

## 5 A Heat Wave in a Chicago Theater

## 6 Centennial Celebration at the University of Illinois

## 6 An Understanding of Mental Illness and Stigma

## 7 Evaluation through a Gendered Lens

Obituaries..... 10



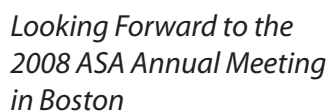
by Arne L. Kalleberg, 2008 American  
Sociological Association President

The moderator and discussant of the session will be **Marshall Ganz**, who teaches public policy at the John F. Kennedy School of Government. Ganz joined Cesar Chavez and the United Farm Workers in 1965. Over the next 16 years he gained experience in union, community, and political organizing and became Director of Organizing. During the 1980s, he worked with grassroots groups to develop effective organizing programs and design innovative voter mobilization strategies for local, state, and national elec-

toral campaigns. In addition to his applied work, he now teaches and writes on leadership, organization, and strategy in social movements, civic associations, and politics.

**Steven Greenhouse** has been covering labor and workplace issues for *The New York Times* since 1995. In the four years before taking that beat, he was a correspondent in the Washington bureau of the *Times*, first covering economic affairs and then foreign affairs. From 1987 to 1992, he worked as a reporter in the *New York Times* Paris bureau, covering everything from Western Europe's economy to the collapse of Communism in Eastern Europe. He began at the *Times* in September 1983, as a business reporter covering steel and other basic industries. His new book, *The Big Squeeze: Tough Times for the American Worker* (Knopf, 2008), examines the stresses and strains faced by tens of millions of American workers as their wages have stagnated, health and pension benefits have grown stingier, and job security has shriveled. His book tells the stories of software engineers in Seattle, hotel housekeepers in Chicago, call center workers in New York, and janitors in Houston, as it explores why, in the world's most affluent nation, so many corporations are intent on squeezing their workers dry; he also profiles companies that are generous to their workers and can serve as models for all of corporate America.

See **Labor Movement Plenary**, page 3



by Robert L. Hall, Northeastern University

**B**oston is home to one of the most important urban black communities in New England, and perhaps the United States. The city's African American heritage runs long and deep with both the symbolic and actual importance in national black life perhaps beyond proportion to the size of its black population. Below is a brief glimpse of Boston's African American heritage from colonial times to 1900.

## Colonial Times

During colonial times the city was part of a web of economic interdependence that included Africa, the West Indies, Europe, and the British Isles. Boston's involvement in the Atlantic slave trade dates to at least 1638 when the Salem ship *Desire* imported several Africans. Given its well-deserved image as a hotbed of abolitionist activism during the 19th century, it may seem ironic to many today that Massachusetts was among the earliest British colonies of North America to recognize slavery legally, doing so in 1641. Prior to Rhode Island's participation in the slave trade in the 1720s, Massachusetts was the principal carrier of slaves among the New England colonies. Even in the middle of

See **Boston's Diverse Heritage**, page 3

### Indicators of Change for Women in ASA between 2001 and 2007

by Roberta Spalter-Roth and Janene Scelza,  
ASA Research and Development Program

The American Sociological Association has been compiling data on women's status in the profession for more than four decades. The data in this article continue that tradition by providing information on the changing status of women and men who were regular members of the ASA since the start of the 21st century (between 2001 and 2007). Regular members pay full membership dues, purchase journals, and are eligible to vote in the Association. Full-time faculty members in sociology departments who join

**Figure 1.** The number reported working at universities with sociology degrees, 2001

Year	Number of Women	Percent of Total Membership
2001	1,117	53%

Source: ASA Research and Development Committee. *Ceiling: Indicators of Change for ASA*

ASA do so as regular members. The information provided below is collected from the form that individuals complete when joining the ASA. It should be noted that not all members answer every item. About one-third of all sociology PhDs are members of the Association. For these reasons, the findings cited here should be read with caution since they may not reflect perfectly the changes that are occurring

within ASA and may not be representative of all advanced-degree sociologists.

About 8 out of 10 members answered the gender category in 2007. The number of regular members who checked that they were female surpassed the numbers who checked that they were male (3,925 versus 3,852) for the first time in ASA's 102-year

history. If these figures are reliable, then women represent slightly more than half of the regular membership, an increase of one percent since 2005 and four percent since 2001. Of these regular members, 64 percent of women and 68 percent of men hold PhDs.

## Indicators of Progress

Between 2001 and 2007, the membership data suggest that women sociologists have broken through the glass ceiling in the academic labor market that historically kept them in part-time positions outside of research universities. Nonetheless, while some indicators suggest that women continue to make progress, other indicators suggest no change. For example, the gap in full-time employment between women and



men who were regular members decreased between 2001 and 2007. By 2007, the number of women employed full time compared to men was almost at parity, with 88 percent of women employed in full-time positions compared to 92 percent of men. Yet, the percent of women in full-time positions has remained unchanged since 2005, indicating a possible lack of progress for women, despite the increase in the number of members in this category.

In 2001, 45 percent of all female regular members of ASA held faculty positions compared to 55 percent of males. By 2007, this increased to 49 percent of women, although this progress does not mean that women are in similar ranks as men. Unfortunately, the membership form does not ask for information on academic rank. We will need to wait for the results of the forthcoming ASA Department Survey to see gender differences by rank in AY 2007-08. In AY 2000-01, the last time the survey was conducted, women constituted 26 percent of full professors, 42 percent of associate professors, and 52 of assistant professors. These figures suggest that women who are members of ASA are moving into full-time faculty positions.

See **Trends in the Discipline**, page 5

## It's ASA Election Time

- ☐ See page 4 to view professional biographies of the candidates for President-Elect (*Evelyn Nakano Glenn* and *Bernice A. Pescosolido*) and Vice President-Elect (*Linda M. Burton* and *John Logan*).



## science policy

### New director of the Board on Behavioral, Cognitive, and Sensory Sciences of the National Research Council's DBASSE

In February, Division of Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education (DBASSE) Executive Director Michael J. Feuer announced the appointment of Barbara A. Wanchisen, as the new director of the Board on Behavioral, Cognitive and Sensory Sciences (BBCSS) at the National Research Council of the National Academies. Wanchisen, an experimental psychologist, will begin her work with DBASSE on March 31, 2008. She will replace Christine Hartel who successfully led BBCSS since 1991 and stepped down last year. Wanchisen is currently the Executive Director of the Federation of Behavioral, Psychological, & Cognitive Sciences, a position she has held since 2001. In 2004, she was instrumental in the founding of the Federation's Foundation for the Advancement of Behavioral and Brain Sciences, a non-profit organization that assumed the educational mission of the Federation. Previously, she was Professor in the Department of Psychology and Director of the collegewide Honors Program at Baldwin-Wallace College, near Cleveland, Ohio. As director of BBCSS, Wanchisen will oversee studies that address a wide range of issues, including how to assess sensory and cognitive abilities and disabilities, improve learning environments, and reduce human error in the workforce and in national security. BBCSS was created to offer the best analysis and judgment of the scientific community to inform decisions on these pressing policy issues, and to assist federal agencies in setting research agendas.



Barbara Wanchisen

### Child poverty is highest in rural counties in U.S.

While many people think of poverty in the United States as primarily an urban problem, new data from the U.S. Census Bureau indicate that most of the counties with high child poverty rates are located in rural America. Of the 100 counties with the highest child poverty rates in 2005, 95 are rural. All 100 counties have child poverty rates above 40 percent, more than twice the national rate of 18.5 percent in 2005. Ziebach County, in South Dakota, has the highest rate at 70 percent. There is also a strong racial overlay. Of the 100 counties with the highest child poverty rates, two-thirds (66) are "majority minority," or less than 50 percent non-Hispanic white. And many others have disproportionately high minority populations. On average, minorities make up 70 percent of the population in these 100 counties. This research report was written by sociologist William O'Hare, visiting senior fellow at the Casey Institute, and Mark Mather, deputy director of domestic programs at the Population Reference Bureau. For more information, see <[www.prb.org/Articles/2008/childpoverty.aspx](http://www.prb.org/Articles/2008/childpoverty.aspx)>.

