

British Boycott Threat Sparks ASA Council Action

The American Sociological Association’s governing Council approved an official policy statement at its August 15, 2007, meeting that was prompted by, and in opposition to, the renewed effort last May of the 120,000-member British University and College Union to approve a boycott of Israeli academics and academic institutions. The boycott proposed by delegates of the Union was intended to protest Israeli government policies that adversely affect Palestinian scholars and people. While the boycott was declared illegal by advisors to the Union this fall and has since died, the boycott idea stirred considerable international debate and condemnation, including by U.S. academic institutional leadership. Sociologists even debate ASA’s response to the proposed boycott (see Public Forum section in this *Footnotes* issue on page 12). The ASA statement appears below and can be accessed on ASA’s website at <www.asanet.org.>

Resolution of the 2007-2008 Council of the American Sociological Association

August 15, 2007

Whereas the American Sociological Association (ASA) is committed to academic freedom, including full participation in the academic community, for all scholars irrespective of their nationality, institutional affiliation, or personal political beliefs; and

Whereas the British University and College Union has voted to consider a boycott of Israeli academics and academic institutions; and

Whereas Israeli restrictions on Palestinian students prevent them from studying at institutions of higher education in Israel, the West Bank, and abroad;

The Council of the ASA reiterates its resolution of August 17, 2005, stating that “The Association deplores restrictions on the free movement of scholars and students and barriers to scholarly inquiry and exchange;” and its resolution of February 4, 2007, stating that: “The free flow of scholars and scholarship across national borders is a fundamental tenet of academic freedom. The ASA Council affirms its on-going support, as reflected in its statement of September 19, 2006, ‘for the protection of academic independence...through the movement of faculty and students between universities irrespective of nationality or political views.’”

ASA Files Complaint Against the U.S. Government for Excluding South African Scholar from the United States

The American Civil Liberties (ACLU), on behalf of the American Sociological Association (ASA) and four other associations, filed a legal complaint on September 25, 2007, against the United States government for excluding prominent South African scholar Adam Habib from entering the United States. The lawsuit, filed with the U.S. District Court in Boston, seeks clarification of rights relative to free speech, constitutional guarantees, and injunctive relief from the U.S. Department of State and the Department of Homeland Security so that Habib can enter the country. The ASA is joined by the American Association of University Professors (AAUP), the Arab American Anti-Discrimination Committee’s (ADC) Massachusetts Chapter (ADC-MA), and the Boston Coalition of Palestinian Rights (BCPR).

Until recently, Professor Habib, renowned scholar and a vocal critic of the war in Iraq, traveled frequently to and from the United States. However, in October of 2006, Customs and Border officials revoked Habib’s visa, without explanation, upon his arrival at John F. Kennedy Airport in New York City. On May 11, 2007, Professor Habib filed an application for another visa to attend the ASA Annual Meeting in New York City from August 10-14, 2007. The U.S. government failed to act on his visa application, causing Dr. Habib to miss his speaking engagement (see ASA’s August 10 press release at <www.asanet.org>).

Since then, Professor Habib has informed the U.S. government of upcoming invitations to speak at U.S. events hosted by the ASA, AAUP, ADC, ADC-MA, and the BCPR, but his visa application continues to languish without explanation. Habib is an American-educated PhD and is the Deputy Vice-Chancellor of Research, Innovation and Advancement at the University of Johannesburg. He is also a Muslim of Indian descent.

The ASA and other plaintiff organizations are seeking an order compelling the government to immediately make a decision regarding Habib’s pending visa application. They declare that the defendants’ exclusion of Habib violates the First Amendment rights of U.S. organizations and individuals who have invited him to speak in the country. The complaint also demands an injunction barring the defendants from excluding Professor Habib on the basis of speech that U.S. residents have a constitutional right to hear.

Academic freedom is fundamental to ASA’s mission, which rests upon the ability of scholars from wide-ranging perspectives to engage in dialog that

nurtures scientific development to the benefit of the larger society. Academic freedom is the hallmark of American democratic culture. It has allowed scientists, intellectuals, and their scholarly societies to flourish and create one of the world’s most dynamic educational systems and robust knowledge-based economies. ASA opposes the use of visa denials or de facto denials, in general, based on ideological grounds, because such action suppresses free intellectual exchange. The United States has a long

and enviable history as the world’s foremost host to scholars and as a supporter of intellectual exchange with many

social and economic benefits.

The ASA has expressed its deepest disappointment and profound concern over the United States’ exclusion of Dr. Habib. Such actions undermine the willingness of numerous scientists and academics nationwide to visit the United States and collaborate with their American colleagues. The ASA believes this limitation on scholarly exchange erodes our nation’s reputation as a defender of the free and open search for knowledge. ●

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Federal Funding for Sociology Increases Relative to Other Social Sciences

Sociology Research and Development (R&D) funding from the federal government (as measured by expenditures) increased by 7.9 percent between 2005 and 2006. This number outdoes the overall average of 4.3 percent for all R&D expenditures and 1.1 percent for overall social science expenditures, according to data compiled by the National Science Foundation (NSF) (see accompanying table). In addition, sociology funding was higher in actual dollars as well as percentage increase than economics and political science.

Sociology R&D expenditures by colleges and universities were \$400 million in 2006, compared to \$339 million for economics and \$317 million for political science, according to a recent NSF Info Brief, a publication of the Division of Science Resource Statistics. For more information, see <www.nsf.gov/statistics/infbrief/nsf07336/>. This upward tick follows the trend in R&D expenditures for sociology as shown in ASA’s *Health of Sociology* (see <www.asanet.org/galleries/Research/SocHealthsheet_Funding.pdf>). ●

R&D Expenditures at Universities and Colleges, by Field 2005–2006 (in Millions of Current Dollars)			
Field	2005	2006	% Change
All R&D	45,777	47,760	4.3
Psychology	826	875	5.9
Social Science	1,685	1,703	1.1
Economics	324	339	4.3
Political Science	324	317	–2.2
Sociology	370	400	7.9
All Other Soc. Sci.	667	649	–2.7

Source: Adapted from National Science Foundation, Division of Science Resources Statistics, Survey of Research and Development Expenditures at Universities and Colleges, FY 2006.

“Congratulations” to the 2007 ASA Section Award Winners!

ASA is proud to announce the winners of the various awards given by ASA’s special interest sections. Not all 44 sections give awards, but the vast majority of sections have now reported their 2007 award winners to ASA, and they are listed on the ASA website <www.asanet.org> under “Sections.” A hearty congratulations is extended to each of these outstanding scholars and ASA members!

Nominate Your Colleagues!

Details on submitting nominations for the nine major ASA awards presented at the Annual Meeting in August are on page 10. The deadline for award nominations is January 31, 2008, so nominate early.



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The Executive Officer's Column

ACLU and ASA File Suit over Academic Freedom



Sally T. Hillsman

*I*s U.S. democracy's beacon fading? ASA has become increasingly concerned about apparent systemic U.S. government interference in scientific exchange and the associated corrosion in the luster of the nation's democratic face to the world. ASA has become sufficiently concerned about the need to defend our country's commitment to free exchange—and all that it implies regarding the advancement of knowledge in scholarly communities and beyond—that we jointly filed with the American Civil Liberties Union last month a complaint with the United States District Court in Boston. We seek to wrest a long-awaited decision from the U.S. Departments of State and Homeland Security to admit internationally known South African scholar Adam Habib into the United States for purposes of scholarly exchange. (See p. 1 for additional details.)

As many readers will recall, the ASA Program Committee had invited Habib to speak at ASA's 2007 Annual Meeting in New York City. Habib, Deputy Vice-Chancellor of the University of Johannesburg, is a PhD political scientist trained at the Graduate Center of the City University of New York and a world-renowned scholar of democracy, governance, and social movements. He is also a Muslim of Indian descent who, as a prominent human rights advocate, promotes democracy and equality and has questioned the efficacy of the war in Iraq and certain U.S. anti-terrorism policies.

In October 2006, the U.S. government suddenly, and without explanation, confiscated Habib's visa and turned him away at JFK airport—following many years of unquestioned and unhindered travel to and from this country to study, teach, lecture, and participate in scientific conferences. His visit to the United States was for a series of meetings with private research and academic organizations and government agencies including the National Institutes of Health, National Science Foundation, and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Habib's subsequent reapplication for a visa to speak at the ASA 2007 Annual Meeting met with disturbing government inaction despite assurances that a decision would be forthcoming and acknowledgement that the scientific gathering was fast approaching. The prolonged review of Habib's visa prevented Habib's participation in New York City. The government's denial and continued inaction speaks to the heart of spreading democracy globally. Freedom to present scientific research and debate its meaning and implications for society are hallmarks of American democratic culture and the basis of our enviable record of scientific achievement. Academic freedom has allowed scientists, intellectuals, and their scholarly societies to flourish and create one of the world's most dynamic educational systems and robust knowledge-based economies. The ASA is opposed to the use of explicit visa denials or de facto denials that are based on ideology, because such action suppresses free intellectual exchange. The robustness of both our scholarship and our democracy depends upon being able to entertain informed views and upon vigorous debate. American academic freedom is at stake.

Cloaked in a year's worth of State and Homeland Security secrecy, the government's lack of explanation and inaction on Habib's visa says much about emerging norms for government devoid of transparency and accountability. What does it mean to tout democracy as an aspiration for the world if our own government increasingly undermines our credibility? How long will it take to encourage the world's scientists and scholars to take their knowledge elsewhere? Habib's case is not unique. Many scholars' visa decisions have not flowed easily, or at all, from the State Department in recent years, suggesting that we've entered a peculiar period. In the face of government non-accountability, can the United States retain its "bright beacon" metaphor that advertises hope, freedom, optimism, opportunity, and openness? Or, is our projected image becoming government-behind-closed-doors, a "warning beacon" of obfuscation, opaqueness and non-accountability?

We hope that participants in the ASA's August 2008 Annual Meeting in Boston will be able to hear Habib along with other scholars from the United States, the Americas, and elsewhere. Every field of science, including sociology, is international in scope because science, by its very nature, transcends national and cultural boundaries.

History is replete with nations that failed as they became increasingly fearful of critical thought and debate. Economic, social, technological, geographic, and other factors contribute to nations' survival or demise, but fear of thought is often a bellwether of things to come as leaders strive to regain control of worsening predicaments. Our nation was built upon the fundamental belief that the vigorous defense of our First Amendment rights to speak and be heard make us strong, not weak.

—Sally T. Hillsman



Sociology on the Hill

Education research informs proposed legislation on summer learning

WASHINGTON, DC, JULY 12, 2007—At a Capitol Hill policy forum at which speakers advocated for high-quality summer learning programs, Karl Alexander, Johns Hopkins University, presented his research on the summer achievement gap between lower- and higher-income youth (see the April 2007 *American Sociological Review*).

The briefing, sponsored by Johns Hopkins University Center for Summer Learning, sought to address the research on the summer achievement gap, examine current and suggested policies, and explore successful models.

Alexander opened with his research on Baltimore school children. According to various studies, students typically score lower on achievement tests at the end of the summer than they do on the same tests at the beginning of the summer. Even more startling, Alexander found that more than half (almost two-thirds) of the achievement gap between lower- and higher-income youth can be explained by unequal access to summer learning opportunities. While in school, students with a lower socioeconomic status are generally keeping up but their achievement drops over the summer. This summer learning shortfall in the elementary grades has consequences into the high school years and can explain why low-income youth are less likely to graduate from high school or attend college.

Alexander’s research, as well as more than 100 years of previous research on



Sociologist Karl Alexander (left) and Senator Bernie Sanders (I-VT) addressed a Senate briefing audience on the topic of educational research underlying summer learning programs.

the topic of summer learning, is the basis of pending legislation, Summer Term Education Programs for Upward Performance Act (STEP UP) (S. 116), which was re-introduced this year by Senators Barack Obama (D-IL), Barbara Mikulski (D-MD), and Bernie Sanders (I-VT). STEP UP would provide grants for “summer opportunity scholarships” to education agencies, for-profit education providers, and non-profit organizations, or summer enrichment camps. This legislation recognizes that poorer children often struggle during the summer to access resources that help them grow developmentally and academically. Sen. Sanders addressed the enthusiastic Capitol Hill audience on the issues of child poverty, education, and the STEP UP legislation. He stressed the importance of the proposed legislation for addressing the “summer slide” among low income students, obesity issues, employment development, and other academic and youth development issues. The briefing ended with a panel discussion that highlighted effective summer learning programs across the country. ●



PUBLIC AFFAIRS UPDATE

✓ *Social sciences are key ingredient in nation’s science mission, congressman believes . . .* Some Footnotes readers will recall (see May/June 2006, p. 2) that Senator Kay Hutchison (TX) proposed 2006 legislation to eliminate the social and behavioral science portfolio of the National Science Foundation. It was a naïve but serious effort aimed ostensibly at enhancing the nation’s competitiveness in science and technology. Her attempt, in Senate bill 2802, was derailed through the efforts of a range of science advocates in Washington and congressional allies on Capitol Hill, assisted greatly by Sen. Frank Lautenberg (NJ) who introduced compromise language to restore a rightful place for behavioral and social sciences within NSF. This summer, in congressional deliberations on the *America Competes Act* (COMPETES), Rep. Brian Baird (WA), Chairman of the House Science Committee’s Basic Research and Education Subcommittee—convinced that last year’s Senate compromise was not sufficiently robust in stating the relevance of the behavioral and social sciences to America’s competitiveness, safety, and security goals—single-handedly persuaded congressional colleagues to modify the NSF authorizing bill. Among other changes, he included the “social sciences” explicitly in a paragraph labeled “Priority Treatment” within the section of the bill titled “Meeting Critical National Science Needs.” The bill, which the President signed in August, appropriately now lists *all* the sciences as a priority. The bill, which authorizes but does not actually appropriate funding, would put NSF on a path to doubling its budget in ten years. ASA wrote to Congressman Baird, a PhD psychologist, thanking him for his stalwart efforts on behalf of the basic behavioral and social sciences and for his informed support of science as a comprehensive, integrated endeavor.

✓ *Illicit drug use is down; recovery is up, among adolescents . . .* In spite of encouraging national survey findings, federal officials are concerned over rising abuse of prescription drugs in this population. The U.S. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) announced the following results this fall at the 18th annual National Alcohol and Drug Addiction Recovery Month. The rate of adolescents (12-17 years) acknowledging drug use in the past month dropped from 11.6 percent in 2002 to 9.8 percent in 2006, comparable to 2005’s 9.9 percent. This initial report from the annual 2006 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) (of approximately 67,500 people) also indicates use of cigarettes decreased from 2002 to 2006 among 18-25 year-olds. However, the level of underage drinking among 12-20 year-olds, remained unchanged since 2002, at 28.3 percent. Among the most notable findings was that the level of current marijuana use among youth aged 12-17 declined significantly from 8.2 percent in 2002 to 6.7 percent in 2006, and the decline was particularly pronounced for males. Of particular concern is the growing misuse of prescription drugs. For example, nonmedical use of prescription drugs increased from 5.4 percent in 2002 to 6.4 percent in 2006, due largely to pain relievers. The survey reveals that an estimated 22.6 million persons (9.2 percent of the population ages 12 and older) may have had either substance abuse or dependency problems in the past year. Of these, 3.2 million were dependent on or abused both alcohol and illicit drugs; 3.8 million were dependent on or abused illicit drugs but not alcohol; and 15.6 million were dependent on or abused alcohol but not illicit drugs. The survey also showed that 2.5 million received substance abuse treatment at specialty facilities. The complete findings are at <as.samhsa.gov/NSDUHlatest.htm>.

✓ *How does U.S. children’s well-being stack up to other industrialized countries? . . .* A new international analysis compares the United States to other industrialized, English-speaking countries (i.e., United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand) to provide a more accurate baseline for comparison (than other international assessments) of child well-being. In addition to sharing similar linguistic and cultural heritages, these countries have comparable political and economic cultures. The report assembles 19 key international indicators of child well-being within seven domains of social life. Released in July, 2007 *Child Well-Being Index (CWI) Special Focus Report on International Comparisons* finds that American children are generally in the middle of the pack in terms of overall well-being; but there are serious deficiencies in important areas. According to the primary author, Duke University sociologist Kenneth Land, “No country outscores the United States on all domains of child and youth well-being, but our comparison . . . shows deficiencies in U.S. child well-being. This report highlights the need for continuing public- and private-sector efforts to support and enhance the well-being of children and youth living in households with limited economic resources in the United States.” The report finds: (1) While the U.S. percentage of households without an employed adult is lower, U.S. poverty rates are higher. (2) Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom have better health outcomes (e.g., infant mortality, overweight and obesity rates). (3) Teen birth rates in Canada, the United Kingdom, Australia, and New Zealand are lower. (4) While the United States has a relatively high proportion of young adults who complete high school and obtain baccalaureate degrees, the proportion of children who attend preschool is lower in the United States than in all countries except the United Kingdom. (5) 15-year-old American students scored lower in math and reading than counterparts in all comparison countries on international standardized tests, leading to a last-place finish in the Educational Attainment domain. See <www.fcd-us.org/resources/resources_show.htm?doc_id=510642>.

Position Announcement



Research Associate Position
For the Research Program on the Profession and the Discipline
American Sociological Association

Program Description

The Research Associate will work as a team member in the Research and Development Department under the supervision of the program director. The Program produces and disseminates information on sociology as a profession by collecting primary and secondary data, by building and maintaining databases, by developing research findings, by disseminating them through a variety of venues, and by working with ASA committees and task forces (see “Research and Stats” webpage at <www.asanet.org> for examples of this work). Among the topic areas covered are departmental structures and resources, women and minorities in the pipeline, employment and salary data, labor market conditions, work and family issues, and disciplinary areas of interest.

Qualifications

- PhD preferred or Master’s degree in sociology and at least two years post-degree work experience related to job market or higher education research
 - Ability to develop online surveys
 - Several years of experience with database creation and management, experience with beyond school SPSS, Access, Excel, and HTML
 - Sophisticated data analysis skills
 - Writing and presentation skills for professional audiences including table and graphic presentation
 - Knowledge of methods for literature review and policy monitoring for substantive studies in sociology and their relevance for public policy
 - Organizational and administrative skills including paper and electronic file maintenance
- Salary is dependent on experience.
Qualified candidate should forward a résumé or curriculum vitae with cover letter, writing sample, and salary requirements to: Roberta Spalter-Roth at spalter-roth@asanet.org.

The Sociology of Human Rights

by Daniel Spar,
ASA Governance Department

Two years ago, the ASA issued a statement on human rights on behalf of its U.S. and international membership (see the November 2005 *Footnotes*, p. 7). The statement outlined the significant actions needed in defense of sociologists and other scholars persecuted for their beliefs or scholarly activities both inside and outside the United States. Many scholars have made progress in the area of human rights. In this article we explore how sociologists conceive the discipline’s role within contemporary human rights and the pressures they face in achieving their goals for global equality. Below three sociologists discuss how they have committed their careers to these issues in order to illustrate what restrains human rights scholars and what can be done to expand human rights efforts.

Transnational Human Rights

Sociologists attempting to understand the global human rights struggle say that they encounter political and ideological blockades by those in powerful positions. “Human rights advocates, researchers, and scholars often find themselves at odds with governments, as well as multinationals, wealthy elites, men, whites, higher castes, and landowners,” said Judith Blau, President of Sociologists without Borders, a transnational association of sociologists committed to equal rights and political freedoms. “A [universal] human rights perspective certainly is helpful in understanding [these] systems of oppression.”

Blau is referring to the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights’ definition of “all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.” This is also one of the primary premises on which Sociologists without Borders was founded. As an association



for sociologists across continents dedicated to promoting principles of equal rights to political freedoms for all, it is the organization’s belief that—regardless of where people are from, their faith, gender, age, or race—everyone deserves the same rights and individuality of their culture.

Tackling Genocide

While most scholars wish that this Universal Declaration held true among all communities, a much needed global recognition is far from happening. Joyce Apsel, New York University Master Teacher of Humanities and Director of RightsWorks, agrees with Blau’s mission. RightsWorks International is a non-profit founded to promote human rights and genocide education in the United States and worldwide. The mission is to create publicly accessible educational materials and to foster public awareness of the need to affirm human rights and dignity.

Through her work on the issues of genocide in Darfur and Chechnya, Apsel has had first-hand experience working with human rights hardships and restraints. “The complexity of human rights violations challenges sociologists and other social scientists to examine the multi-faceted process of gross human right violations,” said Apsel. “And, of course, the destruction and damage continue long after the conflict purportedly is ended. The spillover effect continues for generations after.”

In addition, while sociology is rooted in the concepts of human rights—discrimination, gender, social class, etc.—much of what has occurred overseas is often discussed within the context of political science rather than sociology, Apsel and Blau maintain.

Apsel explained the importance of a broad human rights context, saying “Understanding and analyzing the processes of a range of human rights violations and how they impact social, political, and economic structures is crucial.”

Struggles in Our Own Back Yard

Issues of human rights transcend continental boundaries, however, they are almost completely neglected in the United States compared to overseas. Bess Rothenberg, Associate Director of the Center for the Study of Human Rights (CSHR) at Columbia University, believes that Americans typically fall within two ideologies: Believing human rights violations only occur in other countries or that the United States recognizes that there is an evident dilemma, yet it creates policies that are contrary to that belief system.

