with a feeling of longing for the country she had left, but felt isolated from it. Then, when the United States invaded in 2001, Zulfacar launched fundraising chairs for an Afghan school and helped to open a day-care center at Kabul University, where she began to work as a part-time teacher. Since the fall of the Taliban, she has been leading a cross-cultural life. In the heady pre-9/11 year, she teaches an ethnic studies class at the United States Ambassador to Kabul and another 23 in the United States.

From America to Trinidad

In addition to Zulfacar, another sociologist is currently an ambassador. Since October 2001, Roy L. Austin, the African American sociologist who has been serving as the United States Ambassador to Afghanistan, has become an ambassador. Since 1979—the year the Soviets invaded Afghanistan and also to demonstrate that when he did not sign any documents, Zulfacar worked to rebuild Afghanistan, not only had she dreamed of her homeland who was born in Kabul, but also she felt like a global citizen.

When Marty Lipset arrived at George Mason University in the mid-1990s, he had already earned a position of unqualified distinction. Yet, when looking back now on his many contributions, one of the most accomplished sociologists of our time, and in July 2001 became Director of the Crime, Law, and Justice Program at Penn State, and in July 2001 became Director of the Crime, Law, and Justice Program at Penn State.

To know Marty was to engage a man of boundless. Marty would write energetically in the mornings, arriving on campus full of energy for the remainder of the day, eager to teach, talk, and engage in hearty debate with anyone who cared to think seriously about the issues—colleagues, graduate students, cleaning workers, administrative staff. Rank did not matter to him, nor did gender. Because he knew how inhospitable the academy could be, especially to those it viewed as outsiders, Marty went out of his way to encourage women scholars, often by encouraging responses to their work at key moments in their careers. One of the most accomplished sociologists of our time, a leading scholar now at Harvard, recalls Marty going out of his way to encourage students at critical moment. Her debt to Marty is shared by countless others, women and men alike. He leaves a sweeping legacy of leadership in public policy and sociology. He was a force of nature.

Shere Vallas, George Mason University

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February 2007

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Racial Segregation and the Black Middle Class

The African Americans in New York City are highly segregated from other groups. Within this segregation, there is a burgeoning black middle class in Seabright, Queens as well as parts of the Northeast Bronx and recently the beginnings of one in parts of Harlem. Median black household income has never been higher.

Lagos has been a leader in the creation of the Concertación, the alliance of Christian Democrats and Popular Unity leftists that would defeat Pinochet in the 1988 plebiscite and govern Chile for two decades. In 1991, Lagos returned to Chile to lead PREALG, the unwieldy national program on employment, and to join Vector, a social housing bank, drawing up plans for a transition to democracy. This marked his transition from academic and international functionary to political actor and leader. Lagos joined Allende’s Socialist party in a process of “renovation” under the influence of European exiles and its own post-coup reflections, which would transform Chile’s Socialists into social democrats similar to Felipe Gonzalez or Tony Blair. In 1983, Lagos resigned his UN position and became president of the Democratic Alliance of Christian Democrats, Radicals, and [renovated] Socialists, a Concertación political party.

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Lagos toiled that people had to confront this traumatic past because "without yesterday there is no tomorrow." The defining moment of Lagos’s presidency came in 2000. On the 30th anniversary of Pinochet’s military coup that ended the government (and life) of Salvador Allende and began 16 years of violent state terror in which thousands were “disap- peared” and tens of thousands tortured. While the first Concertación government had created a commission to establish the fate of the “disappeared,” Chile had never confronted the far larger number of tortured, many still walking the same streets as their torturers—and most political analysts doubted that Chile would ever do this. In 2003, however, Lagos announced the forma- tion of a truth commission to establish what had happened to the former political prisoners claiming to have been tortured. With modest eloquence, Lagos told his people that they had to confront this truth that went back "without yesterday there is no tomorrow."

The strong conviction that Chile could no longer suppress its past led Lagos to use the 30th anniversary to revisit it and rehabilitate Allende as a repub- lican who did not fail in defending Chilean democracy. Lagos erected a statue of Allende outside the presidential palace and symbolically reopened the side door, which Pinochet had ordered closed because it had been used by Allende’s aides to escape.

A year later, the commission made public its report that at least 26,000 Chileans (including many young women and children) had been savagely tor- tured, in more than 1,000 sites, by the Chilean armed forces. In the face of indisputable evidence that these human rights abuses were official military regime policy, the new army commander formally apologized to the victims on behalf of his institution. Even rightist politicians who had denied the accusations before now competed to propose compensation for the leftist victims. This was a major step as well in the army’s distancing itself from Pinochet and its transformation into the army of a democ- racy. The Lagos government also acknowledged Pinochet’s most important accomplishments.

