How Do We Get to Another World?

By Fred Block
University of California-Davis

The 2007 Annual Meeting theme, “Is Another World Possible? Sociological Perspectives on Contemporary Politics,” is an invitation to serious discussion of “economic globalization” and its consequences. Since Ronald Reagan and Margaret Thatcher came to power more than a quarter century ago, the pace of economic globalization has intensifi ed. Free trade agreements, financial liberalization, and widespread shifts in government policies have made national and local economies far more vulnerable to the impact of global trade and financial flows. These processes have produced highly uneven consequences that benefit some, deepen the impoverishment of others, and increase volatility and uncertainty for many.

In addition, the discontents of economic globalization have also produced counter currents as indigenous groups, environmentalists, labor unions, women, and other groups have mobilized to resist and oppose these changes. Many of these activist groups are now represented at the World Social Forum (WSF), which is a global gathering that aspires to build a popular counterweight to transnational corporations and the global institutions that have set the rules for the world economy (see March 2007 Footnotes, p. 4). It is the WSF that initially advanced the claim that “Another World Is Possible.”

The phrase suggests a world that would be both gentler on the environment and kinder to the world’s poor, promising them future opportunities and an immediate increase in access to food, water, housing and health care. Such a vision intentionally challenges current orthodoxies. The defenders of present arrangements insist that any significant departure from the world economy’s current reliance on market practices would inevitably impair economic growth and hurt the poor most severely. Even among the critics of existing institutions, many question whether it is possible to raise living standards for the world’s poorer while also making significant strides towards environmental sustainability.

Those who believe that an alternative path could simultaneously make the city’s more recent political transformation, last year. More profoundly, Bloomberg has revitalized city government, running an end to the deliberate fanning of poverty, while real and exacerbated by high housing prices have risen and industrial and blue-collar jobs have disappeared. Yet compared with other older cities or with its recent past, New York has to be considered an economic success story. Even poverty, while real and exacerbated by high housing costs, is mitigated by two important factors: the large proportion of the poor living in immigrant communities and the much greater availability of public goods, especially transit and health care. Compared with “second ghettos” else-where, New York’s housing projects and other poor neighborhoods are far more integrated with the rest of the city.

Immigration in the City

Because of immigration, New York today is larger than ever and continues to gain population, an outcome—like the city’s declining crime rate—that hardly could have been foreseen 30 years ago. Anthropologist David Harvey has argued that the New York City 1970s fiscal crisis was the dry run for the structural adjustment programs that have been the hallmark of neoliberalism. Like a third-world debtor, the city was granted relief on condi-
tions of deregulating the econ-
omy, slashing public payrolls, privatizing public assets, and giving an unprecedented level of political authority to its creditors.

But if the resolution of the fiscal crisis resembled the treatment of debtor nations in the 1980s, the city’s subsequent trajectory was quite different. The city’s strategic role as a financial hub and as a continued attraction to immigrants gave it a unique resilience. Just as impor-
tant was the city’s more recent political transformation.

A New Mayor

At the mayoral level, Giuliani’s snarl has been replaced by the affable mana-
gement of Michael Bloomberg. Although cultural shift has been dramatic, includ-
ing an end to the deliberate fanning of the Ilaniac of racial slug and resentment under Giuliani as seen in a comparison of their responses to the police shootings of Amadou Diallo in 1999 and Sean Bell in 2006.

Council Passes New Resolution

As part of its mission to promote sociological research findings that can benefit society, the American Sociological Association (ASA) has spoken on various occasions about the ways in which racial prejudices and stereotypes as well as individual and institu-
tional discrimination are socially created phenomena that are harmful to people of color. In March 2007, Council unanimously called for the discontinuation and elimina-
tion of the use of Native American nicknames, logos, and mascots in sport. Council took this step after receiving a resolution proposed by ASA members Laurel R. Davis-Delano and Jeffrey Montes de Oca that was also signed by a large number of other Association members. Council reviewed a biography of up-to-date scholarship compiled by Davis-Delano for teaching and research on the subject of Native American mascots and also reviewed similar research compiled by the American Psychological Association as back-
ground for its 2003 statement on this issue. The ASA statement below, and the bibliography, can be found on the Governance page of the ASA website <www.asanet.org>.

March 5, 2007

WHEREAS the American Sociological Association comprises sociologists and kindred professionals who study, among other things, culture, religion, media, race and ethnicity, racism, and other forms of inequality; WHEREAS the American Sociological Association recognizes that racial prejudice, stereotypes, individual discrimination and institutional discrimination are socially created phenomena that are harmful to Native Americans and other people of color; WHEREAS the American Sociological Association is resolved to undertake scholarship, education, and action that helps to eradicate racism; WHEREAS social science scholarship has demonstrated that the continued use of Native American nicknames, logos and mascots in sport reflect and reinforce misleading stereotypes of Native Americans in both past and contemporary times; WHEREAS the stereotypes embedded in Native American nicknames, logos and mascots in sport undermine education about the lives of Native American peoples; WHEREAS social science scholarship has demonstrated that the continued use of Native American nicknames, logos and mascots in sport harms Native American people in psychological, educational, and social ways; WHEREAS the continued use of Native American nicknames, logos and mascots in sport perpetuates prejudice and disrespect for Native American spiritual and cultural practices; WHEREAS many Native American individuals across the United States have found Native American nicknames, logos and mascots in sport offensive and counter to their cultural traditions; AND, WHEREAS the continued use of Native American nicknames, logos and mascots in sport has been condemned by numerous reputable academic, educa-
tional and civil rights organizations, and the vast majority of Native American advocacy organizations, including but not limited to: American Anthropological Association, American Psychological Association, North American Society for the Sociology of Sport, Modern Language Association, United States Commission on Civil Rights, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Association of Asian American Studies, National Congress of American Indians, and National Indian Education Association; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, THAT THE AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION calls for discontinuing the use of Native American nicknames, logos and mascots in sport. See World, page 5

Published by the American Sociological Association
Federal Funding, Religion, and Discrimination

The ASA Congressional Fellow watches the faith-based initiative debate first hand on Capitol Hill.

Making the ASA Annual Meeting More Accessible

An ASA Committee and the ASA Executive Office are working together to ensure full participation of all members.

A Focus on New Orleans, Disasters, and Social Inequality

The Sociologists for Women in Society meeting focused on disasters and approved greater funding for ASA’s MF.

Using Sociological Theory in the Serbian Media

A sociology student takes an innovative approach as a newspaper columnist.

A Sociological Perspective Behind the Camera

Students at Mount St. Mary’s become advocates of social change through the use of filmmaking.

Sociology in America

Find out more about ASA's volume, edited by Callhoun, that focuses on issues in the history of sociology, rather than schools of thought, individual theorists, or departments.

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The Executive Officer’s Column

ASA’s Engagement in the Teaching of Sociology

The departure from ASA this month of 25-year veteran ASA staffer Carla Howery (see January Footnotes, p. 8) evokes my contemplation of ASAs longstanding commitment to sociology education. This is an area that blossomed under Carla’s vigorous stewardship, working in her dual role as Director of the ASA Academic and Professional Affairs Program and as Deputy Executive Officer.

In the 1970s, ASA began its Projects on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology, which were designed to improve undergraduate teaching. Hans Mauksch, the main force behind this initiative, drew on his scholarly work in medical sociology where he had witnessed firsthand the training of health professionals. He applied principles he saw in that context to sociology teaching. He realized that when there is a body of knowledge to be learned, learning must involve practice, peer review, and feedback (for example, in the private activity conducted behind closed doors without direct involvement in hands-on, feedback-intensive learning contexts. Because about 80 percent of ASA members are academics, it was natural that sociology education was important to the discipline and that ASA should play a key role.

Phases and Objectives in the Teaching Movement

There have been different phases and evolving objectives in the teaching sociology movement over the 30 years since Mauksch received funding from the Department of Education’s Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education and the Lilly Foundation. Local and institutionalizing teaching concerns within ASA resulted in the creation of the ASA Section on Undergraduate Education. ASA began publishing a newsletter on teaching, which has been replaced by a substantive journal, Teaching Sociology, that ASA took over from Sage. Soon, the Executive Office had staff (Carla) and operating funds allocated to issues of teaching and higher education. A distribution system was created for disseminating teaching materials that is now the ASA web-based bookstore and electronic publication sharing. Sociologists’ need for continuing education became a major function at the Annual Meeting. There are now about 80 workshops on teaching every year as well as teaching-related sessions at the meetings of other sociology associations and freestanding workshops.

Another objective has been to provide support to the core of sociology education—the sociology department. Drawing on expertise in sociology, education, and other related fields, ASA has emphasized the importance of the academic department (and the college or university) as well as the individual teacher. The context in which sociologists teach is critical to successful sociology education, because missions differ dramatically across the 3,000 academic institutions in which our discipline is taught. The Department Resources Group (DRG), an ASA-formed network of trained consultants available to work with departments on teaching workshops and program reviews, has been developed and nurtured by ASA (i.e., Carla) as has the annual ASA Department Chair Conference and Directors of Graduate Studies Conference, both of which recognize that the leaders of departments are key agents of change in the discipline.

