Looking forward to the 2007 ASA Annual Meeting in New York

Finding New York City’s Culture Through Shopping

by Sharon Zukin, Brooklyn College and City University Graduate Center

Since New York is still a walking city, and New Yorkers are only gradually getting used to buying shoes and groceries on the Internet when so many stores are close at hand, our everyday experience of consumption remains window shopping. It’s free, it’s convenient, and it enables us to see what is happening to our neighborhoods when they are challenged by chain store invasion, rampant gentrification, and ethnic turnovers. Until recently, many areas of the city were dotted with small mom and pop stores selling goods you could not find in the private estate and often, at discount prices. Now, however, chains like Barnes & Noble, Starbucks, and H&M colonize the most heavily trafficked streets. They create a more standard shopping experience than New York is known for—reputing nearly the same clusters of stores on Broadway in SoHo, where Prada’s pricey leather handbags face cheap cashmere sweaters down the street at Uniqlo, as on Lower Fifth Avenue near Union Square and 34th Street near Macy’s.

Finding the Newly Hip

To avoid these urban versions of the suburban shopping mall, you have to travel to old neighborhoods that are newly hip, like Williamsburg (in Brooklyn), central Harlem and the Lower East Side in Manhattan. Even here, rising rents are rapidly displacing local shops with designer boutiques and new “luxury” apartment houses lure affluent residents with upscale chain stores like Whole Foods Market.

The Erosion and Rebirth of American Democracy

by Magali Sarfati Larson, Temple University

Polls show the continued deterioration of the United States’ image in the world. The main causes are the occupation of Iraq, torture, the detention of prisoners at Guantanamo, U.S. policy in the Middle East, and the government’s positions on global warming. However, comparable surveys show strong support for the values that America embodies and that President Bush has vowed to spread. It looks, according to a BBC report, “as though America itself is seen to be living up to those values less and less.” This is exactly the topic that our Annual Meeting plenary will explore: What are main reasons of concern for American democracy? And are there signs that it can be reformed or even transformed? I will briefly mention some of the issues that our superbly qualified speakers may want to address.

In a democracy, civil rights—in addition to free elections—are what define the country’s political order. The Geneva conventions, and the treatment of prisoners, have caused wide spread revulsion even in allied countries, though less in the United States. We might care more, however, about the domestic attacks on civil liberties. Since the September 11, 2001, attacks, a rubber-stamp Congress has allowed unprecedented accumulation of power in the hands of an “imperial presidency,” undermining the constitutional balance of powers and our taken-for-granted rights. The Patriot Act, clandestine intelligence operations, the amelioration or continuation of the war on terrorism, growing inequality, the weakening of prosecutors’ independence, the political sway over regulatory agencies, and a tone of omnipotence and impunity have raised the specter of authoritarian rule.

Political Participation

Moreover, in the United States, as in all advanced democracies, the independent institutions that connect citizens to their government have been declining steadily. The decline of unions (12% of the workforce in 2006, with only 7.4% in the private sector) has more political significance in the United States than the decline of parties, which is notable in Europe. Economic dependency and self-censorship magnify the waning of secular institutions that educated their publics to politics. While this country may lead in private electronic media, the better educated citizens (even more than the rich) earned a reputation as a hip artists’ district in the 1990s, after SoHo (“South of Houston”) and the East Village became too expensive for young art school graduates. Art galleries and performance spaces for rock bands earned the area media buzz, inexcorably followed by “luxury” loft developers, trendy restaurants with ironic names, and a reawakening of the East River waterfront by the city government, which jump-started high-rise residential construction where warehouses and a sugar refinery remain. The blocks around the subway station, at Bedford Ave. and North 6th Street, are the epicenter of cool. At night, music clubs like Northside and Galapagos draw young people in their 20s, while during the daytime, beginning at noon, stores like Earl’s Music (sax, banjo), Brooklyn Industries (urban wear), Built by Wendy (jeans), Future Perfect and Fresh Kills (furniture), Jumelle (women’s hip designer clothing) and Bear & Beaux’s Closet (vintage clothes) are the main attraction. On North 11th Street, Brooklyn Brewery, which brought boutique lager making to the bor-

Too Few PhDs?
The Replacement Rate in Sociology

by ASA Research and Development Department

For years, the academic community has complained that there were “too many PhDs” in sociology and other social science disciplines, and that the number should be limited because of the lack of professional positions that use doctoral training. Yet, computations based on data from two National Science Foundation surveys, the Survey of Earned Doctorates (SED), the annual survey of the universe of new PhDs, and the Survey of Doctoral Recipients, a sample survey that uses the SED as its population universe may cast some doubt on this complaint.

Since 1993, the “replacement rate”—the ratio of the annual number of new PhDs awarded to the number of PhDs retiring—has steadily declined in all social science disciplines. Figure 1 shows the replacement rate between 1993 and 2003 for these disciplines. Rather than a one-to-one replacement rate, with one new PhD for every one retiree, there are more retirees than new PhDs. Among the social science disciplines, psychology has the highest replacement rates and sociology has the lowest one. By 2003 (the last year for which data were available), there were two-thirds of a new psychology PhD (66) for every PhD psychology retiree. In contrast, there was less than one third (.29) of a new PhD for every one PhD retiree in sociology.

The declining replacement rate over the last decade in sociology is the result of a basically flat number of new PhDs and an increasing number of PhDs retiring. In 1994 there were 542 new PhDs, while there were 562 in 2004 (with more graduate students obtaining their degrees in some years and fewer in other years). In 1993, 6.2 percent of the PhD labor force in sociology retired. This percentage peaked in 2001 at 11.9 percent and declined very slightly by 2003. The pattern in sociology contrasts with economics and political science, See Replacement, page 8

Published by the American Sociological Association

ASA Election Time

In accordance with election policies established by the ASA Council, biographical sketches of the candidates for ASA leadership positions are published in Footnotes. The biographical sketches appear in alphabetical order by office. Biographical sketches for all candidates will be available online when ballots are mailed to all current voting members in mid-April. See page 6 to view professional biographies of the candidates for President-Elect (Philip Pettit and Michael Hout); and Vice President-Elect (Margaret Andersen and Cecilia Ridgeway).

Inside This Issue of Footnotes... ASA Election Time

1 78% in the United Kingdom; 89% in Germany; 82% in France and in Italy; 84% in Portugal, and 61% and 69% in Poland and Hungary respectively indicated that the lack of professional positions that use doctoral training. See Erosion, page 8
World Social Forum Focuses on Human Rights

The Forum seeks liberty and freedom globally from the ground up.

A Movement of Campus Organizing

Whether boycotting sweatshop-made goods or protesting racial inequality, students are organizing on campus.

A New Sociologist at the NSF

Paul Ciccantell finds the transition to the National Science Foundation easier with a little help from his friends.

Election Time Is Quickly Approaching

Familiarize yourself with the 2007 candidates today.

Linking Gallaudet’s Protestations and Political Trust Theory

What do Gallaudet University and an Israeli textile manufacturing plant have in common? Find out.

A Sociologist Among Physicists

Rachel Ivie finds a common ground and details the difficulties of speaking sociologically in a hard science realm.

Sociologists Receive $8.7 Million from the NSF

The National Science Foundation Sociology Program announces its 2006 awards.

In This Issue . . .

The Executive Officer’s Column

Advancing International Scholarly Communication

ASA has long respected involvement in international sociology and fostered American sociologists’ participation in the international sociology community. We have a powerful intellectual stake in learning from worldwide research in our discipline and facilitating international scholarly communication. The engagement of ASA members in the International Sociological Association is only one means of pursuing such goals and other international engagements have been touched on by recent Footnotes articles.

In this spirit we have attempted to increase the international scope of participation in our Annual Meetings. Our 102nd Annual Meeting in New York City in 2007 will feature a significant complement of Latin American scholars, and Canadian scholars and scholarship were a strong presence at our 101st Annual Meeting in Montréal. In the 1960s Council stipulated that the Annual Meeting be held once a decade in Canada and that, in the interest of cultivating rather than competing with other international sociology activity, ASA would not hold its meeting outside the United States or Canada.

New International Efforts

Times are changing and ASA seeks new strategies for international communication and worldwide engagement. The Internet, of course, makes some aspects of this infinitely easier. Our journals are accessible online, and our website provides a vast resource of information and services to sociologists across the globe. Council has now begun to explore other avenues with three major new initiatives: (1) a new International Associate membership category to begin in 2008; (2) a subcommittee to develop a mission statement for a new task force on international outreach; and (3) an official ASA statement supporting open travel to Cuba by scholars and students as essential academic freedom. The International Associate membership will begin with the membership year 2008. It will be open to sociologists in countries that are not Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) members or otherwise high-income. International Associates will receive online access to ASA journals and other benefits received by non-voting Associate members. The dues rate will be the same as for the latter, but the International Associates will receive ASA journals online (only) at no additional charge.

New ASA members eligible for the International Associate membership will be entitled to a subsidized one-year membership funded by members’ contributions to the ASA Soft Currency Fund. The draft mission statement for the international outreach task force will be reviewed by Council by August. Please send any ideas you may have for this subcommittee to me at the Executive Office.

The Association’s statement authorized by Council at its mid-year 2007 meeting on travel to Cuba is accessible through the Governance webpage. It is in response to the bi-national report Retreat from Reason: US-Cuban Academic Relations and the Bush Administration, which calls for free and unhindered academic- and education-related exchange between the United States and Cuba and for the removal of travel restrictions for such.

These new international initiatives will build on a long history and wide range of past international efforts by the Association. Some of the latter are highlighted below.

Academic Freedom and Human Rights

In 2003, an obscure office in the U.S. Treasury Department, the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC), issued federal rules that would have made it a crime for U.S. scientists to collaborate with researchers in disfavored nations by editing (and even peer reviewing) research articles for publication in science journals. The ASA Executive Officer was a prominent voice in seeking repeal of that proposal. While the proposal was scuttled largely as a result of scholarly outcry, residual ambiguities remain that may need future attention.

ASA has supported foreign scientists who have been persecuted or otherwise suffered human rights violations. We have attempted intervention with foreign heads of state and the U.S. Department of State in support of free exchange of ideas in scholarship and research for the following cases among others: Iranian professor of philosophy and political science Ramin Jahanbegloo, Egyptian-American sociologist Saad Eddie Ibrahim, and South African Professor Adam Habib (who has been invited to participate in the 2007 Annual Meeting but is still being denied a visa renewal).

ASA also recently intervened to try to secure approval for more than 60 Cuban scholars to attend a Latin American Studies Association meeting, following an unprecedented U.S. blanket denial of Cuban visas, and Council issued an official statement in 2006 in support of academic independence and scientific integrity. It affirmed “ongoing support for the protection of academic independence and the integrity of scientific research through the open movement of faculty and students between universities irrespective of nationality or political views.”