At CSHR, Rothenberg is responsible for program development and implementation, fundraising, and strategic planning. Substantively, she advocates for the employment of systematic methodologies in human rights work to ensure the success of campaigns and organizations.

“In recent years, human rights violations have been on the increase in the U.S. for a variety of reasons,” said Rothenberg. “Among them is an administration that does not value human rights and a society willing to ignore violations in return for other ‘benefits’ like security or nationalism.”

Using the present health care system, indigenous rights, labor rights, and the current “war on terrorism” as examples, Rothenberg explains that the United States is fallible in its excessive arrogance regarding national well-being. “To me, the most important thing is not to see the U.S. as special in any way, but to simply say that tendencies toward violations happen as much here as they can happen elsewhere,” said Rothenberg. “If we start to treat the U.S. like any other country capable of committing violations, and that is in fact doing so, we move away from the ‘U.S. as special’ mode.”

Human Rights in the Discipline

Apsel, Blau, and Rothenberg agree that one of the major solutions to helping soci-

ologists feel more grounded in the field of human rights is to create a stronger foundation within the discipline—both inside and outside the walls of academia. “More sociological analysis of such events is needed...more sociologists need to become engaged in research and teaching on these topics,” said Apsel. “Students interested in issues of genocide and mass violence has multiplied, and more courses that analyze the processes of mass destruction are needed on the undergraduate level.”

Going further, Rothenberg discussed the lack of human rights topics in sociological discussion. “Occasionally,

I will come across another sociologist interested in human rights, but their absence from most conversations on rights is very noticeable,” she said. “Traditional human rights framework had wrongly made economic, social, and cultural rights the neglected stepchild to civil and political rights. . . there is little doubt that sociologists—with their insights on the complex relationship between structure and culture—would be very insightful in this paradigmatic shift.”

Finally, gaining a better understanding of sociology’s place within the human rights efforts would expand it beyond the confines of academic sociology and into the applied professions.

“Throughout the world, people are articulating their rights—rights to healthcare, rights to housing, rights to land,” said Blau. “Academic sociology and a publicly engaged sociology can benefit a great deal from these international experiences.”

For more information on Sociologists without Borders, RightsWork, and the Center for the Study of Human Rights, visit <www.sociologistswithoutborders.org>, <www.rightsworksinternational.com>, and <www.columbia.edu/cu/humanrights/>. ☛

ASA Collaborates with Sociology Librarians

Students’ information skills and literacy are focus of collaboration

by Carla B. Howery,
Former ASA Deputy Executive Officer

In June 2006, the American Library Association (ALA) held its convention, as planned, in New Orleans. More than 20,000 librarians attended the sessions in the newly redone convention center, taking in the slow pace of repair and reconstruction in the city as a whole. With an organization the size of ALA, the program is divided among other affiliated organizations and sections. The Association of College Research Libraries (ACRL) is one such collaborating organization that serves the needs of librarians in higher education. Within that association, there is a section of Anthropology and Sociology librarians (ANSS).

The ANSS librarians, many of whom have significant training in sociology and anthropology as well as library degrees, were working intensively on an information literacy project. Their goal was to identify skills that students majoring in these fields should have as part

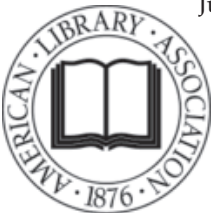
of their professional preparation. They asked Edward L. Kain, Southwestern University, and Carla B. Howery, then-Director of ASA’s Academic and Professional Affairs Program, to attend their workshops and business meetings in New Orleans and to critique their work thus far.

Guidelines

Kain and Howery provided feedback and shared the working document with many other sociologists including members of the ASA Department Resources Group (DRG), the network of consultants on teaching and curriculum. In August 2006, ANSS Instruction and Information Literacy Committee Chair Triveni Kuchi (Rutgers University) made a presentation to the ASA Council and shared the information literacy guidelines. The Council approved the guidelines, which are on the ASA website for departments to consider. Departments may be especially interested in how these guidelines relate to their own program reviews or

assessment measures (see November 2006 *Footnotes*, p.9).

This information literacy project was so fruitful that it stimulated a number of ideas for future collaborations. On June 22, about 40 members of ANSS came to the ASA Executive Office for a tour, a meeting, and a reception, while in Washington, DC, for the 2007 ALA national meeting. William Davis, Executive Director of the American Anthropological Association (AAA), and Sally T. Hillsman, ASA Executive Officer, attended the meeting along with other ASA staff. The conversations were wide-ranging, and included the implications of electronic publications, various indexing systems for social science journals, how to help students access digital library materials, libraries’ role as dataset repositories, and how decisions are made about library acquisitions and collections. The latter topic is particularly important because program reviews of departments often include an “audit” of



library holdings and their adequacy for student and faculty research.

Future Relations

One outcome of this meeting was the establishment of a liaisonship between ANSS, the ASA, and the AAA. These liaisons will enhance the regular communication between the associations including possible future projects, meetings, and newsletter stories. The ANSS will also include information on its website about relevant activities of ASA and AAA.

At the 2007 ASA Annual Meeting, Edward Kain (kaine@southwestern.edu) and Greg Weiss, Roanoke College (weiss@roanoke.edu) organized a workshop with colleagues from ANSS about library literacy skills and assessment of library collections. Three librarians participated and shared their resources and ideas: Triveni Kuchi (kuchi@rci.rutgers.edu); Susan Macicak (macicak@mail.utexas.edu); and Patti Caravello (patti@library.ucla.edu). Margaret Vitullo (vitullo@asanet.org) is the ASA Executive Office staff liaison. Contact any of these colleagues for more information about the work of ANSS, ASA, and AAA. ☛

Traditions and Trends in Rural Sociology

by Richard S. Krannich, Utah State University, Past-President, Rural Sociological Society, and Jess Gilbert, University of Wisconsin-Madison, President, Rural Sociological Society

Rural sociology emerged as a distinct field of study approximately 100 years ago, spurred by growing public and political concern over the difficulties confronting American farmers and farm families, a loss of rural population as a result of out-migration, and an erosion of the institutions and organizations considered central to rural life. As is detailed in a recent overview of the field (Lobao 2007), the creation in 1908 of President Theodore Roosevelt’s Country Life Commission served as a major catalyst for sociological inquiry into the conditions and problems of rural people and communities.

The first department of rural sociology was created at Cornell University in 1915. Recognition of rural sociology as a separate field of study became more widespread following passage in 1925 of the *Purnell Act*, which provided federal funding for rural sociological research, teaching, and outreach at U.S. land-grant universities. By 1922 a Rural Section had been created within the American Sociological Association (ASA’s first section), and in 1936 that section created its own journal, *Rural Sociology*. One year later, section members voted to separate from ASA and created a new organization, the Rural Sociological Society (RSS).

Similar to General Sociology

In the 70 years that have passed since the divergence of RSS from ASA, the field of rural sociology has evolved in ways that simultaneously mirror trends affecting the broader discipline and that make rural sociology highly distinct. As is true of the parent discipline, there has always been a substantial focus on issues pertaining broadly to social change and to social stratification. Also in line with general sociology, rural sociology exhibited a broad-scale shift away from descriptive analysis and case study methodologies toward quantitative analysis of surveys and secondary data during the middle of the 20th century.

Marxist and critical theory spread to rural sociology in the 1970s and 80s, especially influencing the sociology of agriculture. More recently, shifts (and paradigmatic tensions) involving an infusion of post-modern theoretical direction, qualitative methodology, and more interpretive analytic approaches have influenced rural sociology, as with the broader discipline. Rural sociologists conduct research across an array of topics pertaining to population dynamics, environment and natural resources, labor force issues, education, religion, community, crime, health, social inequality, race and ethnicity, gender, family, and a myriad of other topics that are at the core of the broader sociological enterprise. While always focused on “things rural,” much of rural sociology does not otherwise differ with respect to theoretical, methodological, or thematic emphasis from the work of other sociologists.

And Yet Different

At the same time, rural sociology does differ from the broader discipline in several important ways:

A focus on application. Application, public outreach, and policy relevance have been self-proclaimed strengths of rural sociology since its earliest years, placing the field well in front of recent calls for a more “public” sociology (Burawoy 2005; Sachs 2007). Rural sociology’s roots are deeply embedded in the land-grant system. In this context applied work has been more widespread—and more accepted—within rural sociology than in sociology at large (see Larson and Zimmerman 2003).

Interdisciplinary linkages. The institutional contexts of land-grant universities contributed to an early and continued tendency toward interdisciplinary thinking. There is a strong affinity among rural sociologists for insights provided by other disciplines that focus explicitly on “things rural.” With increased emphasis on interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary learning and research within higher education and in research funding organizations, rural sociologists will likely pursue an increasingly interdisciplinary course in the coming years.

A focus on spatial relationships. Lobao (1996, 2007) has argued that “rural sociology is a sociology of the geographic periphery.” From its earliest years, rural sociology has included an explicit focus on the spatial patterning of social relationships and inequalities (see Field, et al. 2002). Adoption of spatial analytic techniques in rural sociological research is helping to reinforce the interdisciplinary linkages between rural sociologists, geographers, environmental planners, and others.

A focus on natural resources and the environment. As has been noted elsewhere (Field et al., 2002), natural resource sociology developed within and remains at the center of rural sociology. While environmental sociology is often characterized as having emerged out of general sociology in the early 1970s (Buttel 2002), a focus on the relationship between land and resource conditions and patterns of social organization and social well-being can be traced to rural sociological research conducted during the early 1900s. Natural resource issues continue to comprise a major thematic emphasis within the realm of rural sociological research.

A focus on agriculture and food systems. The other major area of rural sociology that is not widely evident in the broader discipline is food and agriculture. Rural sociologists have always studied farmers, but in the late 1970s and 80s, the political economy of agriculture arose as a leading research focus (see Buttel, et al. 1990). Over the past two decades this political-economic view has yielded to more diverse approaches to agriculture, including post-modernism, globalization, and local food systems.

See *Rural*, page 10

A Tool for Surfing the Wake of the Spellings Commission: The Department Resources Group

by Margaret Weigers Vitullo,
ASA Academic and Professional Affairs Program

How should a sociology department respond to the recommendations of the Spellings Commission, with its call to make accountability a requirement for accreditation? The report, *A Test of Leadership: Charting the Future of U.S. Higher Education*, was the focus of a recent Executive Officer’s column (see “An ‘Accountability Squeeze’ on Higher Education” in the May/June 2007 *Footnotes*, p. 2).

The similarities between the motivations and recommendations of the 2006 Spellings Commission report and the *No Child Left Behind Act* have made many educators deeply concerned about efforts to homogenize higher education. Some university presidents have suggested that in its attempt to improve higher education, the Commission is ignoring the natural process of the marketplace: A university that produces good learning outcomes will have a good reputation and a vibrant student body. Other university presidents have taken the recommendations to heart. For example, the University of Charleston was recently featured in a *New York Times* article (September 30, 2007) because it has established outcomes, used measurement of those outcomes to identify areas of the curriculum that needed improvement, and produced what seem to be impressive improvements. While assessment—defined as the cyclical process of defining outcomes, measuring student learning, and making improvements in curriculum based on those results—is hardly a new concept, the Spellings Commission has created new pressure to implement assessment programs.

Nonetheless, many colleges and universities, and many sociology departments within them, do not have clearly defined outcomes, nor are they collecting program-wide data on student success in achieving those outcomes. Additionally, few sociologists are genuinely familiar with assessment and the procedures for implementing assessment plans. This makes responding to the “waves” created by the Spellings report extremely challenging.

One option for departments that choose to address Commission recommendations is to consider using the services of ASA’s Department Resources Group (DRG). The DRG is a group of consultant sociologists who can help departments develop assessment plans, conduct external reviews, negotiate with administrators, and provide workshops on a wide variety of topics ranging from capstone courses to conflict management to the scholarship of teaching and learning. Since 1995, when it began, the DRG has conducted more than 200 site visits and consultations. DRG consultants hold a wide variety of titles in their home institutions, including: full professor, dean, vice-chancellor, program director, and assistant to the provost, and they work in departments that have fewer than 20 majors and departments that have more than 300 majors.

The role of the ASA is to match the department requesting DRG services to a consultant from a similar institution with expertise in the specific areas of concern for that department. ASA covers all the costs of training and maintaining the DRG group, and charges no fee for the matching service. Departments are expected to cover the DRG consultants’ expenses and provide a reasonable honorarium.

The wake of the Spellings Commission has created considerable turbulence in academia. The question for sociology departments is how they can use the energy of those waves to create stronger programs and more effective student learning. DRG consulting group can help departments find their own answers to that challenging question.

For further information about arranging a DRG visit, contact: Margaret Weigers Vitullo, Director, Academic and Professional Affairs Program, (202) 383-9005 x323 or mvitullo@asanet.org.

The Sydney S. Spivack Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy

2008 Congressional Fellowship

Deadline: February 1, 2008

The ASA encourages applications for its Congressional Fellowship. The Fellowship brings a PhD-level sociologist to Washington, DC, to work as a staff member on a congressional committee or in a congressional office, or as a member of a congressional agency (e.g., the General Accounting Office). This intensive six-month experience reveals the intricacies of the policy making process to the sociological fellow, and shows the usefulness of sociological data and concepts to policy issues. The stipend for the Fellowship is \$20,000 for six months (\$30,000 for 11 months).

Applications can be obtained by emailing or calling ASA or by downloading one off of the ASA home page at <www.asanet.org/cs/root/leftnav/funding/asa_congressional_fellowship>. Materials must be postmarked by February 1, 2005. Send a completed application and a vita to: ASA Congressional Fellowship, 1307 New York Avenue, NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 383-9005, spivack@asanet.org

The Immigrant Mobilization Research Project at UIC

by Michael Rodríguez Muñiz,
University of Illinois-Chicago

It was a dramatic and historic moment when the immigrant rights movement forcefully—and peacefully—moved from the margins to center stage. In a spectacular scene, on March 10, 2006, more than 200,000 people took to Chicago’s streets. Challenging the invisibility imposed on 12 million undocumented workers in the United States, citizens and immigrants, young and old rallied in opposition to the 109th Congress’ proposed legislation (H.R. 4437, the *Border Protection, Antiterrorism, and Illegal Immigration Control Act of 2005*) considered to be anti-immigrant.

The bill sought to criminalize undocumented immigration and charge any individual or organization convicted of assisting undocumented immigrants with a felony. Though overwhelmingly Latino, sizable Asian and European immigrant communities also joined the effort, which expanded the public square and democratized the debate on immigration.

The March 10 protest effectively led to the defeat of H.R. 4437, but successive demonstrations have shown that this struggle is far from over. Two months later, on May 1, 2006, more than 600,000 people participated in the largest mobilization in Chicago’s 107-year history. This massive support was not confined to the Windy City, as protests and marches occurred throughout the country. Nationwide, supporters celebrated the second anniversary of the May Day mobilization, organizing even more marches despite acts of police brutality unleashed in Los Angeles.

Catalyzing a Research Locus

A sociologically intriguing phenomenon, the immigrant rights movement has become a locus of research. In Chicago, the city that has served as a national catalyst, local scholars are exploring this social movement, its origins, and its dynamics. The University of Illinois at Chicago’s (UIC) Sociology Department has played a key role in this pioneering research.

Embracing the notion of public sociology, UIC’s Sociology Department is comprised of nearly 20 faculty members and over 60 graduate students. The department currently houses several large-scale research projects, one of which is the UIC Immigrant Mobilization Project (IMP), a joint venture with the Latin American and Latino Studies Program. Illustrating a profound commitment to critical intellectual inquiry and collaborative scholarship, the IMP has received additional support from the Institute for Government and Public Affairs (IGPA) and the Political Science Department.

In the wake of the March 2006, mega-march, the mainstream press was unable to explain the massive turnout or analyze the social nature of the immigrant rights movement. Noticing this void, UIC professors, sociologist Nilda Flores-González and political scientist Amalia Pallares, convened a meeting attended by nearly 35 UIC faculty and graduate students that resulted in the

establishment of the IMP. Its objective is to examine “the immigrant mobilizations, including participants, organizers, and the political conditions, resources and ideological frames that led to this mass movement.”¹ Researchers sought to analyze the social actors and forces responsible for widespread participation, as well as Chicago’s role in the burgeoning national immigrant rights movement.

As grassroots organizers planned the May 1, 2006, protest march, the IMP entered its first phase. In order to gain a better sense of who was attending the immigrant marches, contributors Flores-González, Pallares, Cedric Herring, and Maria Krysan developed the first of a series of participant surveys. On the day of the march, more than 40 extremely prepared and enthusiastic faculty members, graduate, and undergraduate students permeated the sea of people and conducted 410 surveys.

The IMP is a multidisciplinary undertaking. In addition to sociologists, there are researchers from Latin American and Latino Studies, Political Science, Spanish, English, Anthropology, and Education. Nearly a dozen faculty members and more than 20 graduate students are conducting independent, but interrelated

research projects. In several cases, research projects have been developed collaboratively between faculty

and graduate students, often with the support of undergraduates.

Sociological contributions within the IMP explore a range of topics and use diverse theoretical and methodological approaches. Recently retired faculty member R. Stephen Warner and graduate student, Stephen P. Davis (Anthropology) and Juan R. Martinez examine the role of the Catholic Church and its clergy in past mobilizations. Drawing from the May Day survey data, Cedric Herring and doctoral student Angela Mascarenas investigate the social characteristics of movement participants, while assessing the explanatory power of social movement theories. Flores-González challenges scholarship that dismisses youth as apolitical and apa-

Sociologist Joins Yahoo! to Shape the Future of the Web

Social network analysis will be key ingredient in Yahoo!’s research program


This summer, Yahoo! Inc., a global Internet service provider, announced that it was expanding its Yahoo! Research organization by hiring two acclaimed social scientists—sociologist Duncan Watts and economist R. Preston McAfee. The work done by Watts and McAfee will contribute to Yahoo! Research’s mission of publishing pioneering scientific work and building a better web experience for its 500 million users.

“Building on our strong bench of experts . . . Yahoo! Research is now expanding that leadership into the social sciences of the web,” said Prabhakar Raghavan, Head of Yahoo! Research. “By augmenting our team with experts of the stature of McAfee and Watts, we’ve successfully incorporated new areas into our research. This enables us to gain powerful insights from our audiences and answer complex questions in areas including search and information navigation, social media, community, personalization, and mobility.”

Watts, a renowned expert in social networking, will lead Yahoo!’s research in human social dynamics, including the structure and evolution of social groups and networks, social influence and collective decisions, networking, and collaborative problem solving. At Columbia University, Watts is a professor of sociology and director of the Collective Dynamics Group. While at Columbia, he has explored the role that network structure plays in determining or constrain-

ing system behavior, focusing on areas such as information contagion, financial risk management, and organizational design. He is the author of the book *Six Degrees: The Science of a Connected Age*. Watts received a BSc in physics from the University of New South Wales and a PhD in theoretical and applied mechanics from Cornell University.

McAfee has been named vice president and research fellow leading Yahoo!’s microeconomics research group. This group focuses on market mechanism design, pricing, auctions and matching mechanisms that affect monetization. He is currently at the California Institute of Technology as the J. Stanley Johnson professor of business, economics, and management. He is a recognized authority on industrial organization and among a small group of economists who combine theory and business applications, having written books on microeconomics and competitive strategy.

Yahoo! Research states that it “is building a world-class research team focused on developing the science that will underlie the next generation of technologies and businesses that will help shape the future of the Web.” Its mission is to develop first-rate science that will deliver the next generation of businesses to the company. Its scientists focus on data-driven analysis, high-quality search, algorithms and economic models. 

ing system behavior, focusing on areas such as information contagion, financial risk management, and organizational design. He is the author of the book *Six Degrees: The Science of a Connected Age*. Watts received a BSc in physics from the University of New South Wales and a PhD in theoretical and applied mechanics from Cornell University.

thetic. Based on in-depth interviews and participant observation, her research aims to explain the upsurge of activism among Latino and immigrant youth. Doctoral student Sonia Oliva looks at youth participation within the institutional setting of high school. Another PhD student Geoffrey Banks focuses on the support of Black civic and religious leaders for progressive immigration reform. My contribution interrogates the emergence of a pan-Latino/a identity through movement participation and political collaboration among Puerto Ricans and Mexicans in Chicago.

See UIC, page 11

The Sydney S. Spivack Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy

2008 Community Action Research Initiative (CARI)

Deadline: February 1, 2008

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: To encourage sociologists to undertake community action projects that bring social science knowledge, methods, and expertise to bear in addressing community-identified issues and concerns. Grant applications are encouraged from sociologists seeking to work with community organizations, local public interest groups, or community action projects. Funding will run for the duration of the project, whatever the time span might be.

For additional information, see <www.asanet.org/cs/root/leftnav/funding/community_action_research_initiative>.

Send application to: Spivack Community Action Research Initiative, American Sociological Association, 1307 New York Ave., NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005. Direct questions or comments to spivack@asanet.org, 202-383-9005.