Another primary ASA objective has been fostering the professional preparation of graduate students. Many ASA professional seminars, workshops, courses, and other training offerings are focused on the needs of graduate students. These have helped prepare generations of future faculty to become well-rounded professionals filling the faculty role in a wide variety of educational institutions. The original ASA Section on Undergraduate Education also broadened its scope to encompass graduate education.

Teaching as a Scholarly Endeavour

Key to much of ASA’s work in embracing teaching has been to cultivate the teaching of sociology as an area of scholarship. This shift from viewing teaching as an interest area of some sociologists to that of a research area is reflected in the original ASA Section changing its name to become the Section on Teaching and Learning in Sociology. The journal Teaching Sociology began publishing many more empirical articles and provided a venue for sharing teaching strategies. Conceiving of teaching as scholarship also provided ASA with new linkages to other disciplinary and higher education associations. Since the 1980s, collaborative projects have developed based on sharing teaching expertise more extensively within and across disciplines as well as recognizing and applying our combined “political might” to influence higher education policy. Rather than sociologists working individually on service learning, community-based research, or general education, for example, many people from different disciplines have worked together in these domains and cultivated common principles of practice.

These musings on ASA’s efforts to “pass on sociology” through teaching would not be complete without a nod to sociologist Everett K. Wilson and those who followed him. He and other teaching giants helped keep teaching and research interwoven, one informing the other. Wilson began a nearly 20-year stint on the faculty at Antioch College in 1948, a period in which the college acquired a national reputation for excellence, due in part to its “distinctive way of bridging the dialectic between theory and practice through it imaginative work-study program for all students,” according to Wilson’s March 2000 obituary in Focus on Sociology. Antioch, Wilson designed the nation’s first formal program for teaching graduate students how to teach. He collaborated with colleague Charles Goldsmid to co-author Passing on Sociology, still a classic on practical guidelines for the instructional process in sociology. ASA’s own Carla Howery reflects the very best of this still-growing and vital tradition in sociology.

—Sally T. Hillsman
The Faith-Based Initiative

by Rebecca Sager, 2007 ASA Congressional Fellow

Since 1996 and the first passage of the of Charitable Choice provision in the Welfare Reform bill, there has been a growing political movement to increase the role of religious groups in providing social services. Charitable Choice sets forth specific rules for how religious organizations, without impairing their religious character, can contract with the federal government for social service programs. These programs include controversial provisions that permit religious social service programs to hire on the basis of religion.

Recently released the “Faith-Based Initiative,” supporters of the initiative argue that religious groups offer superior services to the poor and vulnerable because they are motivated by their denomination that this is in effect increasing the religious character of the organization. That bill ultimately passed the House of Representatives, but the Senate refused to allow religious groups to discriminate in hiring.

While there has yet to be federal faith-based legislation, supporters of the initiative are again trying to move the initiative forward through legislation. Currently, Congress is working to re-authorize the Head Start Act, a federal government program that since 1965 has worked with poor children and their parents to provide adequate childcare and preschool. While most provisions in Head Start are without controversy, one topic of particular debate (and which has stalled reauthorization in previous Congresses), has been the right of religious organizations to discriminate in hiring practices when using federal funds. Since 1972, Head Start law has included a provision that essentially states that religious groups receiving funds from the government to run Head Start programs are allowed to discriminate based on religion in their hiring practices. This means that even if they are a religious organization running a Head Start program, they must hire the most qualified person, regardless of their religious faith. However, some members of Congress disagree with this provision and are offering an amendment that would roll back this civil rights provi- sion. After finishing my dissertation on state implementation of the faith-based initiatives at the University of Arizona, I came to Washington, DC, as an ASA Congressional Fellow in Congressman Robert Scott’s (D-VA) office. During this time I have been able to watch as the debate surrounding this initiative and amendment unfolded.

Faith-Based Initiatives and Hiring Practices

Controversy around the ability of religious groups to discriminate in hiring practices centers around whether the religious exemption in Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 applies to religious organizations to discriminate on religious grounds in their employment practices with private funds, should apply to religious organizations receiving public funds. Since Title VII is silent on the use of federal funds, there has been a great deal of deliberation about whether or not religious organizations otherwise covered by Title VII may use religion as a criterion in their employment prac- tices, regardless of whether they only are engaged in secular activities funded by tax dollars.

The issue came to the spotlight in 2001 when Congressman Robert Scott’s (D-VA) office. During this initiative at the University of Arizona, a Head Start program, they must hire the funds.

Controversy, one topic of particular debate poor children and their parents to provide a program that since 1965 has worked with children. For the first time, Congress specifically addressed the hiring issues (Title VII) included in the contract. One of the issues was whether religious organizations should be allowed to preempt state and local civil rights laws that impinge upon the religious character of the organization. That bill ultimately passed the House of Representatives, but the Senate refused to allow religious groups to hire outside of their denomination that this is in effect creating discrimination in hiring.

Hiring practices. This was done under the justification that “to further the strong Federal interest in ensuring that the cost and progress of Federal procurement contracts are not adversely affected by an artificial restriction of the labor pool caused by an unwarranted exclusion of faith-based organizations from such contracts.” This justification was offered even though there is no evidence that religious organizations have ever discriminated against in funding decisions. Since 2002, Head Start has become an additional attempted avenue of expansion. On September 22, 2005, the House passed a Head Start reauthorization measure (H.R. 2123), which, as amended on the House floor, included a provision changing Head Start law to allow faith-based providers to discriminate based on religion. Supporters of efforts to allow religious groups to discriminate in Head Start law are arguing that these provisions are necessary to ensure widespread participation and are protected under Title VII. Couched in the language of the Civil Rights Movement, supporters argue that by making religious character a criterion of their denomination that this is in effect creating discrimination against these organizations. Ironically, this essentially would be the first provision to roll back Civil Rights legislation.

Proponents at the mark-up on March 15, 2007, argued that this change is controversial provisions that permit religious social service programs to hire on the basis of religion.

AAUP’s survey of retirement policies shows increase in U.S. colleges and universities offering incentives to retire. . . . The survey is a product of the American Association of University Professors Commission on Retirement. An update of a 2000 survey, the 2007 survey reports how institutions might have changed their policies since 2000 to deal with changing faculty demographics and other emerging issues. As faculty members nationwide approach retirement age, institutions are using re- tirement incentives and phased retirement to retain their faculty. Phased retirement has faculty members work part time after relinquishing tenure, allowing institutions to continue to draw on the expertise of long-time professors. “The 2007 survey provides important new information on the nature of college and university faculty retirement programs, on the availability of health-insurance benefits for retirees and their spouses, and on retirement policies for part-time faculty,” says Cornell University economist Ronald G. Ehrenberg, a consultant to the AAUP’s retirement committee and author of the 2000 report. “Academic institutions and their faculty members can use the information provided by the survey to see how their faculty benefit programs compare to those of their competitors,” Ehrenberg adds. The 2007 report was written by Valerie Martin Conley of Ohio University, a member of the retirement committee. The survey was co-sponsored by the American Council on Education, the American Association of Community Colleges, the American Association of State Colleges and Universities, the College and University Professional Asso- ciation for Human Resources, and the National Association of College and University Business Officers. The TIAA-CREF Institute and the Cornell Higher Education Research Institute financed the survey. The sample involves all U.S. four-year public and private institutions and was selected to be representative of the 3,636 four-year public and private doctoral, master’s, baccalaureate, and two-year-degree-granting institutions, with a response rate of 42 percent. Visit <www.aaup.org/AAUP/issued/retirement/2007returvey/default. htm> for a copy of the report.

Urban Institute reports on gender gaps and gains in K-12 math and reading - Gender Gaps Diminish in Reading, Math as Elementary and High School by Race and Ethnicity, focuses on analyzing the differences in math and reading test score growth rates by gender for four different race and ethnic groups—white, black, Hispanic, and Asian students—for six different time periods. The data cover both the earliest years of education and the crucial years of adolescence. The report also uses data bracketing of a non-schooling period to yield a more complete picture of how gender gaps evolve over the course of early elementary and high school years and how these trajectories differ by race and ethnicity. The statistically significant results suggest that males learn more math and females more reading during early elementary school and again during high school. The report was written by Laura LeGeros, Austin Nichols, and Duncan Chaplin. The paper can be accessed at <www.urban.org/url. cfm/ID=411428>.

Update on the National Children’s Study . . . . The National Children’s Study is moving forward and stepping up preparations to recruit eligible women and their families. The National Institutes of Health and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, led by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, the National Institutes of Health and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. More information is available at <nationalchildrensstudy.gov>.