### Keep nonscientific approaches out of the classroom

As scientific research continues to document evolution, the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) and Institute of Medicine (IOM) urge schools to keep unsupported approaches out of the science classroom. They released *Science, Evolution, and Creationism*, a book designed to give the public a comprehensive and up-to-date picture of the current scientific understanding of evolution and its importance in the science classroom. Recent advances in science and medicine, along with an abundance of observations and experiments over the past 150 years, have reinforced evolution's role as the central organizing principle of modern biology, said the committee that wrote the

book. Biological evolution refers to changes in the traits of populations of organisms, usually over multiple generations. Despite the overwhelming evidence supporting evolution, opponents have repeatedly tried to introduce nonscientific views into public school science classes through the teaching of various forms of creationism or intelligent design. Copies of *Science, Evolution, and Creationism* are available from the National Academies Press at <[www.nap.edu/sec](http://www.nap.edu/sec)>, for \$12.95; a PDF version is free. The NAS' evolution resources are available at <[national-academies.org/evolution](http://national-academies.org/evolution)>.



### The lows and highs of fertility rates in Europe

Norway has one of the highest fertility rates in Europe, at 1.9 lifetime children per woman in 2006. Within Europe, only Iceland (2.07 children per woman) and France (1.98 children per woman) have higher rates, according to the Population Reference Bureau (PRB). The PRB regularly monitors fertility trends in low-fertility countries. National total fertility rates from 1995 to the most recent year available for 53 countries can be found on their website at <[www.prb.org](http://www.prb.org)>. In this most recent update, the lowest fertility rates are found in eastern European countries, where the average is 1.3 or fewer children per woman. For more information, see <[www.prb.org/Articles/2007/newfertilityrates.aspx](http://www.prb.org/Articles/2007/newfertilityrates.aspx)>.

### HHS launches childhood overweight and obesity prevention initiative

In late November, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) officially launched its new Childhood Overweight and Obesity Prevention Initiative. It was announced at the National Prevention Summit, which targets obesity prevention and the promotion of healthy

weight for children. First Lady Laura Bush delivered the keynote address at the summit, an annual HHS-hosted, cross-sector event that highlights new approaches to prevention and health promotion. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), data from two National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys show that prevalence

of childhood overweight is increasing. For children aged 2-5 years, the prevalence increased from 5 percent to 13 percent; for those aged 6-11 years, prevalence increased from 6.5 percent to 18.8 percent; and for those

aged 12-19 years, prevalence increased from 5 percent to 17.4 percent. As chair of HHS Childhood Overweight and Obesity Coordinating Council, Rear Admiral Steven Galson, Acting Surgeon General, will work with HHS officials and community stakeholders as they develop and foster programs that share the goal of providing options for community-based interventions. The programs include: CDC's School Health Index: A Self-Assessment and Planning Guide; National Institutes of Health's We Can! (Ways to Enhance Children's Activity and Nutrition) program; and Indian Health Service's diabetes prevention activities. For more information on HHS initiatives, see <[www.hhs.gov/news](http://www.hhs.gov/news)>.

## from the executive officer

## An Open Invitation to Visit Your New ASA Headquarters

As readers know from ASA Secretary Don Tomaskovic-Devey's page-one *Footnotes* article in February 2008, ASA is moving to a permanent new headquarters this month. As of this writing, our moving schedule is still on track.

It seems appropriate for ASA to begin its second century—as the national association for sociologists in the United States—by settling down in an office we can once again call “our own.” ASA has not owned its own headquarters site in Washington, DC, since we sold our first permanent residence (the townhouse we had outgrown) a decade ago. We will open our new office's doors on March 17, 2008, on the 6<sup>th</sup> floor of 1430 K Street NW, Washington, DC, and you are cordially invited to stop by and visit your Association in its new location. While we'll be unpacking moving boxes and settling in for a while, we'll be online, on the telephone, and on the look out for members and colleagues shortly



after relocating to the new office.

If you are going to be in the District of Columbia, please stop by for a visit. If you need a cup of coffee between your meetings, come use our cozy lobby seating area or a conference room. While advance notice is always helpful (202-383-9005 [0] or [executive.office@asanet.org](mailto:executive.office@asanet.org)), you are welcome to drop by.

The Metrorail system has a stop at Farragut North (red line) and McPherson Square (blue and orange lines), which are both a very short walk to our location at K Street and 15<sup>th</sup> Street/Vermont Avenue. We are also only a short taxi ride from Union Station and Washington's National Airport.

ASA's elected leaders and members are pleased that the Association, once again, has a permanent home for members, visiting sociologists, and staff. Our location in the nation's capital encourages us to believe that we will see many of you between Annual Meetings over the

coming years. We know that many of you as practicing, academic, and research sociologists occasionally or frequently visit the nation's capital in relation to your work. You may have business at the federal science and mission agencies, on Capitol Hill, at the think tanks, at disciplinary and higher education associations, and at the many colleges and universities in the DC metro area. Let us know when you are coming to DC, so that we can extend you the Association's hospitality during your trip. We hope that you will come to view the ASA headquarters in DC as your sociological home away from home and will feel free to drop in. As Don reported in the February *Footnotes*, “The good guys are taking over K Street!” Welcome!



Sally Hillsman is the Executive Officer of ASA. She can be reached by email at [executive.office@asanet.org](mailto:executive.office@asanet.org).



Published monthly with combined issues in May/June, July/August, and September/October. Mailed free to all ASA members. Subscription, \$40. Single copies, \$3.

Editor: Sally T. Hillsman  
Associate Editor: K. Lee Herring  
Managing Editor: Johanna Olexy  
Production: Jill Campbell  
Secretary: Donald Tomaskovic-Devey

Article submissions are limited to 1,000 words and must have journalistic value (e.g., timeliness, significant impact, general interest) rather than be research oriented or scholarly in nature. Submissions will be reviewed by the editorial board for possible publication. “ASA Forum” (including letters to the editor) contributions are limited to 400–600 words; “Obituaries,” 500–700 words; and “Announcements,” 200 words. All submissions should include a contact name and, if possible, an e-mail address. ASA reserves the right to edit all material published for style and length. The deadline for all material is the first of the month preceding publication (e.g., February 1 for March issue).

Send communications on material, subscriptions, and advertising to: American Sociological Association, 1430 K Street, Suite 600, Washington, DC 20005; (202) 383-9005; fax (202) 638-0882; email [footnotes@asanet.org](mailto:footnotes@asanet.org); <[www.asanet.org](http://www.asanet.org)>.

Copyright © 2008, American Sociological Association. Third-class postage paid at Washington, DC, and additional mailing offices. ISSN 0749-6931.





# Labor Movement Plenary

from page 1

**Sara Horowitz** founded the labor organization, Working Today, in 1995 in order to represent the needs and concerns of the growing independent workforce. Working Today seeks to update the nation’s social safety net, developing systems so that all working people can access affordable benefits, regardless of the nature of their work arrangement. A key part of Working Today is the Freelancers Union, an organization of independent contractors, which is a unique and extremely promising strategy. As executive director, Horowitz takes an entrepreneurial approach, pursuing creative, market-based solutions to pressing social problems. In recognition of her efforts to create a self-sustaining organization of flexible workers, she was awarded a John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation Fellowship in 1999. Before founding Working Today, Ms. Horowitz was a labor attorney in private practice and a union organizer with 1199, the National Health and Human Service Employees Union.

**Bruce Raynor** is the General President of UNITE HERE, the union representing nearly half a million workers in the hospitality, gaming, apparel, textile, retail, distribution, food service, and laundry industries in North America. He also serves on the Leadership Council of the Change to Win Federation, which was created by seven unions in 2005 and represents more than six million U.S. and Canadian workers. In these roles, Raynor is well-positioned to observe and direct organizational efforts in the fastest growing sectors of the U.S. service economy and to comment on the kinds of strategies that are likely to be most effective in addressing the concerns of this large group of workers. He has distinguished himself as a creative, aggressive, and strategic organizer with a broad understanding of the role of labor in the North American economy and society. He is regarded as a pioneer in the area of corporate campaigns, in particular the campaign against textile giant J.P. Stevens early in his career. He has also played an important role in extending health and pension benefits to low-wage workers.

By exploring various models and strategies for labor organization that reflect the changing American workplace and workforce, this opening plenary session will provide an excellent prelude to the plenary and thematic sessions that will address these changes in greater depth in the following four days of the Annual Meeting. Make your travel arrangements now, in order to ensure that you will arrive in Boston on July 31 to attend this exciting plenary session.