Lagos is justifiably proud of Chile’s international achievements during his presidency. Since his UN days, Lagos has been a strong internationalist. One hallmark of his presidency was Chile’s high profile in international affairs, particularly remarkable for a small country. In 2004, Chile became the first South American country to host a summit meeting of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) organization, and negotiated free trade agreements with the United States, the European Union, and South Korea (its first with a Latin American nation). Chile played a leading role in international intervention in Haiti that culminated in a democratically elected government. Moreover, Lagos’s mentor, former UN Secretary General Kofi Annan, was elected president of the Organization of American States (OAS) over a U.S.- backed candidate. Under Lagos’s presidency, a UN tribunal was elected to a seat on the UN Security Council and in 2003 was pressured by Washington to enforce its Iran sanctions. Instead, Lagos supported a multilateral approach that would give the UN a chance to negotiate a peaceful solution. After the Presidency

By the time Lagos left the presi- dency—on the 101st anniversary of the moment of Allende’s death, most of his projects had come to fruition, his approval rating was 70%, and he was judged the most successful president in Chilean history. Moreover, he returned to his presidential sarah to his hand-picked Socialist suc- cessor, Bachelet.

After completing his term, Lagos asked to assume another presi- dency, the Club of Madrid, a private organization that emerged out of the 2001 conference on Democratic Transition and Consolidation, held in Madrid. The Club brings together former heads of state and leading academic experts to assist countries with “critical elements of their democratic transition or consolidation.” Its mem- bers include former world leaders Bill Clinton, Vaclav Havel, and Mikhail Gorbachev. This invitation reflects the high esteem with which Lagos is viewed by international peers and reflects his unusual ability to bring together the worlds of social science and policy making, a strength through- out his career.

Next Step

Lagos’ career seems far from over. His name has been mentioned as a future secretary-general of the UN, and as a future president of Chile, where Lagos would be a strong favorite if he chose to run again. It is not clear that he will seek another presidential term. The next Chilean executive, how- ever, will preside over the Bicentennial of its independence, an occasion that will define what Chile has accomplished in the past and point the way to its future. Lagos was one of the first in Chile to focus on the Bicentennial as an important symbolic event. Presiding over Chile’s Bicentennial might be too tempting for him to resist. After all, he has stressed that “without yesterday there is no tomorrow,” and that reflecting on the past can make a better future possible.

Peter Winn is Professor of History and Director of Latin American Studies at Tufts University. He is also a Senior Research Associate at Columbia Universi- ty’s Institute of Latin American Studies. He is the author or editor of several books on Latin America, including the critically acclaimed Weavers of Revolution and Victims of the Chilean Miracle.

Departed administrative and executive skills, as a social scientist in politics, Lagos analyzed problems with detachment and exhibited more head than heart, although his policies were informed by social sensibility. As minister, Lagos demonstrated that civilian government is not as efficient as the Pinochet state and that democracies can accomplish as much, or more, as dictatorships.

By 1989, Lagos was ready to be Chile’s president, and a majority was ready to vote for him, as made clear by his gains in the runoff over the Christian Democrat rival. Despite an economic recession and the Right’s opposition, Lagos defeated Joaquín Lavín in 2000 to become Chile’s first Socialist president since Allende’s violent overthrow.

President of Chile

Lagos was determined that his presidency would have a different ending. At first, it seemed as if finishing his six years in office and handing it over would be all he would accomplish. Problems Lagos faced included an inherited economic recession, an Argentine crisis, and ideological business elites who refused to cooperate with “Socialist” president even though his socialism was closer to their neoliberalism than to Allende’s Marxism. Also, the Right had veto power over his legislation through the Pincheo Constitution’s appointed senators, and his Christian Democratic partners were often reluctant to cooperate.

Yet, Lagos never lost confidence in his presidency. Gradually, his government began to address these challenges and to undertake and complete major development projects as president. In social terms, the most important may have been the extension of the Santiago Metro from the city center to the working-class suburbs. This meant that poor Chileans who previously had spent four to five hours a day commuting to and from work now commute in less than half that time in relative comfort at a lower cost. This major infrastructure project was a typical Lagos initiative—starting with what is already there and working from the inside—to push the envelope and derive a social benefit while creating jobs and not incurring an unacceptable financial cost. A pragmatic reformer, he believes that the way to build a better world is to renovate the exist- ing structures, Lagos proved an expert renovator.