New fact sheet on naturalization rate estimates . . . . The Office of Immigrant Statistics (OIS) has announced the release of Naturalization Rate National Survey (LRNS) Final Report. The report compares stock and flow measures of naturalization and discusses why immigrant naturalization rates differ depending on the data source used. The fact sheet takes the two primary data sets, the Current Population Survey Decennial Census and the administrative records of the Department of Homeland Security. The data sets are used to compute naturalization rates. The report explains why these data sets differ, how they may be quite different. The report is available at <www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/statistics/publications/naturalizations_fe_2004.pdf>.

Rebecca Sager
The ASA Executive Office has worked closely with the ASA Committee on the Status of Persons with Disabilities in Sociology (CSPDS) to ensure the full participation of all members in the life of the Association. Most of the efforts have centered on the Annual Meeting, a challenging task given that the location and hosting entity change every year. Nonetheless, the ASA has been able to provide services to those who request them in advance. In the current Call for Papers for the 2007 Annual Meeting, the following statement appears:

For more than twenty years, ASA has provided special services and oversight arrangements to facilitate attendance at the Annual Meeting, including conferences (i.e., unionists may request accessibility services [sign language interpreters, sighted guides, accessible accommodations, motorized wheelchairs, etc.] to facilitate their full participation in the Annual Meeting). To request accessibility services, please check the appropriate box on the preregistration form and indicate the type of assistance needed. ASA Meeting Services staff will contact you about service needs and arrangements via phone or email prior to the meeting. Attendees who do not make advance arrangements for services or equipment may experience a delay in receiving assistance on-site. Every reasonable effort will be made to assist registrants on-site. However, if you have a physical disability and need special services, equipment, or accommodations, and did not notify ASA in advance of your arrival at the meeting site, ASA may not be able to provide appropriate services due to the limited availability of some equipment and services.

Making Meetings Accessible—Broadly Conceived

Of course the greatest number of people needing some additional help and services are those who do not identify with “traditional” disabilities. Those who are elderly, have had a recent operation or accident, or have other reasons that limit mobility and participation greatly increase the number of members who could benefit from some assistance. The ASA Executive Office will attempt to provide assistance to any member who has temporary or permanent limitations, for whom reasonable accommodations can help. For example, the on-site Executive Office rents scooters to help members navigate the long distances within a convention center. We can work with hotels to get rooms close to elevators, offices, and restrooms. The Office will attempt to find a private, quiet space for mommies who are breastfeeding their children.

At every Annual Meeting, the ASA sets aside a time called Conventions to be tiring for everyone; not everyone stays in the convention hotel or can easily move from one room to another room. And when we use a convention center, often the hotels are quite a distance from the meeting space. The Comfort Zone is simply a place to sit, relax, and get out of the hustle and bustle without having to go to a restaurant or sit in the busy public lobby space. That room is listed in the Final Program and is open to any meeting attendee.

The question is whether New York is to see whether we can keep a uniquely pro-government mayor in office. And in those areas progressive political organizations can be decisive. But the heart of city government—mayors and land use decisions. (Land use in particular is decisive in determining the institutional mix of the city.) And in those areas progressive goals take intentional work on the part of the Committee, the Executive Office and members. But the payoff for a stronger sociology and Association are clearly worth the effort.

Committee and Executive Office Collaborate to Make Annual Meeting Accessible

by Carla B. Hovey, ASA Deputy Executive Officer

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A Committee with an Agenda

The Committee on the Status of Persons with Disabilities in Sociology (CSPDS) is one of four standing “Status” Committees of the Association. It has an ongoing two-part “charge”—to encourage sociological scholarship on disability issues and to ensure the full participation of sociologists with disabilities in the life of the Association. The strength and challenge of scholarly work in disabilities is that it connects with almost all sociological specialties. When looking at ASA sections[p.136], one can immediately see intersections with work and professionals in medical sociology, mental health, family, and race, crime, law, and deviance, family, and the list goes on. Sociologists working in disabilities are involved in many of these sections and have opted not to form a section of their own. However, without the institutional “location” and resources that a section provides, those scholars need to propose and advocate for services, work with funders, and plenaries each and every year.

One area where sociology of disability is absent is in basic textbooks for undergraduates. Again, the Committee has tried to work with authors and publishers to use disability scholarship as a way to emphasize basic sociological ideas. The Committee hopes to encourage submission of disability-related articles to the full range of ASA journals.

In terms of increased awareness of disabilities, the Committee has a handbook about how ASA and other associations can be proactive in addressing these needs. They have presented a number of suggestions to the Executive Office about how to make the meetings more accessible (e.g., designated seating areas at receptions, availability of scooters for wheelchairs, and use between hotels, training of presenters to make overheads that are large and to speak slowly and clearly for interpreters). Both the scholarly goals and the inclusion goals take intentional work on the part of the Committee, the Executive Office, and members. But the payoff for a stronger sociology and Association are clearly worth the effort.

Paradox, from page 1

Incomes over $800,000. That is a second paradox of New York politics: The quintessentially business-oriented mayor has turned to a uniquely pro-government mayor as well.

Can’t Fight City Council

A third paradox is the rise of the City Council into an arena for progressive policy-making. It has been transformed by three factors: Changes in the rules (campaign finance reform and term limits) and two new and powerful coalitions of newly aggressive unions and community groups, especially ACORN (Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now). The final factor is the rise of the Working Families Party (WFP). Taking advantage of the openings created by campaign finance and term limits. The test in electoral environment, can move from order to action; or, accident, or have other rea
WS Sponsors New Orleans' Rebuilding

by Karin Harrilla, ASA Minority Affairs Program

Since Hurricane Katrina devastated New Orleans in 2005, many organizations—the Southern Sociological Society and the American Psychological Association 2006 Annual Meetings—have been organizing efforts to help the city come back to life by restoring their community. Similarly, in February 1-4, 2007, Sociologists for Women in Society (SWS) held its Winter Meeting in New Orleans. The theme of the meeting was “Solidarities Across Borders: Gender, Race, and Class in Disaster and Post-Reconstruction.” “This theme was chosen by Manisha Desai, 2007 SWS President, and it reflects her primary research interest,” said New Orleans was chosen as the site for the Winter Meeting for several reasons. Not only did SWS want to show support for the recovery efforts in New Orleans, but members also wanted to address the issue of gender and the inequality that arose during the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina. However, the meeting did not solely focus on the devastation in New Orleans; there were also discussions about other parts of the world that were recently affected by natural disasters (i.e., the tsunami in Central America). The Plenary Sessions There were three plenary sessions, featuring between three and four invited panelists, during the four-day meeting. The theme of the first session was “Solidarities across Borders,” which had an international objective as the panelists who participated spoke on the social effects of the tsunami, Hurricane Mitch, and Hurricane Katrina. The speakers focused on the vulnerabilities of women during periods of reconstruction in India, the importance of women during the aftermath of a natural disaster in Central America, and the effect of Katrina on the nearby United Houma Nation of Louisiana. The last two plenaries focused more locally on New Orleans itself. The first of these had a theme of “Post-Disaster Rebuilding” and was titled “Solidarities in Post-Katrina Reconstruction.” Among the panelists were representatives from health clinics, volunteer organizations, community activists, and a member of Congress from New Orleans. Since these plenaries gave attendees an intimate look into the social inequalities that were brought to the surface through American storm Katrina, as well as how local activists are rebuilding local communities.

Scholarship Support for Students Two important issues were brought to the attention of SWS members at the first SWS Summer Meeting in Montreal and then in New Orleans. One was a proposal from the UN for assistance in raising a task force to support funding for a new dissertation scholarship for women of color, and the other was a request from the ASA Minority Fellowship Program (MFP) for SWS to fund a full general MFP fellowship. At the February meeting, SWS members approved both initiatives. For many years, SWS has generously supported MFP by making an annual contribution as do many other organizations such as Alpha Kappa Delta, the Midwest Sociological Society, the American Sociology and the Sociological Association. For the 2007 grant year, Joan H. Shin, MFP Director, proposed that SWS increase this annual contribution to $15,000—the amount of a full general MFP award. In keeping with the theme of the meeting, SWS joins Alpha Kappa Delta as the only aligned organizations to fully fund an MFP student.

The SWS initiative “is a significant gesture towards helping ASA and partner organizations ensure MFP has resources to expand its disciplin ary international health and substance abuse,” said Sally Hillman, ASA Executive Officer. “ASA appreciates that SWS has provided support to MFP over many years and looks forward to continuing our partnership in the training of minority students in the years to come.”

The other initiative that was approved, in February was the SWS Women of Color Dissertation Scholarship. The purposes of this scholarship are to offer support to female scholars of color who are studying issues that concern minority women domestically and/or internationally and to increase the participation of students of color in SWS. The winner of this award will receive a $15,000 scholarship. SWS membership for one year, a plaque, and SWS registration fee waivers at the SWS Summer and Winter Meetings. The deadline to submit applications is May 1, 2007. For more information on the application process and eligibility requirements, see www.socwomen.org and look under “Awards.”