ASA reaffirmed its commitment to international human rights in 2005 in a statement (visit the Governance webpage). To bolster ASA’s frequent actions in defense of sociologists and other scholars persecuted for beliefs or scholarship, ASA used the commemoration of its centenary (1905-2005) to reiterate its strong support for basic civil and political freedoms of people of all nations, as articulated by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in support of free exchange of ideas across national, state, cultural and social borders.

International Exchange

Last year, a grant from the National Science Foundation allowed ASA to assist 53 U.S. sociologists to participate in the XVI World Congress of Sociology in South Africa. This funding helped ensure the continued strong presence of U.S. sociologists, and more than 130 sociologists at all career stages and from all professional affiliations appear ready to give strong support to either participate in the meeting and/or collaborate with African researchers.

Vantage Point

Retreat from Reason: US-Cuban Academic Relations and the Bush Administration

Sally T. Hillsman

The Executive Officer’s Column

Advancing International Scholarly Communication

ASA has long respected involvement in international sociology and fostered American sociologists’ participation in the international sociology community. We have a powerful intellectual stake in learning from worldwide research in our discipline and facilitating international scholarly communication. The engagement of ASA members in the International Sociological Association is only one means of pursuing such goals and other international engagements have been touched on by recent Footnotes articles.

In this spirit we have attempted to increase the international scope of participation in our Annual Meetings. Our 102nd Annual Meeting in New York City in 2007 will feature a significant complement of Latin American scholars, and Canadian scholars and scholarship were a strong presence at our 101st Annual Meeting in Montréal. In the 1960s Council stipulated that the Annual Meeting be held once a decade in Canada and that, in the interest of cultivating rather than competing with other international sociology activity, ASA would not hold its meeting outside the United States or Canada.

New International Efforts

Times are changing and ASA seeks new strategies for international communication and worldwide engagement. The Internet, of course, makes some aspects of this infinitely easier. Our journals are accessible online, and our website provides a vast resource of information and services to sociologists across the globe. Council has now begun to explore other avenues with three major new initiatives: (1) a new International Associate membership category to begin in 2008; (2) a subcommittee to develop a mission statement for a new task force on international outreach; and (3) an official ASA statement supporting open travel to Cuba by scholars and students as essential academic freedom. The International Associate membership will begin with the membership year 2008. It will be open to sociologists in countries that are not Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) members or otherwise high-income. International Associates will receive online access to ASA journals and other benefits received by non-voting Associate members. The dues rate will be the same as for the latter, but the International Associates will receive ASA journals online (only) at no additional charge.

New ASA members eligible for the International Associate membership will be entitled to a subsidized one-year membership funded by members’ contributions to the ASA Soft Currency Fund. The draft mission statement for the international outreach task force will be reviewed by Council by August. Please send any ideas you may have for this subcommittee to me at the Executive Office.

The Association’s statement authorized by Council at its mid-year 2007 meeting on travel to Cuba is accessible through the Governance webpage. It is in response to the bi-national report Retreat from Reason: US-Cuban Academic Relations and the Bush Administration, which calls for free and unhindered academic- and education-related exchange between the United States and Cuba and for the removal of travel restrictions for such.

These new international initiatives will build on a long history and wide range of past international efforts by the Association. Some of the latter are highlighted below.

Academic Freedom and Human Rights

In 2003, an obscure office in the U.S. Treasury Department, the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC), issued federal rules that would have made it a crime for U.S. scientists to collaborate with researchers in disfavored nations by editing (and even peer reviewing) research articles for publication in science journals. The ASA Executive Officer was a prominent voice in seeking repeal of that proposal. While the proposal was scuttled largely as a result of scholarly outcry, residual ambiguities remain that may need future attention.

ASA has supported foreign scientists who have been persecuted or otherwise suffered human rights violations. We have attempted intervention with foreign heads of state and the U.S. Department of State in support of free exchange of ideas in scholarship and research for the following cases among others: Iranian professor of philosophy and political science Ramin Jahanbegloo, Egyptian-American sociologist Saad Eddie Ibrahim, and South African Professor Adam Habib (who has been invited to participate in the 2007 Annual Meeting but is still being denied a visa renewal).

ASA also recently intervened to try to secure approval for more than 60 Cuban scholars to attend a Latin American Studies Association meeting, following an unprecedented U.S. blanket denial of Cuban visas, and Council issued an official statement in 2006 in support of academic independence and scientific integrity. It affirmed “ongoing support for the protection of academic independence and the integrity of scientific research through the open movement of faculty and students between universities irrespective of nationality or political views.”

ASA reaffirmed its commitment to international human rights in 2005 in a statement (visit the Governance webpage). To bolster ASA’s frequent actions in defense of sociologists and other scholars persecuted for beliefs or scholarship, ASA used the commemoration of its centenary (1905-2005) to reiterate its strong support for basic civil and political freedoms of people of all nations, as articulated by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in support of free exchange of ideas across national, state, cultural and social borders.

International Exchange

Last year, a grant from the National Science Foundation allowed ASA to assist 53 U.S. sociologists to participate in the XVI World Congress of Sociology in South Africa. This funding helped ensure the continued strong presence of U.S. sociologists, and more than 130 sociologists at all career stages and from all professional affiliations appear ready to give strong support to either participate in the meeting and/or collaborate with African researchers.

See Vantage Point, page 3
Robert Bellah Honored for a Career of Scholarship

Influential sociologist Robert N. Bellah was honored by Duke University Press in October 2006 with the publishing of The Robert Bellah Reader, a collection of essays and other works that reflect and pay tribute to his scholarship and life. Bellah, who is Elliott Professor of Sociology Emeritus at the University of California-Berkeley, has spent the last five decades building a career as the nation’s preeminent scholar in the sociology of religion. He served the faculty at Berkeley for 30 years before retiring in 1997.

The Robert Bellah Reader is co-edited by Bellah and Steven M. Tipton, Professor of Sociology at Stony Brook University. According to Smith, they were looking to produce an edited volume that would appeal to those in sociology as well as religious studies, and that as the focal point, Bellah “was the perfect choice.” Smith adds that “we are just really proud to be associated with Robert Bellah—a wonderful author and a great guy. Everything about the project went smoothly from beginning to end, and we could not have asked for more. This just feels like flying out of the starting gate.” More information, as well as reviews, can be found at <www.dukeupress.edu>.

New Recipient Announced for the W.E.B. DuBois Award!

In addition to the major ASA annual awards announced in the February Footnotes, ASA proudly announces that this year’s recipient of the W.E.B. DuBois Award for Distinguished Scholarship is Joseph E. Ruggie from Stanford University. He is the first recipient of the award since the name of the award changed last year to honor its namesake.

The W.E.B. DuBois Award for Distinguished Scholarship honors scholars who have written outstanding works in the discipline and whose cumulative work has contributed in important ways to the advancement of the discipline. The body of life-time work may include theoretical and/or methodological contributions. The award selection committee is particularly interested in work that substantively renews the field in general or in a particular subfield.

Vantage Point, from page 2

International Public Intellectuals

Increasingly ASA Annual Meetings have featured prominent foreign public intellectuals. Chilean Past-President Ricardo Lagos is the opening plenary speaker at the 2007 New York City Annual Meeting. In 2004, Mary Robinson, former President of Ireland and former UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, and Fernando Henrique Cardoso, former President of Brazil, were featured speakers. Our Annual Meeting always draws significant foreign participation and many invited presenters are assisted with ASA travel grants. And as members know, the annual international scholars’ reception is a popular and useful networking attraction. We hope to see you there this year!

Scholarship on International Issues

Throughout the year, you will find Network feature stories about important, wide-ranging international issues (e.g., sociological surveys in the Middle East, Palestinian people, and news:  February 2007 (p.7) sociologists as ambassadors; February 2007 (p.1) Ricardo Lagos; former Chilean President. He served as ASA 2007 Annual Meeting; January 2007 (p.1) survey of Iraqi attitudes; November 2006 (p.5) ISA World Congress of Sociology; July/August 2006 (p.1) Freedom of the Press at the Annual Meeting).
The main difference between the United Nations’ approach and that of Forum participants is that the U.N. works with and through its state members, while Forum participants are securing rights on the ground.

The Global South
As a side note, language diversity poses challenges at the Forum. I was impressed that this session had Amharic translators (into French, English, and Spanish). Aside from the time this takes, it symbolically privileges the colonial languages. Nevertheless, the dominant voices at the Forum are from the Global South. This is as it should be; the peoples from the Global South at this historic moment, the most threatened by globalization and environmental catastrophes. Much will be written about the significance of the WSF, especially for global politics, but what might be missed is the substance of what is being said. What the WSF provides is a venue for the swapping and sharing of information on securing and expanding human rights and mechanisms for networks that will operate to promote human rights throughout the year, from one Forum to the next.

A Better World Is a World with Universal Human Rights

by Judith Blau, University of North Carolina Chapel Hill and U.S. Chapter of Sociologists Without Borders

The World Social Forum (WSF), having convened in January at its “Seventh Session” in Nairobi, Kenya, has unique significance for American sociologists participating in the global process. Similarly, social movement building is as critical today as ever: Students at Howard, historically black college, died before we even knew what the World Social Forum (WSF) was. At a time when students are engaged in multiple forms of oppression. At the same time, the WSF is a peoples’ democracy, a space, a movement, the global left, the World Social Forum Charter of Principles, which are linked to the World Social Forum (WSF) site at www.forumasantorun.org.br/main.html?id_menu=4&lang=2

The WSF is not unitary; it varies a little bit of history

The rise in student activism and campus organizing is linked to the deepening crises and growing social struggles in society as a whole.

In the Beginning

In the 1980s, 1990s, and first decade of the 21st century, corporate globalization and neoliberalism took hold in the United States and across the globe, as the reformers and their allies made new inroads into the 1960s and 1970s came under attack. The Zapatista uprising in Mexico on January 1, 1994, in opposition to the NAFTA and the destruction it meant to their livelihood, sparked a powerful global process. Simultaneously, social movements in the United States began to organ- ize. People marched in Seattle in 1999 to challenge the World Trade Organization. People have gathered every January since 2001 at the World Social Forum, a con- vergence of the movements and struggles of the world’s peoples to proclaim “another world is possible” and to strategize how to make it a reality (Katz-Fishman & Scott 2006). In 2006 they took to the streets in support of immigrant rights; and since the U.S. invasion of Iraq in 2003, they have marched to end the occupation in Iraq.