Section Membership Soars to an All-Time High!

The ASA is pleased to report for

the year 2007 that the number

of ASA section memberships

has **exceeded the final count at**

the end of the 2006 member-

ship year. We ended 2006 with

24,236 section memberships;

as of October 2007 the ASA has

25,137 section memberships.

2006 was the all-time high mark

in section memberships.



Major ASA Award Recipients Honored in New York

The American Sociological Association (ASA) presented the 2007 major awards at this year's Annual Meeting on Saturday, August 12, in New York. The Awards Ceremony, which was followed by the Presidential Address, was well attended by sociologists. These awards are given to sociologists for their outstanding publications, achievements in the scholarship, teaching, and practice of sociology, as well as for their overall advancement of the discipline. Award recipients are selected by committees appointed by the Committee on Committees and the ASA Council.

by Daniel Spar,
ASA Governance Department

Joseph Berger, Stanford University

W.E.B. DuBois Career for Distinguished Scholarship Award

The W.E.B. DuBois Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award honors scholars whose cumulative body of work has reoriented the discipline theoretically or methodologically. Joseph Berger has accomplished both. From his earliest writings on status characteristics and expectation states through his statements on the importance of theoretical research programs, Berger has pioneered an approach to sociology characterized by rigorous scientific theorizing accompanied by systematic empirical research. His influence has spread beyond his intellectual home in social psychology to many other subfields of our discipline.

Berger is most strongly identified with expectation states theory, a set of interrelated theories that focus on the conditions and processes by which status characteristics affect evaluations of competence and performance expectations, the maintenance of those expectations, and the consequences of those expectations for interpersonal behaviors. The foundation of this theory, first explicated by Berger and his colleagues in the mid-1960s, have been extended through his own program of research as well as those of scholars concerned with power and prestige, distributive justice and reward expectations, legitimation processes, and status construction. The resultant programs of research engage fundamental sociological questions about how social interactions maintain and legitimate larger systems of inequality.

In addition to yielding a deep understanding of how social distinctions—such as gender, race, and educational attainment—shape behaviors and expectations, Berger's research program ushered in a new methodological approach to sociological social psychology. Expectation states theory's general principles support precise predictions about the social influence one would expect in situations involving persons with different status characteristics. To test those predictions, Berger developed a standardized experimental situation that is now used widely. Although experimental methods were considered novel at the time, Berger's adoption and advocacy of them encouraged a broadening of the methodological tools available to sociologists interested in social inequalities.

Berger's research serves as a model of collaborative sociology. Virtually all of his published works are co-authored, although his unique contributions shine through. Graduate students from Stanford University and beyond testify to the enormous influence he has had on their developing careers, from brief spon-

aneous comments offered on paper presentations through career-long mentoring partnerships. That his work has meant so much to so many sociologists is testament not only to his personal generosity but also to the precision of his theoretical propositions. They have spawned a body of knowledge that is unique in its conceptual and methodological coherence.

Moreover, Berger's influence has extended far beyond the boundaries of sociology into psychology, law and criminology, organizational behavior, and education. The broad relevance of the core tenets of expectation states theory has been applied to issues ranging from gender relations on police teams to the influence of professional status hierar-



Clockwise from left [back row]: Edward Kain (Southwestern University), Joseph Berger (Stanford University), Andrew Beveridge (Queens College, City University of New York), Robert Dentler (University of Massachusetts-Boston), Jerome Karabel (University of California-Berkeley), Patricia Hill Collins (University of Maryland-College Park), Patricia Yancey Martin (Florida State University), Wendy Roth (University of British Columbia), Jorge Bustamante (University of Notre Dame). Not pictured: Malcolm Gladwell, New Yorker Magazine.

chies on the functionality of teams of health-care workers. They serve as the foundation for a nationally and internationally renowned instructional program that promotes equity in diverse elementary and middle-school classrooms.

Both by example and through his writings on cumulative theory development, Berger has made lasting contributions to formal theory and mathematical sociology. His first book, *Types of Formalization in Small Groups Research*, linked mathematical reasoning to the goals of formal theory. He followed this book with several co-edited volumes including the recent *New Directions in Contemporary Sociological Theory* (with Morris Zelditch, Jr., 2002), which built the case for theoretical research programs to advance the discipline. Rather than despair the lack of theoretical progress in our field, Berger identifies exemplary theoretical programs and, thereby, provides a blueprint for disciplinary growth.

Berger has remained as prolific in retirement as he was in the earliest years of his career. His recent publications include a stunning defense of the potential for growth in sociological theory (with Willer and Zelditch in *Sociological Theory*, 2005) and a formal theory of the social construction of diffuse status characteristics (with M. Hamit Fisek in

American Journal of Sociology, 2006). All told, his work has been cited over 2,100 times.

Berger's long-standing investments in research on the causes and consequences of status hierarchies and his continuing efforts to promote the growth of sociological theories have paid enormous dividends to our discipline. He received the Cooley-Mead Award from the ASA Social Psychology section in 1991. With this award, we acknowledge the full reach of his lifetime contributions to our discipline.

Patricia Hill Collins, University of Maryland-College Park

Distinguished Book Award

Patricia Hill Collins' *Black Sexual Politics: African Americans, Gender and the New Racism* (Routledge, 2005) is a co-winner of the 2007 Distinguished Book Award. A work of great theoretical sweep, *Black Sexual Politics* shows how neither race-blind analyses of gender nor gender-blind analyses of race are sufficient to make sense of the racism of the era following the civil rights movement. Also, showing how our understandings of race and gender are shaped by class and drawing on the discourses of popular culture, including television, movies, and music, Collins shows how images of both overly strong Black women and irresponsible Black men hinge on notions

analysis. *Black Feminist Thought* won the 1991 C. Wright Mills Award of the Society for the Study of Social Problems, the 1991 Letitia Woods Brown Memorial Book Prize of the Association of Black Women Historians, and the 1991 distinguished publication award of the Association for Women in Psychology, and the 1993 ASA Jessie Bernard Award.

In addition to *Black Sexual Politics* and *Black Feminist Thought*, Collins is also the author of *Fighting Words: Black Women and the Search for Justice* (1998) and *From Black Power to Hip Hop: Essays on Racism, Nationalism, and Feminism* (2006). Her anthology on *Race, Class, and Gender* (2006), edited with Margaret Andersen, is now in its sixth edition and is used at over 200 colleges and universities. With John Solomos, she is currently editing the *Handbook of Race and Ethnic Studies*. In addition to continuing her research on the intersections of race, gender, class, and sexuality, Collins is also examining how issues of globalization and transnationalism affect Black male and female youth.

Jerome Karabel, University of California-Berkeley

Distinguished Book Award

Jerome Karabel's *The Chosen: The Hidden History of Admission and Exclusion at Harvard, Yale, and Princeton* (Houghton Mifflin, 2005) is a co-winner of the 2007 Distinguished Book Award. In an epic narrative, *The Chosen* tells the story of admissions policies and practices in America's elite colleges over the 20th century. With meticulous documentation, *The Chosen* shows how, over the first two-thirds of the 20th century, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton invented a selective admissions process that emphasized "character" over academic excellence as way of defending the positions and pretensions of both their own institutions and those of an American elite. *The Chosen* goes on to show how, in the final third of the 20th century, even after the breakdown of the most egregious barriers to the admission of Jews, African Americans, Asian Americans, and women and even with a growing commitment to some forms of diversity, America's elite universities continue to operate in the reproduction of social class. At the same time exposé, history, and analysis, *The Chosen* has far reaching implications for our understanding of education, racism, social mobility, and social change. In addition to the ASA Distinguished Book Award, *The Chosen* has been selected for the 2006 National Jewish Book Award, the 2006 Weber Award of the ASA Section on Organizations, Occupations, and Work and the 2006 Willard Waller best book award of the ASA Section on the Sociology of Education.

Karabel received his BA (1972) and PhD (1977) from Harvard and now teaches in the Department of Sociology at the University of California-Berkeley and is a Senior Fellow at the Rockridge Institute, also in Berkeley. Before joining the Berkeley faculty in 1984, Karabel was a Senior Research Associate and Principal Investigator at the Huron Institute in Cambridge, MA. Karabel is the editor, with A. J. Halsey, of *Power and Ideology in Education* (1977), a reader which has helped shape the sociology of education over the last quarter century. He is also the author, with Steven Brint, of *The Diverted Dream: Community Colleges and the Promise of Educational Opportunity in America, 1900-1985* (1991), which

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Awards, from page 7

received the Outstanding Book Award of the American Educational Research Association. His scholarly articles have appeared in the *American Sociological Review*, *Harvard Education Review*, *Journal of Blacks in Higher Education*, *Social Force*, and *Theory and Society*. He has also written for *In These Times*, the *Los Angeles Times*, *The New York Review of Books*, *The New York Times*, and the *San Francisco Chronicle*.

In 1988, a few years after his arrival in Berkeley, Karabel was appointed to chair the Admissions and Enrollment Committee of the Berkeley Academic Senate. In the politically tense atmosphere and amidst growing attacks on California's university system, Karabel's report—"Freshmen Admissions at Berkeley: A Policy for the 1990s and Beyond"—both defended affirmative action and proposed that it be extended to include disadvantaged students, regardless of race. As chronicled in Nicholas Lehman's, *The Big Test*, in 1996 Karabel became a leader in the ultimately unsuccessful attempt to defeat California's anti-affirmative action Proposition 209. With funding from the Ford Foundation, he is now working on a book-length study of *The Rise and Fall of Affirmative Action at the University of California*.

Edward Kain, Southwestern University

Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award

The Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award honors outstanding contributions to undergraduate and/or graduate teaching of sociology. The award recognizes contributions that have made a significant impact on the manner in which sociology is taught. Edward L. Kain, Professor of Sociology and University Scholar at Southwestern University, has promoted excellence in teaching sociology at all levels—regional, state, national, and international. This award recognizes his contributions in a wide range of venues, including preparation of teaching and curriculum-related materials and publications, participation in the scholarship of teaching and learning, development and communication of innovative teaching techniques, leadership in teaching workshops and symposia, involvement in innovative program development, and contributions to the enhancement of teaching within professional organizations.

Kain has published more than 75 books and articles, many of which are excellent examples of the scholarship of teaching and learning sociology. The editor or co-editor of six ASA Teaching Resources Center publications, Kain is a leader in establishing the standard for excellence in sociology curriculum design. He is a co-author of *Liberal Learning and the Sociology Major Updated*, perhaps the single most influential document on sociology curriculum for undergraduates. This volume literally defines the core of excellent sociology curricula and provides the basis for evaluating sociology programs. Kain also co-edited the original *ASA Manual for Departmental Evaluation Visits*, which provides the guidelines used by ASA-trained consultants who review. Along with *Liberal Learning and the Sociology Major*, this manual is the most influential curriculum publication for U.S. sociologists and sociology programs. In addition, Kain co-edited two editions of "Innovative

Techniques for Teaching Sociological Concepts." He is the author of multiple articles in *Teaching Sociology* including "Building the Sociological Imagination Through a Cumulative Curriculum" (1999) and "Bridging the Gap Between Cultures of Teaching and Cultures of Research" (2006). Quite simply, Kain has helped establish the standard for excellence in curriculum design for the sociology major.

Kain's leadership and active participation in the American Sociological Association is unparalleled. He chaired the Section on Teaching and Learning, completed numerous external reviews of sociology departments across the country, served multiple terms on the editorial board of *Teaching Sociology*, presented dozens of teaching workshops across the country, and served as ASA Field Coordinator for the Teaching Resources Group. Kain served on the ASA Task Force on the Undergraduate Major and chaired Southwestern University's Minority Opportunities Through School Transformation project. He has tirelessly worked to implement curricular change, to mentor students, and to improve the climate for students of color. For two decades he has taken his undergraduates to present their research at regional and national professional meetings. In 1997 he received the Hans O. Mauksch Award for Distinguished Contributions to Undergraduate Sociology, given by ASA's Section on Teaching and Learning. His work has been recognized by teaching awards at both Southwestern University and Cornell University. Kain is an innovative leader who is adept at balancing both the instrumental and the socio-emotional aspects of leadership.

Ed has been characterized as the philosophical "work horse" of the ASA teaching movement. He brings the skills and expertise of a scholar together with the passion of commitment to change. His teaching workshop titles are illustrative of the depth and breadth of his contributions: innovative teaching techniques; preparing for program reviews; teaching introductory sociology for the first time; quantitative literacy; teaching sociology in an international program; undergraduate research training; integrating race, class, and gender in the curriculum; teaching large classes; curriculum transformation; and preparing graduate students to teach. He has been involved in professional activities at the national level as workshop organizer, presenter, plenary speaker, program reviewer, task force member, session organizer, ASA section officer, committee member and chair, and newsletter editor every year since 1985! Kain's service to the discipline enriches us all and passes on the discipline at its finest.

Kain embodies the core of the ASA Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award. He is a thoughtful scholar with a lifelong commitment to improving teaching in the discipline. Ed Kain has truly made a difference in the lives of teachers and learners in our discipline and beyond. He is to be admired for his dedication, his innovative leadership, creativity, and modeling of the scholarship of teaching and learning.

Malcolm Gladwell, Author

Excellence in the Reporting of Social Issues Award

Malcolm Gladwell has been actively reporting on social issues in *The New Yorker* since 1996. He is also the author of *Tipping Point* (2000), which inquires into social epidemics and social change, and *Blink* (2005), a book about social context

and unconscious thinking. For the award, however, we focus on his contributions to *The New Yorker*, which expound and elaborate in novel ways the works and ideas of distinguished sociologists.

Gladwell is a gifted writer, with a knack for grounding social controversies in everyday experiences, thus giving his articles a wide appeal. Gladwell not only puts social issues on the public agenda but his writing style is distinctively sociological and critical. With catchy titles and alluringly written, his articles are always research-based. They are, indeed, rich social analyses in their own right. Whether they tackle public issues such as Enron, airline safety, the pharmaceutical industry or whether they treat the seemingly mundane ("The Life of Paper," "Ketchup"), his articles are always powerful social critiques.

Many of his columns refer to and elaborate the research of sociologists, thus conveying sociological knowledge to wider publics. Most compelling is his autobiographical "Black Like Them," in which he analyzes the reasons for different racial attitudes towards groups of African Americans and West Indians. In this piece, he works from Mary Waters' research and further elaborates it by reference to his knowledge of Canada. "Six Degrees of Lois Weisberg" is a network analysis, incorporating Mark Granovetter's ideas in "The Strength of Weak Ties," to explain the effectiveness of a woman in Chicago at shaping the city's cultural life. Gladwell devoted an entire article to Erik Klinenberg's *Heat Wave*. In "Blow-Up," he lays out the sociological approach to risks, accidents, and catastrophes—using the work of Charles Perrow and Diane Vaughan. He draws out the implications of organizational and technological complexity as causes of catastrophes as compared with the more common psychological explanations. Amazingly, he wrote a piece about *Saturday Night Live* on innovation and group processes, which is loaded with references to philosophers and scientists, taken from Randall Collins' book, *The Sociology of Philosophies*.

Gladwell's talent for bringing sociological analysis to social issues is amply displayed in the article "Designs for Working" about the design of the new workplace, introduced and framed throughout with reference to Jane Jacobs' *The Death and Life of American Cities*. Here is the last paragraph.

The point of the new offices is to compel us to behave and socialize in ways that we otherwise would not—to overcome our initial inclination to be office suburbanites. But, in all the studies of the new workplaces, the reservations that employees have about a more social environment tend to diminish once they try it. Human behavior, after all, is shaped by context, but how it is shaped—and whether we'll be happy with the result—we can understand only with experience. Jane Jacobs knew the virtues of the West Village because she lived there. What she couldn't know was that her ideas about community would ultimately make more sense in the workplace.... The reason Americans are content to bowl alone (or, for that matter not bowl at all) is that increasingly, they receive all the social support they need—all the serendipitous interactions that serve to make them happy and productive—from nine to five.

Gladwell here and elsewhere displays that rare sociological imagination that illuminates social processes by seeing what social principle they share, that is by discovering unexpected links between disparate situations, links that render deep insights into human interaction. We are

delighted that such an able exponent of sociology should be the first winner of the Award for the Excellence in Reporting of Social Issues.

Robert Dentler, University of Massachusetts-Boston

Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology

Robert Dentler is one of the great, exemplary figures in the practice of sociology over the last half century. His career has stretched from his role as a crime and court reporter for the Chicago City News Bureau in 1949 to his current position as Professor Emeritus of Sociology at the University of Massachusetts-Boston. Dentler's most important contributions have been as a sociologist engaged in the struggle for racial justice, particularly the desegregation of public schools, in which he has played a major role since the 1960s. Dentler has walked in the footsteps of such great sociologists as W.E.B. Du Bois and Robert Park.

Dentler's own role in this struggle is the stuff of legend. His 1960s doctoral seminar at the Teacher's College, Columbia University on urban sociology and education—dealing particularly with racial issues—rose in enrollment from 15 students in 1962 to 200 in 1967. He became staff director for a team working for the New York Commission of Education, aimed at the desegregating New York public schools as early as 1963. This was followed by an endless stream of work as an advisor, analyst, and expert witness in desegregation efforts all across the country: New York, Buffalo, Rochester, White Plains, NY; Bridgeport and Stamford, CT; Harrisburg, PA, Los Angeles and San Bernardino, CA, and in many other communities. In 1972, he became Dean of Education and University Professor of Education and Sociology at Boston University. Within a year he had been appointed to the Boston Mayor's Commission on the Public School, and was engaged for years in the intense battle for desegregation in Boston. In the 1980s he worked as a desegregation consultant in cases in St. Louis and Kansas City, MO; Little Rock, AK; Mobile, AL; and De Kalb County, GA. In 1979, he worked on the desegregation of the 16 campuses of the University of North Carolina system, and in 1994 he worked on desegregating the schools in Rockford, IL. In all of these years Dentler produced a steady scholarly stream of books, articles and reports. He has published 15 books, including *Big City Dropouts and Illiterates* (1967), *Schools on Trial: An Inside Account of the Boston Desegregation Case* (1981), *University on Trial: The Case of the University of North Carolina* (1983), and *Practicing Sociology* (2002). He has published dozens of articles and reports, including articles in the *American Sociological Review*, *Daedalus*, *The Urban Review*, the *Sociology of Education*, and many others.

A very remarkable aspect of Dentler's career has been his unwavering devotion to the idea of sociological practice. He has served as President of the Society for Applied Sociology and as Chair of the ASA Sociological Practice Section. He was Editor of the ASA's *Sociological Practice Review* from 1989-92. Since 1989 he has served as Associate Editor of *Equity and Excellence in Education* and as Associate Editor of *Evaluation Review* from 1982-85.

Recipients Honored

In recognition of these achievements he received the Distinguished Career Award from the Sociological Practice Section of the American Sociological Association in 1993 and the William Lloyd Garrison Award of the Massachusetts Educational Opportunity Association in 1992.

A nomination letter for Dentler by Joyce Ann Miller, President of Keystone Research Corporation stated:

As one of his missions in life, his work involving school desegregation provides a model for all applied sociologists. It shows a dedication to a cause, his use of sociological knowledge and skills to analyze a problem area, and an intellectual capacity to understand how to apply his analysis to affect change. His life's work as a sociologist also illuminates the ways in which the practice of sociology can contribute to the betterment of the human condition.

The Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology is not meant simply to honor an individual's life achievements, but also to inspire and inform others who might seek to devote their career to sociological practice. It would be hard to imagine a better example of what sociological practice is than that offered by Robert Dentler.

Andrew Beveridge, City University of New York-Queens College

Public Understanding of Sociology Award

The pages of the *New York Times* are enriched by Andrew Beveridge's research and analysis of U.S. Census data, making it possible for the public to understand demographic trends, patterns of inequality and forces of social change in the New York metropolitan area and the nation. Under a long-term contract with the *Times*, Beveridge and his Queens College students help journalists interpret data on societal changes regarding racial segregation in housing, immigration, voting patterns, distribution of income, family composition, crime incidents, women in the labor market, and aging. His observations and maps provided the foundation for stories on the displacement of populations by Hurricane Katrina, dramatically illustrating the costs of race and class in America. Beveridge's unique contribution enables the *Times* to regularly publish features with sociological dimensions.

Andrew Beveridge (BA, MPhil, PhD, Yale University) spent most of his professional life in the New York City area, teaching at Columbia University before moving to Queens College and the Graduate School and University Center, City University of New York (CUNY), where he is Professor of Sociology. Beveridge's scholarly work and contributions to the *Times* are closely related to his active community involvement. As President of the Yonkers (NY) Board of Education, he fought to bring the school system into full compliance with court decisions mandating integration. He frequently serves as an expert witness in court cases involving housing discrimination, affirmative steering, rent stabilization, and affordability in support of such organizations as the ACLU, NAACP, New York City Environmental Justice Alliance, U.S. Justice Department Civil Rights Division, and the legal services programs of several cities and counties. He has applied his expertise in sociology to informing numerous federal and state jury system challenges and court cases on employment and religious freedom discrimination.