Featured Film Screenings

During the first day of the Winter Meetings, attendees had the opportunity to view a documentary film, Desire. Desire was shot in various areas of New Orleans over a five-year time period. The film takes a close look at issues of race and class in New Orleans through the eyes of five young women who come from different back grounds. What makes this film unique is that the girls had the opportunity to film their own stories about their goals, fears, and obstacles, and these short clips were included in the larger film. Although she had no intention of having the girls film their own stories, Julie Gustafson, director and producer, said that the products the girls and their mentors gave back to her were so strong, that she had to incorporate it in the film because she felt that they helped shape what she was trying to do—to understand how the “desires and choices of young women are shaped by their environments.”

The other documentary, By Invitation Only, takes an inside look at the elite old line Carnival societies (also called “krewes”). Keeping with the theme of looking at life in New Orleans pre Hurricane Katrina, this film questions the racial exclusivities, the importance of social status, and the historical context behind some of the traditions. The film was originally focused on a young woman preparing for Mardi Gras ball, however, as the film evolved, Rebecca Snedeker, director and producer, found that she had many questions regarding the racial and class issues associated with traditional Mardi Gras parades. Since Katrina, many of the members of the krewes have taken a look at their traditions and questioned their significance. The idea of keeping with tradition comforts many people who were affected by the hurricane, however, in the face of such devastation, many members of these societies became more open to questions of race and class, and have decided that it is more important to work together to help bring the city back to its prime days. Look for both of these films in New Orleans, as they will be screened during the ASA Annual Meeting. For more information on both documentary films, you can visit <www.desiredocumentary.com> and <www.byinvitationonlyfilm.com>.

Jomo K. S. Sachs, an internationally known economist, is currently the Director of the Earth Institute at Columbia University. Between 2002 and 2006, he served as Director of the UN Millennium Project and special advisor to UN Secretary General Kofi Annan on the Millennium Development Goals. In his widely read 2005 book, The End of Poverty, Sachs explains how thinking has developed over his 20-year career as an international economic advisor. While others have highlighted the shifts, he emphasizes the continuities. Sachs first attained international visibility in the late 1980s and early 1990s as an economic advisor to the governments of Bolivia, Poland, and Russia who favored bold market-oriented reforms. He is now a vocal advocate for environmental sustainability, and The End of Poverty argues for concerted global action to combat poverty through much higher levels of foreign aid, significant shifts in U.S. foreign policy, and fundamental reform of the global financial institutions.

Economics Department, Faculty of Economics and Administration of the University of Malaya. His 35 mono- graphs and 50 edited books have established his international reputation. He is one of the best critics of “free mar- ket” orthodoxy and one of the stron gest proponents of a world economic perspective rooted in the experiences of people and nations in the “Global South.”

Naomi Klein is a Canadian jour nalist and activist whose first book, No Logo, was launched in the immediate aftermath of the large-scale demonstrations in 1999 at the World Trade Organization ministerial meeting in Seattle. Ms. Klein quickly emerged as one of the most influential voices of a new generation of activists who were challenging both corporate power and the ground rules of the global economy. She has written regu larly for The Nation and The Guardian, made a documentary about the movement in Argentina by workers to reclaim factories, and will soon publish a book on Disaster Capitalism.

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Public Sociology
Sociology translates to public action . . .

This occasional column highlights sociologists who successfully engage sociology in the civic arena in service 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, countering the notion that sociology is a discipline that exists only within academic walls. Many sociologists within the academy and in other sectors practice the translation of expert knowledge to numerous critical issues through consultation, advisement, testimony, commentary, writing, as participation in a variety of activities and venues. Readers are invited to submit contributions, but consult with Managing Editor Johanna Olexy (olexy@asanet.org, 202-383-9005 x312) prior to submitting your draft (1,000 to 1,200 words maximum).

Public Sociology and Sociology in Public: The Case of Serbia
by Alkoej Kisijahs

The problem with being offered a columnist position in a highly prestigious newspaper while being deeply immersed in studying sociological theory can have an innovative complementary solution: public sociology columns. In March 2006, as a 22-year-old sociology student at Belgrade University, last year’s high school graduate, this seemed like the perfect solution. Shorty after I read the 2005 Presidential Address by Michael Burawoy, I was offered a job as a columnist for the Serbian daily newspaper Danas (Today). The new editor-in-chief asked for texts with concepts/structure different from the ordinary political or social commentaries. Taking to heart Prof. Burawoy’s statement, “We need to cultivate a collaborative relation between sociology and politics,” I used it as an intimate motto for future columns. The main political issue of the day was speculation about war crimes committed by indicted General Ratko Mladic and rumors of his suicide. My approach and written contribution to the issue was through Durkheim and La Suicide.

Incorporating Sociological Discourse
Since then, these columns have had the same structure: first, the introduction of a sociologist or sociological theory/concept; second, a daily political or social issue as a core subject, and third, a popular culture illustration. Although these texts are not (and must not be) scientific, this is an attempt to incorporate sociological discourse and ideas into analysis and explanations of non-political, political, and everyday issues, themes, and problems. Some of these columns were about election political rallies in the context of Randall Collins’ interaction ritual chains; the Kosovo negotiations within the frame of these columns were about election political rallies in the context of Randall Collins’ interaction ritual chains; the Kosovo negotiations within the frame of these columns were about election political rallies in the context of Randall Collins’ interaction ritual chains; the Kosovo negotiations within the frame of these columns were about election political rallies in the context of Randall Collins’ interaction ritual chains; the Kosovo negotiations within the frame of these columns were about election political rallies in the context of Randall Collins’ interaction ritual chains; the Kosovo negotiations within the frame of these columns were about election political rallies in the context of Randall Collins’ interaction ritual chains; the Kosovo negotiations within the frame of these columns were about election political rallies in the context of Randall Collins’ interaction ritual chains; the Kosovo negotiations within the frame of these columns were about election political rallies in the context of Randall Collins’ interaction ritual chains; the Kosovo negotiations within the frame of these columns were about election political rallies in the context of Randall Collins’ interaction ritual chains; the Kosovo negotiations within the frame of these columns were about election political rallies in the context of Randall Collins’ interaction ritual chains; the Kosovo negotiations within the frame of these columns were about election political rallies in the context of Randall Collins’ interaction ritual chains; the Kosovo negotiations within the frame of these columns were about election political rallies in the context of Randall Collins’ interaction ritual chains; the Kosovo negotiations within the frame of these columns were about election political rallies in the context of Randall Collins’ interaction ritual chains; the Kosovo negotiations within the frame of these columns were about election political rallies in the context of Randall Collins’ interaction ritual chains; the Kosovo negotiations within the frame of these columns were about election political rallies in the context of Randall Collins’ interaction ritual chains; the Kosovo negotiations within the frame of these columns were about election political rallies in the context of Randall Collins’ interaction ritual chains; the Kosovo negotiations within the frame of these columns were about election political rallies in the context of Randall Collins’ interaction ritual chains. In a way, and not very modest, my personal idea—apart from daily political analytic commentary—was to show that political and/or social issues, which are the focus of Serbia’s society, have already been thought about by sociologists. There are some fruitful explanations and illustrations of these issues that already exist in the social science research and textbooks of sociology. In a way, and not very modest, I like to think that I am promoting sociology too.

The Trouble with Marx
The reception of these columns has been varied. At first, the idea of incorporating publicly (at least relatively) unknown names of sociologists (e.g., Durkheim, Simmel, Garfinkel, and Collins) into commentaries of daily political life of Serbia was frowned upon. Using the “boring” language of sociology in a daily newspaper was risky, especially coming from a student who is not a professional journalist. A problem with using Marx in an affirmative way in a newly postsocialist country was an additional problem of another kind. In time, the reception of these texts became more positive and the columns established a steady audience and additional contributors. The biggest support for this concept of incorporating “classic” sociology into weekly political commentaries came from the editor-in-chief, Mihal Ramac. After my fearful note to him that the columns might appear as “too scientific” for the general public, he responded: “There could never be too much science in Serbia.”

Danas is a newspaper with strong prestige, which has won several important awards (such as “The Pioneer of Free Media” by International Press Institute, and “The World’s Newspaper of the Year” by Le Guide de la Presse in 2002). A copy of Danas is on the table of the Serbian President, Prime Minister, and all foreign ambassadors each morning. This weekly public sociology columns appears every Thursday. The ultimate, although personal, goal is to make the Serbian public aware that these social processes have a name, that people dedicated their professional lives to studying them, and that there is a whole science about it. Thus, I hope, is the implicit message of these columns.

Alkoej Kisijahs is a sociology student at the University of Niš, Serbia, a member of the executive board of European Sociology Students’ Association (ESSA), and a member of the editorial board of Discrepancy journal from Zagreb, Croatia. He can be reached at paula90@EUnet.yu.