More information on the other three plenary sessions will follow in a future issue of *Footnotes*. 📍

## Annual Meeting Housing Block Now Open!

The official housing block for the 2008 Annual Meeting is now open. Visit <[www.asanet.org/cs/root/leftnav/meetings/2008](http://www.asanet.org/cs/root/leftnav/meetings/2008)> and click on “Hotel Accommodations.”

# Boston’s Diverse Heritage

from page 1

the 18th century, as Rhode Island overtook Massachusetts as the main carrier of slaves, Boston-based vessels collected African captives and delivered their human cargoes to Barbados and other West Indian islands or to southern U.S. colonies.

According to a census conducted in 1754, there were more than 900 slaves over the age of 16 in Boston. By 1755 blacks made up eight percent of the city’s population. One of the most prominent Africans transported to Boston as a slave between 1750 and 1770 was the poet Phillis Wheatley (c. 1755-1784) who was probably born in the Senegambia region of West Africa. Also during the 18th century Isaac Royall, a former planter from Antigua settled an estate in Medford where he held as many as 28 slaves. Following Royall’s departure as the American Revolution approached (he was not sympathetic to the rebelling colonists), one of his slaves petitioned the Massachusetts General Court successfully for compensation for her unpaid labor. Among contemporaries of the time was Prince Hall, an immigrant from the West Indies, who assisted a group of Boston area slaves to submit a petition for their freedom in 1777. He is best known as a pioneer black mason, founding African Lodge No. 457 in Boston in 1787. The present headquarters of the Prince Hall Lodge are located in the Grove Hall district of the city at the intersection of Washington St. and Blue Hill Ave.

No visit to Boston would be complete without seeing Beacon Hill, especially the northern slope, the geographical center of gravity for Boston’s black residents throughout most of the period from 1800-1864. Although blacks also lived in the North End (later identified with Italian Americans), more than 60 percent of the city’s entire black population in 1860 lived in the West End. The black-related sites located on Beacon Hill include the granary burial ground in which Crispus Attucks and the other four black victims of the Boston Massacre are buried, the African Meeting House, the Smith School, and the relief sculpture honoring the Massachusetts 54<sup>th</sup> regiment (the all-black Civil War unit depicted in the film *Glory*). A tour of the Black Heritage Trail highlights these and other sites on Beacon Hill.

## Revolution to Civil War

Like New York and Philadelphia, Boston experienced a significant upsurge of black population between the American Revolution and 1820. By 1820, this city’s black population was free and had reached 1,726. Massachusetts blacks in 1820 were three times as likely as Massachusetts whites to live in Boston. From the beginning, Boston’s residents of African descent have come from diverse origins and continue to do so today. Migration has been a persistent theme of black life in Boston, beginning with the forced migration of slaves in the colonial period and followed by the immigration of liberated blacks from the West Indies and elsewhere. With the demise of slavery in New England, blacks in the region gravitated toward the coastal cities and towns. By 1850, more than 55 percent of the blacks in Boston had been born outside of Massachusetts including nine percent who were foreign-born. By the outbreak of the Civil War, 2,261 blacks lived in Boston, constituting 1.3 percent of the city’s population.

In the early 19th century, David Walker, a freedman from North Carolina, migrated to Boston, helped form the Massachusetts General Colored Association in 1826, and in 1829 published the fiery antislavery pamphlet, *The Appeal*. Another migrant, Peter Randolph, was born a slave in Virginia and moved to Boston in 1847. He became a Baptist minister, published an autobiographical narrative, studied law, and served as a justice of the peace.

The evolution and struggles of black Bostonians during the antebellum period are encapsulated in the story of three generations of the remarkable Roberts family. Robert Roberts worked as a house servant and published *The House Servant’s Directory: or, A Monitor for Private Families, etc.* (1827). His son, Benjamin F. Roberts, made his living as a printer, primarily printing speeches, reports, pamphlets, and other items for antislavery and black organizations. In the 1840s, Benjamin Roberts joined William Cooper Nell and other black Bostonians in protesting the all-black Smith School and his daughter eventually became the lead plaintiff in the unsuccessful school desegregation case filed against the City of Boston (*Sarah Roberts v. Boston, 1850*). A little over a century before the infamous school busing crisis of the 1970s, Boston’s public officials had no qualms about requiring Sarah Roberts and other black school children to walk past several “neighborhood” schools in order to preserve racially segregated public education. In 1896, when the U.S. Supreme Court articulated its infamous “separate but equal” doctrine in the *Plessy v.*

*Ferguson* case, the decision in the Roberts case was cited as a precedent. Although some Massachusetts towns (such as Salem and New Bedford) had desegregated their public schools before the Roberts decision, it took an act of the state legislature in 1855 to legally desegregate Boston’s schools.

## Post-Civil War Period

During the latter half of the 19th century, several breakthroughs in educational attainment and professional training occurred that contributed to occupational diversification among blacks in Boston. Access to higher education for blacks expanded slightly, somewhat increasing their chances of pursuing professional occupations. Although New England colleges such as Middlebury, Bowdoin, and Amherst had awarded bachelor’s degrees to African Americans before the Civil War, no blacks had received undergraduate degrees from Harvard College until 1870 (Richard T. Greener). Eight more African Americans went on to complete degrees of one sort or another at Harvard during the remainder of the 19th century, including W.E.B. DuBois.

Following the Civil War, immigration from Europe resumed with renewed vigor as the industrial take-off (partly stimulated by the war) gathered speed. Black immigrants continued to move to New England, with Boston being one of the major ports of entry. But few New England blacks were absorbed into the industrial sector of employment, remaining largely excluded from craft unions. Although she was a Civil War nurse, Susie King Taylor worked as a domestic servant and cook in Boston during the 1870s and 1880s.

Northern black women seeking nurse training confronted racial quotas such as the ones imposed against blacks and Jews at

Boston’s New England Hospital for Women and Children whose charter permitted only one black and one Jewish student to be accepted each year. Mary Eliza Mahoney, generally regarded as the first trained black nurse in the United States, received a diploma in nursing from that institution on August 1, 1879.

## Into the 20<sup>th</sup> Century

A significant component of the national Progressive movement of the late 19th and early 20th century was an effort to advance the welfare of African Americans, particularly those who were beginning to flock to northern cities. Integral to the process of social reform and to the emergence of social work and sociology was the gathering of facts. John Daniels’s frequently cited classic, *In Freedom’s Birthplace: A History of the Boston Negro* (1914), was one of a number of landmark studies on race relations published between W.E.B. DuBois’s *The Philadelphia Negro* (1899) and Frances Blascoer’s *Colored School Children of New York* (1915). Daniels’s 1905 article in *Charities* magazine, “Industrial Conditions Among Negro Men: Boston,” was a building block toward his book and an example of the fact-finding thrust of the settlement house movement of the Progressive era. In it he posed and attempted to answer quantitative and qualitative questions that are among the enduring questions exam-

ined by social scientists. Noting that there were 11,500 blacks in Boston in 1900, he asked what proportion of black males were gainfully employed and “at what sorts and what grades of work are they employed?” According to the U.S. Census, a higher proportion of Boston’s black males than white males were gainfully employed (76 percent versus 65 percent). But he observed that there was a greater extent of “temporary idleness” because “down at the bottom industrially, they, like they hack-writers of literature, are forced to take whatever they can get.” Emphasizing how different types of work were viewed “in the public esteem,” Daniels indicated that not less than 73 percent of the 4,510 black males at work in Boston in 1900 worked in “inferior occupations” (bootblacks, janitors, laborers, servants and waiters, porters, etc.). Nevertheless, he felt that there was “a progress upward, into the employments of higher grade, the business proprietorships and the professions.”

Looking ahead, the first half of the 20th century would be filled with both challenges and setbacks for black workers in Boston and in New England. There would be the mobilization for two great world wars with a massive economic depression sandwiched in between. The Great Migration of the World War One era brought a black exodus from the South more massive in numbers and social impact than the fugitive slaves and other black Southerners who had moved to New England during the first half of the 19th century. 📍

*Robert L. Hall, a social and cultural historian, is the editor of Making a Living: The Work Experience of African Americans in New England: From Colonial Times through 1945 (1995). He is Acting Chair of Northeastern University’s Department of African-American Studies (with a joint appointment in history) and a member of the faculty of the interdisciplinary doctoral program in Law, Policy, and Society.*



# Candidates for ASA Offices in 2008

In accordance with election policies established by the ASA Council, biographical sketches of the candidates for ASA leadership positions are published in *Footnotes* (see below). The biographical sketches appear in alphabetical order by office. Biographical sketches for all candidates will be available online when ballots are mailed to all current voting members in mid-April.