Beveridge's contractual relationship since 1993, between the *New York Times*

and the CUNY Research Foundation, is probably unique to the social sciences as he and his graduate and undergraduate students remain on-call and committed to keeping the *Times* abreast of what they believe to be newsworthy. He has met with over one hundred reporters and editors to explain how data could be used to document changing social and demographic patterns and expose conditions of gross inequality in the city. In this role, he developed news stories about such topics as social inequality, immigration and housing, diffusing sociological research to the public. Feature stories, many with front-page coverage, include a series on social class; race and income; family size and affluence; population growth; profiling Muslims in the post-9/11 environment; immigrant family patterns and retirement; the demographics of crime; aging in the suburbs; and occupational mobility of women.

Beveridge more directly disseminates sociologically informed analysis through his own column in the respected website, GothamGazette.com, begun in 2001. In over 40 columns, he described changing demographics and analyzed social issues in the New York metropolitan area. Recent articles include the impact of the sale of Stuyvesant Town and Peter Cooper Village to developers on the availability of affordable housing for certain demographic groups in Manhattan; the implications of federal policy proposals on undocumented immigrants for populations in New York City; and estimates of future population growth and demographic characteristics in the New York City metropolitan area.

With the support of the National Science Foundation, Beveridge developed a website that allows anyone to query data about any census tract or county in the United States. The site offers hundreds of interactive data maps including historical information and future projections and is sustained by sponsors, the *New York Times* and the National Science Digital Library.

Beveridge's projects have involved many graduate and undergraduate students who have learned how to apply sociological perspectives in helping the public understand contemporary social issues. Beveridge is also the author of a number of articles in refereed journals, book chapters, and a book, *African Businessmen and Development in Zambia* (1979).

Jorge Bustamante, University of Notre Dame

Cox-Johnson-Frazier Award

Jorge Bustamante is the 2007 recipient of the ASA's Cox-Johnson-Frazier Award. His lifetime contributions in research, teaching, and service in the field of international migration and human rights exemplify the very best of the Cox-Johnson-Frazier tradition.

Earning a PhD in the United States and fighting racial discrimination throughout his academic career, he has left an important legacy to our understanding of undocumented migration nationally and globally. He has been a pioneer in the promotion of relations between Mexico and U.S. Chicano-Latino organizations, including the struggle against school segregation, recognition of workers' rights, and the fight for human rights violated in Proposition 187 and Operation Gatekeeper. His path-

breaking research, teaching, and service in this area began early in his career. His dissertation fieldwork included participant observation as an undocumented immigrant. This led to several publications including the highly praised *AJS* article, "Wetback as Deviant: An Application of Labeling Theory." Throughout his career, Bustamante has investigated how undocumented workers have been used as scapegoats during economic crises. He has documented a precise pattern of anti-immigrant rhetoric in Congress and the border states occurring in every U.S. recession throughout the 20th century.

Bustamante has made significant research contributions to studying migration flows from Mexico to the United States. He developed a unique research method to document the flow of undocumented crossing into the U.S. using a photographic technique for his project, "Quantitative Observations at Zapata Canyon. The Use of Photographic Techniques." This method, conducted over a year, led to the first scientifically based estimate of the volume of undocumented immigrants to the United States from Mexico. His national research design was implemented by the national census in Mexico to count immigrants in the United States and serves to help both countries understand the actual magnitude of the migration flows. His theoretical contributions include the identification of "circularity" of migration and his notion of the "dialectics of vulnerability" to frame the politics of undocumented migration from the same base that sociologists use to understand other vulnerable populations unable to defend themselves.

Over the years, he has served as a consultant for numerous human rights NGOs and workers unions. He was appointed as United Nations (UN) Special Rapporteur on Human Rights of Migrants, created by the Commission on Human Rights. As the Special Rapporteur, Bustamante examined "ways and means to overcome the obstacles existing to the full and effective protection of the human rights of migrants, including obstacles and difficulties for the return of migrants who are undocumented or in an irregular situation."

His awards and honors are numerous. He served as Honorary Consul General of Japan, and Chairman of UN Intergovernmental Group of Experts on International Migration and Human Rights in Geneva, Switzerland. He served as a member of the core group of Mexican scholars appointed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico for the Binational Study of Migration between Mexico and the United States. He was the first elected president of the Border Environmental Cooperative Commission created by North American Free Trade Agreement and a Founding Member of the Mexican Academy of Human Rights. He was a member of the Joint Public Advisory Committee of the Trilateral Commission of Cooperation for the Environment U.S.-Canada-Mexico. He was elected to serve on the Advisory Council to the Helen Kellogg Institute for International Studies, was appointed Regents Lecturer at the University of California-Riverside, and has received the National Award in Science by the President of Mexico.

As an educator, Bustamante has more than 30 years of research and teaching experience. He became the first President of the graduate school he established in Tijuana, Baja California, which is the premier urban planning school along the border training masters and PhD students on binational issues. He helped established the journal *Frontera Norte/the Northern*

Border while at the Colegio in Tijuana. He has been invited to teach courses on Mexican immigration at the University of Paris, University of La Coruña, Spain, and throughout Mexico and the United States.

Bustamante is currently a professor and researcher at El Colegio del Frontera Norte and is the Eugene Conley Professor of Sociology at the University of Notre Dame.

Patricia Yancey Martin, Florida State University

Jessie Bernard Award

Patricia Yancey Martin, Professor of Sociology and Department Chair at Florida State University, is the 2007 recipient of ASA's Jessie Bernard Award.

Pat Martin has a terrific and well-deserved reputation as an activist, mentor, and scholar whose work is at the forefront of studies of gender. Her career has been path-breaking in explaining gender as an institution, rather than simply a form of stratification. Martin's research on masculinity in fraternal gang rape and her writings on gender and complex organizations are classics in the field. She has tirelessly nurtured generations of future scholars, established a reputation as an active mentor of women scholars even of her generation, fought for pay equity for women in her university, and promoted gender equity through her service to a wide range of professional organizations. She has been an active contributor to public sociology through consultation with numerous agencies focused on sexual violence, and her research illustrates that it is possible to combine basic knowledge with a commitment to social justice.

In the 1970s, she led the way in studies of sex role attitudes; in the 1980s, she broke ground in studying violence against women; and in the 1990s, she became a leader in studying organizational process, gender relations, and identity. Her work on gender has long been noted for the inclusion of men as being at least as important as studying women. Her current research on masculinity in corporate settings is a continuation of this interest. Looking at how men in groups do not "see" women in the way that women perceive and accommodate to men gives rise to interesting new questions about gender perceptions and organizational processes.

Martin's newest book, *Rape Work*, is an outgrowth of her decades of study of rape processing in organizations, assessing the factors that contribute to making local communities more responsive to the victims in rape cases. She shows how the organization of hospitals, police stations, and courts has unanticipated consequences. Hospitals that use nurse-practitioners to administer the rape kit are more responsive to rape victims' needs, not because of the gender of the care-giver (women doctors are often least responsive), but because the organizational factors allow prompter responses and more time with the victim.

Martin has been recognized nationally for her gender work. In 2006 she received the Feminist Activism Award from Sociologists for Women in Society (SWS) and the Distinguished Feminist Lecturer Award in 2001, also from SWS. She has an accomplished service record in the ASA, has served as President of the Southern Sociological Society in 2002-03, and is a prominent and well-regarded member of SWS, the Society for the Study

See Awards, page 12

Call for ASA Award Nominations

W.E.B. DuBois Career of Distinguished Scholarship

This award honors outstanding contributions to sociological practice. The award may recognize work that has facilitated or served as a model for the work of others; work that has significantly advanced the utility of one or more specialty areas in sociology and, by so doing, has elevated the professional status or public image of the field as a whole; or work that has been honored or widely recognized outside the discipline for its significant impacts, particularly in advancing human welfare. The recipient of this award will have spent at least a decade of substantial work involving research, administrative, or operational responsibilities as a member of or consultant to private or public organizations, agencies, or associations, or as a solo practitioner. Nominations should include a one to two page statement and the vita of the nominee. Nominations remain under active consideration for five award cycles.

Cox-Johnson-Frazier Award

This award honors the intellectual traditions and contributions of Oliver Cox, Charles S. Johnson, and E. Franklin Frazier. The award is given either to a sociologist for a lifetime of research, teaching, and service to the community or to an academic institution for its work in assisting the development of scholarly efforts in this tradition. Nominations should include a summary of the nominee's career or achievement, and the way in which it is consistent with the traditions of these outstanding African-American scholars and educators.

Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology

This award honors outstanding contributions to sociological practice. The award may recognize work that has facilitated or served as a model for the work of others; work that has significantly advanced the utility of one or more specialty areas in sociology and, by so doing, has elevated the professional status or public image of the field as a whole; or work that has been honored or widely recognized outside the discipline for its significant impacts, particularly in advancing human welfare. The recipient of this award will have spent at least a decade of substantial work involving research, administrative, or operational responsibilities as a member of or consultant to private or public organizations, agencies, or associations, or as a solo practitioner.

Distinguished Scholarly Book Award

This award is given for a single book published in the two calendar years preceding the award year (e.g., nominations for 2008 award should be published in 2007 or 2006). Nominations must come from members of the Association and should include the name of author, title of book, date of publication, publisher, and a brief statement about why the book should be considered for this award.

Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award

The ASA Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award honors outstanding contributions to undergraduate and/or graduate teaching of sociology. The award recognizes contributions that have made a significant impact on the manner in which sociology is taught at a regional, state, national, or international level. These contributions may include preparation of teaching- and curriculum-related materials and publications, participation in the scholarship of teaching and learning, development and communication of innovative teaching techniques, leadership in teaching-related workshops and symposia, involvement in innovative program development, and contributions to the enhancement of teaching within state, regional, or national associations. The award typically is given for a series of contributions spanning several years or an entire career, although it may recognize a single project of exceptional impact.

The award is not designed to recognize outstanding teaching ability at one's own institution unless that is part of a career with a broader impact. Individuals, departments, schools, or other collective actors are eligible. Nominations should include the name of the nominee and a one to two page statement explaining the basis of the nomination. Nominations should also include a vita, if applicable, and relevant supporting materials.

Jessie Bernard Award

The Jessie Bernard Award is given in recognition of scholarly work that has enlarged the horizons of sociology to encompass fully the role of women in society. The contribution may be in empirical research, theory, or methodology. It is presented for significant cumulative work done throughout a professional career. The award is open to women or men and is not restricted to sociologists. Only members of the Association may submit nominations for the Jessie Bernard Award. Nominations for career achievement should include a letter of nomination, a copy of the vita of the nominee, and examples of relevant scholarship or other materials.

Award for Public Understanding of Sociology

This award is given annually to a person or persons who have made exemplary contributions to advance the public understanding of sociology, sociological research, and scholarship among the general public. The award may recognize a contribution in the preceding year or for a longer career of such contributions. Nominations should include the nominee's vita and a detailed one to two page nomination statement that describes how the person's work has contributed to increasing the public understanding and knowledge of sociology.

Dissertation Award

The ASA Dissertation Award honors the best PhD dissertation from among those submitted by advisors and mentors in the discipline. Dissertations from PhD recipients with degree awarded in the 2005 calendar year will be eligible for consideration for the 2006 ASA Dissertation Awards. Nominations must be received from the student's advisor or the scholar most familiar with the student's research. Nominations should explain the precise nature and merits of the work. Six copies of the dissertation must be submitted.

ASA Award for Excellence in Reporting of Social Issues

The Award for Excellence in the Reporting of Social Issues honors individuals for their promotion of sociological findings and a broader vision of sociology. The ASA would like to recognize the contributions of those who have been especially effective in disseminating sociological perspectives and research. The ASA is cognizant of the fact that there are many professionals (e.g., journalists, filmmakers) whose job it is to translate and interpret a wide range of information, including sociological perspectives and research, for the general public. This award is intended to promote a broader vision of sociology, and to gain public support for the sociological discipline.

Send nominations for all awards to:
American Sociological Association
1307 New York Avenue, NW, Suite 700
Washington, DC 20005
Phone: (202) 383-9005/E-mail: governance@asanet.org

Online Submission Form: www.asanet.org/cs/asa_major_awards_form

The deadline for receipt of nominations is January 31, unless otherwise noted.


Rural, from page 5

An Invitation to Dialogue

For those interested in rural sociology, the 2008 annual meeting of RSS will be held July 28-31 in Manchester, NH (see ruralsociology.org). The conference theme is "Rural Sociology as Public Sociology." A highlight of the meeting will be a plenary dialogue on July 29, "Public Sociology and Participatory Action Research," featuring Michael Burawoy, University of California-

Berkeley and Past-President of ASA; and John Gaventa, Professor and Research Fellow in the Institute of Development Studies at the University of Sussex. We hope that the time and location of the 2008 RSS meeting (just before and about an hour's drive from the ASA meeting in Boston) will encourage ASA and RSS members to attend both meetings, and engage in dialogue about common interests and future directions.

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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, countries, and the world community. 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, and 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).

Editor's Note: The following Public Sociology piece by Jeffrey Broadbent describes his "mini-odyssey" across several countries, as he organizes a global public sociology endeavor. His effort is not unique in that sociologists throughout the world are answering the call to make their studies relevant to global and local problems while maintaining rigorous scientific standards. These standards remain at the core of their methods, but engagement in Public Sociology undertakings often requires a bold leap into the unknown, challenging our capacities, and placing us outside our comfort zones, says Broadbent.

Comparing Climate Change Policy Networks

by Jeffrey Broadbent, University of Minnesota

The causes of and risks posed by global climate change are by now well-known to science and, increasingly, to the public. However, the (human) world has done little to fend off this looming threat. As the metaphor has it, we sit like frogs in a pot waiting to be boiled. Public sociology urges us to tackle current social issues and illuminate them with sociological insight to help in their resolution. The National Research Council just identified an urgent need for more social scientific research on climate change in its recently released report *Evaluating Progress of the U.S. Climate Change Science Program: Methods and Preliminary Results*.

Before graduate school, I had participated in social justice movements and spent a year in a Buddhist monastery. I began to wonder whether religious culture affected how societies treated their environment. My doctoral dissertation concerned the effects of culture and social structure on struggles over industrial growth and environmental protection in the 1960s, 70s, and 80s. Based on my field work in Japan, I found radical differences in both culture and social structure, compared to the United States. Yet despite both countries having intense pollution, Japan reduced its air pollution more rapidly and thoroughly than Western countries. This success depended upon Japan's combination of demography, protests, elites, networks, culture, and governing institutions. These findings drove me to ponder the complex interactions of these characteristics, and to analyze them through (originally qualitative) network methods.

When ASA Past-President Michael Burawoy promulgated public sociology in 2004, I thought: What can sociology contribute to our understanding about climate change, and how can it help us to change course? Following my doctoral research, in the late 1980s and '90s, I participated in a cross-national comparison of labor politics in the United States, Germany, and under my responsibility, Japan. Through this, I was able to learn the quantitative "policy network" method from collaborators David Knoke and Franz Pappi. Subsequently, I worked with a Japanese colleague to implement a policy network study of the Japanese climate change domain.

I thought why not do a comparative climate change policy network study to determine the barriers to inaction, and how they differ around the world? Great! But, if that is the method, what is the question? What do we think really causes

our inaction, so that we can test these ideas in our project? Then, sociologist Penelope Canan, Director of the Global Carbon Project at the National Institute of Environmental Studies in Japan (*Footnotes*, January 2005), invited me to give a lecture at a conference on networks and global environmental change in Japan.

Comparative Climate Change Project

Thus inspired, I began to organize the comparative climate change project. I applied for the Abe Fellowship from the Japan Foundation and Social Science Research Council to conduct a year's preparatory research on climate change politics in the United States, Japan, Germany, and Austria, examining the interaction of corporatist institutions and reciprocity networks. To increase funding likelihood, I included China, India, and Brazil. At an INSNA (International Network for Social Network Analysis) conference, I found collaborators—networkers from Germany, Netherlands, Sweden, and Greece. With the Abe Fellowship and a year's sabbatical support from my university, I had two years to work on this project.

What do sociologists of science have to say about climate change internationally? Plenty. To begin the project, I organized a conference featuring social scientists working on the science/policy interface, as well as comparative and international environmental politics and culture. The conference, "Risk and Response to Global Warming and Environmental Change," took place January 25-28, 2007. In addition to public meetings, which drew state-level political, media, and public participation, we hosted a workshop for the growing country team participants and network experts in the project. Scholars from European, Asian, and South American countries agreed to lead teams for the project. Social and natural scientists from the University of Minnesota also joined us (papers are available at <igs.cla.umn.edu/research/conferences.html>).

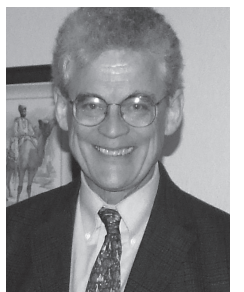
Conference attendees realized that networks conveying scientific claims also convey a particular kind of cultural "frame." We realized, too, that the international level had to be treated as its own distinct case, with networks among international organizations around climate change acting as important conveyors of knowledge. Understanding the IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) as the global source of climate change gave us a common standard to assess in each country case. Among the social conditions affecting the influence of IPCC science in national policy, we believe the existence of powerful advocacy coalitions play a crucial role. In generating such coalitions, networks of reciprocity and negotiation across interest-sector divides may be the crucial social infrastructural factor. Designing and implementing a common data collection format (survey and interviews) presents many obstacles including financial ones. By this time, the project had acquired the acronym COMPON, standing for COMparing climate change POLicy Networks (the acronym means "basis" in Japanese).

That spring, with Abe funding, I spent two months organizing the Japan case. After speaking at a conference on economic progress in Moscow, I visited a scholar in Saint Petersburg recommended as a potential COMPON collaborator, Irina Shmeleva, a professor at Saint Petersburg State University, and she is now leading our Russia team. The Abe Fellowship allowed me to travel across Europe to conduct interviews and give lectures at environmental institutes.

Survey Design and Invitation

Returning to Minneapolis, I had funds from the Abe Fellowship to conduct the survey for the Japan case the following year, but no other team had any money. The Europeans promised to work together to find funding for their seven or eight cases from European Union sources. I spent the summer working on a proposal to the National Science Foundation's Science and Society program. The German and Austrian cases were confident of their funding. So, I sought funding for the remaining cases crucial to a core comparison—the United States, Russia, India, and the international case. These diverse cases would allow us to test our hypotheses about factors affecting the flow of IPCC climate change science into policy and practice. Currently, scholars at McGill University, Columbia University, Saint Petersburg State University, Tata Institute of Social Sciences (Mumbai), and Minnesota, as well as the larger COMPON circle, await the funding news.

I and other COMPON members and graduate students are now working to design the network survey instrument that will be used by all cases. We extend the invitation to bring in your own case. More information about the COMPON project can be obtained from the author at broad001@umn.edu.



Jeffrey Broadbent

UIC, from page 6

Marching for Change


On the one-year anniversary of the first mega-march, the IMP hosted "Marching for Change: Chicago in the National Immigrant Movement," a two-day conference at UIC with 300 community member, activist, and student attendees. In the spirit of dialogue, presenters and attendees joined together to reflect on the movement's achievements and shortcomings. During the closing session, long-time Chicana activist, Dolores Huerta gave an impassioned

keynote speech before a full house.

With the research projects nearing completion, the IMP is entering its final phase. Two years of intense research will culminate in a comprehensive, theoretically, and empirically grounded analysis of the Chicago-based immigrant rights mobilizations. This edited volume will be divided into four thematic sections: *Agency, Strategies and Actions; Subjectivity and Representation; Institutions and Organizations; and Collaborations and Comparisons*.

In addition to the aforementioned departments, UIC's College of Liberal Arts and Sciences has provided sustained support for the IMP. In numerous ways, this research project exemplifies the commitment of UIC's Sociology Department to public sociology. The IMP, and the dynamic social movement it examines, has already made a significant impact. This suggests at the very least that Chicago continues to be a great place for sociological research.

For more information on the UIC Immigrant Mobilization Project, contact:

Nilda Flores-González at (312) 996-5373 or nilda@uic.edu. For more information on UIC's Sociology Department, visit www.uicsociology.org. 

The author is third-year sociology graduate student at the University of Illinois-Chicago and a member of the Immigrant Mobilization Project. He can be reached at mrodri53@uic.edu.

¹ Flores-Gonzalez, Nilda, et al. (2006) "UIC Immigrant Mobilization Project: General Survey Findings." Unpublished Manuscript.

Council Highlights

During the 2007 Annual Meeting in New York, the 2006-2007 ASA Council held its final meeting under the chairmanship of Frances Fox Piven. The following day, the 2007-2008 ASA Council held its initial meeting under the leadership of Arne Kalleberg. Meeting face-to-face only once every six months there is never a shortage of issues for consideration; these meetings were no exception with each session having a full agenda. The following is not an exhaustive list of everything Council accomplished during the August meetings, but a selected list of important items. Full minutes of the meetings will be posted on the ASA website when they are approved by Council.