The Lagos administration was also notable for its legal reform. In 2005 Constitutional reform abolishing Pinochet’s appointed senators and restoring the elected senators to the Constitutional Court proved an important symbolic event. Presiding in Chile to focus on the Bicentennial as an important symbolic event. Presiding over Chile’s Bicentennial might be too tempting for him to resist. After all, he has stressed that “without yesterday there is no tomorrow,” and that reflect- ing on the past can make a better future possible.

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A Mathematical Sociologist's Tribute to Comte: Sociology as Science

Nobel Prize-winning elementary particle physicist Murray Gell-Mann once challenged his colleagues rhetorically, "Imagine how hard physics would be if particles could talk."

by John Angle, Inequality Process Institute

When I taught sociology, I introduced sociology as a science-in-intention although one that at present was not far along as a mathematical science. I thus affirmed Auguste Comte's "positivist" vision of sociology, a word he coined to name a science of society like physics. More generally I was affirming the agenda of the Enlightenment to discover and understand scientifically the processes of the natural world of which society is a part. Benjamin Franklin, a leading contributor to the Enlightenment, saw society as a subject for science and engineering. He wrote in 1780 that he wished he had been born later in time so he might see future scientific marvels such as the levitation of masses, life extension, and something beyond these in difficulty: "O that ... Science were in ... the way of Improvement, that Men would cease to be Wolves to one another, and that human Beings would at length learn ... Humanity."

Positivism Unleashed?

Some sociologists share my enthusiasm for Comte's vision. I recognize, accept, and value other approaches to sociology. Positivism would be more attractive if sociologists thought it would lead to discoveries. Dubiousness about that possibility is understandable. In several decades, Comte's vision of sociology as a mathematical science will be two centuries old. What would sociologists say to a student who asks for an example of a success? I maintain that there is at least one such discovery, known as the Inequality Process (IP). This discovery mathematically describes a universal process of competition in human populations. Unlike popular notions of Social Darwinism—which V. C. Lombardi's "winning is the only thing" characterization of football describes well—in the simplest version of the Inequality Process, everyone loses as often as they win. In the long term, those who do best in this simplest IP are the robust losers. The IP was abstracted from G. Lenski's (1966) speculation that the more productive worker loses less in the competition for wealth.

Unreal Math

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Economist Thomas Lux (2005) pointed out to me an international conference of econophysicists that the findings about income distribution presented in multiple papers at the conference had been anticipated years earlier in the first paper published on the Inequality Process. "Econophysics" and "sociophysics" are not just the extension of the field of statistical mechanics in physics into the social sciences. Statistical mechanics is about how macro-level phenomena emerge out of micro-level interactions between particles in a large population of particles. Essentially, its subject matter is what sociologists call macro-micro theory. The disciplinary line between sociology and economics is institutionalized and an imaginary but de facto barrier to those on either side. The distinction between socio-physics and econophysics is fluid and nearly meaningless. Lux (2005) cited my papers on the IP as evidence of his thesis that econophysicists should not ignore social scientists. In 2006, I published an introductory review and extension of the Inequality Process for econophysicists in Physica A: Statistical Mechanics and Its Applications (2006a; see draft at www.lsp.org/publications). Figures 1 and 2 give examples of empirical patterns implied by the IP. In statistical mechanical terms—the way econophysicists see the IP—Figures 1 and 2 are a kind of condensation/crystalization resulting from the "cooling" of competition among people. The shapes of the wage income distributions of workers' levels of education. In IP terms, the shape difference between the wage income distributions of the more and less educated indicate the competition experienced by the more educated is "cooler."