## Candidates for President-Elect

### Evelyn Nakano Glenn

**Present Professional Position:** Professor, Departments of Ethnic Studies and Gender & Women's Studies, University of California-Berkeley, 1990-Present; Founding Director, Center for Race and Gender (Organized Research Unit), University of California-Berkeley, 2001-Present.



**Former Professional Positions Held:** Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Binghamton, 1986-90; Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, Florida State University, 1984-86; Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, Boston University, 1972-84.

Education: PhD, Harvard University, 1971; BA, University of California-Berkeley, 1962.

**Positions Held in Other Organizations:** Steering Committee, Berkeley Diversity Research Initiative, UC Berkeley, 2006-Present; Advisory Board, *Du Bois Review: Social Science Research on Race*, 2004-Present; Advisory Board, Center for the Comparative Study of Race and Ethnicity, Stanford University, 2002-Present; Editorial Collective, *Feminist Studies*, 1999-2004; President, Society for the Study of Social Problems (SSSP), 1998-1999.

**Positions Held in ASA:** Member of Council, 2005-08; 1991-94; Deputy Editor, *American Sociological Review*, 1999-2004; Program Committee, Annual Meetings, 2002 and 2003; Chair, Section on Asia and Asian America, 2001-02; Editorial Board, *Contemporary Sociology*, 1997-2000.

**Publications:** *Shades of Difference: Why Skin Color Matters* (ed.) Stanford University Press, in press; *Forced to Care: The Significance of Coercion in Care Labor*, Harvard University Press, forthcoming; "Whose Public Sociology? The Subaltern Speaks, But Who is Listening?" in Dan Clawson, Robert Zussman, Joya Misra, Naomi Gerstel, Randall Stokes, Douglas L. Anderton, and Michael Burawoy, eds., *Public Sociology: Fifteen Eminent Sociologists Debate Politics and the Profession in the Twenty-first Century* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 2007); *Unequal Freedom: How Race and Gender Shaped American Citizenship and Labor*, Harvard University Press, 2002; "From Servitude to Service Work: Historical Continuities in the Racial Division of Paid Reproductive Labor," *Signs: Journal of Women in Culture and Society* 18, no. 1 (Fall, 1992): 1-43.

**Professional Accomplishments:** Feminist Lecturer for Outstanding Feminist Sociology, Sociologists for Women in Society, 2007 (at Wright State University and Truman State University); Jessie Bernard Award for Outstanding Scholarship, American Sociological Association, 2005; Scholarly

Awards for *Unequal Freedom: How Race and Gender Shaped American Citizenship and Labor*; Outstanding Book Award, American Sociological Association Section on Asia and Asian America, 2004; Distinguished Contribution to Scholarship Award, Pacific Sociological Association, 2004; Oliver Cromwell Cox Award, American Sociological Association Section on Racial and Ethnic Minorities, 2003; Outstanding Achievement in Scholarship Award, American Sociological Association Section on Race, Gender, and Class, 2003; Finalist, C. Wright Mills Award, Society for the Study of Social Problems, 2003; Hull Lecture in Social Justice, University of California-Santa Barbara, 2005.; Visiting Scholar, Havens Center for the Study of Social Structure and Social Change, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 2001.

**Candidate Statement:** My primary concern as a scholar and teacher has been to understand the dynamics of race, gender, and class in processes of inequality and exclusion. My early research documented the work and family lives of heretofore neglected groups—women of color in domestic service and women in clerical occupations. I explored the ways in which larger political and economic forces shaped workers' experiences, while also attending to workers' agency. This drew me into historical research on the race and gender structure of local labor markets and the consequences of labor market position on workers, including the forms of resistance available to them. More recently, as sociological and historical scholarship on African Americans, Latinos, and Asian Americans has reached a critical mass, I have engaged in comparative analysis of race and gender in the construction of labor and citizenship across different regions of the United States. This comparative research has yielded theoretical innovations, such as conceptualizing citizenship as local practice and relating labor market stratification to degrees of citizenship. My current project explores the persistence of coercive labor regimes in the contemporary world and the dynamics of coercion in the overwhelming allocation of caring labor to women, particularly immigrants and women of color. I examine the way family law and social welfare policy have created and enforced women's status obligation to perform unpaid caring labor in the family and the way in which labor law treats paid home care workers as quasi-property in order to exclude them from benefits and protections afforded to other workers.

Participation with the ASA Annual Meetings and service on ASA committees have been incredibly important in my development as a sociologist and teacher, affording opportunities to interact with and learn from sociologists developing intersectional approaches to gender, race, class, and labor at a time when these topics were still marginal. Now these subjects are well established and widely taught. My hope is that the ASA will continue to welcome a diversity of topics and approaches so that sociologists carving out new areas of inquiry and engaging in innovative pedagogy can also find support and inspiration for their efforts.

### Bernice A. Pescosolido

**Present Professional Position:** Distinguished Professor, Department of Sociology, Indiana University (Bloomington), 2006 - Present



**Former Professional Positions Held:** Chancellor's Professor for Excellence in Research and Teaching, 1998-present; Lecturer to Full Professor, Department of Sociology, Indiana University, 1981-Present; Director, Indiana Consortium for Mental Health Services Research, 1992-Present; Co-Director, Preparing Future Faculty Program, 1995-Present.

**Education:** PhD, Yale University, 1982; MPhil, Yale University, 1977; MA, Yale University, 1976; BA, University of Rhode Island, 1974.

**Offices Held in Other Organizations:** National Institutes of Health, Study Section and Advisory Panels (NIMH, AHRQ, HSR, National Cancer Institute, OBSSR, National Institute of Heart, Lung and Blood), 1993-Present; National Children's Study, Federal Advisory Committee Member, 2005-March 2007; International Society for the Scholarship of Teaching and Learning, Organizing Committee, 2003-04; General Social Survey (GSS) Overseers' Board, 1997-2000; Editorial Boards (*Social Forces*, 2000-03; *American Journal of Sociology*, 1995-97).

**Positions Held in ASA:** Mental Health Section Chair, 2005-06; ASA Vice-President, 2003-04; Task Force on Journal Diversity, Chair, 2000-2000; Publications Committee 1999-2002; Chair, 2000-02; Editorial Board Member (ASR, 2006-07; *JHSB*, Deputy Editor, 2007-Present; *TS* 1997-2000, *Contemporary Sociology* 1994-97).

**Publications and Accomplishments:** Pescosolido, Bernice A. 2008. "The Converging Landscape of Higher Education: Perspectives, Challenges, and a Call to the Discipline of Sociology." *Teaching Sociology*. March 2008; Pescosolido, Bernice A. 2006. "Of Pride and Prejudice: The Role of Sociology and Social Networks In Integrating the Health Sciences" *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* 47 (September):189-208; Pescosolido, Bernice A. and Beth A. Rubin. 2000. "The Web of Group Affiliations Revisited: Social Life, Postmodernism, and Sociology." *American Sociological Review* 65 (February-Centennial Issue):52-76; Research Awards (NIMH Career Awards —K02 Independent Scientist & K01 Research Scientist Development; U. of Rhode Island COAS Dean's List Alumni Award, 2007; Leo G. Reeder Distinguished Career in Medical Sociology, ASA, 2005; Sociological Research Association, 2000; Robert Wood Johnson Investigator Award in Health Policy Research, 2000-2003); Teaching Awards (P.A. Mack Award, Distinguished Service to Teaching, IU, 2007; IU Faculty Colloquium for Excellence in Teaching (FACET), 1989-present; Hans O. Mauksch Award, Section on Teaching and Learning in Sociology, ASA, 2006; Wilbert Hites Mentoring Award, IU, 2003; Herman F. Leiber Award for Distinguished Teaching, IU, 1992; Edwin H. Sutherland Teaching Award, Department of Sociology, 1985).