ASA Tapped for Senate Judiciary Committee Congressional Fellow

Early in January of this year, ASA received an unsolicited but welcome call from the Counsel staff of Senator Ted Kennedy (D-MA), who is ranking member on the Senate Judiciary Committee. The call resulted in an invitation to ASA to submit the name of a promising young sociologist as a candidate for a congressional fellow position to work on criminal justice issues on the staff of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Needless to say, ASA moved quickly and judiciously (pun intended) to tap the sociological community in the criminal justice circles in order to forward the name of a suitable candidate. By February, the Committee staff had made its selection, a promising young sociology PhD candidate, Mischelle Van Brakle. Van Brakle is currently a graduate student at the University of Maryland–College Park, pursuing a doctorate degree in criminology and criminal justice in the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice. She holds a doctorate of jurisprudence (2001) from Pennsylvania State University’s Dickinson School of Law, as well as a master’s degree in English and a bachelor’s degree in psychology from Shippensburg University.

I am very grateful to the American Sociological Association for providing me with an opportunity to work with Senator Kennedy’s Judiciary Committee staff on important criminal and social justice issues. I am looking forward to applying sociological and criminological data and concepts to the projects I am assigned,” said Van Brakle upon learning of her selection for the fellowship.

Until Van Brakle began her fellowship in the Senate, she had been working with sociologist Gary LaFree at the Center for the Study of Terrorism and Response to TERRORISM (START), one of the Department of Homeland Security Centers of Excellence (see February and November 2005 Footnotes). Her dissertation research will examine the impact of government counter-terrorist policies on levels of terrorism and on terrorism-related crime. Her areas of research interest include social movements and violence; media and terrorism; legal and political processes; and law and society.

“ASA is pleased to be able to bring such opportunities as this specialized congressional fellowship to our young sociologists,” said ASA Executive Officer Sally Hillsman. “The fact that Senate staff think of ASA as an intellectual resource is equally satisfying to ASA and should be a source of pride in the sociological community.”

As ASA’s custom, congressional fellows contribute stories to Footnotes to relay to the broader ASA membership interesting aspects of the fellow experience on Capitol Hill. Van Brakle thus will author a few articles for Footnotes in the coming months as she serves in her nine-month fellowship. Sociologist Rebecca Sager (see January 2007 Footnotes, p. 6 and p. 3 of this issue) is serving as ASA’s regular congressional fellow, so we have two fellows currently placed on Capitol Hill.

Careers for Sociology Undergraduates

ASA is developing a DVD on careers for sociology undergraduates. It will feature vignettes of sociology BA graduates with interesting professional jobs. Contact apap@asanet.org if you know students with an interesting job using their sociological training.
Sociology in America

Committed Sociologists Depict American Sociology

by Dan Spur, ASA Governance

Several years of intensive research and writing by many prominent scholars have produced the ASA centennial publication, Sociology in America: A History. Edited by Craig Calhoun, past president of the Social Science Research Council and visiting professor at New York University and Columbia University, Sociology in America explores deeply the ways sociology has developed both institutionally and institutionally throughout the United States. The publication addresses the roots of American sociology and the challenges its development has faced throughout the 20th century. This is the first publication of its kind and is published in collaboration with the University of Chicago Press.

"ASA, its members, and leadership are thrilled with results of the hard work and perseverance Dr. Calhoun and his team have shown in writing Sociology in America," said Sally T. Hillman, Executive Officer of ASA. "By sharing their hard work, the authors develop an understanding of sociology as it developed within the American context, the authors offer sociologists in the United States and elsewhere a better understanding of both the American contribution to our discipline and how social and historical conditions impact the scholar in the academy. Thus, the book provides a vision of social justice that argues, according to Haldeman, "that all human life. These include, but are not limited to, respectful treatment, and equal opportunity according to Haldeman, "that all human.

In the preface to the book, Calhoun discusses America as the "largest national branch" of those under the sociological umbrella and reflects on the absence, until now, of a collection on the important contributions American sociologists have made. It was with the strong urging of Michael Burawoy, past president of ASA, that Calhoun accepted the challenge of becoming editor of Sociology in America understanding the complexity of the task before him. Calhoun recruited accomplished scholars and practitioners to provide an impressive compilation of historical facts and intellectual insights. Using the breadth of knowledge and experiences from this group of sociologists, Sociology in America offers "critical engagement" among its contributors to discuss the history of American sociology, not limiting the discussion to the accomplishments of the discipline as a whole. The sociologists include past ASA presidents with more than 50 years of distinguished work and other scholars with diverse backgrounds and intellectual perspectives. While most of the contributors are not formal historians, they "approach their subjects as sociologists who see historical understanding as a part of contemporary intellectual reflexivity," according to Calhoun.

A wide-ranging collection of informative and insightful essays on issues ranging from sociological action and criminology to feminism and race and beyond, Sociology in America is a significant addition to the discipline. It is likely to become required reading for sociologists, sociologists-in-the-making, and for interested scholars throughout the social sciences and the academy.

To find out more information or to order Sociology in America, visit ASA's website at <www.asanet.org/bookstore>.

In the Spotlight:

Armed with a Camera: Mount St. Mary's Film and Social Justice Program

by Kyle Anthony Murphy, ASA Academic and Professional Affairs Program

For undergraduate sociology majors, a program that combines a passion for social justice with a set of 21st-century technical skills is likely to be in high demand. Near Hollywood, CA, Mount St. Mary's College in Los Angeles has such a program, thanks to a collaborative effort between their art and sociology programs. In the words of sociologist Pam Haldeman, the Film and Social Justice Program aims to create "advocacy that sociology graduate students are taught how to use the theoretical and perspectives and ethnography, Film introductory courses on sociological on social justice issues. Beginning with nary analytical skills for informed films. The program, especially Justice Program. The program, especially the Sisters of St. Joseph founded as a women's college in 1925 by the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet. The Sisters of St. Joseph embraced a vision of social justice that argues, according to Haldeman, "that all human.

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Social Science and Iraq

In regard to Mansoor Moaddel’s excellent report on the Iraqi people, it is refreshing to see sociologists presenting data on the situation on the ground, rather than making ideological statements on what Iraqis really want but don’t have to do with the actual sociological picture (see January 2007 Footnotes, p. 1). However, it is disturbing that Moaddel’s research corroborates what much public opinion research (ignored by most sociologists) has shown since the beginning of the war. Most Iraqis wish to have a secular democratic state which would establish the religious sectarianism in the country, and are committed to secular ideas rather than religious ideology. Some conventional wisdom, trumpeted by the sociologically ill-informed media, while suspicious of a popularly based civil war. The rise in sectarian conflict is a direct result of Moaddel’s research finds that there is little popular support. Indeed, the resolve to strike back. In addition, power have made many of the most visible proponents of democratic reformists and human-rights activists face repression and assassination. In this context, the large base of liberal-minded, secular, and anti-war Iraqis at risk of counterrevolution, and leave the secular, liberal-minded Iraqis at the mercy of those seeking to turn Iraq back into an authoritarian society.

One criticism of Moaddel’s otherwise informative report has to do with the reasons for the U.S. invasion of Iraq. He reports that 76% of Iraqis thought the war was “to control Iraqi oil,” 41% “to gain more influence,” and 32% “to help Israel,” and only 2% “that it was to bring democracy.” I would have to doubt that these data are accurate, but they may aim to measure the perceived benefits of a U.S.-led war.

That the data are not only for the perceived consequences of the war. These data present another picture of what the war was about, and motives, in 2004, a year after the war, a majority of Iraqis (55%) thought the war was about oil or something related, while 45% thought it was about democracy. In addition, 64% of all Iraqis felt that “ousting Saddam was worth it.” When asked whether the war humiliated or liberated Iraq, the response was evenly split, which indicates that the war did neither. The loss of national pride or liberation may not be mutually exclusive. As time went on and the war progressed, some of the public’s percentages changed, but overall, survey data indicate that there was a great deal of positive support for the war, democratization, and human rights. These percentages have changed over the course of the war due to a variety of forces such as the deepening of the U.S.-led war in Iraq. In 1990, the Reagan administration and its allies among the growing reactionary forces, especially in the last year. But it is important to remember that the voices and actions of sectarian radicals do not speak for the Iraqi people as a whole. A complete sociological report on the data from the Oxford Research group can be found at <www.wellesley.edu/Sociology/website_Cushman/2007/2007WebPublications.html> in the book Human Rights and the War on Terror (Cambridge University Press, 2005). Thomas Cushman, Wellesley College

Public Forum

Resolving Native Racial Icons and Indigenous Scholarship

Being of Native American descent and teaching directly to Native American students, I wholeheartedly support the work of the ASA meeting in the Public Forum of the January 2007 Footnotes issue (p. 11). However, I would like to point out another problem with the full paper presentation of Dr. Arnett Connidis’ critique of which Dr. Arnett Connidis did not mention. A major part of the reason for making a presentation at a meeting is to present work in progress so that we can get feedback from our colleagues on that work and hopefully improve it. Once a paper is completed there is a large incentive to send it to a journal for publication as soon as possible, especially if one is under some pressure to publish because of tenure and/or promotion considerations. Given that ASA’s deadline is a full seven months before the meeting, it is probably safe to assume that the vast majority of what is presented there is already under review—and possibly in fact on its way to publication. Thus, it is questionable whether this function of presenting irrelevant. Why would an author with a completed paper sit on it for seven months just to get feedback when they can send it right away and get feedback from reviewers—maybe even before the meeting takes place?