- Accepted the audit of 2006 financial activities.
- Agreed to participate in the Union of Concerned Scientists’ Integrity Working Group on the use or misuse of federal social science data.
- Approved a 2.7% cost of living adjustment in the dues rate for 2008.
- Established sub-committees to: (1) review the criteria for an ASA award, (2) investigate future funding options for the MFP program, and (3) review the current policies and procedures for certifying and decertifying sections.
- Approved two new Sections-in-Formation: Disabilities and Society, and Society and Human Rights.
- Went on record rejecting the use by governments or their agents of scholarly concepts, writing or research contacts as the basis upon which to monitor, detail or incarcerate social science researchers or instructors; and asserting that the use of social science scholarship, concepts, and field contacts to generate criminal suspicion or accusation grossly violates the principle of academic freedom and integrity of scientific practice.
- Adopted a resolution to thank Craig Calhoun for his hard work in the compilation and editing of the Association and Centennial volume on *Sociology in America*.
- Endorsed a proposal from the Editors of the Rose Series for an annual meeting session in the program devoted to highlighting the Rose Series.
- Approved creation of a Program Committee to develop the 2009 Annual Meeting around the theme of “The New Politics of Community.”
- Approved minutes of previous Council votes regarding the purchase and financing of a permanent ASA headquarters in downtown Washington, DC. 📍

Regional Sociological Association Schedules

Eastern Sociological Society: February 21-24, 2008—New York, NY. Theme: “Beyond Ourselves: Sociology in a Global Mode.” Program Committee Chairs: Rebecca Casciano (rrpearso@princeton.edu) and Hilary Levey (hlevey@princeton.edu). <www.essnet.org>.

Mid-South Sociological Association: October 24-27, 2007—Mobile, AL. Theme: “Celebrating the Sociological Imagination.” <www.midsouthsoc.org>.

Midwest Sociological Society: March 26-30, 2008—St. Louis, MO. Theme: “Making Sociology More Public.” <www.themss.org>.

North Central Sociological Association. March 27-29, 2008—Cincinnati, OH. Theme: “Common Situations—Complex Realities.” <www.ncsanet.org>.

New England Sociological Association: [Spring Conference] April, 19, 2008—

Bridgewater State University. Theme: “The Immigrant Experience.” <www.nesaonline.org>.

Pacific Sociological Association: April 10-13, 2008—Portland, OR. Theme: “The Messiness of Human Social Life: Complexity, Contradiction, Tension, and Ambiguity.” Program Co-Chairs: Mako Fitts (fittsm@seattleu.edu) and Gary Kinte Perry (perryg@seattleu.edu). <www.pacificsoc.org>.

Southern Sociological Society: April 9-12, 2008—Richmond, VA. Theme: “Movement Matters: Vision, Mobilization, Memory.” Contact President Larry W. Isaac (Larry.W.Isaac@vanderbilt.edu). <www.msstate.edu/org/sss/>.

Southwestern Sociological Association: March 12-15, 2008—Las Vegas, NV. <www.swsociology.org>. 📍

Awards, from page 9

of Social Problems, and the International Sociological Association. She also has an admirable record of service at the university, community, and state levels.

Martin’s teaching contributions to gender scholarship have been tremendous. She has prepared a new generation of feminist scholars at her institution and by mentoring and supporting young scholars nationwide. At Florida State, for example, Martin has chaired 20 dissertation committees and served on over 50 others; she has chaired nine thesis committees, and served on over 20 additional ones. With four university-wide teaching awards, she clearly knows how to teach, but note also that this acclaimed teaching comes in research methods and gender courses at the graduate and undergraduate level. She frequently publishes with her students and supports them as junior faculty in other schools. Junior faculty members report that Martin congratulates them whenever she sees progress they have made, and has always been willing to assist them, despite her own busy research, teaching, and administrative life.

Martin is the sort of eminent gender scholar whose entire career has demonstrated the depth of her commitment to feminist ideals. Her scholarship on the gender practices of men and women, on the politics of rape, and on the organizational contexts in which male dominance is institutionalized has been at the forefront of the field for 30 years and remains the gold standard. Her teaching, mentoring, and community activism at the state and university level have been crucial in improving women’s lives. Her career reflects the generosity of spirit, the personal integrity, and the commitment to public sociology for which Jessie Bernard stood. Jessie would have been proud.

Wendy Roth, University of British Columbia

Dissertation Award

The recipient of the 2007 Dissertation Award is Wendy Roth, Assistant Professor of Sociology at the University of British Columbia, for her thesis, *Caribbean Race and American Dreams: How Migration Shapes Dominicans’ and Puerto Ricans’ Racial Identities and its Impact on Socioeconomic Mobility*. Completed under the direction of Mary Waters at Harvard University’s Sociology and Social Policy Program, Roth’s thesis is a path-breaking study of the racial and ethnic identities of Latino immigrants to the United States.

Based on fieldwork in the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, and New York City, Roth investigates how race is conceptualized in migratory cultures. She explores the social remittances that migrants transmit in new kinds of racial identities, creating an anticipatory understanding of the racial landscape on the U.S. mainland that alters local conceptions.

Roth finds that far from simply accepting the U.S. classification system based on phenotype, migrants from the islands turn to national origin as a powerful source of racialized self conception. Even non-migrants—people who live in the sending societies and never left—understand their race in terms of nationality. When asked what race they are, they respond with “Puerto Rican” or “Dominican” as opposed to *moreno*, *indio* or racial labels. Hence for both “movers” and “stayers,” a new racial landscape has emerged that competes with a phenotype-driven classification system or the U.S. tendency to classify Latinos as Black or White.

Roth found that for non-migrants, education shapes the conception of race they evoke when they identify with their nationality. Education also positions migrants in different streams of social interaction, permitting those at the upper end of the class spectrum to interact with a wider variety of racial and ethnic populations than those at the lower end. Lower SES migrants are likely to think of themselves in national/ethnic terms (as Puerto Rican or Dominican), while the higher SES groups are attracted to the pan-ethnic identifier “Latino.”

Roth’s remarkable and ambitious research agenda makes it possible to see that these experiences are transmitted back to people who have never moved, but are influenced by friends and relatives who have. Interestingly, though, it appears that this process of pan-ethnicization is more widespread in Puerto Rico and resisted in the Dominican Republic. To explain this divergence, Roth explores the political and historical relations between sending and receiving societies, which have left their tracks in the variable nature of contact, the support new identities receive from local institutions and media representations, and the timing of migration streams.

If identity were merely a subjective orientation, this dissertation would have been interesting, but it’s implications for life chances would have been unclear. One of the most remarkable features of the research, however, is its emphasis on economic incorporation. Past research established that Latinos who self-identify as White or who have light skin are more likely to find their way to higher education, high status occupations, higher incomes, and less segregated neighborhoods. Roth’s dissertation provides the first data to measure of the color composition of migrant and non-migrant social networks. She does not find that migrants’ networks become more homogeneous “in color” by virtue of moving to the United States, but instead finds that dark-skinned “movers” are more likely to associate with Black Americans, while light-skin migrants have more White American contacts.

The substance of Roth’s dissertation alone would justify this award, but the dissertation is also notable for its methodological innovations and the sheer sweep of the ethnographic work that accompanied her interviews. She developed a photographic instrument that permitted her to elicit racial and ethnic categories systematically in all three societies. This technique was coupled with interviews of 120 individuals and nearly 18 months of fieldwork. This level of ambition is unusual in a dissertation, but the payoff for the discipline is enormous. *Caribbean Race and American Dreams* provides us with the first systematic examination of the role of migration in the transmission of racial and ethnic categories and a deeper understanding of the ways in which skin color impacts social association and economic mobility.

Call for Awards Nominations

ASA members are encouraged to submit nominations for the above ASA awards. Award selection committees, appointed by ASA Council, will review nominations. Awards are presented at the ASA Annual Meeting each August. The deadline for submission of nominations is January 31 of each year unless noted otherwise in the individual award criteria. For more information, see the “Awards” page at <www.asanet.org>. 📍

List Your Book or Journal in the 2008 ASA Coupon Listing

Written a new book? Editing an important journal? Encourage your publisher to include it in the 2008 Coupon Listing and take advantage of an opportunity to reach more than 14,500

ASA members! The ASA has extended the deadline for listings until November 30. The 2008 Coupon Listing will be featured on the ASA website and in *Footnotes* beginning in December. See complete information at

<www.asanet.org/cs/root/leftnav/publications/2008_coupon_listing>.



Reaction to ASA Council’s Resolution on Israeli Boycott

We applaud the Council’s August 15, 2007, resolution reiterating its commitment to academic freedom by “deploring restrictions on the free movement of scholars and students and barriers to scholarly inquiry and exchange.”

It was an appropriate response to a boycott—effectively, a blacklist—of Israeli academics and academic institutions proposed by the leadership of the British University and College Union (UCU).

The ASA thus stands alongside sister professional associations such as the American Federation of Teachers, the British Academy, the American Political Science Association, the American Psychological Association, and the American Association of University Professors, which have repudiated this or an earlier boycott initiative, and alongside at least 300 presidents of American universities whose published statement unconditionally rejected the latest effort. Academic freedom does not exist if it is conditional on scholars’ nationalities, their personal political opinions, or the policies of their governments.

Regrettably, however, the ASA’s resolution, unlike those of other academic associations, included an additional paragraph that, in effect, subverts its purpose. That paragraph refers to charges that the Israeli government restricts the educational opportunities of Palestinian students. Whatever the merits of that charge and whatever the impulse for supposed “balance,” introducing that controversy undermines a principled defense of academic freedom.

The essential issue raised by the proposed boycott is whether academic freedom is universal or whether some exception should be made based on scholars’ nationalities, politics, or their governments’ policies. The boycotters assert that one exception should be made: Israel of all nations and Israeli scholars of all scholars in the world are so heinous that they uniquely ought to be stripped of such freedom. The proper riposte of the scholarly community to such discrimination has been, quite thoroughly, to reiterate the universality of academic freedom free from political litmus tests. What the inserted paragraph in the ASA resolution does is link the defense of Israelis’ academic freedom to a presumed policy of their government. In doing so, the ASA appears to endorse making academic freedom politically conditional. What the ASA should have done, clearly and unequivocally, was to reject the dangerous precedent of punishing academics and educational institutions for the policies of the governments under which they live.

Consider what the ASA did in an analogous case. In February 2007, the Council issued a statement dissenting from Bush administration policies that restrict travel and intellectual exchanges between the United States and Cuba. It affirmed that the “free flow of scholars and scholarship across national borders is a fundamental tenet of academic freedom.” Rightly, the Council saw no need to “balance” this statement with another paragraph criticizing suppression of academic and intellectual freedom by the Cuban state. They recognized that the second issue, while important, has no bearing on the first one. The same principle applies to this latest resolution.

We hope that the Council, upon reflection, will realize that the most principled



position to take in response to the UCU blacklist proposal is to follow the February precedent. It should straightforwardly and unconditionally affirm the position it took in 2006 of its “ongoing support for the protection of academic independence and the integrity of scientific research through the open movement of faculty and students between universities irrespective of nationality or political views.” Full stop. There is still time for the Council to do so.

(A news update: The UCU leadership recently withdrew its proposal to debate the boycott policy upon advice of its attorneys that its anti-Israel initiative violated British equal opportunity legislation and subjected union members to anti-discrimination lawsuits. Quite so. Nonetheless, the ASA Council still bears the responsibility to take an unequivocal stand on behalf of academic freedom.)

Sincerely yours,

Paul Burststein, University of Washington-Seattle; Cynthia Fuchs Epstein, City University of New York; Claude S. Fischer, University of California-Berkeley; Chad Alan Goldberg, University of Wisconsin-Madison and Hebrew University (Spring 2008); Judith Lorber, Graduate Center and Brooklyn College, City University of New York; Ann Swidler, University of California-Berkeley; Jeff Weintraub, University of Pennsylvania

The Invisible Namesakes: In Recognition of African American Founders in ASA?

In 1952, Ralph Ellison’s *The Invisible Man* won the Pulitzer Prize, an exceptional achievement in itself but even more so for a person of African descent at the time. As a “Negro,” his main character was invisible to white America. Similarly, the contributions of African Americans to the discipline were “invisible” at this year’s awards ceremony of the American Sociological Association Annual Meeting.

I was troubled by the manner in which the distinctive contributions of African American sociologists were both ignored and obscured. The Cox-Johnson-Frazier Award was given to an eminent sociologist on Latin Americans and immigration, Jorge Bustamante. In the presentation of this award, there was no mention that the award’s namesakes were African American sociologists, what their contribution to the discipline was, or why the award recipient’s work was an exemplar in that tradition.

This award was established by ASA to reward scholarship, teaching, and service by “public sociologists” whose work aided in the struggle of African Americans to be full members of the society and the ASA. That goal was, and is, appropriate. The award was to recognize sociologists making contributions in the tradition of Cox-Johnson-Frazier in spite of the fact that they may be employed at Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) with heavy teaching loads or at institutions where research is not the primary mission. In addition to their original research and teaching, the works of these scholars were often through public service and

influencing public policy relative to African Americans. Without a link to the work of these scholars, the award becomes generic, and it is no longer “stigmatized” with any association to the African Americans for whom the award is named.

Likewise, when the membership, through ballot initiative, named the distinguished career award the W.E.B. DuBois Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award, the rationale presented to the membership was based upon two facts primarily: (1) Dubois in many ways is the father of American sociology in that his *Philadelphia Negro* was the discipline’s first empirical sociological study; and (2) that his scholarship in terms of both quality and quantity of research and writings are unparalleled among American sociologists. DuBois has no peer. The membership acknowledged this when they voted “yes” to change the name. Yet, his name was mentioned only in the context of the title of the award. There was no recognition of the significance of DuBois’ seminal contributions to the field. Consequently, with no description of the award’s namesake, any standards will obtain. The only tribute to one of sociology’s founders with regard to this award was when the award recipient spoke passionately about how Sorokin had been his inspiration.

I want to thank Professors Aldon Morris and Michael Schwartz for thrusting DuBois to the forefront of recognition by the ASA. I had my reservations about naming the award after DuBois because I could not see a narrowly focused academic making the breadth of contributions as had DuBois. This is particularly true given that his work was not just about understanding things as they are but he used the craft to change our social world. On the other hand, I realize the opportunity to heighten knowledge of the DuBois legacy by bringing to the discipline’s attention his work, his legacy, and our mission as sociologists. With the presentation of this career award being “sanitized” of its relationship to DuBois, the African American founder of the field, it is as though the award had no relevance to DuBois.

As sociologists, we know that “things don’t just happen.” There is agency. Someone, or someones, made the decision to exclude any reference to African Americans in these presentations. To have awards with African American namesakes and *not* pay honor to their contributions had to be a conscious act. Ignoring the fact that these namesakes were African American is somewhat reminiscent of James McKee’s *Sociology and the Race Problem: A Failure of Perspective*. His critique of the discipline when it comes to race is that it operates from a failed paradigm—an assimilationist paradigm. On the other hand, applying this ideological perspective to the issue of “race” has made explanation and policy a bit more problematic. The award descriptions and presentations were generic to the point that these eminent sociologists and their contributions were made to appear as though they were key players in shaping the “mainstream” of the discipline. In effect, the legacy of DuBois, Cox, Johnson, and Frazier became invisible to the audience and the award recipients.

Robert Newby, Central Michigan University

Response to Professor Leslie Irvine

I was drawn to the unsparingly critical and negative remarks Professor Leslie Irvine made about China in the July / August *Footnotes* (p. 9). Professor Irvine demonized China, and the Chinese people, on the basis of China’s human rights record, its mistreatment of animals, and other allegations. One can always summon statistics for such arguments. But after spending the last six months in China, visiting several cities, and engaging in deep and extensive dialogues with my newly found Chinese friends, I feel the need to counter some of Professor Irvine’s claims.

I was in China on a Fulbright and taught for almost six months at Fudan University. I taught a course on political sociology and lectured about the values of democratic societies. My students were very attentive to my presentations, and they engaged me in critical discussions about democracy versus modern China. They were respectful and they listened. No one ever prevented me from providing a clear and extended defense of democracy and democratic rights. This atmosphere of exchange and dialogue, at the heart of the Fulbright program, was important to my teaching and to my ability to connect with students.

I also met many fine people outside the University. Every morning a group of older gentlemen gathered outside my residence and listened to and admired their pet birds, which hung on the wire fences and sang. People walked by in the mornings—women with their beautifully groomed dogs—and they all seemed as ordinary as Americans. Though I do not speak Chinese, we managed to exchange smiles and small gestures every morning.

Because of my research interests, I spent a great deal of time observing people in parks and on streets. One of my great discoveries was Lu Xun Park. This is a remarkable park, not only because of the beautiful grounds, but also because of the variety of cultural activities, ranging from *tai chi* to ballroom dancing to calligraphy done on the walks in the park. I was usually accompanied by several of my Chinese graduate students, and they provided regular translations for me. On one of my park visits, while watching some of the fan dancers, a Chinese man about my age came over and in well-spoken English started a conversation. At one point, he turned to me and said: “Do these people look oppressed?” They certainly did not. In fact, to the contrary they looked quite joyful.

I hope Professor Irvine could someday spend some time on the ground in China, as I have. Fifteen years after the end of World War II, I found myself in Germany. As a Jew, this was personally difficult, but I felt compelled to see the country. I spent four months working there in 1961, just before the Berlin Wall was erected. While there, I made a few friends, and often asked them about the War and the Jews. People did not tell me much; but I discovered that, because of the Holocaust, it was essential for me, as a Jew, to confront these dangers. I did this by talking to people, by trying to break down whatever barriers lay between us, by engaging in dialogue, and I did it as an act of personal discovery. That, it seems to me, is the essence of what it means to be a human being and what social science is all about. I write this letter because a young Chinese student from my Department was offended by Dr. Irvine’s comments, but could not herself easily respond. This does not let the Chinese government off the hook; rather it amplifies what China means both to the Chinese and to the world at large.

Anthony Orum, University of Illinois-Chicago

Correction

In the American Academy of Arts & Sciences Fellows article in the September/October issue of *Footnotes*, **Bruce Western**’s affiliation was incorrectly stated. He is at Harvard University.

Call for Papers

Meetings

26th Annual MEPHISTOS Graduate Student Conference Devoted to the History, Philosophy, Sociology and Anthropology of Science, Technology, and Medicine, April 4-6, 2008, University of Texas-Austin. MEPHISTOS welcomes proposals for individual papers from graduate students examining issues related to the History, Philosophy, Sociology, and Anthropology of Science, Technology, Medicine, and Health. Application should include an abstract and CV with full contact information, department and university affiliation, and level in graduate program. Deadline for submission is January 1, 2008. Contact: mephistos2008@gmail.com; <studentorgs.utexas.edu/mephistos/index.html>.

2008 National CME & CNE Accredited Conference, April 17-20, 2008, Washington Hilton, Washington, DC. Theme: “Health Care Reform: A Priority for Hispanic Communities.” Presented by the National Hispanic Medical Association. <www.nhmamd.org>.

Annual Scientific Meeting of the International Society of Political Psychology (ISPP), July 9-12, 2008, Paris, France. Theme: “Building Bridges: Political Psychology and Other Disciplines, Political Psychology and the World.” Send papers that address the ties, challenges, and commonalities between political psychology and other scholarly disciplines and panels that inquire about how political psychologists can both share their scholarly knowledge with, and in turn gain knowledge from, politicians and political activists. Proposals are particularly welcomed that promote cooperation and communication between academics and non-academics who share the passion for understanding the psychological underpinnings of politics. To submit your proposal, visit the ISPP Annual Meeting website at <ispp.org/meet.html>. The deadline

for submissions of proposals is February 1, 2008. Contact: ISPP Central Office, Moynihan Institute of Global Affairs, Maxwell School, Syracuse University, 346 Eggers Hall, Syracuse, NY 13244; ispp.conference@yahoo.com.

Conference sponsored by the African American Studies & Research Program, April 3-5, 2008, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. This conference marks the anniversaries of the 1908 Springfield, IL, riot and the cataclysmic events of 1968. This commemoration also provides a powerful point of entry into conversations about the history of riots, other organized violence against racialized bodies, rebellions and resistance, and their reverberations across time and space. “Rupture, Repression, and Uprising” seeks domestic, comparative, and international/transnational papers and organized panels of varied forms of violence that cross disciplinary lines. Deadline for panel and paper abstracts is December 1, 2007. Submissions should be mailed electronically to aasrp@uiuc.edu. Contact: Jennifer Hamer or Lou Turner at (217) 333-7781 or aasrp@uiuc.edu. For more information, visit <www.aasrp.uiuc.edu>.

International Sociological Association RC25 International Conference Research Committee on Language and Society, September 5-8, 2008, Barcelona, Spain. Theme: “Speaking of Justice: Social Research and Social Justice.” RC25 is calling for paper, panel, and joint-session proposals for the first ISA World Forum of Sociology. RC25 encourages proposals on issues of national and international debate relevant to any aspect of social justice but also welcome proposals of general relevance to language and society. Submit an abstract (350 words maximum) by January 5, 2008, to: Celine-Marie Pascale, American University, pascale@american.edu and Isabella Paoletti, Social Research and Intervention Centre, NGO, paoletti@crisaps.org. For more information visit <www.isa-sociology.org/barcelona_2008>.