**Personal Statement:** Sociologists bring a broad and deep perspective to understanding human behavior. While any juncture in the discipline's history is unique, the current embrace of "context," "disparities," and "social networks" as core sociological foci, by other social sciences as well as by the humanities and life sciences, presents sociology with interesting opportunities and challenges. As we continue to expand this core, our efforts will be strengthened by having greater connection among our own communities of substance, method, orientation, and purpose. Throughout my career, my professional activities have been directed at connecting insights of diverse subfields; finding syn-

ergy among teaching, research, and service; addressing our internal debates as well as presenting sociological ideas to outside audiences; and fostering communication among sociologists in public and private sectors, academic, and applied positions, research universities and liberal arts colleges. My work has and will continue to encompass diversity issues in research, governance, publications, and outreach. With respect to research, my focus has been on areas of health, social networks, scholarship of teaching and learning, race, contemporary social problems, professions, and social policy, in both national and cross-national contexts. Sociology's strength and promise lies in a rich array of viewpoints and approaches. By challenging each other to work together across traditions, to generate new knowledge without losing ideas central to our discipline, and to foster an understanding among other scholars, students, and our "publics" of how our contributions shape intellectual and policy landscapes, we can expand and enhance sociology's legacy.

## Candidates for Vice President-Elect

### Linda M. Burton

**Present Professional Position:** James B. Duke Professor of Sociology, Duke University, 2006-Present.



**Former Professional Positions Held:** Director, Center for Human Development and Family, The Pennsylvania State University, 1998-2006; Professor of Human Development and Family Studies, The Pennsylvania State University, 1993-2006; Senior Research Associate, Population Research Institute, The Pennsylvania State University, 1990-2006.

**Education:** PhD, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, 1985; MA, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, 1982; BA, University of Southern California, 1978.

**Offices Held in Other Organizations:** Board of Directors, Family Process, Member, 2007-Present; National Center for Marriage Research, Advisory Board Member, 2007-Present; Board on Children, Youth, and Families, National A, Member, 2006-Present; National Children's Study, National Institutes of Child Health and Human Development, Advisory Board Member, 2003-07; Board on Behavioral, Cognitive, and Sensory Science, Member, 1997-2004.

**Offices Held in ASA:** Committee on Nominations, Section on Aging and the Life Course, Member, 2007-Present; Council, Member, 2001-04; Task Force on Journal Diversity, Member, 2000-03; Dubois-Johnson-Frazier Award Selection Committee, Chair, 1999-2001; Minority Fellowship Program Advisory Committee, Member, 1993 - 1996.

**Selected Publications & Professional Accomplishments:** Linda M. Burton. 2007. "Childhood Adulthoodification in Economically Disadvantaged Families: A Conceptual Model." *Family Relations* 56: 329-345; Andrew Cherlin, Linda M. Burton, Tera Hurt, and Diane M. Purvin. 2004. "The Influence of Physical and Sexual Abuse on Marriage and Cohabitation." *American Sociological Review* 69: 768-789; Family Research Consortium IV Legacy Award, 2005; Evan G. and Helen G. Pattishall Outstanding Research Achievement Award, The Pennsylvania State University, 2000;



## Candidates

from page 4

American Family Therapy Academy Award for Innovative Contributions to Family Research, 1996.

**Personal Statement:** Over the past decade I have directed two national research consortia and postdoctoral training programs—the NIMH-sponsored Family Research Consortium III and the African American Mental Health Research Scientists Consortium. The goals of these programs are to invest in the career development of the next generation of social science researchers through extensive and sustained team mentoring, to bridge disciplinary divides in collaborative research on the health and well-being of America’s disadvantaged populations, and to inform public policy through collaborative social science research. My goals as ASA Vice President would be to continue and broaden these efforts within ASA by promoting mentoring and training programs that enhance the scholarship and grant submission activities of early-career sociologists, fortifying the Minority Fellowship Program, developing additional opportunities for sociologists to become involved in national interdisciplinary research efforts and training programs, and increasing the number of learning opportunities for sociologists interested in translating their research to inform public policy.

### John Logan

**Present Professional**

**Position:** Professor of Sociology and Environmental Studies, Brown University, 2004-Present



**Former Professional**

**Positions Held:** Director, Spatial Structures in the Social Science, Brown University, 2004-Present; Associate to Distinguished Professor, University at Albany, 1980-2004; Director, Lewis Mumford Center, University at Albany, 1999-2004.

**Education:** PhD, University of California-Berkeley, 1974; MA, Columbia University, 1969; BA, University of California-Berkeley, 1968.

**Offices Held in Other Organizations:**

Research Committee on Urban and Regional Development, President, 1994-98; Social Sciences and Population Study Section, NIH, Panel member, 1988-92; Sociology Program, NSF, Panel member, 1997-99; Center for Spatially Integrated Social Science, Advisory board member, 2000-04; Urban China Research Network, Director, 1999-2004.

**Offices Held in ASA:** *Contemporary Sociology*, Editorial Advisory Board, 2005-Present; Committee on Publications, Elected Member, 1998-2001; Spivack Program Advisory Committee, Member, 1997-2000; Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award Committee, Chair, 1995-97; Section on Community and Urban Sociology, Chair, 1993-94.

**Selected Publications & Professional**

**Accomplishments:** Logan, John R. and Harvey Molotch. 1987. *Urban Fortunes: The Political Economy of Place*. Los Angeles: University of California Press; Logan, John R. 2007. *Urban China in Transition*. New York: Blackwell; Logan, John R. and Todd Swanstrom. 1990. *Beyond the City Limits: Urban Policy and Economic Restructuring in Comparative Perspective*.

## Heat Wave: A Sociological Drama Hits Center Stage

by Ellen C. Berrey, Northwestern University

A number of recent plays have shown that important non-fiction stories can translate beautifully on stage. *The Exonerated*, for example, draws on interviews with wrongly convicted former Death Row prisoners, while *Tings Dey Happen* chronicles the oil wars in Nigeria. A new theater production in Chicago brings the sociology of urban disaster into the limelight. Live Bait Theater and Pegasus Productions have co-produced a new play, *Heat Wave*, based on sociologist Eric Klinenberg’s award-winning book, *Heat Wave: A Social Autopsy of Disaster in Chicago*.

Klinenberg, New York University, documents the 1995 Chicago heat wave, when more than 700 people died in less than a week. In *Heat Wave*, Klinenberg interrogates the political and social forces that contributed to this disaster, combining sociological analysis with the muckraking voice of early 20<sup>th</sup> century journalists. The book recounts the city government’s inadequate response, the incomplete accounts of reporters and scientists, and the devastation of the city’s most vulnerable and socially isolated residents—the elderly, poor people, and people of color.

Sharon Evans, artistic director for Live Bait Theater, discovered *Heat Wave* through an article in *The New Yorker*. Live Bait, known for its original productions and solo performances, often features plays about Chicago. According to Evans, “*Heat Wave* was a true Chicago story, top to bottom.” She contacted Chicago playwright Steven Simoncic to write the script and invited Ilesa Duncan of Chicago Dramatists to direct it. They were struck by the human story of the heat wave and the eerie foreshadowing of Hurricane Katrina—the environmental disaster, social tragedy, the last minute and botched political decisions.



### Translating Sociology to Stage

Simoncic adapts the events of the 1995 heat wave—and much of Klinenberg’s study—for the stage. Three key institutions are the play’s through-lines: the mayor’s office; the *Chicago Tribune* office; and the city morgue. Scenes from these three settings are interspersed with intimate portraits of city residents, their personal stories and emotional moments. Middle managers and residents are the main characters; Mayor Richard Daley, city commissioners, and *Tribune* owners are imagined, off-stage but ever present.

So, what are the challenges to translating sociological analysis to the stage? As Live Bait executive director John Ragir explained: “How do you take a book full of stories, used as examples of inductive reasoning, and turn those stories into drama? We want an emotional, dramatic impact, as opposed to a theoretical insight of sociology.”

The playwright and director did not have to look far for the drama since Klinenberg had meticulously documented how people in different institutions, organizations, and neighborhoods experienced the heat and responded to it—or failed to respond. The study embodied what Ragir described as Klinenberg’s “heartfelt but precise way of thinking about catastrophe.” Simoncic used the text as a launching point to create fictionalized characters and stories: The elderly man alone on his deathbed; the nervous government aides protecting city officials; the overwhelmed Latina daycare worker who forgets two children in a locked car where they die.

Drama also is embedded in the conflict that Klinenberg reveals: the tensions between city agencies, public servants, reporters, and the people they are supposed to serve.

The tragedy’s own narrative arc—the anticipation of the heat wave, followed by the confusion, pain, and tragedy of the heat and

then the aftermath of discovery and accusations—made it well-suited for the stage.