In this historic context, student activ- ists responded to local and global issues and challenges. In the 1990s, with jobs and wages deteriorating and college costs soaring, the United States Student Association organized for expanded access to higher education. Despite protests, the average tuition and fees at public institutions increased from $2,628 in 1986-87 academic year to $8,366 in 2006-07 (Mathews 2006). This year, the Democratizing Education Network (DEN) is calling for an April Mobilization for full public funding of higher educa- tion and eventually “free” higher educa- tion, affirmative action, an end to racism and sexism, and a full higher education democracy charter (DEN 2007).

Labor Pain and Globalization

The WSF facilitates an exchange of ideas for sparked organizing drives for the right to unionize, for fair working conditions, ben- efits, and wages, and for affirmative action and equity. Graduate assistants, who do much of the undergraduate teaching, launched unions across the country. It was the Yale University grade strike in 1995-96 that made national news and provoked a retaliatory union-busting response. This strike embodied the increasingly harsh reality of academic workers, espe- cially graduate students, adjuncts, part-timers, and their unity in organizing low-wage campus workers.

Corporate globalization and the surge in sweatshops throughout the world inspired students to boycott sweat- shop-made goods on university campuses. Successful campaigns against Nike in the mid-1990s and the formation of Student Labor Action Coalition on many campuses led to the founding of United Students Against Sweatshops (USAS) in 1998 by student activists from 30 universities. Victorious campus sit-ins at Duke, Georgetown, Universities of Arizona, Michigan, North Carolina, and other campuses in 1999, energized USAS and the organiza- tion that the Workers Rights Consortium as its monitoring mechanism (Clawson 2003; Featherstone 2002). In 2002, the Jobs with Justice Student Labor Action Project joined in larger social movement mobilizations, including global labor and living wage campaigns for low-wage campus workers in the

Campus Organizing and Today’s Movement Building Moment

by Waldia Katz-Fishman, Project South & Harvard University

On college campuses nationwide students are organizing with university workers and students fighting for fair wages. Graduate teaching assistants are organizing for the right to unionize. People marched in Seattle in 1999 to challenge the World Trade Organization. People have gathered every January since 2001 at the World Social Forum, a con- vergence of the movements and struggles of the world’s peoples to proclaim “another world is possible” and to strategize how to make it a reality (Katz-Fishman & Scott 2006). In 2006 they took to the streets in support of immigrant rights; and since the U.S. invasion of Iraq in 2003, they have marched to end the occupation in Iraq.

In this historic context, student activ- ists responded to local and global issues and challenges. In the 1990s, with jobs and wages deteriorating and college costs soaring, the United States Student Association organized for expanded access to higher education. Despite protests, the average tuition and fees at public institutions increased from $2,628 in 1986-87 academic year to $8,366 in 2006-07 (Mathews 2006). This year, the Democratizing Education Network (DEN) is calling for an April Mobilization for full public funding of higher educa- tion and eventually “free” higher educa- tion, affirmative action, an end to racism and sexism, and a full higher education democracy charter (DEN 2007).

Labor Pain and Globalization

The WSF facilitates an exchange of ideas for sparked organizing drives for the right to unionize, for fair working conditions, ben- efits, and wages, and for affirmative action and equity. Graduate assistants, who do much of the undergraduate teaching, launched unions across the country. It was the Yale University grade strike in 1995-96 that made national news and provoked a retaliatory union-busting response. This strike embodied the increasingly harsh reality of academic workers, espe- cially graduate students, adjuncts, part-timers, and their unity in organizing low-wage campus workers.

Corporate globalization and the surge in sweatshops throughout the world inspired students to boycott sweat- shop-made goods on university campuses. Successful campaigns against Nike in the mid-1990s and the formation of Student Labor Action Coalition on many campuses led to the founding of United Students Against Sweatshops (USAS) in 1998 by student activists from 30 universities. Victorious campus sit-ins at Duke, Georgetown, Universities of Arizona, Michigan, North Carolina, and other campuses in 1999, energized USAS and the organiza- tion that the Workers Rights Consortium as its monitoring mechanism (Clawson 2003; Featherstone 2002). In 2002, the Jobs with Justice Student Labor Action Project joined in larger social movement mobilizations, including global labor and living wage campaigns for low-wage campus workers in the

late 1990s and 2000s. Student organiza- tions also challenged the interpenetration of global corporations and campuses through participation in anti-corporate campaigns against “Killer Coke” and Wal-Mart, among others (Clawson 2003; Featherstone 2002).

Student activists organized against multiple forms of oppression. At a side note, during spring to fall 2006, demanding adminis- trative and institutional open- ness to the needs of deaf students and preventing the appointment of a president they felt did not represent their community. Students at Howard and Hampton Universities helped organize the campus and protest of 5,000 at the Supreme Court in November 2006 to support affir- mative action and racial diversity plans for KS 12 school districts in Seattle and St. Louis.

Critical Questions and Reflections

There are critical questions organizers must explore and answer as we move for- ward. What is the relationship between activists as teachers and activists? How do we bridge the historic divide between campus and community? How are stu- dent organizing and our own activism connected to today’s social movements for justice, equality, and liberation? What is our vision? What is our long-term political strategy?

See Organizing, page 9
which have generally had a high retirement rate, on the one hand, and with psychology, which has generally had a relatively low rate (see Table 1).

Given the low replacement rate, by 2006 there would expect a low unemployment rate and a low involuntary out-of-field rate because of the potential labor shortage of new sociologists to replace the retirees. Although the unemployment rate for doctoral-level sociologists was low in 2003 (less than half of the national rate for all workers), it grew between 2001 and 2003 (from 0.9 percent to 2.6 percent). As of 2003, sociology had the highest unemployment rate among the social science disciplines. Psychology had the next highest rate at 1.7 percent and economics had the lowest rate. However, the growth in unemployment among PhD-level sociologists may be an aberration, since over the decade unemployment rates in sociology have hovered around 1 percent. Future years will tell whether 2003 is aberrant or the start of a trend.

In addition, between 2001 and 2003, the percentage of PhD sociologists who reported that they were employed outside of their field involuntary increased from 4.1 to 5.1. However, the 2003 figure represented a decline from the 6.9 percent high in 1995, and was a lower rate than in political science and other social science disciplines.

Lingering Questions

Assuming that the increased unemployment rate is an aberration, will the low replacement rate have a positive impact on PhD employment? Although the replacement rate is low, the numbers of full-time tenure-track positions in sociology departments may be lower than the number of new PhDs, as a result of cutbacks and the creation of contingent rather than tenure-track positions. In 2001 when the ASA Research and Development Department last examined this issue, the ratio of the number of those leaving tenured or tenure-track positions to the number of tenure-track replacements was one to one. We hope to re-examine this issue when the ASA’s department survey goes into the field in fall of 2007.

Even if tenure-track positions continue to be created in sociology, will all of them be filled? Recently, we heard of a sociology department at a master’s comprehensive university that is being merged into a psychology department because of unsuccessful searches to replace retirees. This may be atypical, but it suggests that we need to assess whether tenure-track positions in sociology departments are becoming less attractive, and, if so, why? Are greater demands to raise outside funds, to teach more courses or students, and to perform more service negatively affecting job satisfaction?

Finally, positions outside the academic sector in applied, research, and policy positions may be considered to be out of field by numbers of new PhDs socialized to think of academic positions as their true calling. The ASA Research and Development Department will continue to provide research on this topic.

Data Sources


Table 1. Selected Employment Characteristics of Doctorate Social/Behavioral Scientists [In Percent], 1993 to 2003

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Employed Rate</th>
<th>Political Sciences</th>
<th>Social/Behavioral Sciences</th>
<th>Other Social Sciences</th>
<th>Psychology</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1. Replacement in the Social Sciences: Ratio of the Number of New PhDs Awarded Per Each Retiree in Selected Social Science and Behavioral Disciplines, 1993-2003


Paul Ciccantell Joins the NSF Sociology Program

After working several years on both the dissertation advisory panel and the regular grant advisory panel at the National Science Foundation (NSF), last August Paul Ciccantell, Western Michigan University, was appointed Sociology Program Director at the NSF. NSF has a major source of funding for sociological research at the dissertation and post- dissertation level. In addition to the two regular funding cycles for regular and dissertation proposals, the NSF has a series of funding initiatives, including the Human and Social Dynamics (HSD) priority area.

In August 2006, Ciccantell began a two-year term as Sociology Program Director at NSF. His temporary appointment to this Visiting Scientist position is made possible by the Visiting Scientist, Engineer, and Educator (VSEE) Program and NSF’s IPA (Intergovernmental Personnel Act) program, under which some 60 percent of NSF’s 1,200 scientific and technological staff are employed. He joins the ranks of what are referred to in the agency as NSF “tortoises.”

Ciccantell is replacing Beth Rubin, University of North Carolina-Charlotte, who served in this position from 2004-06. It was through his experience with the advisory panels that Ciccantell developed an interest in the NSF position. Because of the significant funding that NSF provides for sociological research, he “learned the importance of the role of the program directors in evaluating and supporting research.”

In his advisory positions at the NSF, Ciccantell had the opportunity work with the permanent Sociology Program Director, Patricia White.

“I developed a great deal of respect for the work that [White] has done over the years to promote our discipline and to provide for the discipline, contributing to the review process as an opportunity for individuals wishing to enhance their professional development, which is why Ciccantell is particularly interested in encouraging new faculty to take advantage of this opportunity.

Overall, Ciccantell considers his experience at NSF over the past couple of months to be a positive one, although at times he has felt frustration and disappointment due to limited funding that precluded some very strong proposals. However, after finishing two rounds of panels, he is happy to have had the opportunity to recommend support for a number of excellent proposals, which is why he is looking forward to the next round of proposals. The spring competition should be an interesting opportunity to see “the new lines of research that sociologists around the country are proposing,” he concluded.

The Sociology Program holds two grant competitions annually (Regular Research proposal deadline deadlines are August 15 and January 15; Dissertation Improvement proposal deadlines are October 15 and February 15). For information about sociology funding at the NSF, see the article on 2006 NSF awards on page 10.
Candidates for ASA Offices in 2007

Candidates for President-Elect

Patricia Hill Collins

Present Professional Position: James E. and Sarah K. Cole University Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Maryland, 2005-Present; Charles Phelps Taft Distinguished Emeritus Professor of Sociology, University of Cincinnati, 2005-Present

Former Professional Positions Held: Charles Phelps Taft Distinguished Professor of Sociology, University of Cincinnati, 1996-2005; Professor of African American Studies, University of Cincinnati, 1994-96; Professor of Sociology, 1987-94; Assistant Professor, 1982-87.

Education: PhD, Brandeis University, 1981; MA, Harvard University, 1970; BA, Brandeis University, 1969.


Position Held in ASA: Member, Annual Meeting Program Planning Committees, 2004, 2005; Member, Editorial Board, Contracts, 2004-Present; Member, Editorial Board, Contemporary Sociology, 1997-98; Member, Editorial Board, Teaching Sociology, 1989-91; Member, ASA Council, 1994-97; Member; Committee on Nominations, 1988-90; Chair, Minority Fellowship Program Committee, 1985-88.