Southern Sociological Society’s (SSS) 71st Annual Meeting, April 9-12, 2008, Richmond, VA, Marriott. Theme: “Movement Matters: Vision, Mobilization, and Memory.” Submissions should be made online at <www.southernsociologicalsociety.org>. Abstract submission deadline: December 15, 2008. Contact: Program Co-Chairs Peggy Hargis at har_agga@georgiasouthern.edu, Woody Beck at

wbeck@uga.edu, or President Larry Isaac at larry.isaac@vanderbilt.edu.

Terrorism & Justice-The Balance for Civil Liberties, a Multidisciplinary Academic Conference, February 18-20, 2008, University of Central Missouri. This conference seeks to investigate the breadth of issues underscoring the impact of counter-terrorism efforts upon the diverse concepts of justice at both domestic and international levels. International perspectives on these issues are welcome. Send a proposal of your presentation by December 1, 2007. An application form, updated information, including registration details and invited conference plenary session speakers, will be made available at <www.ucmo.edu/cjinst>. Contact: The Institute of Justice & International Studies, Criminal Justice Department, 300 Humphreys Building, University of Central Missouri, Warrensburg, MO, 64093; (660) 543-8913; fax (660) 543-8306; cjinst@ucmo.edu.

Publications

Battleground: Immigration. Greenwood Publishing is producing a series on contemporary issues in the United States as part of a larger multi-volume reference collection on controversial issues and debates in contemporary society. We are seeking authors for the series on immigration. Each author is asked to write about a wide range of issues and debates concerning the chosen topic. Entries range from 1,000 to 5,000 words, depending on the theme. Authors will be awarded an honorarium for her/his contribution. Contact: Judith Ann Warner, Texas A&M International University, 5201 University Boulevard, Laredo, TX 78041-1900; email judithwarner@tamui.edu or jwarner@tamui.edu

Canadian Journal on Family and Youth invites researchers working in the areas of family, youth, and diversity to submit research papers. The journal includes a section for undergraduate papers and thus asks faculty to submit strong term papers for consideration. Contact: Korbla Pupilampu at pupilampuk@macewan.ca or Sandra Rollings-Magnusson at magnussons@macewan.ca.

International Journal of Peace Studies. Contributions are sought for a special issue on anti-war movements. The International Peace Research Association (IPRA) encourages researchers and activists to assess, compare, and theorize about historical and contemporary peace movements from around the world, and to consider when and how social movements can constrain the state in wartime. The theme issue, to be published in spring/summer 2008, focuses on effective and innovative movements. Articles should place movement histories in a theoretically informed context. In their analyses, authors are encouraged to emphasize lessons learned. Comparative perspectives are particularly welcome, but single-case analyses are of interest as well. Manuscripts should be between 6,000 and 9,000 words, including references and notes, double spaced. Manuscripts should be in MS Word format and be received by January 7, 2008. Contact: Daniel Lieberfeld, Center for Social and Public Policy, 525 College Hall, Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, PA 15282; lieberfeld@duq.edu, or Orit Avishai, Center for the Study of Sexual Cultures University of California-Berkeley, 3411 Dwinelle Hall, Berkeley, CA 94720.

Intersectional Analyses of the Family for the 21st Century. The *International Journal of Sociology of the Family* invites submissions for a special issue on intersectionality within studies of the family. This special issue will draw attention to the way in which intersectional analyses have been used to articulate the experience of family and to understand the institution of the family. We seek articles and research notes which pursue meaningful inquiries of the family in studies of courtship, marriage, intimacy, sexuality, etc., as each relate to the institution and experiences of the family. Submissions may be both quantitative and qualita-

tive. Manuscripts should not exceed 30 double-spaced pages of text, inclusive of notes and references, and should follow the “Notice to Contributors” guidelines at <www.internationaljournals.org>. Each author must also provide a brief biological sketch along with their submission. Completed papers and inquiries should be submitted via email to Marla Kohlman and Bette Dickerson, at kohlmanm@kenyon.edu. Identify submissions with the keyword: Intersections. Deadline for submission is February 15, 2008.

The *Journal of Aging in Emerging Economies* (JAEE) is an online, peer-refereed forum for increasing understanding of human aging and for improving the services provided to later-life adults. The journal fills a need for a specialized outlet for the dissemination of science that focuses on aging in the developing world. The journal welcomes scholarly submissions from all relevant disciplines spanning the social, psychological, and biological dimensions of aging. Specific submission instructions can be found at <www.kent.edu/sociology>. Contact: Egerton Clarke at ecl Clarke@kent.edu.

Law & Policy Special Issue: Global Warming, Governance, and the Law. The editors are bringing together a series of papers on the legal and policy issues around global warming. Our goal is to disseminate scholarship of the highest academic standard that can shed light on the multiple legal and policy challenges and opportunities posed by both the human impact on climate change and the growing need to respond to changes in climate being felt across the globe. We welcome scholarship from both specialists and non-specialists in the area of climate change. Contact: Nancy Reichman nreichma@du.edu, Fiona Haines fsh@unimelb.edu.au, or Colin Scott colin.scott@ucd.ie. For more information, visit <www.blackwellpublishing.com/lapo>. Deadline: January 31, 2008.

Marquette Books LLC is seeking high-quality book manuscripts in the topical and theoretical areas. Selected manuscripts will undergo a double-blind peer-review process, and the authors of textbooks selected for publication will receive a \$300 signing bonus in addition to a generous royalty on net sales. The deadline for submission of books to be published in 2008 or 2009 is December 1, 2007. Submit the following materials at bookcall@marquettebooks.org: Author qualifications, a prospectus that includes a brief summary of the book, a chapter outline, why the book differs from competitor books, potential markets, and expected completion date, and the first chapter and/or introduction. For additional information, contact the publisher of Marquette Books: David Demers, a sociologically trained mass communication theorist.

Spaces for Difference: An Interdisciplinary Journal is a peer-reviewed, open access, journal that seeks to publish research that expands our understanding of issues relating to race and racism, racial and gender/sexuality ideologies, and social activism. *Spaces for Difference* represents a conduit for scholars to bridge the traditional disciplines including, but not limited to: anthropology, art, education, english, ethnic studies, film studies, history, linguistics, literature, music, political science, psychology, religious studies, and sociology. We welcome alternative forms of presenting research including, but not limited to, photography and digital media. Contact: spacesfordifference@sa.ucsb.edu, <repositories.cdlib.org/ucsb_ed/spaces>.

Social Thought and Research Volume 29 will feature a talk by Saskia Sassen entitled “Globalization: Spaces, Scales, and Subjects.” We encourage papers that address globalization issues as well as other topics of sociological interest. Send one paper copy of your submission, one electronic version in a Microsoft Word-compatible format, and a \$10.00 submission fee (waived for students) to STAR, University of Kansas, 1415 Jayhawk Blvd., Department of Sociology, 716

Fraser Hall, Lawrence, KS 66045-2172 by February 1, 2008. Manuscripts must include a 200-word abstract. Include author contact information and email address. For additional information, visit <www.ku.edu/~starjrn1/star.html>.

Teaching Sociology Special Issue: 50 Years of C. Wright Mills and The Sociological Imagination: The Significance for Teaching and Learning Sociology. This issue will commemorate the 50th anniversary of the publication of C. Wright Mills’ *The Sociological Imagination* by exploring its meaning for teaching and learning sociology. The core ideas and lessons of Mills are most likely one of the first perspectives sociology students are exposed and his work has been a foundation to how and why sociologists teach in the discipline. We invite submissions of reflective essays discussing the past, present, and future meaning and significance of Mills for sociological pedagogy as well as empirical research on innovative methods and activities for incorporating this perspective into the classroom. Submissions should be sent to Liz Grauerholz, Editor, and Stephen J. Scanlan, Guest Editor, *Teaching Sociology*, Department of Sociology, University of Central Florida, Howard Phillips Hall 403, Orlando, FL 32816-1360. Questions can be directed to grauer@mail.ucf.edu or scanlans@ohio.edu. Deadline for submissions is April 1, 2008.

Visitor Studies, the official journal of the Visitor Studies Association, publishes high-quality international articles focusing on visitor research, visitor studies, evaluation studies, and research methodologies. Submission of manuscripts and book reviews that provide both theoretical and practical insights to practitioners and scholars in the visitation research community are welcome. For more information, contact Jan Packer at j.packer@uq.edu.au.

Meetings

December 10-14, 2007. The Fifth African Population Conference on Emerging Issues on Population and Development in Africa, Arusha International Conference Centre (AICC), Tanzania. For more information, visit <www.uaps.org/> and the website of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, <www.tanzania.go.tz/5apc/index.html>. Contact: Bernadette Ochieng, uaps2007conf@aphrc.org.

December 13-14, 2007. Conference on Mapping Global Inequality: Beyond Income Inequality, University of California-Santa Cruz. The conference will expand debate by both mapping global inequality at various scales and by deploying multidisciplinary perspectives to take the debate beyond income inequality. For more information, visit <ucatlas.ucsc.edu/flyer.html>.

February 18-20, 2008. Terrorism & Justice-The Balance for Civil Liberties, a Multidisciplinary Academic Conference, University of Central Missouri. This conference seeks to investigate the breadth of issues underscoring the impact of counter-terrorism efforts upon the diverse concepts of justice. Contact: The Institute of Justice & International Studies, Criminal Justice Department, 300 Humphreys Building, University of Central Missouri, Warrensburg, Missouri, 64093; (660) 543-8913; fax (660) 543-8306; cjinst@ucmo.edu; <www.ucmo.edu/cjinst>.

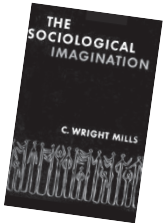
February 20-23, 2008. Society for Cross Cultural Research (SCCR), New Orleans. Information on SCCR and the annual meeting is available online at <meeting.sccr.org>.

February 21-24, 2008. Eastern Sociological Society 78th Annual Meeting, The Roosevelt Hotel, New York, NY. Theme: “Beyond Ourselves: Sociology in a Global Mode.” For more information, visit <www.meetingsavvy.com/ess>, or <www.essnet.org>.

Call for Papers: Special Issue of Teaching Sociology

50 Years of C. Wright Mills and The Sociological Imagination: The Significance for Teaching and Learning Sociology

This special issue of *Teaching Sociology* will commemorate the 50th anniversary of the publication of C. Wright Mills’ *The Sociological Imagination* by exploring its meaning for teaching and learning sociology. The core ideas and lessons of Mills are most likely one of the first perspectives to which sociology students are exposed and his work has been a foundation to how and why countless sociologists teach in the discipline. We invite submissions of reflective essays discussing the past, present, and future meaning and significance of Mills for sociological pedagogy as well as empirical research on innovative methods and activities for incorporating this perspective into the classroom and achieving desired learning objectives. Submissions should be sent to Liz Grauerholz, Editor, and Stephen J. Scanlan, Guest Editor, *Teaching Sociology*, Department of Sociology, University of Central Florida, Howard Phillips Hall 403, Orlando, FL 32816-1360. Questions can be directed to the editor or guest editor at grauer@mail.ucf.edu or scanlans@ohio.edu. Deadline for submissions is April 1, 2008.



February 25-May 4, 2008. *Scientists and Subjects: An Online Seminar on the Ethics of Research with Human Subjects.* Scientists and Subjects is a unique and innovative Internet-based seminar designed for researchers concerned with the responsible conduct of research with human subjects. The seminar is open to junior and senior researchers, members of Institutional Review Boards and other administrators, and college and university faculty members. Contact: Poynter Center, Indiana University, 618 East Third Street, Bloomington, IN 47405-3602; (812) 856-4986; fax (812) 855-3315; pimple@indiana.edu; <poynter.indiana.edu/sas/sasos.php>.

March 2-4, 2008. *Society for Research on Educational Effectiveness (SREE) National Conference*, Hyatt Regency, Crystal City, VA. For more information, visit <www.educationaleffectiveness.org>.

April 3-5, 2008. *Conference sponsored by the African American Studies & Research Program*, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. By marking the anniversaries of the 1908 Springfield, IL riot, and the cataclysmic events of 1968, this conference (re)investigates their legacies for a dawning new century. Contact: Jennifer Hamer or Lou Turner at (217) 333-7781 or aasrp@uiuc.edu. For more information, visit <www.aasrp.uiuc.edu>.

April 3-5, 2008. *29th Annual Conference of the Nineteenth Century Studies Association*, Florida International University, Miami, FL. Theme: “Political Women: The First Generation.” Registration and accommodation information available at <www.english.uwosh.edu/roth/ncsa/index.html>.

April 4-6, 2008. *The 26th Annual MEPHISTOS Graduate Student Conference Devoted to the History, Philosophy, Sociology and Anthropology of Science, Technology, and Medicine*, University of Texas-Austin. Contact: mephistos2008@gmail.com; <studentorgs.utexas.edu/mephistos/index.html>.

April 10-11, 2008. *From Strawberries to Software: Immigration to Silicon Valley*, San José State University, College of Social Sciences. Topics include economic issues, social, cultural and religious issues, and public policy issues. Community stakeholders who are interested in sharing “best practices” in working with immigrant communities are particularly encouraged to participate. Visit <www.sjsu.edu/depts/SocialSciences/socsci.htm> for more information.

April 17-19, 2008. *Population Association of America 2008 Annual Meeting*, New Orleans, LA. For more information, visit <www.popassoc.org>.

April 17-20, 2008. *2008 National CME & CNE Accredited Conference*, Washington Hilton, Washington, DC. Theme: “Health Care Reform: A Priority for Hispanic Communities.” Presented by the National Hispanic Medical Association. <www.nhmamd.org>.

May 2-3, 2008. *The Paradoxes of Race, Law and Inequality in the United States*, University of California-Irvine. Spring 2008 Conference co-sponsored by *Law & Society Review* and the Center for Law, Society and Culture at the University of California-Irvine. Law has played a role in remedying and exacerbating racial and ethnic inequality in a variety of social and historical contexts. Contact: paradox@uci.edu.

May 13-16, 2008. *International Sociological Association Research Committee on the Sociology of Health (RC15) Interim Meeting & the Canadian Medical Sociology Association Inaugural Meeting*, Montréal, Canada. Theme: “Making Connections for Health.” This meeting will be bilingual. Contact: Tania Jenkins at cmsa.rc15.2008@mcgill.ca.

June 2-8, 2008. ISA Research Committee on Sociology of Migration Inter Congress Meeting, Aix-en-Provence, France. Theme: “The Mediterranean: Between Passage, Movement, Settlement, and

Detention.” <www.isa-sociology.org/cforp347.htm>.

July 9-12, 2008. *Annual Scientific Meeting of the International Society of Political Psychology (ISPP)*, Paris, France. Theme: “Building Bridges: Political Psychology and Other Disciplines, Political Psychology and the World.” Contact: ISPP Central Office, Moynihan Institute of Global Affairs, Maxwell School, Syracuse University, 346 Eggers Hall, Syracuse, NY 13244; ispp.conference@yahoo.com; <ispp.org/meet.html>.

September 5-8, 2008. *International Sociological Association RC25 International Conference Research Committee on Language and Society, RC25*, Barcelona, Spain. Theme: “Speaking of Justice: Social Research and Social Justice.” Contact: Celine-Marie Pascale, American University, pascale@american.edu and Isabella Paoletti, Social Research and Intervention Centre, NGO, paoletti@crisaps.org. For more information visit <www.isa-sociology.org/barcelona_2008>.

September 19-22, 2008. *International Conference of the Social Capital Foundation*, Malta. For more information, visit <www.socialcapital-foundation.org/conferences/2008/TSCF%20International%20Conference%202008.htm>.

Funding

2008 NCHS/AcademyHealth Health Policy Fellowship. The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and Prevention’s National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) and AcademyHealth are seeking applications for their 2008 Health Policy Fellowship. The aim of the fellowship is to foster collaboration between NCHS and visiting scholars on a range of topics of mutual concern. The fellowship allows visiting scholars to conduct new and innovative analyses and participate in developmental and health policy activities related to the design and content of future NCHS surveys and offers access to the data resources provided by the CDC. Applicants may be at any stage in their career. Doctoral students must be at the dissertation phase of their program. Applications due January 7, 2008. For more information, visit <www.academyhealth.org/nchs>.

The American School of Classical Studies at Athens Study in Greece: Programs & Fellowships 2008-2009. The American School of Classical Studies at Athens, one of America’s most distinguished centers devoted to advanced teaching and research in the humanities, provides American graduate students and scholars a base for their studies in the history and civilization of the Greek world. There are more than a dozen funding programs for 2008-2009 for graduate students, predoctoral research, dissertation work, and postdoctoral research. For information on fellowship opportunities see <www.ascsa.edu.gr/fellowship/fellowships.htm>. Contact: The American School of Classical Studies at Athens, 6-8 Charlton Street, Princeton, NJ 08540; (609) 683-0800; ascsa@ascsa.org.

Center for the Study of Law and Society University of California-Berkeley Visiting Scholars 2008-2009. The Center fosters empirical research and theoretical analysis concerning legal institutions, legal processes, legal change, and the social consequences of law. Closely linked to Boalt Hall School of Law, the Center creates a multidisciplinary milieu with a faculty of distinguished socio-legal scholars in sociology of law, political science, criminal justice studies, etc. The Center will consider applications for varying time periods, from one month duration to the full academic year. Applicants should submit the information listed above by November 16, 2007 to: Visiting Scholars Program, Center for the Study of Law and Society, University of California-Berkeley, CA 94720-2150; csls@uclink.berkeley.edu. Contact: Lauren B. Edelman, ledeman@law.berkeley.edu or Rosann Greenspan,

rgreenspan@law.berkeley.edu. For more information, visit <www.law.berkeley.edu/centers/csls>.

Charlotte Ellertson Social Science Postdoctoral Fellowship. Ibis Reproductive Health invites social science and public health researchers to apply for a two-year postdoctoral research and leadership training fellowship in abortion and reproductive health. We seek applicants who are committed to abortion scholarship and careers that include a focus on abortion research and policy. The fellowship includes independent and collaborative research, as well as work with advocacy organizations. For the 2008-2010 fellowship cohort, five fellows will be chosen. Each fellow receives an annual stipend between \$50,000 and \$55,000 (depending on the site), health benefits, and educational loan repayment assistance. Fellows may also apply for up to \$15,000 per year to support individual research projects. Applicants must submit their application online by 11:59 p.m. PST, December 3rd, 2007, at <www.ibisreproductivehealth.org/projects/fellowship>.

Christine Mirzayan Science and Technology Policy Graduate Fellowship Program. This Graduate Fellowship Program of the National Academies is designed to engage graduate science, medical, public policy, and law students in the analytical process that informs the creation of national policy-making with a science/technology element. As a result, students develop basic skills essential to working in the world of science policy. The program will comprise three 10-week sessions. Graduate students and postdoctoral scholars and those who have completed graduate studies or postdoctoral research within the last five years are eligible to apply. Application materials as well as additional program information are available at <national-academies.org/policyfellows>. Deadlines: November 1 for the winter program, March 1 for the summer program, and June 1 for the fall program. Candidates may apply to all three programs concurrently. Contact: policyfellows@nas.edu.

Dynamics of Coupled Natural and Human Systems (CNH). The Dynamics of Coupled Natural and Human Systems competition promotes quantitative, interdisciplinary analyses of relevant human and natural system processes and complex interactions among human and natural systems at diverse scales. Seven to 12 standard or continuing grants. For more information, visit <www.nsf.gov/pubs/2007/nsf07598/nsf07598.htm#summary>.

National Science Foundation East Asia and Pacific Summer Institutes. For U.S. Graduate Students Pursuing Science and Engineering. Summer 2008 Application Deadline: December 12, 2007. Contact: eapinfo@nsf.gov; <www.nsf.gov/eapsi>.

Eurasia Program Fellowships serve to expand and strengthen the field of Eurasian studies All fellowships are intended to support work on or related to the New States of Eurasia, the Soviet Union and/or the Russian Empire, regardless of the applicant’s discipline within the social sciences or humanities. Predoctoral Fellowships target individuals at seminal stages of their graduate careers. Predissertation Training Fellowships offer up to \$7,000 and provide essential training opportunities for individuals in the early stages of their programs, while Dissertation Write-up Fellowships offer support in the amount of \$22,000 for the 2008-2009 academic year. Postdoctoral Fellowships allow for and support the development of important, innovative research agendas by junior faculty and independent scholars, in particular those who have recently received PhDs. The Postdoctoral Research Fellowships provide \$20,000 and afford their recipients concentrated time away from university obligations. Contact: Social Science Research Council, Eurasia Program Fellowship, 810 Seventh Avenue,

New York, NY 10019; (212) 377-2700; fax (212) 377-2727; eurasia@ssrc.org; <www.ssrc.org/programs/eurasia>. Deadline: November 13, 2007, 9:00 PM EST.

The Pembroke Center Postdoctoral Fellowships 2008-09. Brown University. Visions of Nature: Construction the Cultural Other. For more information, contact: Donna Goodnow at donna_goodnow@brown.edu; <www.pembrokecenter.org>.