Playwrights, producers, and directors have story-telling conventions that can dramatize sociological insights. Simoncic was able to use the structure of the play to embellish both abstract structural processes and the daily lives of regular people. Scenes from the mayor’s office, the *Tribune*, and the morgue are written from a removed vantage point. Characters talk about the “city populace,” “political decisions,” “urban ecology,” the “socio-economics of cooling centers.” According to Simoncic, it is “more distanced,” “less personal.”

### Contributing to the Debate


Through the stories of city residents, people share their personal experiences in their own voices. “In some scenes, you might get people talking about the sociological effects of the heat and what’s going on with race relations,” said Simoncic, “but [then there’s] a scene with a white cop and a black gang member, arguing over a fire hydrant. The camera zooms from 30,000 feet up to six feet off the ground.”

Klinenberg wrote this book with a conviction that sociologists should communicate about inequality and disaster to the public. “We have so much to contribute to current debates about cities and the politics of security,” Klinenberg said. “But the barriers to entering them can be formidable. For projects like *Heat Wave*, I’ve tried to find a voice that resonates within the academy but carries outside it too. Some say that it’s risky behavior for a social scientist, but I think it’s worth it.”

Simoncic hopes the play gets people to think about responsibility. “Who is responsible for the people on the fringes of the modern American village?” With *Heat Wave*, theatergoers in Chicago will have an opportunity to ponder this very question.

The premiere of *Heat Wave* runs February 21-April 6. For more information, see <www.pegasusplayers.org> or call (773) 878-9761. Group rates for sociology courses are available. Pegasus Productions, O’Rourke Center, Truman College, 1145 West Wilson Avenue, Chicago, IL 60640. 

Philadelphia: Temple University Press; Logan, John R. and Glenna D. Spitze. 1996. *Family Ties: Enduring Relations between Parents and Their Grown Children*. Philadelphia: Temple University Press; Logan, John R. 2002. *The New Chinese City: Globalization and Market Reform*. New York: Blackwell.

**Personal Statement:** The Vice President serves as a member of the ASA Council and participates in all policy decisions. I am committed to representing the interests and fostering the participation of all members, making the diversity of the ASA a strength. I am especially interested in involving student members in our activities and in being sure that members in non-academic positions and full-time teaching positions benefit fully from their affiliation. The association sometimes must take a position on current events, particularly where there is strong sociological evidence to back it up. I believe greater efforts are needed to help individual members to bring their research to bear on public issues and to receive credit for non-traditional forms of publication and dissemination. My own work has increasingly moved in this direction, and I would like to take advantage of my experience to create similar opportunities for others. 

## Trends

from page 1


Additional information is needed to know if women will continue to climb the academic ladder and reach parity with men as they age. (In 2007, the reported median age of male regular members was 51 while the reported median age of women was 44.)

In 2007, 52 percent of all women regular members reported that they were employed by universities that granted graduate degrees. Although the number of women in these institutions has increased since 2001, the share of all women in these institutions stood still (a one percent decline from 53 percent of all women in 2005). Figure 1 shows the increase in the number of women regular members employed at universities offering graduate degrees in sociology and their stability in their share of these positions. In contrast, 57 percent of men in 2007 were faculty at universities that granted graduate degrees in sociology. The share of men at this type of institution also remained stable (a one percent increase since 2005), despite an

increase in the number of men in this position. Yet, women continue to outnumber men at schools that grant only a baccalaureate degree. Between 2001 and 2007, there was an increase in the number of regular members reporting that they were employed at baccalaureate-only schools. In spite of this increase in numbers, the shares of women and men remained relatively steady, with 17 percent of all women and 14 percent of all men at these institutions.

Income is an area with limited progress. As of 2007, 24 percent of women earned \$70,000 or more compared to 38 percent of men. This 14 percent gap has remained constant since 2001. We know that much of this difference can be explained by differences in rank, employment status, age, type of institution, and areas in which there appears to be a recent lack of progress in breaking the glass ceiling.

### Future Information

In a future research brief we will be adding to the indicators of women’s status by examining normative career patterns, organizational climates, cultures, and distributions of institutional resources. 

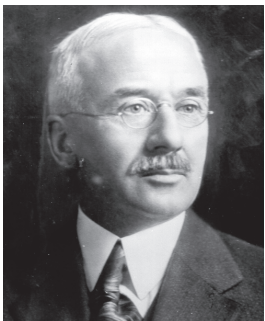


# Sociology at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign Celebrated 100 Years

by Jan Nederveen Pieterse, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Last September, the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign Sociology Department celebrated its centennial. One hundred years ago the Department of Sociology was formed with Edward Carey Hayes—who played an important role in the formation of American sociology—as the first chair. He was an organizing member of the American Sociological Society and was elected its eleventh president.

A list of initial courses shows topics that are still relevant today and some that have lost favor in current academia. These include the Social Problems of the Rural Community (Hayes) in 1911; Social Evolution (Hayes) and Charities (Sutherland) in 1919; Social Factors in Personality (Abel) in 1928; Social Progress and Social Values (Odum) in 1935. In addition, sociology luminaries Hans Gerth and Florian Znaniecki co-taught a course on European Sociological Thought in



Edward C. Hayes

1939. Gerth taught at Illinois from 1938-41, and Znaniecki worked here from 1939 until his death in 1958. Five faculty members who taught at Illinois served, either during their terms here or later, as presidents of the American Sociological Association (starting with Hayes in 1921 and Howard Odum in 1930 to Barbara Reskin in 2002).

### The Celebration

Tim Liao, the current Head of the Department, chaired the centennial celebration. Clark McPhail presented an engaging recent history of the department and an alumni panel shared their memories of times past. Keynote speakers were Jeffrey Alexander, Yale University, and Giovanni Arrighi, Johns Hopkins University.

Looking back at the past hundred years of sociology, Alexander discussed a theme related to his most recent book, *The Civil Sphere*. His speech focused on differences between European and American sociology and how they explain what binds societies together and how social orders can be

structured in a fair way. Power and self-interest are crucial, but they aren't enough; ethical and emotional convictions are necessary as well. In his analysis, European sociology tends to view society from the top down whereas American sociology looks at society from the bottom up.

Looking forward to the next hundred years, Arrighi spoke of the long-term rise of Asia and themes related to his 2007 book, *Adam Smith in Beijing*. He argues that China emerges as the winner in the war on terror. What sets China apart in his view is not cheap labor or labor exploitation because those are found in many places, nor the large role of the state, which China shares with other developmental states. It is rather the role of small- and medium-size companies that drive China's development, building on the role of the township village enterprises (TVEs). In passing, Arrighi also praised American higher education and noted that a major difference between U.S. higher education and that of Europe's is, in short, graduate students—in greater numbers and densities, made possible by better job prospects in the American higher education system.



# An International Conference Examines Stigma Research

by Terry White, Indiana Consortium for Mental Health Services Research

As part of its commitment to promote dialogue on critical global issues affecting poor and excluded populations, the Rockefeller Foundation recently provided fiscal support to Indiana University sociologists to organize and host an international conference aimed at developing an understanding of the extent to which mental illness is understood and stigmatized internationally.

The conference, held October 15-18, 2007, in Italy, was presided over by Indiana University sociologists Bernice Pescosolido, J. Scott Long, and Jack K. Martin who presented their preliminary data from the Stigma in Global Context-Mental Health Study (SGC-MHS). The SGC-MHS is the first theoretically based and methodologically coordinated attempt to understand the manner in which mental health problems are stigmatized across nations. This study is nearly complete with data collected from 14 of the 15 nations. The final 15-nation data file is expected within the year.

The SGC-MHS was designed to provide cross-national data for stigma researchers. A prior study by the World Health Organization's landmark International Study of Schizophrenia (ISOs) concluded that less-developed countries appeared to have better clinical and social outcomes for persons with schizophrenia. The ISOs study investigators, after examining many other possible explanations, suggested that variation in stigma rates might explain why less developed countries had more positive outcomes for persons with schizophrenia than more developed countries. Absent data on stigma attitudes, however, suggestions for future research trajectories,

policy efforts, and program development were not clear.

As discussed at the conference, the SGC-MHS data indicates that the outcome-stigma relationship is more complex than the ISOs investigators concluded. "There are many differences cross-nationally," said Pescosolido, the study's principal investigator, "and differences in development are not directly linked to stigma attitudes as the ISOs investigators speculated. Availability of public health spending within a nation appears to be associated with attitudes about mental illness along with the historical background and cultural context found in any nation.