Professional Accomplishments: American Sociological Association, Distinguished Public Service Award for Black Sexual Politics, 2007; Myron and Margaret Winegard Award Visiting Professor, University of Michigan-Flint, Department of Philosophy, Spring 2005; Bryan University Chair, Visiting Professorship, University of Kentucky, Women’s Studies and African American Studies, 2002-03; Benjamin Meaker Visiting Professor, University of Bristol, United Kingdom, Department of Sociology and the Center for the Study of Ethnicity and Citizenship, January and June 2002; Scholarly Awards for Black Feminist Thought: American Sociological Association, Jessie Bernard Award, 1993; Society for the Study of Social Problems, C. Wright Mills Award, 1991; Association for Women in Psychology, Distinguished Publication Award, 1991.

Personal Statement: I consider my academic career to be grounded in the best of contemporary sociology, namely its “big arms” approach of American pragmatism that views intellectual freedom as essential for scholarly excellence and democratic communities. Rather than trying to squeeze myself into any one existing school of thought or methodology, my life’s work has centered on sociology, engaging with whatever they taught me. Investigating them required working with people whose interests and/or methodological approaches differed markedly from my own.

So what does this have to do with contemporary sociology? For one, sociology is a “big arms” discipline whose flexibility has enabled it to accommodate diverse points of view. Some see this flexibility as a problem, but I see it as sociology’s strength. I’ve just had to learn the value of thinking with others, sociology faces the challenge of knitting together its distinctive constituencies. We must ask, what are sociology’s core questions that might guide its future? More importantly, how might we do sociology differently? How can we craft sociological practices that encourage different kinds of people to think with one another about key social issues that affect us all?

Michael Hout

Present Professional Position: Professor of Sociology, University of California-Berkeley, 1989-Present

Former Professional Positions Held: Associate Professor of Sociology, University of California-Berkeley, 1984-89; Assistant and Associate Professor of Sociology, University of Arizona, 1976-84.

Education: PhD, Indiana University, Sociology, 1976; MA, Indiana University, Sociology, 1973; BA, University of Pittsburgh, History and Sociology, 1972.

Offices Held in Other Organizations: President, Research Committee on Stratification and Mobility (RC28), International Sociological Association, 1998-2002; Chair, General Social Survey, Board of Overseers, 1997-2001.

Positions Held in ASA: At-large member, Committee on Publications, 2005-07; Chair, Sociology of Education Section, 2006-07; Member, Task Force on Journal Diversity, 2000-02; At-large member, ASA Council, 1997-2001; Chair, Section on Methodology, 1997-99.


Personal Statement: Sociology exists, as Mills taught us, at the intersection of history and biography. For me history hit right as I was thinking about college. I grew up in Pittsburgh where the hulking steel mills represented our maj- nitude and the permanence of inequality. For working class guys like me the mills were also our future livelihood. An alternative to the mills opened up when Pennsylvania decided to subsidize attending college. With reduced tuition for in-state students and generous grants from the state, I had the opportunity to pursue my dream of a college education. Had I come along a decade earlier or a decade later, college probably would have been out of reach. As my reverse and that of others has shown, I was not alone. Many people from my cohort benefited from the opportunities public investment provided. Upward mobil- ity was never greater—before or since then. Retrenchment through the 80s, 90s, and this decade led to today’s regime of rationed opportunities. Documenting the causes, consequences and discovery of ways to reduce it has been my goals in my past and current research.

I’ve always been proud to be part of ASA. I see it as our collective home base. Here we acknowledge the past, do the work of the present, and prepare our- selves and our students for the future. The honor to be nominated to serve in this way thrills me. I hope to make the most of this opportunity.

Candidates for Vice-President

Margaret L. Andersen

Present Professional Position: Edward F. and Elizabeth Goodman Professor of Sociology, University of Delaware

Former Professional Positions: Visiting Professor, Stanford University, 1999-2000; Interim Dean, College of Arts and Sciences, University of Delaware, 1997-99; Vice Provost for Academic Affairs, University of Delaware, 1990-97; Visiting Professor, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Women’s Studies), Fall 1984; Director, Women’s Studies, University of Delaware, 1981-85.

Education: PhD, University of Massachusetts-Amherst, 1976; MA, University of Massachusetts-Amherst, 1973; BA, George State University-Atlanta, 1970.

Offices Held in Other Organizations: Board of Visitors, Georgia State University College of Arts and Science, 2001-07; Chair, Final Advisory Board, Center for Comparative Studies in Race and Ethnicity, Stanford University, 2002-Present; ISSP Editorial and Publications Committee, 2001-04 (Chair, 2002-03); President, Eastern Sociological Society, 1986-99; Editor, Gender & Society, 1985-95.

Positions Held in ASA: on Distinguished Scholarly Publication, 2004-07 (Chair, 2005-07); ASA Council, 1998-2000 (Chair, 1998-99); ASA’s largest member, MOS, 1989-96; Annual Meeting Program Committee, 1988-90, Chair, Section on Sex, Gender, and Politics, 1989-90.


Personal Statement: ASA is a community of professional scholars and practitioners, and students. As such, it is an organization that supports the different careers that sociologists pursue while also promot- ing the public impact of sociological research. With these missions in mind, it is important that ASA embrace diverse groups—including students, those work- ing in different employment settings, and people of diverse social backgrounds. My experience as a teacher, scholar, com- munity leader, and administrator suits me well for helping to achieve these goals. I have had extensive experience within ASA, my first service being as a member of the Minority Fellowship Selection Committee. Some of my most gratifying professional service has been serving as one of the founders of the first MOST program—a project that brought together a diverse multiracial group to establish a training program for under- graduate students, thus helping to realize our vision for a more inclusive profes- sion. Since then, as a member of the ASA Council, the Program Committee, and in other leadership roles, I have been a voice for inclusion in our profession. At the same time, as a teacher/scholar and in my service as a university administrator and leader in various professional organizations, I have worked to try to implement the promise of sociology using our knowledge, teaching, and service to foster an understanding of how the social structures of society shape the lives of diverse women and men and to try to transform the practices that produce social injustice. I believe I have the vision, as well as the work habits, to provide strong national leadership within our profession.

Cecilia Ridgeway

Present Professional Position: Lucie Stern Professor of Sociology, Stanford University

Former Professional Positions: Associate to full Professor of Sociology, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1994-95; Assistant Professor of Sociology, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1985-91, Assistant to Associate Professor of Sociology, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1978-82.

See Candidates, page 8
Protest and Trust at Gallaudet University

by Margaret Weigers Vitalio*

Gallaudet University

Between May and October 2006, Gallaudet University was in the grips of a protest. At the height of the protest, classes were cancelled, the main academic building was taken over and occupied by student protestors, a hunger strike was called, the entire campus was locked down for four days, and over 1,300 students were arrested. The protest ended when the Board of Trustees voted to remove their President, Jane Fernandes as the next President of Gallaudet.

The protest was a moment of glory and pride for many Deaf people in America. A few months after the protest, the student population returned from their summer break to find that their President had been fired. Most students who fail in college feel trust, then everything goes well. But if you don’t feel safe, which is what a lot of people feel with [Fernandes], then you don’t feel you can achieve.

One of the interesting things about the Gallaudet protest is that the conditions were set up to create an ideal condition of the family and the basis for normative trust. Academia, in contrast, is based on calculative trust. Academia uses standardized assessments, assignments, and grading criteria must be fair and clear, work must be completed correctly and impartially. Individuals are included or excluded based on these criteria that satisfies the necessary criteria.

Shifting Power Dynamics

In the ASR article, the authors stress that groups are not limited to onetrust-building strategy—they have cultural repertoires of approaches. When faced with a greatly changed power dynamic due to the political crisis of the Intifada el Aqsa, the Israelis began using normative trust strategies and the Jordanians switched to calculative trust strategies. This new dynamic accounts for the difference in perception that remains to be seen is it the Gallaudet student leaders who have supported the protest or those who have not. The Gallaudet administration and leadership has been clear that they intend to respond effectively to the concerns raised by the Middle States Commission on Higher Education, and put Gallaudet University back on solid footing as a university. The success of his efforts may well depend upon his ability to make use of a full repertoire of trust-building strategies.

Endnotes

1 Following Dorothy Smith’s feminist standpoint theory (1996), which inevitably influences my analysis, making it difficult to separate social structure visible to me, and perhaps obscuring other aspects. I am a hearing-white woman who views my 10 years of work at Gallaudet and my acceptance by many Deaf friends and colleagues as a privileged position. I am also a hearing-white woman who publicly opposed to the protest at Gallaudet. While my standpoint influences my analysis, making certain aspects of the protest more evident, it remains to be seen if this is the Gallaudet Student Leaders who have supported the protest or those who have not. The Gallaudet administration and leadership has been clear that they intend to respond effectively to the concerns raised by the Middle States Commission on Higher Education, and put Gallaudet University back on solid footing as a university. The success of his efforts may well depend upon his ability to make use of a full repertoire of trust-building strategies.

References


Kinzie S. 2006. “Gallaudet Trustees Chair Resigns; McCorman Also Leaves Board.” Inside Higher Education


Join the discussion about this article at cmembers.anetas.org/Forum? view_forum.php?id=11