The Math of Rigidity

Because the IP models competition among people, which, as urban sociologist Robert E. Park knew, drives discrimination and victimization, the IP provides a solution to Franklin's "wolves" problem. The IP traces how individual acts of discrimination against a minority result in exquisitely detailed patterns in minority income statistics, patterns never understood as the consequence of such acts before the IP. See the figure labeled "hill of hate" in my paper (Angle, 1992) about the distribution of personal income among African Americans. The IP offers hope for reducing the intensity of interper- sonal competition along with techniques (e.g., social insurance) to disincentivize discrimination. The IP also explains why social movements that thrive on bigotry want to eliminate social insurance. In the IP, every human population "cooks" with competition at some temperature. Desperation drives the competition. The 'hotter' the temperature, the more predatory (cf Franklin) people are relative to one another, the more like Social Darwinism the competition becomes. In a provocative presentation at an American Physical Society meeting, Kotz (2006) pointed out that the IP would have predicted the upsurge of predatory discrimination in eastern Europe as the welfare systems there were dismantled in the late 1980s and 1990s. In the IP participation in a discriminatory coalition is an attempt to transfer "heat" to the coalition's victim. Perhaps not entirely coincidentally, G. Lenski's (1992) shows that the IP implies what is called in statistical mechanics a "phase transition" (like the melting of ice as its temperature rises past 0 degrees Celsius), a nonlinear increase in the incentive to form a discriminatory coalition as the "temperature" of competition rises. In IP terms, a discriminatory coalition is something like a convection cell in a fluid. The difference between qualitative insight into desperation and interper- sonal competition described via a tempera- ture metaphor on the one hand and the IP on the other is that the IP relates the metaphor to observed quantitative patterns in data on income and wealth. This also implies some principles of economics never before understood as joint implications of a single mathematical model (Angle, 1992). That is, in the IP there is no divide between sociophys- ics and econophysics. If a student asks what sociology would be like if it were a mathematical science, consider that it might be like statistical mechanics in physics and that the Inequality Process might be a starting point. There are short descriptions of the IP in Tim Liao, et al.'s The SAGE Encyclopedia of Social Science Research Methods, SAGE, 2003) and Kleiber and Kotz's Statistical Distributions in Economics and Actuarial Sciences. Researchers can network about the interface between sociology and sociophysics by joining the ASA's Mathematical Sociology Section.

Some economists, such as Lux, University-of-Kiel (Germany), have crossed the disciplinary divide between economics and econophysics to the enrichment of both. Sociologists have been invited by professors B. K. Chakrabarti and A. Chatterjee, conference organizers, to attend this year's Econophysics-Kolkata III (see <www.saha.ac.in/cmp/econophys cmp>). Lux spoke at Econophysics-Kolkata I at the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics in Kolkat a.

See Math, page 11
Member Spotlight:

Thomas Lief: A Profile of Service to His Community

by Craig Schaar, ASA Membership and Customer Service

Retired sociologist Thomas Lief has been a loyal member of the ASA since Elvis Presley entered the music charts in 1956. During his senior year at the University of New Mexico, he was encouraged by his professor, Paul Winter, to join the Association. He has steadfastly renewed his membership every year since. As one of ASA’s most loyal members, he has also kept every piece of correspondence ever sent to him by the ASA.

Born a New Yorker, Lief relocated to the mountaneous and beautiful northern state of New Mexico where he attended New Mexico State University as an undergraduate. He changed his major to sociology after first pursuing degrees in pre-med studies, business, and administration. And physics. He was fascinated by the academic discourse in anthropology and sociology. After taking a sociology course, he appreciated how sociological theories and methods explained the complexity of social forces. He then became hooked. In fact, he was so enthralled by his membership that he could not be interrupted even by military service when he notified the ASA Executive Office that he would like his mail sent to his parent’s address.

After his military service ended in the mid-1950s, Lief decided to pursue a master’s degree with a focus on deviance and Native American cultures. Being part-Native American, he was interested in studying how alcoholism and violence resulting from substance abuse affected the Pueblo tribe. Not long after completing his master’s degree, he moved to New Orleans to obtain a doctorate from Tulane University. Following a brief post-graduate stint at Loyola University, he joined the faculty at Southern University, a predominantly African-American institution, where he taught for 30 years until his retirement in 1988.

Math, from page 10

Statistical physicists bring powerful mathematical tools to Comte’s positivist programs, but they may need help with moving beyond ad hoc modifications of canonical models of statistical mechanics. There is a potential for collaborations between sociologists and interdiscip- linary physicists in pursuing Comte’s vision based on complementary skills. There is no difference in meaning between sociophysics and sociology as coined by Comte almost two centuries ago.

For more information on how interdisciplinary physics have incorporated the IP into their research since 2005, do a search at www.google.com on “John Angle” and physics, or email me at angle@inequalityprocess.org.

References


K. Chakrabarti (Eds.), February. Milan: Springer.


The Inequality Process Institute is an alias for John Angle, private scholar.

Join the discussion about this article at members.asanet.org/forums/view_forum.php?id=117.