The current study offers a real chance to better understand both stigma and other cultural differences that might be linked to social and clinical outcomes."

The SGC-MHS data were obtained from nationally representative cross-sections from each participating nation—with at least one country representing each of the inhabited continents—via face-to-face interviews. A total of 17,312 respondents are represented in the SGC-MHS data. Countries examined included Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, New Zealand, Philippines, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, and the United States. Still in the field is Great Britain. In addition to

the 14 nations considered at the conference, other nations with unique and not-directly compatible protocols collaborating in the SGC-MHS include Nepal (with sociologists Mark Tausig, University of Akron, and Janardan Subedi, Miami University) and Japan (with sociologist Saeko Kikuzawa, Nara Women's University). Those data were not considered at the conference but will be examined separately.

The conference brought together an international cadre of sociologists, social psychologists, psychiatrists, and survey methodologists. Attendees included Norman Sartorius, President of the Association for the Improvement of Mental Health Programmes and Professor of

Psychiatry, University of Geneva; Howard Goldman, Professor of Psychiatry, University of Maryland School of Medicine and Director of Mental Health Policy



Participants at the SGC-MHS conference in Italy.

Studies; and Tom W. Smith, co-principal investigator of the project and Director of the General Social Survey at the National Opinion Survey Center (NORC). The conference attendees reviewed the research team's preliminary findings, discussed the theoretical and methodological implications of those findings, and suggested additional approaches to the analysis.

SGC-MHS is funded under a five-year, \$3.4-million grant from the Fogarty International Center, the National Institute of Mental Health, and the Office of Behavioral and Social Science Research. Additional information on the project can be found at <www.indiana.edu/~sgcmhs>.



# UNC Students Tackle a U.S. Constitution Update

by Beth A. Latshaw, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill

What constitutional rights do you have? What constitutional rights would you like to have? These questions are rarely raised in a serious discussion of human rights or lead to a reevaluation of the United States Constitution. In 2008, the tides are changing. As the forces of globalization have created an increased reliance on other countries and cultures for survival, sociologists are in a unique position to foster national attention to the topic of human rights.

Sociologists are adept at including human rights in a discussion of constitutional rights. The discipline prides itself on understanding the social world as being humanly made, emphasizing that social structures and communities are created from interconnected individuals. We understand the importance of a collective consciousness and how one's power and privilege can coincide with the oppression of others. Sociologists traditionally seek to explain and attempt to ameliorate race, class, and gender-based inequalities and disparities in U.S. wages, wealth, health, and education. We have the tools and knowledge needed to reconnect collective well-being and the need to combat the lasting effects of racism, sexism, and discrimination with the human rights that have been virtually ignored in the U.S. Constitution (according to international standards).

### Comparing the U.S. Constitution

The main difference between the U.S. Constitution and most other constitutions is that the United States focuses centrally on the State—governance, laws, and citizens' legal rights—whereas other constitutions also deal with society. These constitutions spell out the specific rights of all citizens, including their social, economic, cultural, and environmental rights. In contrast, the U.S. Constitution speaks in a language of 18<sup>th</sup> century civil and political rights, protecting people from the State, while paying little attention to other rights. This contrast is especially clear when comparing the U.S. Constitution to others revised in the recent past. The University of Richmond's Law School maintains online access to constitutions in their original languages and English (See <confinder.richmond.edu>). A perusal of a few constitutions will strike Americans as generous, typically including rights to housing; rights for children, women, and minorities; labor rights; rights to adequate healthcare; and rights for the aged, gays and lesbians, the disabled.

It is true that the differences between most constitutions and the U.S. Constitution are products of the historical context in which they were created. Our constitution was written when democracy itself was in its infancy. The fundamental concern was securing freedom from monarchs and not, as is increasingly the case today, freedom from economic insecurities. However, what sets us apart (or behind) today is the fact that most

See **Constitution Update**, page 7



# Sociologists in Research and Applied Settings

This occasional column focuses on the interesting career paths and achievements of sociologists whose primary work in sociology is not in the academy or whose “extracurricular” work outside academic settings is noteworthy for its societal or policy impact. These sociologists are engaged directly with the public, applying methods of science and their sociological expertise.

## The Evaluator in the Field as an Outsider Within

by Mindy Fried, Arbor Consulting Partners

- How can a university-community partnership overcome differences to work together more effectively?
- What role can the arts play in improving student outcomes and school culture?
- How can a foundation-initiated leadership program strengthen the nonprofit sector?

The above are some of the questions I explore as a public sociologist. The primary focus of my work is in the service of organizational change that promotes a civil society. Whether solo or in collaboration with other social scientists—including the partnership to which I now belong—I bring a “third eye” to solve problems in diverse organizational settings, such as foundations, nonprofits, and universities. To these “clients,” I am an evaluation researcher, organizational analyst, educator, and strategic planner.

I view problems through a gendered lens, as well as within the context of larger social systems as they manifest in the microcosm of social and economic institutions. The work I did within the academy—studying and teaching feminist theory and research methods and the sociology of work and organizations—is now central to my applied practice. While I spent many years focusing on work and family issues, I have branched out to work on public health issues. I have also returned to my roots as a dancer (with a twist) as I now evaluate arts-education programs.

The following three brief descriptions introduce some of my recent projects, followed by a discussion of their commonalities, apparent differences, and the sociological thinking that informs my practice.

- A large research university, government officials, local nonprofit organizations, and low-income community members are working together to improve the health of residents in low-income communities. The early stage of their collaboration was hindered by misunderstanding and miscommunication, yet they stayed together because of a common goal. How could this unique partnership overcome internal differences in order to work more effectively? With my colleagues in Arbor Consulting Partners—both anthropologists—we helped key players develop a deeper understanding of how power, diversity, and agency affected their organizational dynamic. Through a process-oriented evaluation, involving interviews and focus groups with key players as well as participant observation, we developed an organizational analysis and facilitated strategic planning sessions. This resulted in better communication and better outcomes for this complex, but important, collaboration.
- Across the nation, schools have eliminated or reduced their emphasis on the arts, prioritizing so-called academic rigor and standardized testing. This occurs despite robust research that demonstrates that the arts (i.e., drama, visual arts, dance, and music) result in positive student outcomes in terms of students’ joy for learning and through traditional academic outcomes. A model for teaching “in and through the arts” has been piloted successfully

**“Our status as outsiders within ultimately allows us to interpret multiple perspectives, untangle conflict, and think creatively about how to maximize positive outcomes for an organization.”**

in several states on the East Coast, and is being adapted in a West Coast city.

In partnership with a quantitative researcher, I am conducting a four-year qualitative study of the West Coast model, observing four Title I schools as they learn about and gradually implement the model. My research includes participant observation of teacher training, interviews with teachers and administrators at the four schools, and interviews with students. Research findings are being used to identify factors that contribute to the initiative’s success. Ultimately, I will develop case studies that will be used to educate broader audiences about the efficacy of this model.

- Leaders in the U.S. nonprofit sector face great challenges, including raising funds to meet organizational missions, the accelerating demand for services, and the lack of professional development opportunities, especially for leaders from communities of color. A sociology colleague and I were hired by a community foundation to conduct an evaluation of its nonprofit leadership program. The program awards one-year fellowships to professionals who run nonprofit institutions in varied arenas. We conducted in-depth interviews with each cohort of fellows over a three-year period, did baseline and follow-up surveys, attended leadership training sessions, and ultimately wrote case studies focusing on the impact of the leadership program on individuals, their organizations, and their communities. Throughout the three years, we also provided ongoing feedback to the foundation’s program directors, with recommendations for strengthening the program.

What do these three projects have in common and how are they different? How has my work in these different worlds been informed by sociological theory and practice? Each of these research projects is designed to stimulate and/or support a change agenda. The areas of focus and the audiences may differ, but the goal of change is a constant.

In each case, interventions are mediated through an institutional base, but ultimately they are all aimed at impacting inequities—either directly (e.g., through school reform) or indirectly (e.g., through a nonprofit leadership program or a collaboration that develops programs).

In the above as well as in my other projects, the process of developing and implementing a research plan is guided by feminist principles. This includes working collaboratively with a client, ensuring that the voices of all stakeholders are represented equally in the planning and implementation process, and to the extent possible, mentoring individuals within an organization or institution so that they can independently evaluate their practice after my colleagues and I are gone.