SRCD Fellowships in Public Policy. Policy Fellowships with the Society for Research in Child Development will be available for 2008-09. Application deadline: December 15, 2007. SRCD Policy Fellows, in both Congressional and Executive Branch placements, work as “resident scholars” at the interface of science and policy. The goals of these fellowships are: to contribute to the effective use of scientific knowledge in developing public policy; to educate the scientific community about the formation of public policy; and to establish a more effective liaison between developmental scientists and the federal policy-making mechanisms. Both early and mid-career doctoral level professionals of all scientific disciplines related to child development are encouraged to apply. For more information and application instructions, visit <www.SRCD.org/policyfellowships.html>.

The UCLA Institute for Research on Labor and Employment 2008-09 Postdoctoral Fellowship Program. The IRLE Postdoctoral Fellowship Program is designed to support a new generation of scholars engaged in research on issues of labor and employment. The program is for recent PhDs to pursue research on labor and employment in an interdisciplinary setting. IRLE Postdoctoral Fellows will be selected on a competitive basis and awarded an annual stipend of \$52,000 (plus benefits) together with \$3,000 for research expenses. Fellows will be expected to teach a one-quarter undergraduate course while in residence and to participate in IRLE colloquia and other public programs during the fellowship year. Applicants must have earned a PhD degree between January 1, 2004, and June 30, 2008, to be considered for the 2008-09 fellowship year. Applications must be received by January 11, 2008. For further information and application forms, visit <www.irle.ucla.edu>.

Competitions

The Beth B. Hess Memorial Scholarship will be awarded to a new or continuing graduate student who began her or his study in a community college or technical school. A student accepted in an accredited PhD program in sociology in the United States is eligible to apply before transferring to complete a BA. The Scholarship carries a stipend of \$3500 from Sociologists for Women in Society (SWS) to be used to support the pursuit of graduate studies, as well as a one-year student membership in SWS, Society for the Study of Social Problems (SSSP), and the ASA. The committee will

be looking for a commitment to teaching, especially at a community college or other institution serving less-privileged students; research and/or activism in social inequality, social justice, or social problems, with a focus on gender and/or gerontology being especially positive; service to the academic and/or local community, including mentoring; and high-quality research and writing. Six complete copies of the application should be submitted to: Myra Marx Ferree, Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1180 Observatory Drive, Madison, WI 53706. Applications must be postmarked no later than March 31, 2008. Contact: Myra Marx Ferree at mferree@ssc.wisc.edu. For application information see <www.sssp1.org/index.cfm/m/24/pageId/707>.

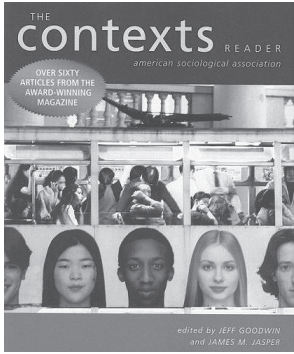
Midwest Sociological Society 45th Annual Student Paper Competition. The competition is open to all student members of the Midwest Sociological Society. Submissions will be accepted until January 8, 2008. Graduate and undergraduate papers are judged in separate divisions with up to three prizes in each division. Contact: Student Paper Competition Chair, Joan Hermesen; (573) 884-1420; hermsenj@missouri.edu; <www.TheMSS.org>.

NCSA 2008 Article Prize. The Nineteenth Century Studies Association (NCSA) announces the 2008 Article Prize, which recognizes excellence in scholarly studies from any discipline focusing on any aspect of the 19th century (French Revolution to World War I). The winner will receive \$500. Articles published between September 1, 2006, and August 31, 2007, are eligible for consideration for the 2008 prize and may be submitted by the author or the publisher of a journal, anthology, or volume containing independent essays. Applicants must document the date of actual publication by providing a letter from the editor of the journal or anthology in which the article appeared. Applicants should provide an email address. One entry per scholar and three per publisher are allowed annually; those who submit entries are asked to note the interdisciplinary focus of the prize. Essays written in part or in whole in a language other than English must be accompanied by English translations. Deadline for submission is November 15, 2007. Send three copies of published articles/essays to: Joan DelPlato, Department of Art History, Simon’s Rock College of Bard, 84 Alford Road, Great Barrington, MA 01230; delplato@simons-rock.edu.

In the News

Anne Marie Ambert, York University, was quoted by numerous news outlets, including the CBC, on September 12, 2007, on new Canadian Census data showing that married people are outnumbered for the first time in Canada.

American Sociological Association 102nd Annual Meeting this past August in New York was mentioned in a September 10 article in the *New York Times*.



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Jacqueline Angel, University of Texas-Austin, was cited in the *San Antonio Express-News* on August 12, 2007.

Vern Baxter, University of New Orleans, and **Steve Kroll-Smith**, University of North Carolina-Greensboro, were quoted by KRQE-TV on September 13, 2007, in a story on whether allowing employees to nap during the workday is productive.

Andrew Beverdige, Queen’s College - CUNY, was interviewed by the *New York Times* on the U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey. He also had his analysis on wages in big cities discussed in an August 3 *New York Times* article.

Suzanne Bianchi, University of Maryland, was quoted in *USA Today* on September 12, 2007, on U.S. Census data that shows young adults are delaying marriage.

Wayne Brekhus, University of Missouri-Columbia, was quoted in an August 31 *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* article about the contemporary relevance of Laud Humphreys’ landmark study Tearoom Trade (1970) to conservative Idaho Senator Larry Craig’s arrest for lewd behavior in a Minneapolis airport restroom.

Diane Brown, University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, was quoted in an August 20, 2007, *Star Ledger* article on the racial disparity in infant mortality among African American women. She was also quoted on September 6, 2007, on the importance of the social and environmental factors that may contribute to the greater mortality from breast cancer documented among African American women.

Robert Bullard, Clark Atlanta University, was profiled on CNN’s *People You Should Know* on July 17, 2007. The piece highlights his pioneering work in environmental justice and a recent report he co-wrote called “Toxic Wastes and Race at Twenty, 1987-2007: Grassroots Struggles to Dismantle Environmental Racism.”

Karen A. Cerulo, Rutgers University, and her book *Never Saw It Coming: Cultural Challenges to Envisioning the Worst* were the topic of an editorial in the *Times of India* on how the book’s lessons could be used to avoid disasters. She was also quoted in *USA Today* regarding the ways in which blind optimism fuels risky spending.

Katherine K. Chen, William Paterson University, was interviewed on a call-in hour-long segment on Radio West, a NPR-affiliate KUER & XFM radio. She discussed her forthcoming book on the annual Burning Man event.

Andrew Cherlin, Johns Hopkins University, was quoted in *USA Today*, on September 11, 2007, in an article on U.S. Census data that says young adults are getting married later than before.

Nicholas A. Christakis, Harvard University, wrote an op-ed for the August 24 *New York Times* on doctors’ tendency of avoiding making negative prognoses for seriously ill patients.

Dalton Conley, New York University, appeared on NPR’s *On Point with Tom Ashbrook* on October 1, 2007, to discuss what it is like to date when the woman makes more money than the man. He also wrote an article on how voters can protect against their inner bias for the August 10 *Chronicle of Higher Education*.

Shannon N. Davis, George Mason University, had her study on married men and housework featured in *USA Today* and CBC Canada on August 28, 2007.

Mathieu Deflem, University of South Carolina, was interviewed on the remembrance of 9/11 on *The Midday Show*, XM Satellite Radio, September 11, 2007. He was also quoted in related news stories: “Six Years Later: What Is 9/11?” on *RealClearPolitics.com*, September 11, 2007, and “Attacks in Mind, But Life Goes On,” *The Spartanburg Herald-Journal*, September 9,

2007. He was quoted in an article on the arrest on terrorism-related charges of two foreign students in *The Post and Courier* on September 1, 2007, and interviewed for a radio program on the sociological relevance of the movies of Alfred Hitchcock for Radio City (Ecuador), August 13, 2007. He was quoted in an article on an alleged plot to overthrow the government of Laos in *The Fresno Bee*, June 7, 2007.

Peter Dreier, Occidental College, wrote, “Separate and Unequal,” that appeared in the September 13 *Pasadena Weekly* on how Pasadena is the most economically unequal city in California. The September 10 *Nation* published his article, “Progressive Jews Organize,” about the growing wave of inter-faith community organizing among Jewish synagogues.

Elaine Howard Ecklund, University at Buffalo-SUNY, and **Christopher Scheitle**, Pennsylvania State University, had their article, “Religion among Academic Scientists: Distinctions, Disciplines, and Demographics,” from *Social Problems* covered by *ABC News*, *U.S. News & World Report*, and Xinhua News Agency.

Susan A. Eisenhandler, University of Connecticut, was quoted by the Associated Press, on September 2, 2007, in an article on why people need to have large homes.

Gary Alan Fine, Northwestern University, was cited in an August 5 *Washington Post* op-ed article on black Americans and urban myths.

Herbert Gans, Columbia University, and his book *The Levittowners* was mentioned on July 29, 2007, in a *New York Times* article on how the town of Levittown, in Long Island, remains a model for neighborhood developers.

Theodore P. Gerber, University of Wisconsin-Madison, wrote a column in the *Washington Post* on August 3, 2007, on whether there is another Cold War looming.

Gary Gereffi, Duke University, and **Guillermina Jasso**, New York University, along with non-sociologist colleagues, had their research on the possibility of a reverse brain drain due to the large visa backlog for skilled immigrants has received worldwide press coverage in September.

John L. Hammond, Hunter College and the CUNY Graduate Center, wrote a letter to the editor that appeared in the August 27 *New York Times* on the application of human intuition in airport security checks.

Eszter Hargittai, Northwestern University, had her research on people’s web use skills, which was published in the June 2006 issue of the *Social Science Quarterly*, featured in an article in the November issue of *Women’s Health* magazine.

John Hipp, University of California-Irvine, was featured in a *Los Angeles Times* article on September 22 discussing the study he conducted on viewing inter- and intra-group violent crime events between African Americans and Latinos in the southern portion of Los Angeles.

Lynne G. Hodgson, Quinnipiac University, was quoted by *The Hartford Courant* on September 12, 2007, on U.S. Census data that shows more Americans are working past the traditional retirement age of 65.

Darnell Hunt, University of California-Los Angeles, was quoted by the Associated Press on August 29, 2007, in a story about Hurricane Katrina and the problems the Gulf Coast faces today.

Katherine Irwin, University of Hawaii-Manoa, was quoted by the Associated Press and *The Hawaii Herald Tribune*, on September 11 in an article on a new policy to search kids’ lockers in school.

Daniel Jaffee, Michigan State University, was the subject of a column in the July

27 *Chronicle of Higher Education Review*, which featured his new book, *Brewing Justice: Fair Trade Coffee, Sustainability, and Survival*. He was also interviewed on a report about fair trade that aired on Michigan Public Radio on April 2.

Guillermina Jasso, New York University, was cited in a July 25 *Financial Times* article for her research on the previous illegal experience of legal immigrants.

Thomas M. Kersen, University of North Alabama, was quoted in *The Times Daily* on September 11, 2007, on how the September 11th terrorist attacks were different from other attacks on the United States.

Akil Kokayi Khalfani, Essex County College, was quoted in the *Star Ledger* about a class he is running out of the Urban Issues Institute.

Eric Klinenberg, New York University, was quoted in *The Los Angeles Times* on September 6, 2007, about the heat wave in Southern California.

Jerry Krase, Brooklyn College-CUNY, and **Philip Kasinitz**, CUNY Graduate Center, were quoted in a *USA Today* cover story on ethnic relations in Brooklyn, NY, on August 15, 2007. Krase was also quoted by the Gannett News Service on the growing diversity in Coney Island, Brooklyn, NY.

Jerry Lembcke, Holy Cross College, had his op-ed, “The Horror of War can be Catnip for Young Men,” published in the May 25 edition of *National Catholic Reporter*.

Lisa Martino-Taylor, University of Missouri-Columbia, was interviewed in an international documentary, *Auslandsreporter*, which aired on German Public Television on July 7, 2007. The subject was the Monsanto Company and the manufacture and use of chemical weapons.

Douglas Massey, Princeton University, was quoted in *The Arizona Daily Star* on August 3, 2007, in an article on the rising number of women who are trying to cross into the country illegally through the Arizona desert.

Susan McDaniel, University of Utah, was quoted by Canadian Press on September 12, 2007, on Canadian Census data that shows more Canadians are living alone.

Micki McGee, Fordham University, published a commentary essay in *The Nation* on June 4, 2007, regarding political organizing and the rise of self-improvement culture. She was also interviewed by the *Toronto Globe and Mail* on June 22, 2007, about positive psychology and the new cult(ure) of happiness.

Stjepan G. Mestrovic, Texas A&M University, was quoted in *Time* magazine on the Abu Ghraib trials on August 28, 2007.

Tatcho Mindiola, University of Houston, was quoted in an August 28, 2007, *Houston Chronicle* article on Alberto Gonzales’ resignation and what effects it has on the Hispanic community.

Barbara Ann Mitchell, Simon Fraser University, was quoted on September 12, 2007, by the Can-West News Service on Canadian Census data that shows Canadian families are more diversified now than before. She was also quoted by CTV on how Canadian young adults are living at home longer.

Mansoor Moaddel, University of Michigan, had his research on Iraqi Arabs mentioned in *The Economist* on September 6, 2007.

Phyllis Moen, University of Minnesota, was interviewed by *CBS News* on September 10, 2007, on dual-career couples and who should retire first. Her comments were mentioned by numerous print and broadcast news outlets across the country.

Margarita Mooney, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, had her research featured in the *New York Times* op-ed column, “The Catholic Boom,” on May 25, 2007.

Edward Morris, Ohio University, appeared on National Public Radio’s *News and Notes* on June 20, 2007, to discuss school discipline and African American girls. He was also quoted in a *Philadelphia Daily News* article on June 28, 2007.

Katherine S. Newman, Princeton University, was quoted extensively in an August 26 *New York Times* article on the missing class between middle and poverty level.

Orlando Patterson, Harvard University, wrote an opinion piece for the *New York Times* on October 1, 2007, on the Jena 6.

Lisa Pearce, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, was quoted in an August 24 *Washington Post* article on an Associated Press and MTV poll that found that religious teens are happier than the non-religious.

H. Wesley Perkins, Hobart & William Smith Colleges, was quoted in the *Boston Globe* on April 29 about his research on how most college students overestimate drinking levels of their peers and effective strategy to reduce problem drinking. He was also quoted in the *New York Sun* on May 10 on the same topic.

Allison Pugh, University of Virginia, was quoted in an August 27 *Washington Post* article on the reasons that people purchase certain needless high-tech items.

Rachel L. Rayburn, University of Central Florida, wrote a letter to the editor about a biannual citizens survey, which appeared in the August 2 issue of *The Florida Today*.

Barbara Risman, University of Illinois-Chicago, appeared on the *NBC Weekend Today Show* on August 25 on women juggling work and family and on September 25 on a segment about a Census finding that indicates more than half of married Americans don’t reach their 25th wedding anniversary. She also appeared on *CBS News with Katie Couric* and was quoted in a *New York Times* article about the census

reports that was also picked up by the *Chicago Tribune* and other local papers.

Craig Robertson, University of North Alabama, was quoted in *The Times Daily* on October 1, 2007, in an article on violence on television.

Ruben Rumbaut, University of California-Irvine, and **Alejandro Portes**, Princeton University, were quoted in an August 5 *New York Times Magazine* article by Alex Kotlowitz on a town in Illinois’ crackdown on illegal immigrants.

Robert Sampson, Harvard University, was quoted on October 1, 2007, in the *Dallas Morning News* on crime rates in Dallas, Texas.

Laurie Schaffner, University of Illinois-Chicago, was quoted in the *Chicago Tribune* on July 16 in a story about girls in trouble with the law.

Michael Schwartz, University at Stony Brook, was interviewed on *Between the Lines* last week on August 6, discussing his article “Benchmarks that Matter,” about the failure of President Bush’s surge strategy in Iraq.

Pepper Schwartz, University of Washington, appeared on the *Oprah* show on September 25, 2007, to talk about the importance of sex at midlife. She was also quoted on October 1, 2007, in *Men’s Health Magazine* on how to jump start your sex life and interviewed by *The Chronicle of Higher Education* on September 10, 2007, on her new book *Prime*.

Marcia Texler Segal, Indiana University-Southeast, was quoted in the *New Albany Tribune* and *Jeffersonville Evening News* on June 3, 2007, in an article on the newly opened Creation Museum. The museum supports a literal interpretation of Genesis and features an exhibit of dinosaurs and human beings living together.

Emerson Smith, Metromark Market Research Inc., was quoted by *The Hartford Courant* on September 10, 2007, in an article on personal privacy and confidentiality.

Paul Starr, Princeton University, wrote an opinion piece in *The Chronicle of Higher*



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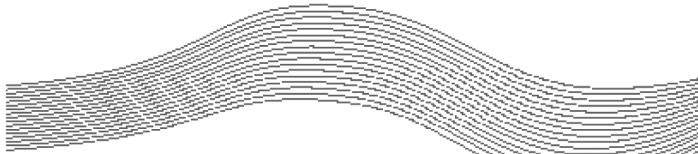
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Education on September 7, 2007, titled “The New Liberal Opportunity.”

Stephen Steinberg, Queens College and Graduate Center-CUNY, was interviewed on September 14 by the *Times Ledger* regarding Robert Putnam’s controversial findings about the consequences of diversity for civic engagement.

Murray Webster, University of North Carolina-Charlotte, was quoted in the *Charlotte Observer* on September 26 regarding the methodology employed in a study of the Charlotte area’s transit system. He chaired a research misconduct committee that investigated potential bias in the conduct of the controversial study.

Ronald Weitzer, George Washington University, was quoted in a September 23 front-page *Washington Post* article that critically examined the sex trafficking issue. He was also quoted in a September 4, 2007, *New York Times* article on Internet facilitation of prostitution.

Barry Wellman, University of Toronto, had his work on how Information and Communications Technology helps people contact their friends and how the Internet is more social than TV watching covered by the Canadian Press. He was quoted in *Backbone Magazine* about the need for more nuanced social-software apps. His work was also covered in an August 26 *Washington Post* article and in the *Globe and Mail* on August 2, 2007.

Ming Wen, University of Utah, was quoted in an August 20, 2007, *New York Magazine* article about increasing life expectancy in New York City.

William Julius Wilson, Harvard University, wrote a letter to the editor about HUD’s Moving to Opportunity experiment, which appeared in the August 4 *New York Times*.

Awards

David L. Altheide, Arizona State University, received the Cooley Award for the outstanding book in symbolic interaction

from the Society for the Study of Symbolic Interaction (SSSI) for his book, *Terrorism and the Politics of Fear*. He also received the SSSI’s Mentor Excellence Award.

Lonnie Athens, Seton Hall University, received the 2007 George Herbert Mead Award for career achievements from the Society for the Study of Symbolic Interaction.

Walter DeKeseredy, University of Ontario Institute of Technology, was recently awarded the University of Ontario Institute of Technology’s first ever Research Excellence Award on September 5, 2007.

Corey Dolgon, Worcester State College, was awarded an ASA Marxist Section award for his book, *The End of the Hamptons: Scenes From the Class Struggle in America’s Paradise*.

Raine Dozier, University of Washington, won the 2007 Sex & Gender Distinguished Article Award for, “Beards, Breasts, and Bodies: Doing Sex in a Gendered World.”

Russell R. Dynes, University of Delaware, was presented the Charles Fritz Award for career contributions by the Research Committee on Disaster, International Sociological Association.

Helen Fein, Institute for the Study of Genocide, received an award from the International Association of Genocide Scholars for “distinguished lifetime contribution to the field of genocide studies and prevention.” She also received the 2007 Outstanding Achievement Award of the Armenian American Society for Studies on Stress and Genocide.

Mary Frank Fox and **Willie Pearson, Jr.**, Georgia Institute of Technology, **Lisa Frehill**, Commission on Professionals in Science and Technology, **Suzanne Ortega**, University of Washington, **Roberta Spalter-Roth**, American Sociological Association, and **Marta Tienda**, Princeton University, were chosen to be on the 2007 National Science Foundation/Science Resources Statistics Human Resources Expert Panel.

Samuel R. Friedman, Social Theory Core in the Center for Drug Use and HIV Re-

search at the National Development and Research Institutes, has won the first ever Career Contribution to the Sociology of AIDS Award.

Harold Garfinkel, University of California-Los Angeles, has received the ASA Ethnomethodology and Conversation Analysis Section Lifetime Achievement Award.

Monica Grant, University of Pennsylvania, won the Sociologist AIDS Network Martin Levine Student Essay Competition for her paper “Children’s Participation and HIV/AIDS in Rural Malawi: The Role of Parental Knowledge and Perceptions.”

Aaron Kupchik, University of Delaware, won the 2007 American Society of Criminology Michael J. Hindelang Book Award for *Judging Juveniles*.

Pei-Chia Lan, National Taiwan University, won the 2007 Sex and Gender Section Distinguished Book Award for his book *Global Cinderellas: Migrant Domesticity and Newly Rich Employers in Taiwan*.

Joan Meyers, University of California-Davis, won the 2007 Sally Hacker Graduate Student Paper Award for her paper, “Unpacking Bureaucracy: An Intersectional Theory of Gendered Organizations.”