March 2007 Footnotes
Erosion, from page 1
prevail in all aspects of political participation, a correlate of the disaffection, and the resulting political abstention, of the people under less democratic regimes.
There is not enough space here to mention what American electoral regulations foster and allow, leading to the erosion of anti-democratic pathologies. More than 20 years after the passage of the Civil Rights Act, there is no end in sight to the suppression of the black vote continues.
Composed with the disenfranchisement of former felons, it played a role in the election of suspects presidential elections of 2008 (e.g., Florida) and 2004 (e.g., Ohio). Jimmy Carter told one of my graduate students that he did not meet his Center’s requirements for observing an election. The corruption of democracy, you admire the unbridled tyranny of money, media, and manipulation. And the marketing of candidates is only the United State’s exports to the world.
What, then, is there to signal a possible reevaluation of the rule of law and of the nation’s founding principles? For those answers, we turn to our speakers. Hope is not a cause in this community. The vitality of our civil society, the proliferation of 2 For some of the obstacles to voting in the US, see Richard Clark’s updated classic Why Americans Don’t Vote (Berkeley, 2000).
Shopping, from page 1
who has come out of town to see The Color Purple (on Broadway) makes a trip to our store!,” a manager of Carol’s Daughter, a cosmetics firm with a flagship store on 125th Street between Lenox and Fifth Ave., told one of my graduate students.
Walking north on Lenox Ave. toward 125th Street, through the Mt. Morris Historic District, you can admire the 19th century brownstone houses that have been handsomely restored by new owners like Maya Angelou and Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, stop for lunch at Settepani’s sidewalk cafe, or appraise the art at Tribal Spears and browse designer clothing at Xaneta. Most of these businesses have opened in the past few years, helped by rising property values downtown. Lower crime rates throughout the city as well as Harlem, and loans from the Upper Manhattan Economic Development corporation (UMEDE), an ambitious development initiative funded by the federal, state, and city governments. They also respond to the desires of Harlem’s new middle class—investment bankers, lawyers, actors, and writers—for better shopping opportunities. With new high-rise apartments on Lenox Ave. and Central Park North commandeering as much as $1 million, and brownstone houses selling for $2 to $3 million, Harlem is at the peak of gentrification.
To see other results of the inflow of investment, turn left on 125th Street and walk west to Eric’s Bagel, 123rd and Convent Avenue, where Harlem USA, a glass-enclosed shopping mall, has brought the neighborhood to its retail core. You can find popular chain stores like Old Navy, as well as New York’s “local reality,” the Greenmarket. The Greenmarket’s goal is to preserve regional agriculture, but New Yorkers shop at this, the first and largest of 50 such farmers’ markets in the city because the food is quite simply the freshest and because of its “locally raised” reputation. The Greenmarket’s value to the city because the food is quite simply the freshest and because of its “locally raised” reputation. The Greenmarket’s value to the 
American electoral regulations … are long-standing, anti-democratic.
More than 20 years after the passage of the Civil Rights Act, the slow but organized suppression of the black vote continues. In America today. In granting her a “genius fellowship” in 2000, the MacArthur Foundation has created a new form of legal writing and scholarship that integrates personal narrative, history, and legal theory. Writing from the legal doctrine, and empirical and sociological research.
Williams’s charming memoir, Open House: Of Family, Friends, Food, Piano Lessons, and the Search for a Room of My Own (Farrar, Straus, 2004), is a declaratively personal work and her acclaimed The Alchemy of Race and Rights (Harvard, 1992) is no less personal. As Catherine McKinron writes, Alchemy “accomplishes the impossible: it frames a depth of engagement in law and world.” In all her work, academic or not, Williams disentangles with unique wit and objectivity the esoteric processes by which the law subordinates African Americans, but also calls them to make real through their heroic struggle the liberating promise the law contains. These qualities are well known to the readers of her column in The Nation, “Diary of a Mad Law Professor,” an enormous impact of Reagan’s presidency on the future of America and the world.

Candidates, from page 6

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


Positions Held in ASA: Chair of the Emotions Section, 2004-05; Editor, Social Psychology Quarterly, 2001-03; Nominations Committee Member, 1999- 2000; Chair of the Social Psychology Section, 1991-92; Committee on Committees Member, 1989-90.


Professional Accomplishments: Fellow, Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, 2005-06; Cooley-Mead Award winner for career contributions to social psychology, 2005.

Personal Statement: Like many of you, I have become concerned with the increasing fragmentation of our discipline both in terms of knowledge networks and in terms of communities of political interest among sociologists. This fragmentation is particularly counterproductive in the increasingly competitive resource environment that our discipline faces. My own work grows out of a diverse set of academic settings from less as well as from more privileged sectors of our profession. As vice president, I would hope to draw on this experience to encourage greater dialog among diverse communities of sociologists.
This occasional column highlights sociologists who successfully engage sociologists to organizations and communities. Over the years, members of ASA and sociologists as individual professionals and citizens have sought to make the knowledge we generate directly relevant to our communities, countries, and the world community. Many sociologists within the academy have embraced efforts to integrate the sociological perspective to numerous critical issues through consultation, advisement, testimony, community, writing, and participation in a variety of activities and venues. Readers are invited to submit contributions, but consult with Managing Editor Johanna Olexy (olexy@asatanet.org, 202-383-9005 x312) prior to submitting your draft (1,000 to 1,200 words maximum).

A Sociologist in the Hard Science World

Rachel Itez
American Institute of Physics

It was February 2005, and the president of Harvard University, Larry Summers, had just released a transcript of his controversial remarks at a conference. In his remarks, Summers speculated that women do not achieve in science and math because of biological differences between the sexes. The day the transcript was released, my phone rang off the hook (Mark Featherstone, New York Times). I am a sociologist at the American Institute of Physics (AIP) and therefore the “go-to” person for questions about women in physics. When the reporter asked whether I had a comment, I told him that in fact, the AIP was about to release a statistical report that showed that the low representation of women on physics faculties was due primarily to their low representation among PhD recipients in the past.

We posted the report on a Friday afternoon, and I sent the reporter the link. Monday afternoon, a story about our report was published on the Times website. The headline read “Women in Physics: Match Men in Success.” By Tuesday morning, my voicemail was filled with requests for follow-up from reporters. While I was being interviewed on NPR’s Talk of the Nation, I missed CNN’s call. The story ran in several other print media, including the Chronicle of Higher Education. The media stories focused on the fact that in spite of Summers’s remarks, women can and do succeed in academic physics.

Is this a case of “sociologist in a small non-profit makes good”? After all, the media attention had turned a report that might generate a few polite rounds of applause at a physics conference into the story du jour. In spite of the positive press, my report was received with confusion and hostility from some parts of the physics community. This attitude continues today. Two years later, I was totally unprepared for the resistance our findings met. For one thing, I was hired for my research methodology expertise and knew surprisingly little about the sociology of science, and therefore I work to at AIP. I followed proper research techniques, presented the data and my methodology, and then assumed that scientists could accept what the data showed. After all, our results indicated that women can, and do, get jobs in physics. Thirty years of efforts by dedicated scientists to recruit and retain women physics faculty had some effect. Evidence suggests that women in other scientific fields are not hired at their availability rates. Why were so many physicists upset at our report?

We do not have the space and time in this article to fully explore these questions, which Rose Brewer and I began a dialogue on at an ASA workshop, “Preparing Students as Activists,” in August 2006. We can share a few reflections, based on years of activism and movement building in Project South, as scholar activists and movement builders in community spaces (Katz-Fishman & Scott 2006).

In today’s movement-building moment—increasing activity, developing consciousness, and confronting struggles—student and scholar activists are an essential part of the movement, as in past movements. A key challenge is creating a critical consciousness about power, and thus respect the integrity of that diverse social location while simultaneously being a bridge between the worlds of academia and movement spaces. For student and scholar activists to move as co-equals with community and low-income activists, we must recognize the dangers involved. It is a difficult process. It takes time, patience, intentionality, and hard work in order to understand our “relative privilege,” and to build relationships and trust so students have a place at the social movement table.

Organizing, including campus organizing, at its best is part of a larger project of social movement and social transformation. The movement we are building is rooted in the convergence of many fronts of struggle. It is multi-issue, multi-sector, and crosses divides of race, class, gender, nationality, and age. It is multi-racial, multi-gendered, multi-generational, and is locally grounded, nationally connected, and globally networked. Campus organizing is part of a strategy to change the picture of systems of multiple oppressions and exploitation, to have a clear vision of the future we are striving to create, and to develop a political strategy for system transformation, social liberation, and political change.

With space at future ASA meetings, we will delve deeper into these questions, which are essential to our movement-building strategy. We invite all student and scholar activists to join us at the U.S. Social Forum in Atlanta, June 27-July 1, 2007, in this historic moment (www.ussf2007.org).

References


The answer, of course, lies in the culture of this discipline. The beliefs held by this group certainly reflect the larger society, in which the discussion about the nature of these beliefs within the physics community itself. The lack of discourse is, in fact, a product of this particular combination of beliefs.

The first of these is that science is hierarchical with physics at the top. One manifestation of this belief is the tendency of physicists to ignore social science research, forget that it exists, or believe that it is inferior to their own research and theories. Some physicists have even gone so far as to say that social science is not really science at all. Another manifestation of this belief is common in the larger culture, and has to do with the language used to describe different types of science. Physical science is “hard” and masculine, while social science is “soft” and feminine, and easier than physical science. I have to admit that for most of my tenure I too subscribed to this belief. I was awed by the perceived importance of physics in our society and too often forgot the sociological training I received at all. Another manifestation of this belief is the tendency of physicists to ignore social science when dealing with social processes, anecdotal information is just as valid as data collected in a scientific study. It was this manifestation that I encountered most often in the reactions to my data on women.

A derivation of this belief is the attitude that when working with social processes, social science is separate from social forces. As one scientist stated on a gender in science blog, “science is inherently unaware of gender.” The universe simply works however it is that it works, independent of how we may perceive or describe it. Physics, as a science, is independent of society. However, most scientists are unaware of the social processes that govern their own pursuit of evidence, the organizations in which they work, and their attempts to look at “duality.” One example of the consequences of this belief is illustrated by department chair who explains “We’d love to hire a woman, but there just aren’t any,” while failing to acknowledge or attempt to change the structures that put such a system in place.

The process of professional socialization into the physics community ensures that the above beliefs are widely held and not questioned. These beliefs are held even by those who notice the inequality in the system and work to change it. Some well-intentioned physicists think that problems related to gender in science can be solved by simply forming a “women’s committee” or organizing a “women’s conference.” Both of these efforts, while well-intentioned, suffer from lack of knowledge about social science literature on inequality and ignore the social processes shaping science as a profession.

I had not painted too grim a picture of the situation of a sociologist in a physics organization, I should add that some physicists are appreciative of the knowledge that social science brings to issues of gender, race, and sexuality such as inequality in science. One task for me as a sociologist is to understand how these physicists came to reject the dominant beliefs of their culture. But a far more important task is to continue to use the sociological perspective in my work so that those who are listening may hear its voice.

We are at a unique moment in the history of sociology. The question of whether sociology is for society is once again being asked. Sociology can be a form of social science or an art form of social change. We need a public sociology that moves beyond the margins into the center of social transformation. (Featherstone, Clawson, and United Students Against Sweatshops 2007).