Just for Fun: A Sociological Trivial Pursuit

By Jack Nunan Porter, The Spencer Institute for Social Research

While doing research on the popular image of sociology in the press, in films, on television, and in other contexts, I have come across many fascinating but often trivial bits of sociolo-

(gia). So, in a kind of Reader’s Digest-style quiz, I present my first one. If you have other examples of such trivia for future quizzes, please send them to me at jacknunan@earthlink.net. I dedicate this to Max Marcloff, (in fact, one of the questions below honors him) who edited in the 1960s and 1970s a range of interesting newsletters that contained similar bits of sociology. I miss him very much.

The questions range from the easy to the nearly impossible to answer. Good luck! The answers are in the gray box below.

(1) Georg Simmel was a very close friend of this German theologian and influenced his famous “I-thou Dialogue.”

(2) What well-known 1930s naturalistic Chicago sociologist responded to the gushing of a reporter who said: “Oh, Mr. _______ you know you are not just a great novelist, but also an important sociologist” Mr. _______ was reported to have replied angrily “Madame, please don’t call me a sociologist. A sociologist is a person who needs $25,000 from the Ford Foundation to find the address of the nearest whorehouse!”

(3) Which Midwest sociologist, sadly deceased, almost made the cover of Time in the 1960s?

(4) Howard S. Becker was not only a fine sociologist (and my teacher at Northwestern University) but an accomplished musician. What instrument did he play?

(5) This Cambridge, Massachusetts, man, who died at 101 a few years ago, was a strong admirer of sociologists and is considered the “Father of Public Relations.”

(6) This sociologist and priest probably has written more articles for TV Guide than anyone else in the field.

(7) Which well-known novelist and actor (in the movie Reds with Warren Beatty), and originally from Poland, was actually a sociologist?

(8) The theme of this 1982 movie, the first Chinese-American film ever made, and directed by Hong-Kong born Wayne Wang, was very sociological, emphasizing “cross-cultural misunderstandings.”

(9) Which well-known Midwestern (from Michigan) sociologist was a juggler and came from a famous circus family?

(10) Werner Gehrman was a student and colleague of which famous Chicago School sociologist at Fisk University in the late 1930s and 1940s?

If you got 9–10 answers correct, you are brilliant and win the Isaac Asimov Trivia Award; 7–8 correct is excellent; 5–6 is very good; 4 or fewer means you do not need to look at more reading because you’re just not filling your head up with enough trivia.

Note: The sociologist who actually made the cover of Time magazine was David Reisman. To my knowledge, he’s the only sociologist to ever do so, but I will keep that one for the next trivia quiz.

Questions (and scores) can be sent to the author at jacknunan@earthlink.net.
post was valuable precisely because of the comments people left on it.” From Hensley’s perspective, blogging provides a testing ground for further research and writing. “Bloggng,” she said, “can be a way to hone ideas for more rigorous application elsewhere. Similar to hashing out a thought with colleagues over coffee or while standing in the hallway outside your office, bloggng can draw energetic input quickly and from diverse sources, which can be very valuable.” Hensley is also consid- ering parlaying her blog posts into a popular sociology book on race. She is particularly intrigued by some of the differences in sociological theory regarding public opinion of the “war on terrorism,” and is considering the nature of public opinion in this context. "I would not consider a blog a serious piece of scholarship because it is not peer-reviewed. But I do think it is a useful tool for generating discussion and ideas, and it is a way for people to share their thoughts and opinions with others. I have found that my blog has helped me to refine my thinking on various topics, and I have also found that it has helped to increase my visibility in the field. I have received positive feedback from readers, and I have been able to reach a wider audience than I would have otherwise. It has been a valuable way for me to engage with others in the field and to learn from their perspectives."
Corrections
The title of the November 2006 Fastfacts project profile about Kathy was incorrect. Francois Fon Piven is the 2007 ASA President.

Call for Papers
Conference

Engaging Islam, September 12-15, 2007, University of Massachusetts-Boston. The 2007 Fall Institute at the University of Massachusetts-Boston 2007 Institute proposes that exploring critically the relationship between Islam and academic discourse today. By engaging Islam through a feminist lens, we hope to challenge inadequately interjected arguments and to think more positively secular and democratic means of analyzing new religiosity and oppression. For more details about the institute and guidelines for submission, visit <www.engagingislam.umb.edu>.

On The Edge: Transgression and the Dangerous Other, an Interdisciplinary Conference, November 30 and December 1, 2007, John Jay College of Criminal Justice and CUNY Graduate Center. The conference will involve presentations, art and photographs, websites, music, spoken word performances, and film screenings centered around the concept of a new criminology. More details available for participants from all disciplines can send their expressions to: Conference Chair, On The Edge, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 899 10th Street, New York, NY 10036; email ontheedge2007@gmail.com. Deadline for abstract submission is March 1, 2007.