From the perspective of an attendee, part of the reason we go to sessions to see what our colleagues are currently working on and get a sense of what is on the cutting edge of our research in our areas. But, again, if the papers we see were completed, and presumably submitted for publication, there would be less of that cutting-edge quality. Why attend a 10- to 12-page presentation that will be read at a rate of little or no time for exchange of ideas, as Dr. Arnett Connidis did at the earlier meeting? Is there whole thing in a relatively short period of time?

Michael J. Hogan, Colorado State University

More on Annual Meeting Presentations

I wholeheartedly agree with Ingrid Arnett Connidis’ critique of the ASA meeting in the Public Forum of the January 2007 Footnotes issue (p. 11). However, I would like to point out another problem with the full paper presentation of which Dr. Arnett Connidis did not mention. A major part of the reason for making a presentation at a meeting is to present work in progress so that we can get feedback from our colleagues on that work and hopefully improve it. Once a paper is completed there is a large incentive to send it to a journal for publication as soon as possible, especially if one is under some pressure to publish because of tenure and/or promotion considerations. Given that ASA’s deadline is a full seven months before the meeting, it is probably safe to assume that the vast majority of what is presented there is already under review—and possibly in fact on its way to publication. Thus, it is questionable whether this function of presenting irrelevant. Why would an author with a completed paper sit on it for seven months just to get feedback when they can send it right away and get feedback from reviewers—maybe even before the meeting takes place?

Clearly, we have much work to do in the discipli- nes and organizations. Yet, this first step of making a resolution against the use of the term “Indigen- racy” and resolve to have better and more comprehensive represen- tations of what indigenous experience means. Calls the “First Nations” in our scholar- ship, we will begin to formulate more accurate and appropriate perspectives on the social sciences on Indigenous James V. Fenelon, California State University-San Bernardino

Responses to the Mascot Resolution

I just wanted to express my gratitude to you for all that you have done to give me the opportunity to involve myself in this issue. There are always many more issues that I would like to address than resources with which to address them! This is why I have different perfect examples of how our indi- vidual activism evolves in collec- tive. In this sense, it is deeply moved that you set this motion on public record.

That process can be overwhelming and often progress is being made which is why a lot of people choose to ignore the issue. The path of least resistance seems so much easier. It takes extraordinary effort, and you should be commended for it. It is a process we have made for the most part clear that the problem is a sensitive topic. This process becomes clear to me why I chose to be a sociologist in the first place. Thank you, Edie Fisher, Western Michigan University

I am offended by the paternal- istic nature of the resolution which calls for an end to Native American nicknames and mascots as names for sports teams. This resolution is an affront to the rights of Native Americans in the United States. It was written in the very ill it was intended to erase—racial intolerance, ignorance of culture of American society. The resolution makes no distinction between Native American communities and yet strong attention by a few radical sociologists and nation of Native America. Later, I pre- sented the findings on a panel put together by Joe Feagin at the ASA Annual Meeting. Where he encouraged me to publish my work. In regards to the American Sociological Review, it was summarily rejected as “not the type of research they do.” They had been rejected, a mixed method approach, and reference to sociologists. They thought this racist research was as in Joe R. Feagin’s and Hernan Vera’s White Racism and The Second Line of the struggle against an American society. They have never had any such argument. Rejection is a tool against old situations, but to draw attention to how this denial and repressive and counterrevolutionary forces vying for power. The consistent presence of many communities. This special issue of the American Sociological Association invites applications from PhD Students in Sociology. The core of the program will be presentations by the students of their own work and subsequent discussion within the group of participants. The workshop will be in English. Interested candidates should submit a letter of application specifying the topic of their research, two-page cur- riculum vitae, a two-page statement of recommendation. Send applications no later than May 15, 2007, to International Sociological Association; Faculty of Eco- logical Sciences and Sociology, University Complutense of Madrid, 28040 Madrid, Spain; 34-91 352 7680. The winning essays will be selected from a grant from the UNESCO International Social Science Council and the Faculty of Social Sciences of the University of Magdahug.

Publications

The ASA Violence in American Soci- ety: Teaching Resource Guide will be updated this spring and published in August 2007. More details will be provided in our second edition. We would like to include course syllabi or teaching exercises for a variety of courses on violence. Please explore the course exploring the topic of violence in America. If you have a syllabus or a relevant teaching exercise, please share with colleagues in this publication, submit them by June 1, 2007, to Violence in American Society. Submit: a letter of application specifying your interest in discontinuing the use of Native American nicknames, logos and mascots in sport, and send the final syllabus or teaching exercise to: Barbara Johnson Pyle, Anchorage and Homer, Alaska

I wanted to thank [Jeffrey Monte de Oca] and Laurel, for their efforts for the discontinuation of the use of Native American nicknames, logos, and mascots in sport, and send the final syllabus or teaching exercise to: Barbara Johnson Pyle, Anchorage and Homer, Alaska

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Humanity & Society


Handbook for Teaching Medical Soci- ally: Course materials are solicited for a new edition of the American Socio- logical Association’s Handbook for Teaching Medical Sociology. Course syllabi (either graduate or undergraduate), basic and special assignments, evaluation rubrics, audio-visual materials, and anything else useful that you have in your medical sociology as a Word file to Bill Grenz at bgrenz@stonybrook.edu

Call for Papers

Meetings

American Association of Humanist Sociology 2007 Annual Meeting. We look forward to seeing you in San Fernando Valley in June 2006. Our next meeting will be at the University of California, Los Angeles. Details will be announced in the spring.

Mascot in Sport.” [See the ASA American Nicknames, Logos and Indi-.netbeans.com/Sociology/web/ articles and those who focus on such imperialistic activities. This thematic representation in our discipline of the use of Native American nicknames, logos and mascots in sport, and send the final syllabus or teaching exercise to: Barbara Johnson Pyle, Anchorage and Homer, Alaska

I wanted to thank [Jeffrey Monte de Oca] and Laurel, for their efforts for the discontinuation of the use of Native American nicknames, logos, and mascots in sport, and send the final syllabus or teaching exercise to: Barbara Johnson Pyle, Anchorage and Homer, Alaska

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Humanity & Society


Handbook for Teaching Medical Soci- ally: Course materials are solicited for a new edition of the American Socio-logical Association’s Handbook for Teaching Medical Sociology. Course syllabi (either graduate or undergraduate), basic and special assignments, evaluation rubrics, audio-visual materials, and anything else useful that you have in your medical sociology as a Word file to Bill Grenz at bgrenz@stonybrook.edu

Call for Papers

Meetings

American Association of Humanist Sociology 2007 Annual Meeting. We look forward to seeing you in San Fernando Valley in June 2006. Our next meeting will be at the University of California, Los Angeles. Details will be announced in the spring.

Mascot in Sport.” [See the ASA American Nicknames, Logos and Indigenous Peop-
Sociology Journals from Routledge

Economy and Society
Managing Editor: Grahame Thompson - Open University, UK
Volume 36, 2007, 4 issues per year
2005 Impact Factor: 1.125
Ranking: 15/94 (Sociology), 38/175 (Economics)
© Thomson ISI Journal Citation Reports 2006

This radical interdisciplinary journal of theory and politics continues to be one of the most exciting and influential resources for scholars in the social sciences worldwide. As one of the field's leading scholarly refereed journals, Economy and Society plays a key role in promoting new debates and currents of social thought. For over 30 years, the journal has explored the social sciences in the broadest interdisciplinary sense, in innovative articles from some of the world's leading sociologists and anthropologists, political scientists, legal theorists, philosophers, economists and other renowned scholars.

European Societies
Published on behalf of the European Sociological Association
Editor: John Scott - University of Essex, UK
Volume 9, 2007, 5 issues per year
2005 Impact Factor: 0.417
Ranking: 59/94 (Sociology)
© Thomson ISI Journal Citation Reports 2006

Developed by the European Sociological Association as an international platform for the sociological discourse on European developments, European Societies publishes research on Europe rather than research by Europeans. The journal is essential reading for all sociologists, economists, political scientists and social policy analysts wishing to keep abreast of the very latest debates.

Innovation
The European Journal of Social Science Research
Editors: Liana Giorgi and Ronald J. Pohorely both at The Interdisciplinary Centre for Comparative Research in Social Sciences, Austria
Volume 20, 2007, 4 issues per year

European integration and enlargement pose fundamental challenges for policy, politics, citizenship, culture and democracy. Innovation: The European Journal of Social Science Research provides a unique forum for discussing these processes. It welcomes articles on all aspects of European developments that contribute to the improvement of social science knowledge and to the setting of a policy-focused European research agenda.