The first of these beliefs is that science is hierarchical with physics at the top. Some physicists have even gone so far as to say that social science is not really science at all. Physics can be solved by simply forming a “women’s committee” or organizing a “women’s conference.” Both of these efforts, while well-intentioned, suffer from lack of knowledge about social science literature on inequality and ignore the social processes shaping science as a profession. Some physicists have even gone so far as to say that social science is not really science at all.
NSF Awarded $8.7 million for Sociological Research and Education in 2006

The Sociological Program at the National Science Foundation (NSF) announces it awards for basic research support and dissertation improvement grants for fiscal year 2006, which covers the period of October 2005-September 2006 (see list below). The awards fund 46 new research projects including three large grants and 39 doctoral dissertation improvement grants. It also supported a workshop and a travel grant that allowed ASA to defray travel costs for participants in the 2006 World Congress of Sociology that took place in Durban, South Africa (see March 2006 Footnotes, pp. 10-11, for details on the 2005 NSF sociology grants.) NSF is a significant source of funding for basic research in sociology. Of the nearly $100 million received by the discipline’s researchers from both government and non-governmental sources of research support, the federal government—which includes NSF and other research agencies—provides nearly half, according to national statistics on R&D expenditures. In addition to the NSF support that sociologists receive for work in interdisciplinary research, science and math education research, and special initiatives such as the multi-million-dolar Humant Social Dynamics initiative (see January 2007 Footnote, p. 1), NSF funding from the Sociology Program supports more narrowly focussed sociological research.Included in the awards listed below are three CAREER awards (from the Faculty Early Career Development Program), which is an NSF-wide activity that offers NSF’s most prestigious awards for junior faculty members to encourage them to practice, and academic institutions to value, the integration of research and education. The awards provide five years of support, at a minimum award amount of $400,000. Also, in the immediate aftermath of Hurricane Katrina, the Sociology Program used the Small Grant for Exploratory Research (SGER) funding option to support four projects that enabled investigators to get in the field immediately to collect data. Overall, the Sociology Program and other NSF programs and initiatives (as named in the list of grants below) jointly committed more than $8 million to new sociology projects in 2006. The Sociology Program holds two grant competitions annually (Regular Research proposal deadlines are August 15 and January 15; Dissertation Improvement proposal deadlines are October 15 and February 15) and is a major source of sociological research funding as part of NSF’s multidisciplinary funded theoretically focussed empirical investigations aimed at improving the explanation of fundamental social processes and structures. For information about sociological opportunities at NSF contact the Program Officers: Patricia Whitworth at pwhite@nsf.gov, Paul Ciccantell at pciccant@nsf.gov, and Kevin Gotham at kgotham@nsf.gov.

NSF Regular Grants

Babones, Salvatore, University of Pittsburgh, Globalization and the World Economy, $414,143.
Basili, Vilma, Rutgers University, Strengthening Qualitative Research: Determining Identity in International Adoptions, $70,663.
Brint, Steven, University of California-Riverside, Academic Organization in America: An Analytic Hierarchal Framework, $109,979.
Cheshire, Cuye, University of California, Berkeley, Collaborative Research: Exchange Network Transition: Uncertainty, Risk and Shifts in Mode of Exchange, jointly funded with Decision, Risk and Management Sciences, $103,559.
Cohn, Ellen, Karen VanGundy & Cesar Rebellon, University of New Hampshire, Cognitive Development Factors and Rule-violating Behavior: The Role of Personal Attributes, Attitudes and Pairs, Jointly funded with Law and Social Sciences, $254,918.
Cook, Karen, Stanford University, Collaborative Research: Exchange Network Transition: Uncertainty, Risk and Shifts in Modes of Transition, jointly funded with Decision, Risk and Management Sciences, $103,997.
Cornell, Shelley, Cornell University, Methodological Issues in Labor Market Outcomes, $85,108.
Crenshaw, Edward, Craig Jenkins, Ohio State University, Ideology and International Terrorism: Types of Terrorism and Their Structural Determinants, $122,102.
Currar, Sara, University of Washington, Comparative Kinetology: Conformity and Social Dynamics; Unpacking the Black Box of Cumulative Causation, $252,600.

Dobbin, Frank, Harvard University, Equal Opportunity and the European Union: Work Mechanisms for Reducing Job Segregation, jointly funded with Innovation and Organizational Change and Law and Social Sciences, $336,863.
Donato, Katherine & Melissa Marts, Vanderbilt University, Immigrant Parent Involvement in Schools, Communities and Politics, $300,898.
Faulkner, Robert & Howard Becker, University of Massachusetts-Amherst, Repertoire in Action among Musicians, $135,000.
Gentzel, Naomi & Dan Clawson, University of Massachusetts-Amherst, Exploring Job Homicide and School Safety: Individual, Familial and Organizational Processes in Four Health Care Occupations, $195,000.
Galaskiewicz, Joseph, University of Arizona, Organizational Demography of Youth Service Providers, $66,466.
Hagan, John, Holly Foster, American Bar Foundation, Parental Incarceration and Intergenerational Social Exclusion, jointly funded with Law and Social Sciences, $292,928.

Hillmann, Henning, Stanford University, Commerce and Crime: States, Property Rights, and the War on Trade, $730,155, $315,209.
Kohn, Melvin, Johns Hopkins University, Social Structures and Personality during the Transformation of Urban China, $200,000.
Leicht, Kevin, University of Iowa, State Investments in Successful Transitions to Adulthood, $127,819.
Masaey, Douglas, Princeton University, Collaborative Research: Migration & Social Dynamics; Unpacking the Black Box of Change, jointly funded with Law and Social Sciences, $600,000.
Maynard, Douglas, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Recruiting Respondents to a Survey Interview, jointly funded with Methodology, Measurement and Statistics, $360,000.
Merlo, John, Pennsylvania State University-University Park, Understanding the Likelihood of Occurrence and Dynamics of Campus Community Public Order Disturbances, $100,243.
Moore, Harvey, New York University, Strategic Observers in the City: How They See and What They Do, $150,000.
Moore, Kenia, Drew University, Research Planning Grant: Urban Neighborhood Development and Community Well-being, $44,964.
Olach, Brian, SUNY New Paltz, Research in Mergers: Aged Institutions (RILA), Coalition Dynamics and Strategic Innovation in the Organic Movement, $85,000.
Omelian, Susan, Stanford University, Collaborative Research on Advocacy Group Activity and Legislative Activity Concerning the Environment, $164,053.
Simpson, Brent & Barry Markovsky, University of Southern California, Power and Perception in Networks, jointly funded with the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research (EPSCoR), $228,440.
Stark, Roberta, Cornell University, Collaborative Research on Advocacy Group Activity and Legislative Change Concerning the Environment, $180,000.
Stark, David & Balazs Vedras, Columbus University, Network Dynamics in an Emerging Democracy, jointly funded with the Office of International Science and Engineering, $189,346.
Stets, Jan, University of California-Riverside, Advancing Identity Control Theory, $179,798.
Swain, Carol, Vanderbilt University, Small Claims Court Processing (SGER): Exploring Citizen Reactions to Immigration, jointly funded with Political Science, $30,000.
Treiman, Donald, William Mason & Shige Song, University of California-Los Angeles, Internal Migration in China: Data Collection and Analysis, jointly funded with Methodology, Measurement and Statistics, and Geography and Regional Studies, $238,249.
Yamaguchi, Kazuo, National Opinion Research Center, Multi-level Risk-interdependence Models for Competing Events and their Applications to Social and Demographic Research, jointly funded with Methodology, Measurement and Statistics, $170,000.

2006 CAREER Grants

Earl, Jennifer, University of California Santa Barbara, CAREER: The Internet, Activism and Social Movements, jointly funded with Science and Society, $441,999.
Owen-Smith, Jason, University of Michigan, CAREER: The Emergence and Ramifications of the United States Knowledge Economy, jointly funded with Science and Society, and Innovation and Organizational Change, $402,004.
Pager, Devah, Princeton University, Understanding Segregation and Improving the Conceptualization and Measurement of Discrimination, jointly funded with Law and Social Sciences, and Methodology, Measurement and Statistics, $400,113.

2006 Hurricane SGER Grants

Beggs, John, Jeanne Hurbert, Wesley Shrum, Valerie Haines & Susan Dumas, Louisiana State University, A& M Small Grant for Exploratory Research: Social Networks and Displacement After Hurricane Katrina, jointly supported by the Division of Social and Economic Sciences, $162,302.
Johnson, James H., Jr., University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, Small Grant for Exploratory Research: Tracking Migratory Behavior of Hurricane Katrina Evacuees, Phase I: Sample Identification, Data Collection & Analysis, jointly supported by the Division of Social and Economic Sciences, $95,080.

Group Travel


See NSF, page 11
NSFE, from page 10

Workshop Grants
Coozen, Susan, Georgia Institute of Technology. Workshop: Social Organization of Science and Science Policy, $6,296.

Dissertation Grants


Larson, Ulla & Megan Klein. University of Maryland-College Park. A Sociological Analysis of Trust, Commitment, and Health Risk Among Young Adults, $7,500.

Lee, Jenniffer & Jody Agius. University of California-Irvine. Immigration and Trajectories to the Middle Class, $7,040.


Roccio, Vincent & Lisa Garoutte. The Ohio State University. Lynching in the U.S. Incorporating the Historical Record on Race, Class, and Gender, $6,850.


Rothman, Barbara Katz & Tracy Chu. CUNY Graduate School, Mental Health and Well-being among Refugees, $7,500.


Simpson, Brent & Susan Sathip. University of South Carolina. The Role of Self-evaluations in Legitimizing Inequality, $6,309.


Western, Bruce & Jake Rosenfeld. Princeton University. Social and Political Consequences of Union Decline, $2,691.


New ASA Membership Benefit!

Member Discussion Boards

ASA members can share information through an interactive discussion board on the ASA website. Members may post and read messages in individual discussion forums (several of which are officially sponsored by ASA sections on sociological practice and teaching, academic journals, current news and other general topics. Visit <members.asanet.org/forums>. You will need to register in order to participate in online discussion threads.

Council Briefs

The ASA Council held its mid-year meeting on February 3-4, 2007, in Washington, DC. Over the course of Saturday and Sunday Council received many reports and updates on important issues, and acted on many items. Key actions taken included (but are not limited to) the following:

- Approved minutes of the August meetings of Council, which are now published on the ASA website (select the “Governance” navigation option from the main ASA website).
- Authorized exploration of options for purchasing a permanent ASA headquarters location.
- Created a new International Association membership category for 2008.
- Charged a sub-committee of Council members with systematically assessing the process of diffusion of disciplinary social science knowledge to the media and policy experts.
- Expressed its appreciation to the members of the Task Force on the Institutionalization of Public Sociology, and endorsed their continued efforts.
- Approved the 2007 operating budget for the Association.
- Approved a statement calling for free and unimpeded academic and educational travel and exchange between the United States and China.
- Selected new editors for Contexts and the Journal of Health and Social Behavior (JHSB).
- Authorized additional pages for several ASA journals.

Call for Papers

Meetings

8th International Conference on Asian Youth and Childhoods 2007, November 22-24, 2007, Lanacu, India. The conference will provide many opportunities for social science academics and students to interact with members inside and outside their own particular disciplines. For more information, visit <www-asianyouth.org>. Submission Deadline: March 31, 2007. Contact: asy2007@rediffmail.com.