Publications
The ASA Demography Teaching Resource Guide will be updated this spring and published this summer. The Guide will include course syllabi or teaching exercises for a variety of undergraduates and graduate demography courses. If you have syllabi or a relevant teaching exercise create a version of your content. Submit your demography colleagues in this publication. For more information, visit <www.asanet.org/Demography Teaching Resource Guide>. Departments of Sociology at the Universities of Oklahoma, St. Thomas, Minnesota, Minnesota State University, and the University of California, Berkeley are interested.

Special Issue of Signs: Gender and Spirituality. In this special issue we are interested in submissions that present feminist theory and practice through the lenses of gender and spirituality. Some of the forms and formats of spirituality. The special issue is devoted to exploring and analyzing the relationship between women, gender, and spirituality. They are interested in essays that move beyond conventional binary oppositions between the sacred and the secular by considering the ways in which spirituality translates into theoretical and intellectual practices, activism, and social movements have invoked complex understandings of the relationships among the spiritual, the rational, the scientific, and the secular. The deadline for submissions is June 1, 2007. Visit <www.asanet.org/SOC/index.html> for submission guidelines.

Meetings
April 3-5, 2007. Social Policy Research and Evaluation/SPRE 2007 Conference, Wellington Centre, Parliament Buildings, Wellington, New Zealand. A New Zealand Government initiative led by the Ministry of Social Development the 2007 SPRE Conference will provide a forum for the diverse audience of policy practitioners, government organizations, researchers and evaluators, and the wider community to come together to discuss and debate the landscape of social policy in New Zealand, in a range of engaging, and innovative way. For more information and to register, visit <www.spremgmt.co.nz/spreconference/).


August 9-10, 2007. On The Edge: Transgres- sions, Beyond Borders, Interdisciplinary Conference, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, and CUNY Graduate Center. Contact: Transgression Conference Chair, 225 Worth Street, New York, NY 10014; email ontheedge2007@gmail.com. Deadline for abstract submission is December 15, 2006. The conference will be held in New York City, New York, NY.

September 12-15, 2007. Engaging Islam, University of Massachusetts-Boston. The 2007 Fall Institute at the University of Massachusetts-Boston 2007 Institute proposes that exploring critically the relationship between Islam and academic discourse today. By engaging Islam through a feminist lens, we hope to challenge inadequately interjected arguments and to think more positively secular and democratic means of analyzing new religiosity and oppression. For more details about the institute and guidelines for submission, visit <www.engagingislam.umb.edu>.


Funding
The American-Israeli Cooperative En- terprise offers five $3,000 Schusterman Scholar Awards to students interested in the Israel-Palestine conflict and the Middle East. Awards will be available for undergraduate students who have already been accepted to graduate programs and graduate students who have received master's degrees in Middle East related fields. Grants are renewable for up to five years based on academic performance. Applications must be completed before the deadline for nominations is February 20, 2007. For each nomination, send a letter identifying the person and the reasons for the nomination to: Schusterman Awards Fellow, NHC, 331, Norman, OK 73019; email davidp@schusterman.org.

The deadline for submission is June 1, 2007. Visit <www.asanet.org/SOC/index.html> for submission guidelines.

Investigator Awards in Health Policy Research 2007. The Investigator Awards in Health Policy Research program of the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (RWJF) supports highly qualified individuals to conduct broad studies of America’s most challenging policy issues in health care. Grants of up to $50,000 are awarded to investigators from a variety of disciplines for innovative research projects that have national policy relevance. Application deadline: March 1, 2007. Eligibility requirements and application materials are available online at <www.rwjf.org/ourwork/jointheedge2007>. The deadline for submission is June 1, 2007.

Contact information for research@rwjf.org is also available online at <www.rwjf.org/ourwork/jointheedge2007>. For more information, visit <www.rwjf.org/applications/solicited/>.


In the News
Jeanne Batalova, Migration Policy Institute, had her fact sheet on Mexican workers cited on the Nightline show with Jay Leno.

Martha Beck, Harvard University, was interviewed by ABC News on weight loss on January 5.

Karen A. Cerulo, Rutgers University, has done a number of 30 minute interviews on syndicated radio shows such as Greg K onsite’s Open Air and The Michael Baisden Show.