International Journal of Social Research Methodology
Co-Editors: Professor Julia Brannen - Thomas Coram Research Unit, Institute of Education, UK
Professor Rosalind Edwards - London South Bank University, UK
Volume 10, 2007, 5 issues per year

A key feature of this journal is the mix of academic and theoretically-slanted methodological articles, articles relating to research practice in professional and service settings, and those considering the relationship between the two. It thus addresses an audience of researchers within academic and other research organizations as well as practitioner-researchers in the field.

International Review of Sociology
Editor: Marisa Ferrari Occhionero - University of Rome, Italy
Volume 17, 2007, 3 issues per year

International Review of Sociology is the oldest journal in the field of sociology, founded in 1893 by René Worms. Now the property of Rome University, its direction has been entrusted to the Faculty of Statistics. This choice is a deliberate one and falls into line with the traditional orientation of the journal as well as all of the Institut International de Sociologie. The latter was the world's first international academic organisation of sociology which started as an association of contributors to International Review of Sociology.

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Science of Science and Innovation Policy. The Directorate for Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences (SBES) at the National Science Foundation (NSF) aims to foster the development of the knowledge, theories, data, tools, and human capital needed to cultivate a new Science of Science and Innovation Policy (SciSIP). SciSIP will underwrite fundamental research that creates new explanatory models and analytic tools designed to inform the nation’s public and private sectors about the processes through which investments in science and engineering (S&E) research are transformed into social and economic outcomes. SciSIP’s goals are to understand the contexts, structures and processes of S&E research, to evaluate reliably the tangible and intangible returns from investments in research and development (R&D), and to predict the likely returns from future R&D investments within tolerable margins of error. Collaborative projects are encouraged, including those that build linkages across disciplinary and national borders. The FY 2007 competition includes two em- phasis areas: Applied and Fundamental Research. The request for proposals is available online at <www.nsf.gov/eng/dms/05547.htm>. Contact: Rebecca Cheng, (703) 292-4454, rebecca.cheng@nsf.gov.

CDC-Grants for Public Health Research Dissertation. The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), <www.cdc.gov/nchs>, has particular interest in supporting dissertation research on (1) survey methodology and statistics or (2) projects using NHIS data sets alone or in conjunction with other data sets. Dissertation applications must focus on methodological and research topics that address the mission and research interests of CDC. The full CDC announcement can be found at <www.nchs.cdc.gov/grants/ grantees/guides/pa-guidelines.html>. Contact: Virginia S. Cain, Director of Externu- ral Research, National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 3311 Toledo Road, Room 7211, Hyattsville, MD 20782, (301) 458-4399; fax (301) 458-6020; vicon@dcheal.gov.

National Children’s Study seeks propos- als for new study centers, which begins its next phase. The National Children’s Study has issued a request for proposals to award contracts to up to 20 new study centers. These centers will manage operations in as many as 30 communities across the United States. The National Children’s Study seeks to examine the effects of environmental influences on human health and development by enrolling a representative sample of more than 100,000 infants from across the United States and following them from before birth until age 21. The request for propos- als represents the next step in implement- ing the study, which began in 2005 with the awarding of contracts to seven initial, or vanguard, centers in seven U.S. com- munities. These new study centers must successfully demonstrate each capability as collection and management of bio- logical and environmental specimens, the capacity to develop community networks for identifying, recruiting, and retaining eligible mothers and infants, and the ability to serve as study centers. Detailed information on the National Children’s Study is available at <www.nationalchildrensstudy.gov>. The request for proposals is available at <www1.cdc.gov/programs/Int/HS/NI/ NICHD/RF%2DZINCH%2DZINCH%2D NC%2DSD%2DZINCH%2DAttachments.html>.

Competitions

2007 WLS Pilot Grant Program. The Center for Demography of Health and Aging (CDAH) at the University of Wis- consin-Madison will award two (or three) pilot grants to investigators using the Wis- consin Longitudinal Study (WLS) data for scholarly research. Selected recipients will receive $10,000 to support their research, along with a residency at CDAH, where they will receive training and support in the use of WLS data. Eligibility: Applications are welcomed from investigators in such diverse fields as anthropology, demogra- phy, economics, epidemiology, family studies, genetics, gerontology, human development, psychology, and sociology. Applicants must have a doctoral-level degree. This grant program is intended to support new users and new uses of WLS data. We encourage applications from junior researchers (i.e., with fewer than five years since completing their doctoral- level degree) as well as more experienced researchers who have not previously used WLS data. Applicants must be affiliated with either educational institutions or with NIH’s (3) nonprofit organizations. The deadline for application is March 25, 2007. To apply submit a research proposal (five page maximum) and a CV either electronically (preferred) or printed to: Children’s Study, 87 East Ferry Street, 252 Margaret Clark Award, (five page maximum) and a CV either electronically (preferred) or printed to:<www.nichd.nih.gov/NICHD%2Dhuman%2Ddevelopment/conferences/Margaret %2DClark%2D2007%2DApplications.html>.

Margaret Clark Award Sponsored by the Association for Anthropology and Gerontology. The 15th annual Margaret Clark Award, with a cash prize of $100 for graduate and $200 for undergradu- ate students, is given to the outstanding paper in anthropology and gerontology. The competition aims to support the continued pursuit of the insights and ideals demonstrated by Margaret Clark, a pioneer in the multidisciplinary study of socio-cultural aspects of human health and aging, and a scholar committed to mentoring younger colleagues. Contribu- tions are invited from students of all disciplines and methods. We welcome submissions that are research, analytic, or literary in nature, and academic, ap- plied or practice oriented. The relation to lifespan and aging issues must be dis- cussed. Decisions will be made solely by reference to the caliber of the manuscript. All submissions must be original and not previously published. The length should approximate that of a journal article. Submissions must include: (1) a cover letter listing the author’s address, institutional affiliation, and phone number, (2) a statement of student status signed by a faculty member, (3) three copies of the manuscript, and (4) a brief abstract. Text should be typed double-spaced on one side of the paper. Any standard bibli- ographic format may be used. Manuscripts must be postmarked by June 1, 2007. Only complete submissions will be considered. Contact: Margaret Clark Award Chair, Center for the Study of Health and Aging, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1100 Observatory Drive, Room 4430, Madison, WI 53706, (608) 265-4196; vanburen@wisc.edu; www.ogin.wisc.edu/margaretclark.php.

In the News
Paul Amato, Pennsylvania State Uni- versity, was a guest on National Public Radio’s February 19, 2007, Diane Rehn Show; discussing his book, Diane Together, which examines the changing institution of marriage in American Society.

Monnie Butte, Metropolitan State University, won an open position on Minnesota’s commitment to higher education that appeared in the St. Paul Pioneer Press on February 27, 2007.

Camille Z. Charles, University of Penn- sylvania, was quoted in a February 9 Chronicle of Higher Education article about her study finding that black students at selective colleges are increasingly im- migrates.

Mark Chavez, University of Arizona, was quoted in a February 23 Washington Post article on the divide in the Episcopal Church.


Sally A. Correal, Cornell University, had her research on work place discrimination against mothers mentioned in a February 25, 2007, New York Times article.

Bella DePaulo, University of California-Santa Barbara, was quoted in a February 19 Washington Post article on why people like to protect others.

Doug Downey, Ohio State University, was interviewed by the Associated Press on a study he co-authored on why chil- dren gain more weight over the summer.

Did you know that ASA members could save money on auto insurance?

Did you know that members of the American Sociological Association can get a special group discount on auto insurance through Liberty Mutual’s Group Savings Plus® program? And you could save even more with a group discount on your home insurance, and a multi-policy discount if you insure both your auto and home.

To learn more about all the valuable savings and benefits available through Group Savings Plus, call today.

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Please mention group #112316.

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Liberty Mutual is an Equal Housing Lender. GSP-MA 05/07

April 2007 Footnotes

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April 2007 Footnotes

The article appeared in numerous media publications in mid-month.

Barry Glassner, University of Southern California, published an essay on February 19, 2007, about his book The End of冒出 to Fear, titled "Dear Koor-AH Fray: Wrong, and in February 17 on Neujahr com on food tourism.

Heather Hofmeister, University of Amsterdam, was featured as a scientific expert for ABC News on February 16th on the theme "The Future of the Family," broadcast on the German public television station Sat.

J. Steven Ficoc, University of South Alabama, was quoted on the bundes placed on researchers who receive sub- poenas for their data in the February 5, 2007, edition of The Village Voice. See an article entitled "Keeping Lawyers Out of the Lab."

Brian Powell, Indiana University, was quoted in a Reuters article on February 16 regarding his research on the attrition of older recruits from the socio-economic background of American military veterans opposing the war in Iraq on February 16.

Kim Scipes, Purdue University North Central, had an article on her trip to "Fifty Days in Venezuela. A Visit to the Land of Hopes," published on <www.curenanalysis.org>.

Pamela Smuck, University of Michigan, was interviewed by several news outlets including the Associated Press and NBC. Her story was covered by major news media such as Business Week, USA Today, and the Washington Post.