Association of Humanism Sociology 2007 Annual Meeting, October 25-28, 2007, Hilton Garden Inn, Henderson, Nevada. Theme: “Expanding our Boundaries: Humanists of all persuasions are invited to reflect on where we have come from and discover how we can go places we have never been.” We invite proposals for papers or sessions that feature: scholarly work, video, or other forms of creative expression. Deadline: April 1, 2007. Contact: the AHS 2007 Conference Chair, Emily Bailey, Program Chair, at bailey@bvmu.edu.

Golden Jubilee, June 28 - 30, 2007, University of Dhaka-Bangladesh. The Department of Sociology, University of Dhaka-Bangladesh arranged the Golden Jubilee as a part of the celebrations, the department organized an international seminar on Fifty Years of Sociology. Fifty Years of Social Transformation. Future of the Past. Papers are invited from interested participants on growth and development of sociology as a discipline and its role in social transformation. Abstract Submission deadline: April 1, 2007. Final Paper submission deadline: July 1, 2007. Selected papers will be provided with local hospitality. Limited travel assistance may be provided to South Asian participants. Selected papers will be published in a special issue of the Bangladesh Journal of Sociology.

CRESC Annual Conference 2007, September 5-7, 2007, University of Manchester. Theme: “Re-thinking Cultural Studies?”. This conference seeks to assess where the various debates about cultural studies are now and how they have helped us explore where they may be going in the future. Discussions will take place in a series of parallel and parallel parallel sessions on themed sessions, papers and plenaries. Submit either (1) 250 word abstracts for individual papers, or (2) proposals for panels including three papers by March 31, 2007. Guidelines and proposal forms are available at <www.cresc.ac.uk/events/conference/guidelines.html>.- Send abstracts to: CRES Conference Administrator, cress2007@rediffmail.com.

WAC 2007, September 5-7, 2007, University of Manchester. Theme: “Re-thinking Cultural Studies?”. This conference seeks to assess where the various debates about cultural studies are now and how they have helped us explore where they may be going in the future. Discussions will take place in a series of parallel and parallel parallel sessions on themed sessions, papers and plenaries. Submit either (1) 250 word abstracts for individual papers, or (2) proposals for panels including three papers by March 31, 2007. Guidelines and proposal forms are available at <www.cresc.ac.uk/events/conference/guidelines.html>.- Send abstracts to: CRES Conference Administrator, cress2007@rediffmail.com.

WAC 2007, September 5-7, 2007, University of Manchester. Theme: “Re-thinking Cultural Studies?”. This conference seeks to assess where the various debates about cultural studies are now and how they have helped us explore where they may be going in the future. Discussions will take place in a series of parallel and parallel parallel sessions on themed sessions, papers and plenaries. Submit either (1) 250 word abstracts for individual papers, or (2) proposals for panels including three papers by March 31, 2007. Guidelines and proposal forms are available at <www.cresc.ac.uk/events/conference/guidelines.html>.- Send abstracts to: CRES Conference Administrator, cress2007@rediffmail.com.

Publications

Handbook for Teaching Medical Sociology. Course materials are solicited for a new edition of the American Sociological Association’s Handbook for Teaching Sociology. Course materials (e.g., case materials, syllabi, web sites, assignments, quizzes, exams, resources) should focus on the teaching of medical sociology and/or health sociology. Deadline: March 1, 2007.


The Michigan Sociological Review (MSR) encourages submissions for its 2007 issue. The MSR publishes research articles, essays, research reports, and book reviews. This editionally cycle particularly welcomes
work in the sociology of education as well as general sociology, and courses on race and ethnic relations will be accepted until June 30, 2007. Send an email attachment in MS Word format (not pdf) along with a brief biographical statement to eric.maietta@ saintmarys.edu. More information on other rural social scientists that give at the volume. More information on their experiences. Keep your teaching note, describe the experience and teaching note, describe the experience and any other rural social scientists that give at the volume. Inquiries are welcome. Deadline: April 15, 2007.


Funding

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services has announced the Pro- gram Announcement for Community Participatory Research: Phase II Announcements – one for R1I grants and one for R21 grants. These are due by PAR-05-026. For the full announcement and details on the Research Participation in R01 (R1Is) and R21 grants program and the Participatory Research in R01 (R1Is) and R21 grants program, applications are due on or before May 31, 2007. Contact Myra Mers Ferme at mmf66@umn.edu.

ASA/NSCH Research Fellowship Program

ASA and the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services are jointly sponsoring the ASA/ NCHS Research Fellowship Program to bridge the gap between academic scholars and government health research programs. Fellowships work to solve methodological and policy studies, with the purpose of encouraging researchers to join the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) programs and to utilize existing data. For further information: Parthenios C. Christou, national director, (301) 443-1100. Apply before May 31, 2007. Contact Myra Mers Ferme at mmf66@umn.edu.

Finding Answers: Disparities Research for Change

Through the Find- ing Answers: Disparities Research for Change program, researchers at the University of Chicago will award and manage research grants totaling over $6 million to organizations implementing and evaluating interventions aiming at reducing disparities. With this pool of funds, project lead ers and researchers are encouraged to identify and address disparities that are priority in their quality improvement agenda. Findings of the project will focus on addressing barriers and solutions in treatment areas where the evidence of racial or ethnic disparities has not otherwise advanced knowledge or understanding. All investigators are encouraged to submit proposals for evaluation funds. For more information, contact: (866) 344-9832; info@findingda- parties.org.

Competitions

The American Institute of Indian Studies invites proposals from Indian scholars who wish to conduct their research in the USA. The fellowship program is open to scholars for periods ranging from 1 month to 7 months. Fellows may be based at the AIMS Center on Gender, Sexuality, and Global Change program, located in the University’s (CUMU) annual conference, Metropolitan and Urban Communities and Population Health and Aging, 326A Fond Lake, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA, 16802-6207, fax (814) 863-8432, email dalw019@psu.edu or rho@psu.edu.

Centre of Gender Excellence-- Gendering Excellence (GEXcel) Undergraduate and Linkages University of Vermont announces the launch of a five- year project supported to establish a Towards a European Centre of Excellence in Trans- national and Transdisciplinary Studies of Changing Gender Relations, Intersectionalities and Embodiment. A Visiting Fellows Program has been organized to attract promising scholars from Sweden and abroad with a variety of professional backgrounds who will explore theoretically organized, gender focused research, under the direction of one of the leading scholars in Sweden. In 2007-08, the theme of research is “Gender, Sexuality, and Global Change.” Postdocs for junior scholars (doctoral students and postdoc- toral scholars) to participate in “Gender, Sexuality, and Global Change” thematic areas will now open for competition. Proposals are invited from doctoral students outside Sweden for one-month fellowships. Fellowships include salary, housing stipend and travel to Sweden. Proposals must include a current CV, a proposal of the project to be undertaken during the fellowship, and a short bibliography. Applicants must explain specifically how the work will contribute to understanding at least one of the sub-themes of the research theme. Doctoral Candidates must include the name and contact information for their research supervisor. Postdoctoral applicants must also include two samples of their work (published or unpublished) on all topics and proposals and supporting materials should be submitted elec tronically to Anna G. Jonasson, GEXcel Research Theme I Director at annag@msvu.ca and Kathleen B. Jonasson, GEXcel Advisory Board Member at jonasdottir@sam.oru.se. For further information about the Association of Black Sociologists and the Student Paper Competition.

The 2007 Ernst A. Lynton Award for the Scholarship of Engagement. The annual Ernst Lynton Award for the Scholarship of Engagement recognizes a faculty member who connects his or her teaching, research, and community service to community engagement. Unrelated traditional service- learning, or community engagement em- phasizes applied scholarly activity more than actual engagement. A call for nominations represents an integrated view of scholarly research, public service, applied scholarship, and the study of service/over and are mutually reinforce, in characterized by scholarly work that extends beyond the norms of the benefit to the external community, is characterized by an active process of engagement and represen- tion of the institution. The award will be made in recognition of the service, public service/ part of the Coalition of Metropolitan and Urban University’s (CUMU) annual conference, Metropolitan and Urban Communities and Population Health and Aging, 326A Fond Lake, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA, 16802-6207, fax (814) 863-8432, email dalw019@psu.edu or rho@psu.edu.

Nominations for 2007 Matilda White Riley Distinguished Scholar Award. The Section on Aging and the Life Course (SALC) seeks nominations for the 2007 Matilda White Riley Distinguished Scholar Award. This award honors a scholar in the field of aging and the life course who has shown exceptional achievement in research, theory, policy analysis, or who has otherwise advanced knowledge of aging and the life course.

Letters of nomination should describe the nominee’s contributions to the study of aging and the life course that warrant consideration. Nominations must be postmarked by November 15, 2007. Nominations and recommendations should be submitted to: AIME: Henry J. Aaron, President, 1730 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Suite 113, Washington, DC 20005; Toll-Free (877) 880-9389. For more information: carinayev, University of Denver, had her book New Jews: The End of the Jewish Diaspora published in 2006. She discussed her research on the sources of public art controversy in the Chicago area. Kim Babon, University of Chicago, was recently featured in Crane’s Chicago Busi- ness: An opacity coverage on public art. She discussed her research on the sources of public art controversy in the Chicago area. Suzanne M. Bianchi, University of Mary- land, was quoted in a January 26th article in
Andrew Cherlin, Johns Hopkins University, was quoted in David Broock O’Dell in The New York Times on January 23, 2007, that many people are choosing not to get married. On January 18, 2007, Cherlin and William O’Dell were quoted in a January 11 New York Times article about what children’s quality of life is on the rise.

Hector R. Cordero-Guzman, Baruch College-CUNY, was interviewed by Margot Adler in a Netscape on Friday, 2007 article, on how to communicate with people back home. Endo, was quoted in an Associated Press article on the uses of high tech devices related to terrorism. The story was featured in at least two newspapers including the Hudson Herald and the Air Force Times.

Kerry Ferns, Northern Illinois University, was quoted in a January 15, 2007, issue of the Chicago Tribune about the future of the family.

Juanita Finniston, University of Texas, appeared on the syndicated radio show A World of Wonders on Imperial Onda- tamento, which discusses the impact of diversity on corporate earnings. Fern’s research on the impact of diversity was also the focus of a story on the Wisconsin Public Radio. Related stories also ran in the Daily Herald, the Journal of Northern Indiana, the Journal News, the Journal Times, the Miami Herald, the Minneapolis Star-Tribune, the South Bend Tribune, the Sarasota Herald-Tribune, the Arizona Republic, Divine News in High Education, and the Workplace Diversity News. Herring was also interviewed for a story about immigration issues that appeared in the Washington Post.

Cedric Hodrin, University of Illinois-Chi- cago, was quoted extensively in a National Public Radio edit on the role of immigration in family diversity. The news story was broadcast on the Morning Edition on January 27, 2007, issue of the Chicago Tribune.