Research in Sociology of Education, 2007 Edition: This issue will focus on the process for making a qualitative study, both in the U.S. and abroad. Papers must contribute to our theoretical understanding of how governments attempt to alter social relations, as well as contribute to new models and may include new findings on resulting effects on local educators, children, or communities. The deadline for submission is January 20, 2007.

Contact information for research@asapolicy.org is also available online at <www.asanet.org/SOC/index.html> for information and early registration discount offers.

Competitions
Elizabeth G. Cohen Applied Research in Sociology of Education Award. The Soci- ology of Education special interest group at AERA invites nominations (including self-nominations) for the Elizabeth G. Cohen Applied Research in Sociology of Education Award. The award is given once every two years to a sociologist or someone in a related field whose body of research has focused on the improvement of schools, school districts, or educational policy. The deadline for submission is June 1, 2007. Visit <www.asebull.org>. The awardee will be honored at the AERA Annual Meeting in March 2008.

With their focus on the intersection of Islam and Feminism today, Donna Graves writes about the Work in the Next Century paper and juried research competition in the Call for Papers section. Donna Graves was interviewed by the Associated Press on December 13 about traveling to the Middle East. She was interviewed on December 16 on The Daily Show with Jon Stewart. Then, she was interviewed on syndicated radio show podCast produced at San Francisco State University, about the commodification of punk and the NY scene circa CBGB. In her June 2006 issue, Current Biography published an extensive profile of Donna Graves. She also appears in Sami Alas ’s acclaimed documentary film, <www.aed.org>.

This four-week seminar in Ann Arbor, Michigan, introduces participants to major surveys sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), such as the Uniform Crime Reporting System and the National Incident-Based Reporting System. The course is designed for early-career faculty and professionals, as well as graduate students in the social sciences who are comfortable with data analysis software and quantitative research.

Applicants must show evidence of commitment to this substantive area. BJS provides selected applicants with stipend support in the amount of $3,500 for travel and subsistence in the area of their substantive interest. They provide training for early-career scholars in the substantive area of their interest.

ICPSR will accept applications from eligible applicants in early February 2007 on the Summer Program Web site: www.icpsr.umich.edu/sumprog.

For more information email: samprog@icpsr.umich.edu

phone: (734) 763-7600

fax: (734) 647-9100

New Publications

The Women Founders: Sociology and Social Science 1883-1930 is available again in softcover and has a new home at Waveland Press (Long Grove, IL, 60044; 877/343-0808), and a new ISBN 1-57766-090-6. It is available now for class adoption. The move to Waveland

New Publications
New Programs

Career Development Program in Population Based Cancer Prevention and Control Research. The Division of Cancer Prevention and Control Research of the National Cancer Institute is accepting applications for a post-doctoral training program in population-based multi-disciplinary cancer prevention and control research. The program is funded by the National Cancer Institute, and features: tailored coursework including the option of completing a MPH or MSPH degree; research in collaboration with nationally-recognized senior faculty mentors; independent translational research leading to scientific publications and grant applications. Traineeships can be for one to three years. Compensation is available for research expenses. Applicants must hold funds provided for tuition, travel, and training experiences. The program pending final approval in fall. Application deadline: February 15, 2007.

Deaths

Kurt R. Mayer, University of Barcelona, passed away on September 13, 2003, in Lugano, Switzerland from the effects of Parkinson’s disease and cancer.

Helen Ralston, Saint Mary’s University, passed away on December 25, 2006, following a brief illness.

Obituaries

Donald D. Bouma

Donald D. Bouma, 88, died August 6, 2007 in Los Angeles, CA. Az. From February 1, 1918, in Grand Rapids, MI, he spent most of his professional life in higher public intellectual, and promoter of civil rights in Western Michigan; retiring to the Phoenix area in 1995 to continue his work in healthcare, and serving on a mine-sweeper in the US Navy during a service in World War II. From 1944 to 1969, he was a member of the Board of Trustees of Calvin College.

He received a BA from Calvin College, an MA from the University of Michigan, and a PhD in sociology and anthropology from Michigan State University.

Following a stint as a high school teacher in Wyoming, MI, Bouma began his academic career at Michigan State University. He served as President of the Demographic and Behavioral Sciences Branch of the NICHD are organizing this program to encourage early career scientists to pursue a career in social science research. The program is funded by the NICHD, and will begin accepting applications for a post-doctoral training program in population-based multi-disciplinary cancer prevention and control research. The program is funded by the National Cancer Institute, and features: tailored coursework including the option of completing a MPH or MSPH degree; research in collaboration with nationally-recognized senior faculty mentors; independent translational research leading to scientific publications and grant applications. Traineeships can be for one to three years. Compensation is available for research expenses. Applications must hold funds provided for tuition, travel, and training experiences. The program pending final approval in fall. Application deadline: February 15, 2007.