Mary Waters, Harvard University, was quoted in a March 4, 2007, article about Harvard University naming its first female president.

Bashe Weitz, Arizona State University, had an article discussing the severe consequences of women's hair featured in the February 16, 2007, issue of The Sun. The article was written by Candace Kruttschnitt, who was hired nationally by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation on January 18, 2007. Weitz appeared at several points during the documentary, to help provide a broader context for topics such as why women's identities are linked to their hair. She discussed the hair industry's affect on their bodies.

Elaine Wethington, Cornell University, sent a letter to the editor about allowing young girls to mail whatever type of books they are interested in. It appeared in the February 16, 2007, issue of the Cornell Daily Sun.

David Yamane, Wake Forest University, was quoted in U.S. Catholic in December 2006 for a story on Catholic Conversions and in the Allentown Morning Call on October 22, 2006, on Catholic seminaries.


Genoveva Zubrzycki, University of Illinois at Chicago, was quoted in the February 16, 2007, issue of El Financiero on January 8. She was invited to comment on a conference on racism of Warsaw architect Stanislaw Wiegas after the revelation of his collaboration with the Communist era in Poland.

Harnet Zuckerman, Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, was quoted in a February 10 New York Times article on the closing of an ESP lab.

Jeffrey C. Alexander, Yale University, received the 2006 Professional and Scholarly Publishing Award from the Association of University Publishers in the "Distinguished Publisher's Award for Social Work" for his book, The Culture of Spite.

Judith K. Barr, Qualidigm, qualified on the Distinguished Service Award from Women in Health Management, Inc. for her leadership in 2006. Her Leadership Event Bark was a "Milestone" event and she was awarded the first (from 1989-94) of this New York-based professional association for women in Vetenarian Medicine.

Barry Glassner, University of Southern California, was interviewed by ABC News on February 17, 2007, for his new vice president of the Pacific Sociological Association.

Anthony Cortese, Southern Methodist University, was invited by the National Academy of Sciences to evaluate Ford Fel- lowship proposals in Sociology, American Anthropology, and Social Psychology. He was chosen as the first to work on the Seattle/Puget Sound region.

Carolyn Cummings Pereucci, Purdue University, has been elected as a member of the Board of Directors for the Mental Health, Social Mirror (Springer Publishing, 2007).

Dean John Champion, Richard Harell, and Dr. Rabe, Centra State's Psychic, Psychokinesis, and Parapsychology Research Unit, presented their paper, "In the Land of Hope," on February 3 on their study, "Social Dynamics That Deal with Rape Victims.

Sarah Damaska, New York University, was interviewed by several news outlets including the Associated Press and NBC. Her story was covered by major news media such as Business Week, USA Today, and the Washington Post.

Mary Waters, Harvard University, was quoted in a Reuters article on why children are interested in having a Phi Beta Kappa Chapter on behalf of the Globalife Project.

Kim Scipes, Purdue University North Central, presented her paper, "AFI- SM Award from Sociologists for Women in Society in 2006, an award that required her to give a talk on two U.S. campuses about her research and meet with local activists concerned with the welfare of women and girls. She was also selected as one of seven Phi Beta Kappa Fellows for the southeast region's Phi Beta Kappa Fellows Lecture Program for 2007.

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out research that is jointly conducted by the University of California-Irvine and the American Sociological Association, the Journal of Health, Politics, and Society. This journal will take place at the University of Chicago Graduate Center in Chicago, IL on June 15-17, 2007. The deadline is May 7. For additional information, visit the journal's website: jhps/summernote2007/index.html

Deaths

Judith Nelson Cates, formerly of Little Falls, died on Monday, April 23, 2007, in Rosert, VA, at the age of 76. Jean Baker Miller, psychoanalyst and social activist who founded her home in Bro-

Trow was a prolific writer, and his work has been widely cited in the social sciences. His research focused on a wide variety of topics, including social inequality, social change, and the role of sociologists in society. Trow was known for his rigorous and innovative research methods, and his work has had a lasting impact on the field of sociology. He will be remembered as a leader in the discipline, a mentor to many young sociologists, and a committed advocate for the importance of social science research in understanding and improving society.
April 2007 Footnotes

Oversight Operations and Manuscript Fix [JHSB]: In July 2006, a total of 64 pages of new submissions (N = 159) was somewhat higher than in 2005 (N = 138, total of 56 pages). The number of annual number of submissions received during 2006 was 286, compared to 219 in 2005 (mean = 144).

23: A total of 203 manuscripts were considered. I made editorial decisions on 233 papers: 30 were accepted, 31 were rejected, 46 were still under review. Of the 233 decisions made, 36 were neither "accepted without revision," nor "revision required," nor "revision after" (no "revisions expected," nor "resubmission expected," nor "resubmission to first author expected," nor "resubmission to second author expected." 10 percent were "revision required." One percent was "accepted". Our policy is to determine on a conference-by-conference basis the type of data collected on the total logarithm of the number of submissions to the journal. Without these contributions, the journal would not go on publishing the very best papers in medi-

Financial support for the journal comes from ASA, other organizations and foundations, and the institutions which support the academic journals. Support is also received from the American Sociological Association, the Social Science Research Council, and the W.E. Moore, Jr. Foundation.

23: In July of 2006, editorial responsibility for the journal passed to Yu Xie, this little piece of which I am deeply grateful for their extraordinary patience.
actively pursue scholars in the United States who have entered or will enter into studying global questions in education. For the past five issues we have included at least one article that addresses education from a global perspective.

There have been several organizational changes at the journal. During 2006 the deputy editor, Robin Rumbaut, was elected to the Council of the American Sociological Association and under that association’s guidance is no longer eligible to serve as deputy editor. I have been extremely fortunate that John Robert Warren of the University of Minnesota has agreed to serve as the journal’s new deputy editor. Professor Warren is a recognized scholar in the field of sociology of education and has published widely in a number of journals including the American Sociological Review and Sociol- ogy of Education. He and has been a great asset to our team, and has been centrally involved in determining several editorial decisions.

Manuscript first. This report covers the manuscript activity of the journal from January 1, 2006, through December 31, 2006. The total number of manuscripts submitted during the 2006 calendar year was 179, with 46 percent being invited as revise and resubmitted manuscripts. Of these, 83 were rejected after review and only 96 were accepted without review. All accepted manuscripts have been drawn from resubmissions, and this is reflected in the 2006 acceptance figures: 22 resubmitted manuscripts were either accepted without review or accepted with an editorial decision. During 2006 the journal review process averaged about 15 weeks with a production lag of about 4 months (this is the time it takes for an accepted manuscript to actually appear in the journal).

Editorial Board. The 2006 editorial board consisted of 23 members, of whom 14 were women, and 18 percent were racial/ethnic minorities. The board members also come from a variety of academic institutions, with 28 members. Of these, 54 percent were women, and 6 were members of the American Sociological Review and Sociology of Education. He and has been a great asset to our team, and has been centrally involved in determining several editorial decisions.

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New in the ASA Bookstore . . .

2007 Guide to Graduate Departments of Sociology
Provides comprehensive information for academic administrators, advisors, faculty, students, and a host of others seeking information on 236 graduate departments in the U.S., Canada, and abroad. Faculty are identified by highest degree held, institution and date of degree, and areas of specialty interest. Special programs, tuition costs, types of financial aid, and student enrollment statistics are given for each department, along with a listing of recent PhDs with dissertation titles. Indices of faculty, special programs, and PhDs awarded are provided. $30 ASA members; $20 ASA student members; $50 non-members. 434 pages, March 2007.

Sociology in America: A History
To celebrate the centennial of the ASA, editor Craig Calhoun assembled a team of leading sociologists to produce this important new volume. Rather than a story of great sociologists or departments, Sociology in America is a true history of an often disparate field—and a deeply considered look at the ways sociology developed intellectually and institutionally. An ASA centennial publication from the University of Chicago Press. Available from ASA only to ASA members for a special rate of $24. 880 pages; 2007.

Sociology and General Education
A report of the ASA Task Force on Sociology and General Education. The report contains six recommendations for sociology departments that are pertinent to general education as well as sections that discuss the contributions of sociology to general education and those of general education to sociology. The publication also contains an in-depth section that covers the assessment of general education learning outcomes. $6 ASA members; $10 non-members. 56 pages, 2007.

Coming Soon . . .
2007 Directory of Members
Comprehensive information on all U.S. and international members. Includes basic information on each member (name, contact address, work telephone number, e-mail address, and membership in special sections), as well as information on degrees held, current position and employer, and up to four areas of specialization. The Directory also includes a geographical index and an expanded index of members within each special area with a state or country notation. June 2007.

ASA Style Guide, Third Edition
Widey-expanded comprehensive guide to style, format, and other specifications for manuscript submissions and other scholarly writing. In straightforward, concise, and readable language, the Style Guide provides guidance and information to researchers, scholars, students, teachers, editors, and others seeking to improve the presentation of writing. Approximately 120 pages; June 2007.

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