Elaine Howard Ecklund, University of Southern California, was interviewed for and was quoted in an article in El Paso Times on September 21 for the University of South Dakota. So- phia, and the University of Iowa, about the hiring of the University of Southern California, was quoted about the role of religion in the news.

Mathieu Deflem, University of South Carolina, was mentioned in an op-ed on January 11, 2007, by the Times Advertiser about the House passage of a new anti- terror bill.

Jerry Lembcke, University of South Carolina, was interviewed on the House floor by the Pittsburgh Tribune-Review, the Erie Times-News, the Allentown Morning Call and the Courier Times and News about the impact of diversity on corporate earnings.

Carolyn Bannister, University of Southern California, was quoted about the role of diversity in the workplace and the House floor by the Pittsburgh Tribune-Review, the Erie Times-News, the Allentown Morning Call and the Courier Times and News about the impact of diversity on corporate earnings.

Trenton Times, was featured in a piece on why American immigration to the United States, on January 23, 2007.

James Deflem, University of Michigan, was interviewed by Margot Adler about their forthcoming book The Globalist. He also spoke to the popular political blog, dailykos.com, about the state of the entertainment industry on January 23, 2007.

Herring’s research on the impact of diversity at the five-star hotels was featured in a piece on why American immigration to the United States, on January 23, 2007.

Peter Dreier, Occidental College, was quoted in Niall Ferguson’s syndicated column in the Los Angeles Times on January 20, 2007, that reducing poverty and inequality in the U.S. History of Science, Religion and the Press about how much Americans work on the weekend and how other time pressures faced by American families. The story was featured in at least two newspapers including the Wisconsin Public Radio.

Philip Kasinitz, Hunter College-CUNY, was quoted in a front-page January 7 story that an American organic food production.

Deirdre O’Hare, University of California, was interviewed by Margot Adler about their forthcoming book The Globalist. He also spoke to the popular political blog, dailykos.com, about the state of the entertainment industry on January 23, 2007.

Eric Klinenberg, Baruch College, was quoted in a January 27, 2007, story about the relationship between service staff at five-star hotels and the American organic food production.

The Globalist. He also spoke to the popular political blog, dailykos.com, about the state of the entertainment industry on January 23, 2007.

Tony Pogorelc, University of Southern California, was interviewed by Margot Adler about their forthcoming book The Globalist. He also spoke to the popular political blog, dailykos.com, about the state of the entertainment industry on January 23, 2007.

The Globalist. He also spoke to the popular political blog, dailykos.com, about the state of the entertainment industry on January 23, 2007.

Elaine Howard Ecklund, University of Southern California, was interviewed for and was quoted in an article in El Paso Times on September 21 for the University of South Dakota. So- phia, and the University of Iowa, about the hiring of the University of Southern California, was quoted about the role of religion in the news.

Mathieu Deflem, University of South Carolina, was mentioned in an op-ed on January 11, 2007, by the Times Advertiser about the House passage of a new anti- terror bill.

Jerry Lembcke, University of South Carolina, was interviewed on the House floor by the Pittsburgh Tribune-Review, the Erie Times-News, the Allentown Morning Call and the Courier Times and News about the impact of diversity on corporate earnings.

Carolyn Bannister, University of Southern California, was interviewed by Margot Adler about their forthcoming book The Globalist. He also spoke to the popular political blog, dailykos.com, about the state of the entertainment industry on January 23, 2007.

Herring’s research on the impact of diversity at the five-star hotels was featured in a piece on why American immigration to the United States, on January 23, 2007.

Peter Dreier, Occidental College, was quoted in Niall Ferguson’s syndicated column in the Los Angeles Times on January 20, 2007, that reducing poverty and inequality in the U.S. History of Science, Religion and the Press about how much Americans work on the weekend and how other time pressures faced by American families. The story was featured in at least two newspapers including the Wisconsin Public Radio.

Philip Kasinitz, Hunter College-CUNY, was quoted in a front-page January 7 story that an American organic food production.

Deirdre O’Hare, University of California, was interviewed by Margot Adler about their forthcoming book The Globalist. He also spoke to the popular political blog, dailykos.com, about the state of the entertainment industry on January 23, 2007.

Eric Klinenberg, Baruch College, was quoted in a January 27, 2007, story about the relationship between service staff at five-star hotels and the American organic food production.

The Globalist. He also spoke to the popular political blog, dailykos.com, about the state of the entertainment industry on January 23, 2007.

Tony Pogorelc, University of Southern California, was interviewed by Margot Adler about their forthcoming book The Globalist. He also spoke to the popular political blog, dailykos.com, about the state of the entertainment industry on January 23, 2007.

Elaine Howard Ecklund, University of Southern California, was interviewed for and was quoted in an article in El Paso Times on September 21 for the University of South Dakota. So- phia, and the University of Iowa, about the hiring of the University of Southern California, was quoted about the role of religion in the news.

Mathieu Deflem, University of South Carolina, was mentioned in an op-ed on January 11, 2007, by the Times Advertiser about the House passage of a new anti- terror bill.

Jerry Lembcke, University of South Carolina, was interviewed on the House floor by the Pittsburgh Tribune-Review, the Erie Times-News, the Allentown Morning Call and the Courier Times and News about the impact of diversity on corporate earnings.

Carolyn Bannister, University of Southern California, was interviewed by Margot Adler about their forthcoming book The Globalist. He also spoke to the popular political blog, dailykos.com, about the state of the entertainment industry on January 23, 2007.

Herring’s research on the impact of diversity at the five-star hotels was featured in a piece on why American immigration to the United States, on January 23, 2007.

Peter Dreier, Occidental College, was quoted in Niall Ferguson’s syndicated column in the Los Angeles Times on January 20, 2007, that reducing poverty and inequality in the U.S. History of Science, Religion and the Press about how much Americans work on the weekend and how other time pressures faced by American families. The story was featured in at least two newspapers including the Wisconsin Public Radio.

Philip Kasinitz, Hunter College-CUNY, was quoted in a front-page January 7 story that an American organic food production.

Deirdre O’Hare, University of California, was interviewed by Margot Adler about their forthcoming book The Globalist. He also spoke to the popular political blog, dailykos.com, about the state of the entertainment industry on January 23, 2007.

Eric Klinenberg, Baruch College, was quoted in a January 27, 2007, story about the relationship between service staff at five-star hotels and the American organic food production.

The Globalist. He also spoke to the popular political blog, dailykos.com, about the state of the entertainment industry on January 23, 2007.
New Publications

Academic Freedom and Professional Responsibility after 9/11: A Handbook for Scholars and Teachers. A practical guidebook for those facing the myriad mo- trized infringements in their teaching and research in a world of ongoing terror. The book provides an overview of the range and nature of published theoretical and empirical papers and concrete suggestions for how to respond to such attacks and to avoid them. Visit <www.meanthro.org/handbook.html> to download a free copy of the handbook.

The International Scope Review #13. This is to announce the publication of the thirteenth issue of this international journal, which is being published this month. The editors, Otto Steiger, Alexi Danchev, and Patrick Hunout, on “John Kenneth Galbraith’s legacy: the impact of a complex man and his ideas on the world.”

Josephine A. Ruggiero, Provost and Vice President for Academic Affairs at Hofstra University, has been awarded a research grant by the Social Science Research Council (SSRC), which will support her work on the impact of immigration on women’s health in the United States. Her research focuses on the ways in which immigration policies affect the health of women and their families, particularly focusing on the impact of immigration policies on maternal and child health.

Tony Yates, California State University-Ventura, is a recent recipient of a grant from the National Institutes of Health (NIH) to study the impact of childhood obesity on academic achievement. His research explores the relationship between childhood obesity and academic performance, and how schools can intervene to improve student outcomes.

Sharlene Hagg Nye-Becker, Boston College, will receive a research grant from the American Sociological Association (ASA) to study the impact of immigration on the labor market. Her research investigates the economic impact of immigration on the labor market, focusing on the role of immigrants in driving economic growth.


Journal of Media Sociology (JMS): A new scholarly journal that focuses on the social and cultural aspects of media and communication. The Journal of Media Sociology is a peer-reviewed journal that publishes original research on the social and cultural impact of media.

New Programs

PhD in Gender Studies will begin Fall 2007 at Arizona State University. Located in the heart of the Valley of the Sun, ASU’s Women and Gender Studies Program is one of the largest and most vibrant in the nation. Visit <www.acadweb.wwu.edu/~sumhp/sumhp.htm> to download a free copy of the handbook.

Population, Health and Aging/Summer Training Program for Undergraduates. The Department of Sociology, Demographic Research Laboratory at Western Washington University will offer a Summer Interdisciplinary Training Program on “Population, Health and Aging,” June 25-August 17, 2007. Funded by the National Institute on Aging, the program is intended to provide introductory training in research that has already been done, is currently underway, or that needs to be done. The primary emphasis of this forum is on application. The research or theory can be applied to demographic analysis can demonstrate the relationship between business decisions and a wide variety of economic issues. Studies with students from all over the world as you formulate research questions and issues for business deci- 

Summer Programs

2007 Luxembourg Income Study Intro- ducatory Workshop: The Luxembourg Income Study (LIS) Summer Introduc- tory Workshop is a one-week workshop designed to introduce researchers in the social sciences to comparative research in income distribution, employment, and social policy using the LIS database. We welcome applications from researchers with varying levels of knowledge and experience. The LIS has made compa- 

Deaths

Brandt Britton, University of Mary- land-Baltimore, died on January 27.
Free Online ASA Article Access

ASA members can take advantage of an online cost-savings benefit by subscribing to multiple print journals. If you subscribe to two or more print ASA journals when you renew your member for 2007, you will have free online access to ALL 2007 ASA journals through Ingenta Connect.

ASA members can now find articles in other journals without submitting additional journal subscription orders. Our special all-access online service is a convenient tool for faculty and students.

The following ASA journals are available through Ingenta:
- American Sociological Review
- Contemporary Sociology
- Contexts
- Journal of Health & Social Behavior
- Social Psychology Quarterly

(City & Community, sponsored by the ASA Section on Community and Urban Sociology, is available to members of that section, but is not included in the free online access offer since it is not an ASA-wide journal. Members need to subscribe to at least two ASA-wide journals in order to get free access to all ASA-wide journals.)

ASA will confirm your print subscriptions and send updates to Ingenta so you may activate your online subscriptions. To activate your online access to all of your member subscriptions for 2004-2006 (including the free online access after you renew for 2006), go to the journal page of any ASA subscribed journal (at www.ingen-taconnect.com) and click on “ASA Member Access.” Online access to 2006 articles will not be available until the first issue is printed by the Association.

For more information about this special ASA member benefit contact the ASA Member Services Department at (202) 383-9005 x389 or e-mail membership@asanet.org.

Membership in ASA benefits you!