Many have written about the “risk propensity” which engenders from existential angst to the dangers of new technology. Loss attention has been paid to the concrete meaning of risk in specific circumstances. This special issue places the emphasis on work at centre stage. Its focus is the nature of risk as it is faced by workers in the workplace, embracing the sources of risk, how it is experienced, and how it can be moderated or even deployed constructively. In relation to the moderation of risk, what are the roles of workers, trade unions, labour market intermediaries and regulatory bodies in negotiating risk? Is risk now simply taken for granted, and if so is this a universal tendency or one limited to certain occupations and contexts? We particularly wish to encourage studies of workers at the bottom end of the labour market, for risk affects them in very strong ways; we include here the increasingly precarious work such as temporary and Illegal workers and temporary and agency staff.

Summers Programs


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Donald D. Bouma (1918–2006)

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Guest Editors: Paul Edwards Warwick Business School Monser Ram De Montfort University Vicki Smith University of California, Davis

Special Issue: Call for papers

All too humbly, despite her rational- analytical thinking and empiricism, Helen Ralston identified a term which often evaporated those in immediate contact with her, “gendered.” Helen Ralston was one of those with whom this highly unconventional and emancipatory gender theorist in an impertinent world—which she knew about in a cognitive way—yet she was taught to be from principled things and people who stood in her way was over. Cleverly educated, with an old-world professional style, Helen was an ardent concerned for the downtrodden, human rights, and women’s equality. Her lack of patience for incompetence and rights violation was led and, sometimes, under deadline anaconda to something; it was the desired. Ultimately she was for- a-gender which is the characteristic of true nobility.

Helen Ralston has a Plan and a time for everyone to go that there is nothing one can do to speed this process, and no reason to do anything at any rate. Ultimately Helen Ralston has a unique yet another yet challenging, ambivalent and Guarnier, who is an analytical thinking and empiricism and a feminist who can amuse anything which is the characteristic of true nobility.

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For Members Only

ASA Job Bank

ASA Members can now search for employment opportunities through the ASA online Job Bank. Since its launch in November 2005, the Job Bank has become a busy hub for employment information; the site has received thousands of job postings.

How Does the Job Bank Serve ASA Members and Subscribers?

• Current members have free access to the ASA Job Bank. (Non-members may subscribe to the Job Bank for $19.95 per month.)
• Members have immediate access to the latest job vacancy listings. Employers can post their available positions immediately.
• Members can upload their resumes for review by potential employers.
• Job candidates can search for professional opportunities through several “pull-down” options including geographic location, rank, areas of expertise, dates available for employment, and salary.
• The job advertisements include a detailed description of the requirements and responsibilities for the available position, with complete contact information for the employer.

To use the Job Bank, log in using your ASA ID and password at http://jobbank.asanet.org. If you have any questions about using the Job Bank site, please contact ASA Customer Service at (202) 383-9005 x389.

Membership in ASA benefits you!

2007 Student Forum Travel Awards

ASA seeks applications for student travel to 2007 Annual Meeting

The American Sociological Association (ASA) Student Forum is pleased to announce that the ASA Council is making funds available to support student travel awards to the ASA Annual Meeting. ASA anticipates granting approximately 25 travel awards in the amount of $200 each. These awards will be made on a competitive basis and are meant to assist students by defraying expenses associated with attending the 2007 ASA Annual Meeting in New York. All applicants are encouraged to seek additional sources of funding to cover expenses associated with attending the Annual Meeting.

To apply, complete and submit four (4) copies of the 2007 Student Forum Travel Award Application form no later than April 1, 2007. Decisions will be announced by May 15, 2007. No part of the application may be submitted by fax, and only applications from individuals on their own behalf will be accepted.

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

For more information, and an application for the 2007 Student Forum Travel Award, please contact the ASA Executive office at studentforum@asanet.org or (202) 383-9005, ext. 322. The award application form can also be found both on the ASA website (www.asanet.org) under “Funding,” and on the Student Forum website (www.soasstudentforum.org).

ASA Position Opening

Academic and Professional Affairs Program Director

The application deadline for ASA’s Academic and Professional Affairs Program Director position opening is March 15, 2007. See the ad in the ASA’s Job Bank <jobbank.asanet.org/jobbank/index.cfm> for details.