Paul Olson, Briar Cliff University, received the Bonaventure Award from the university for advancing the integration of student curricular and co-curricular experiences through the establishment of learning communities that promote the attainment of a holistic education.

Besnik Pula, University of Michigan-Ann Arbor, was awarded the American Council of Learned Societies Southeast European Studies Program Dissertation Fellowship for, “Harnessing Tradition: Customary Law and State-Formation in Albania, 1919-1945.”

Erica Reichert, Indiana University-Purdue University-Indianapolis, won the Sociologists AIDS Network Scholarly Activity Award for her master thesis titled, “Race and the Experiences of Mothers with HIV/AIDS.”

Barbara Risman, University of Illinois-Chicago, won the 2007 Feminist Mentoring Award from the Sociologists for Women in Society.

Hirohisa Saito, University of Michigan-Ann Arbor, was awarded an Andrew W. Mellon Foundation/American Council of Learned Societies Dissertation Completion Fellowship for, “Cosmopolitan Nationalism: The Development of Transnationality in Japanese Children and Adolescents.”

Laurie Schaffner, University of Illinois-Chicago, won the Distinguished Contribution to Scholarship Award for her qualitative research, *Girls in Trouble with the Law*, from the ASA Section on Childhood and Youth.

Daniel Schensui, Brown University, was awarded an Andrew W. Mellon Foundation/American Council of Learned Societies Dissertation Completion Fellowship for, “Remaking and Apartheid City: State-Led Spatial Transformation in Durban, South Africa.”

Kazimierz Slomczynski, Ohio State University, was awarded an American Council of Learned Societies Southeast European Studies Program Conference Grant.

Robert Wallace, McMurry University, received the 2007 Bennett Award, which is given to a faculty member for outstanding teaching, service, and leadership.

Kevin A. Whitehead, University of California-Santa Barbara, received the ASA Ethnomethodology and Conversation Analysis Section Graduate Student Paper Award for, “The Use, Management and Reproduction of Racial Commonsense in Interaction.”

Rolf T. Wigand, University of Arkansas-Little Rock, **M. Lynne Markus**, Bentley College, and **Charles W. Steinfield**, Michigan State University, are the recipients of a National Science Foundation research grant for \$842,844. The research project is entitled, “Interorganizational Systems Integration through Industry-wide Information Systems Standardization: Technical Design Choices and Collective Action Dilemmas.” Their article, “Standards, Collective Action and IS Development-Vertical Information Systems Standards in the US Home Mortgage Industry,” published in *MIS Quarterly* won the 2006 Best Paper Award by the editors of *MIS Quarterly*.

Grace Ann Witte, Briar Cliff University, received the Distinguished Faculty Scholar Award from the university for demonstrating outstanding scholarship in teaching, research, service, and community-based application of knowledge.

Transitions

Elijah Anderson has been named Professor of Sociology at Yale University.

Kevin Bales has been made Emeritus Professor at Roehampton University-London and Visiting Professor at the Wilberforce Institute for the Study of Slavery and Emancipation (WISE) at the University of Hull.

Glen Elder, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, will retire at the end of this academic year and assume a new role as Research Professor.

Barbara Entwisle, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, was promoted to the rank of Distinguished Professor.

Jay Howard, Indiana University-Purdue University-Columbus, was appointed Vice Chancellor and Dean July 1, 2007.

Susan A. McDaniel has accepted a position as Professor of Family Studies and Senior Investigator in the Institute for Public and International Affairs at the University of Utah.

Lisa Pearce, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, won an appointment to the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences.

Dudley L. Poston Jr., Texas A&M University-College Station, was appointed Director of Asian Studies.

Beth Rubin and **Noah Mark** have joined the Department of Sociology at the University of North Carolina-Charlotte.

David Sonnenfeld has joined the Department of Environmental Studies at the College of Environmental Science and Forestry, the State University of New York-Syracuse. He serves as Professor and Chair of the department.

People

Anthony Cortese, Southern Methodist University, has been appointed to a three-year term on the Advisory Panel for the newly established Center for the Study of Latino/a Christianity and Religion in the Perkins School of Theology.

Elaine Howard Ecklund and **Michael Emerson** received a grant for \$190,149 from the Russell Sage Foundation to fund a study titled, “Religion and the Changing Face of American Civic Life.”

Helen Fein, Institute for the Study of Genocide, had her article, “Reading the Second Text: Meaning and Misuses of the Holocaust,” published in *Peace, Justice, and Jews*.

Nilda Flores-Gonzalez, University of Illinois at Chicago, presented, “Marching Latinidad: Mass Mobilization and

Latino Political Subjectivities in Chicago,” at the Latin American Studies Association meetings, was an invited lecturer at the Lasallian Social Justice Institute, and she presented “Seizing the Teachable Moment” as an invited lecture at the Mexican American/Raza Studies Institute.

Rachel Gordon and **Anna Guzman**, University of Illinois-Chicago, had their paper “Why Those Baby Blues? Change in Strain from Child Care Arrangements and in Depression among Employed Mothers of Young Children” presented at the International Sociological Association’s Research Committee on Stratification and Mobility (RC-28) in Montreal.

Mauro F. Guillén, University of Pennsylvania, has been appointed as Director of the Joseph H. Lauder Institute for Management & International Studies.

Pamela Popliarz and **Zachary Neal**, University of Illinois-Chicago, published an article, “The Niche as a Theoretical Tool,” in the August 2007 *Annual Review of Sociology*.

Jill Quadagno, Florida State University, has been invited to serve on the Advisory Council on Seniors for the Hillary Clinton Presidential Campaign.

Pam Quiroz, University of Illinois-Chicago, published, “Color-blind Individualism, Intercountry Adoption and Public Policy” in the June 2007 *Journal of Sociology and Social Welfare*.

Gene Rosa, Washington State University, was the single academic invited to make a presentation at the Howard H. Baker Center for Public Policy sponsored conference, “The Role of Nuclear Power in Global and Domestic Energy Policy: Recent Developments and Future Expectations,” held at the Woodrow Wilson Center International Center for Scholars in Washington, DC.

Laurie Schaffner, University of Illinois-Chicago, began her 2007-2008 Fulbright-Garcia Robles Fellowship in the Sociology Department at the Universidad de Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico.

Steve Warner, University of Illinois-Chicago, and **Anne Heider** presented a paper, “Bodily Ritual as a Foundation of Social Solidarity: The Case of Sacred Harp,” in July at the International Society for the Sociology of Religion. It was presented in form but in musical form.

Members’ New Books

Kevin Bales, Wilberforce Institute for the Study of Slavery and Emancipation, *Ending Slavery: How We Free Today’s Slaves* (University of California Press, 2007).

David L. Brunσμα, University of Missouri-Columbia, **David Overfelt**, and **Steven Picou**, University of South Alabama, eds., *The Sociology of Katrina: Perspectives on a Modern Catastrophe* (Rowman & Littlefield, 2007).

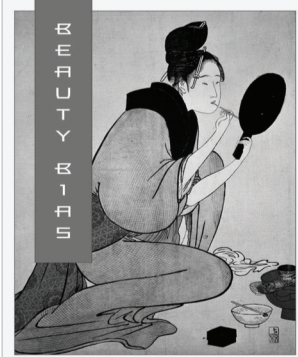
Werner J. Cahnman, *Social Issues, Geopolitics, and Judaica*, ed. by **Judith T. Marcus** and **Zoltan Tarr** (Transaction, 2007).

William C. Cockerham, University of Alabama-Birmingham, *Social Causes of Health and Disease* (Polity, 2007).

William V. D’Antonio and **Anthony J. Pogorelc**, Catholic University, *Voices of the Faithful: Loyal Catholics Striving for Change* (Crossroad Publishing Company, 2007).

Joe Feagin, Texas A&M University, and **Clariece B. Feagin**, *Racial and Ethnic Relations*, 8th ed. (Prentice Hall, 2008).

Helen Fein, Institute for the Study of Genocide, *Human Rights and Wrongs: Slavery, Terror, Genocide* (Paradigm Publishers, 2007).



Beauty Bias

Discrimination and Social Power

Bonnie Berry

“A fascinating and authoritative account of looks-based judgments and discriminations, *Beauty Bias* should be required reading for everyone who has a stake in how they (and how we) look—that is, for everyone.”

—**Susan Schweik**, Associate Professor, University of California at Berkeley

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—**Joanne Belknap, Ph.D.**, Professor, Sociology, University of Colorado

Society has always been fixated on looks and celebrities, but how we look has deep ramifications for ordinary people too. This book explains how social inequality pertains to prejudice and discrimination against people based on their physical appearance. Berry discusses the pressures to be attractive and the methods by which we strive to alter our appearance through plastic surgery, cosmetics, and the like.

Publication: 7/30/2007 **List Price:** \$39.95 **ISBN:** 0-275-99012-5

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Obituaries

Peter H. Marris
(1927–2007)

Peter Marris, my friend, colleague, and one of the most creative, wisest, and nicest people I have been fortunate to work with, died of prostate cancer on June 25, 2007. Internationally known as a sociologist and social planner, he was at the time of his death Professor Emeritus of Planning at University of California-Los Angeles (UCLA) and a past Lecturer in Sociology at Yale.

Born in Great Britain and educated at Cambridge University, he was initially a colonial officer in Kenya, becoming disenchanted during the Mau uprising when Kenya's Kikuyu sought independence from British colonial rule.

In 1955, Peter joined Michael Young at the newly founded Institute for Community Studies in Bethnal Green in London's working class East End. There he, along with Peter and Phyllis Wilmott, Peter Townsend, and others initiated a "school" of British urban (very broadly defined) and policy-oriented sociological research. They carried out original and mostly ethnographic studies which they turned into widely read books and influential reports. (The Institute still exists and is now known as the Young Foundation.)

Peter was the Institute's then most prolific author. He wrote four of his nine books at the Institute, beginning with *Widows and their Families* (1958), the first empirical study of bereavement, and including *Family and Social Change in an African City* (1962), a study of the deleterious effects of slum clearance in Lagos.

His research on the British working class and the displaced African poor attracted the Ford Foundation, which brought him to America in 1962. For the next 10 years while working in England, he was a regular Ford Foundation consultant on urban renewal and social policy (then known as social planning), also becoming one of a handful of sociologists involved in U.S. anti-poverty policy analysis and critique.

One of the products of his foundation work was the classic *Dilemmas of Social Reform* (with Martin Rein, 1967); another was a novel, *The Dreams of General Jerusalem* (1988), which allowed him to write more freely about his research and policy-oriented work in Africa and America as well as his experiences in working with and for foundations. It also enabled him to practice his superb writing talent and his gifts as a story teller in an era before “narratives” were acceptable in sociological writing. (His last works, so far unpublished, are a memoir written initially for his daughter, and a children’s book entitled *An Experienced Necromancer*.)

In 1969, he began teaching in the Department of City Planning at Berkeley; in 1976 he settled permanently in the U.S. and joined the UCLA planning faculty, retiring in 1991. From 1993 until 2004, he taught at Yale.

Peter's prime scholarly passion, already evident in his study of widows, was the analysis of attachment and loss, his work added the social and political factors of attachment and loss which had been absent in psychological theories. He also sought to show planners and policy-makers how to avoid and ameliorate the pains of loss, particularly as felt by the economically and politically exploited people he studied and worked for here and in Africa. He wrote about these timeless subjects, for which he may be remembered the longest, in his later books: *Loss and Change* (1974), *Community Planning and Conceptions of Change* (1982), *Meaning and Action* (1987), and *The Politics of Uncertainty* (1996).

Peter is survived by his wife, Dolores Hayden, the author and Yale professor of Architecture, Urbanism and American Studies, and his daughter Laura.

Herbert J. Gans, Columbia University

Jeanne Clare Ridley
(1925–2007)

Jeanne Clare Ridley died July 17, 2007, at her home in Silver Spring, MD, at age 81, of Parkinson's Disease. She earned a BA in Economics from the University of

Michigan in 1947, an MA in Sociology from Columbia University in 1951, and a PhD in Sociology from the University of Michigan in 1958. Dr. Ridley was a member of the American Sociological Association, the American Statistical Association, and the Population Association of America. She retired from Georgetown University as Professor Emerita of Demography in 1990.

She came to Georgetown in 1972 as Professor of Sociology and as a Research Associate of the University's Center for Population Research. Her interest in demography developed early, as evidenced by her service between 1949 and 1952 as a research assistant at the Milbank Memorial Fund (in New York City) analyzing the data from the Indianapolis Study, an important early survey of fertility behavior in the United States. Aside from a study of political attitudes and behavior (1960-61), her research remained focused on demography, with particular attention to fertility issues.

Before Georgetown, she was an Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Vanderbilt University (1957-1963), an Associate Professor of Sociology in the Sociology Department and an Associate Professor of Demography in the Graduate School of Public Health at the University of Pittsburgh (1963-1967), and an Associate Professor of Socio-Medical Sciences in the School of Public Health and Director of the Division of Demography in the International Institute for the Study of Human Reproduction at Columbia University (1967-1972).

Highlights from her productive career include collaboration with the eminent biostatistician, Mindel C. Sheps, as reported in "An Analytic Simulation Model of Human Reproduction with Demographic and Biological Components", *Population Studies* (1966). They also co-edited the oft-cited conference report *Public Health and Population Change* (1965), which contains papers written by more than 20 renowned researchers. At times they were joined by Jane A. Menken and Joan W. Lingner, resulting in several papers, including the influential "The Truncation Effect in Closed and Open Birth Interval Data" (*Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 1970). In 1971, Dr. Ridley wrote a background research paper, "On the Consequences of Demographic Change for the Roles and Status of Women," for The Commission on Population Growth and the American Future.

Perhaps Dr. Ridley's most significant legacy to the study of American fertility behavior is her survey of the low-fertility cohorts of 1901-10, who mainly gave birth during the 1920s and 1930s. She wanted to ascertain the social, physiological, and psychological factors that enabled these cohorts to achieve a lower level of fertility than succeeding cohorts, especially during the baby boom. It was conducted in 1978, while many of these women were still alive. The data are accessible from the Inter-University Consortium of Political and Social Research at the University of Michigan (study no. 4698). One of Ridley's research assistants on this project, Dr. Deborah Dawson, was struck by her "incredible attention to detail" throughout the project. So it is not a surprise that when the ICPSR received the data file, they found it to be "in near perfect condition."

Another Georgetown colleague, Dr. Maxine Weinstein, said that "it is a testament to her foresight and vision that more than 20 years after the data were collected, they were still (and are still) an important resource." The two of them collaborated on a paper published in *Social Biology* in 2001, "Menarcheal Age and Subsequent Patterns of Family Formation." This was one of 20 papers in which Dr. Ridley and her collaborators reported their findings from the low-fertility-cohorts survey. Thanks to the diligent efforts of her husband, Christy Ridley, who survives her, most of the unpublished papers have been found and sent to the ICPSR so that they may be accessible to interested researchers.

Another notable attribute observed by Dr. Dawson was “her affection for her students.” Dr. Dawson adds that “she really tried to help them become good de-

mographers, and I know that she stayed in touch with many of them for years, even after she left Georgetown."

Her family, friends, and colleagues are saddened by her passing, but they are consoled by the memory of her devotion to them and to her work.

Murray Gendell, Georgetown University

Marvin Bernard Sussman
(1918–2007)

Dr. Marvin Bernard Sussman, 88, died August 5, 2007. He was born October 27, 1918, in Bronx, New York, NY. For the past 15 years he resided in Sebastian, FL, where he was associated with the Kashi Ashram. Survivors include his brothers Harvey and Jerry Sussman of Fairfield, CT, four children, five grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren.

Professor Sussman received a bachelor's degree from New York University in 1941, master's degrees from George Williams College (1943) and Yale University (1949), and a doctorate from Yale in 1951. He was UNIDEL Professor of Human Behavior, Emeritus, Individual and Family Studies, University of Delaware. Previously he held the Selah Chamberlain Professor of Sociology at Case Western Reserve University and was Professor of Sociology and Chair of the Department of Medical Social Sciences at the Bowman Gray School of Medicine, Wake Forest University. He was on the graduate faculty of Union Institute and University, Cincinnati, OH, after he retired.

Dr. Sussman served terms as president of the Society for the Study of Social Problems, Ohio Valley Sociological Society, and Ohio Council on Family Relations. He served as editor of the *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, and was the founding

editor of *Marriage and Family Review*. He received a number of honors including the Ernest W. Burgess Award presented by the National Council on Family Relations (1980), Distinguished Scholar Award, Family division (1985) and the Lee Founders Award (1992) both awarded by the Society for the Study of Social Problems. He was elected to The National Senior Citizen Hall of Fame (1986).

An extremely productive scholar on the cutting edge of numerous areas in sociology, he debunked the notion that as a result of modernization and geographic mobility, the nuclear family was isolated. His 1951 dissertation, "Family Continuity: A Study of Factors Which Affect Relationships between Families and Generational Levels," became recognized as a landmark in intergenerational studies, influencing the developing field at the time.

Long before there were affirmative action policies, Sussman was concerned about barriers in academe and vigorously advocated for women, minorities, and older returning students. He accepted them into graduate programs, initiated research and publication opportunities, and wrote countless support letters throughout their careers.

Professor Sussman authored, edited, or co-authored/edited 53 monographs and books, authored 118 chapters in books and monographs, and published 120 articles dealing with the family, community, rehabilitation, organizations, sociology of medicine and aging. He traveled to more than 40 countries around the world to develop cross-national research in the field.

Dr. Sussman was a member of the Sociological Research Association, American Sociological Association, Interna-

tional Sociological Association, National Council on Family Relations, National Rehabilitation Association, International Union of Family Organizations, Society for the Study of Social Problems, American Public Health Association, American Statistical Behavioral Science and Medical Education and Groves Conference on Marriage and the Family, and he was an honorary affiliate of the American Association of Marriage and Family Counselors.

An avid sailor and former Commodore of the Chesapeake Bay Yacht Club, Sussman was a long time student of Jean Houston and devoted Chela (student) of Ma Jaya Sati Bhagavati. He endowed the Marvin B. Sussman library at Ma's Providence Orphan's Center in Uganda which now serves over 1,500 AIDS orphans. He was a complex and concerned human being whose spiritual journey led him from peace advocate in youth to soul searching sage during the last two decades of his life.

Suzanne Steinmetz and Roma Hanks, University of South Alabama

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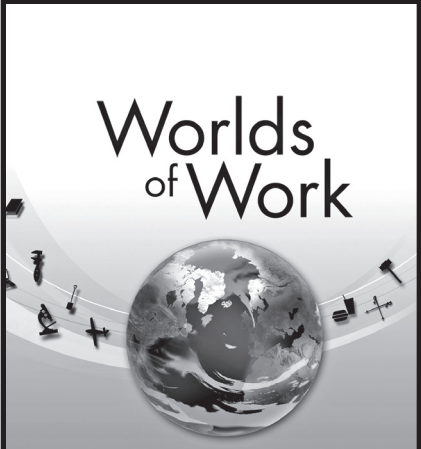
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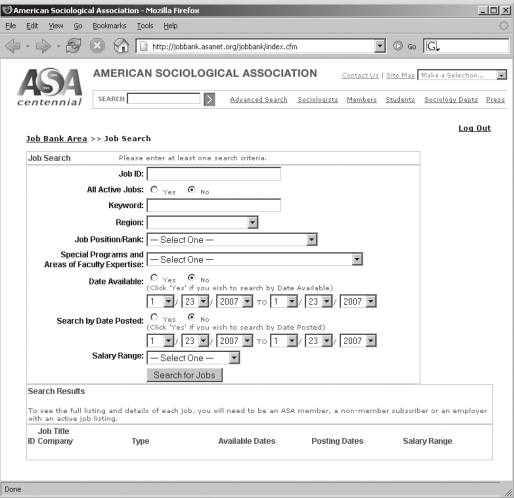
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Minority Fellowship Program



What Is MFP?

- The ASA Minority Fellowship Program (MFP) has existed since **1974** and is funded primarily by a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health, with some co-funding from the National Institute on Drug Abuse.
- MFP is also generously supported by annual contributions from Alpha Kappa Delta, the Midwest Sociological Society, Sociologists for Women in Society, the Association of Black Sociologists, the Southwestern Sociological Association, and **numerous** individual ASA members.

Who Can Apply?

- Applicants can be new or continuing graduate students in **sociology**, who are enrolled in a program that grants the **PhD**. NIMH Fellows must be enrolled in departments with a strong background in mental health research. There are a number of General Fellowships as well.
- Applicants **must** be members of an underrepresented minority group in the United States (e.g., Blacks/African-Americans, Hispanics/Latinos, Asians or Pacific Islanders, or American Indians or Alaska Natives).
- Applicants **must** also be U.S. citizens, non-citizen nationals of the U.S., or have been lawfully admitted to the U.S. for permanent residence.

What Is the Process?

- Application deadline is **January 31**; notifications are made by **April 30**.
- Fellowship is awarded for **12 months** and typically renewable for up to 3 years in total. Tuition and fees are arranged with the home department.
- Fellows are selected each year by the **MFP Advisory Panel**, a rotating, appointed group of scholars in sociology, especially in mental health.

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