As we carry out this work, we are “outsiders within,” individuals who are not emotionally or professionally involved with the on-site cast of characters. While this provides an opening for trust, we still must prove that we are trustworthy. This process involves listening well and reflecting people’s experience back to them. It requires not assuming that we understand what is in front of us until we have heard multiple perspectives. We must frame individuals’ or a group’s perspectives within a broader context, taking into account the effects of social and economic inequities, gender and racial bias, discrimination and inadequate resources. Our status as outsiders within ultimately allows us to interpret multiple perspectives, untangle conflict, and think creatively about how to maximize positive outcomes for an organization. Our analysis of data is informed by grounded theory, which we use to layer our understanding of individual behavior in organizational context. In the end, we hope that our analyses leads to organizational learning, that outcomes are met, that individuals achieve better communication, that programs are strengthened, that better social networks are developed, and that social movements are strengthened.

Many years ago, after running a meeting with people of diverse interests and backgrounds, a colleague asked me if I had “mediated” my parents. I paused not sure whether her comment was intended as an insult or compliment. I hadn’t considered it until that point, but she was right. This was the most comfortable thing I could do in my professional world because I grew up doing it! Sociological theory and methods have helped me to strengthen what comes naturally, providing a powerful framework to better understand complex human relations in the service of creating social change.

## Constitution Update

from page 6

constitutions in the world have been recently revised—particularly in the last 15 years—in response to globalization and as part of a global democratization movement. Whereas other nations see their constitutions as living documents that must be revised to meet the current needs of their societies, the U.S. Constitution is seen as unchangeable, static, and sacred. While our constitution is the oldest in the world, this may not be something to brag

about given that it has changed little since its creation.

### The Undergraduate UNC Revision

Increased attention to the consequences of globalization—from environmental dangers to growing economic inequalities—has prompted the United Nations (UN) to call for grassroots movements addressing human rights on a local level. Students at the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill did just that by planning and hosting a “Constitutional Convention” on December 1, 2007. At this

event, undergraduates from three classes related to the Social and Economic Justice Minor formulated the idea and created blogs on economic, social, and political rights to serve as discussion boards/debate forums to propose and modify potential revisions and/or additions to the U.S. Constitution. UNC classes used other country’s constitutions, the International

Labour Organization’s conventions, and UN human rights treaties as inspiration for the bills they introduced. Ultimately, the blog discussions led to the creation of committees focused on particular issues like worker’s rights, education, healthcare, etc. The event drew participants from UNC classes and the

See **Constitution Update**, page 8

**“Whereas other nations see their constitutions as living documents that must be revised to meet the current needs of their societies, the U.S. Constitution is seen as unchangeable, static, and sacred.”**



# ASA Forum

for public discussion and debate

## That’s in a Name: Concerning the ASA Career Award

Not Lester Ward, Albion Small, Franklin H. Giddings, Charles Horton Cooley, William Graham Sumner, Robert Park, Talcott Parsons, Pitirim Sorokin, William Thomas, Dorothy Thomas, Everett Hughes, Robert K. Merton, Erving Goffman, C. Wright Mills, Peter Blau, or Lewis Coser. There is a long list of names not chosen; instead the ASA career award now carries the name W.E.B. DuBois, the noted racial activist and Pan-Africanist. Another, albeit it less comfortable act of publicity on behalf of a professional association, the name change reveals more than it is purported to denote. How else could one account for the appropriation of the name of a person who, even by admission of the advocates of adding the name to the ASA career

award, did not make a contribution to the development of the profession and discipline of American sociology that would be singularly more noteworthy than those of many others whose names remain unspoken.

Yet, despite a longstanding ASA policy that awards should be identified by the reason of the award alone, the name change of the career award was voted by a majority of the membership (see November 2006 *Footnotes*, p. 1). I therefore wholeheartedly support the idea that the addition of the name of DuBois to the ASA career award be observed with all due ceremonial grandeur at the ASA Annual Meeting (see January 2008 *Footnotes*, ASA Forum). Such a celebration would serve to mark and honor, plainly and clearly, the very essence of the standing of contemporary sociology and its practitioners. It is a tragic and sad irony, of course, that the many significant contributions DuBois made, intellectual and otherwise, could not be done greater injustice than by having his legacy reduced to the self-serving needs of the ASA’s voting majority.

Mathieu Deflem, University of South Carolina

## Constitution Update

from page 7

undergraduate student body as well as local agency representatives, labor organizers, NAACP members, and the mayors of both Chapel Hill and Carrboro, NC.

Reflecting on the success of the event, sociologist Judith Blau said, “Chapel Hill is one of the nation’s leading cities on green energy, and both mayors are pleased their municipalities advance the rights of gays and lesbians. Both mayors described their towns as having ‘human rights orientations.’”<sup>1</sup> While, as Blau notes, these towns are still “plagued by human rights abuses such as: homelessness, inadequate health care, food insecurity, inadequate labor protections, low wages, long work hours, migrants who live in fear of raids, discrimination, gaps between black and white incomes, and growing numbers without health insurance,” the seed has been planted to begin a dialogue of international human rights law at a local level.

similar events. Faculty at Stonehill College, Florida Atlantic University, and Boston College are already engaged in discussions with community activists, and ideas have been discussed at Mary Baldwin College. This is applied sociology, or can be seen as a social movement to advance human rights in the United States. In doing so, students, local agencies, and politicians are beginning the dialogue necessary to foster change and an awareness of the importance of human rights today. While rare moments of a collective consciousness and concern for global wellbeing are apparent (as was evident after the 2004 tsunami in Asia), they are often fleeting. Instead, the nation has ironically become increasingly self-satisfied as the world has become more interdependent and multinational. It is the hope that local, grassroots events like Constitutional Conventions can begin the conversation needed to combat or reverse this tendency in the future. ☺

<sup>1</sup> Blau, Judith. 2007. “Thinking Internationally - Acting Locally.” *Common Dreams*, December 6. Available at [www.commondreams.org/archive/2007/12/06/5637/](http://www.commondreams.org/archive/2007/12/06/5637/).

## An Infectious Convention

While UNC was the first to hold a Constitutional Convention, other universities have begun to prepare



This and other sociology-related cartoons are available in ASA’s *The Sociologist’s Book of Cartoons*, available through the ASA online bookstore, [www.asanet.org/bookstore](http://www.asanet.org/bookstore).

## announcements

## call for papers

### Publications

The ***Korean Journal of Sociology*** is an official journal of the Korean Sociological Association, published biannually in June and December. It publishes original works of interest to the discipline in general, new theoretical developments, results of qualitative or quantitative research that advance our understanding of Korean society and related subjects. It aims to promote academic interaction and communication among sociologists in Korea and abroad. Authors should submit an electronic copy of their manuscript to [kjseditor@gmail.com](mailto:kjseditor@gmail.com) in either MS word or HWP format.

***Population and Environment*** publishes articles, commentary, and reviews related to the bi-directional links between population, natural resources, and the natural environment, with the purpose of deepening scientific and policy dialogue in this often complex area. The coverage is multidisciplinary, spanning a range of social, policy, life, and natural sciences. *Population and Environment* reaches a wide readership of researchers working in academic and policy institutions in the fields of demography, economics, sociology, geography, environmental studies, public health, ecology and associated sub-disciplines. For further information on submitting your paper, visit the journal’s website at [www.springer.com](http://www.springer.com) or contact Lori Hunter at [Lori.Hunter@colorado.edu](mailto:Lori.Hunter@colorado.edu).

***Theory in Action*** invites U.S. and international submissions of well-researched and thought-provoking papers from various disciplines. Works are welcomed from faculty, graduate students, activists, and independent scholars. We accept both theoretical and empirical papers by scholar-activists. Submissions are due April 15, 2008. Guidelines for submission are online at [transformativestudies.org.htm](http://transformativestudies.org.htm). Submissions should be sent using our online form found in the “submissions” menu of *Theory in Action*.

### Meetings

**12th Biennial Conference of the International Society for Justice Research (ISJR)**, August 14-17, 2008, Adelaide, Australia. Theme: “Justice in a Diverse Society.” Researchers from all relevant disciplines are invited to submit contributions on a topic related to this theme or any other aspect of justice and fairness. ISJR is worldwide among the most important societies representing social scientists working in the field of justice. Its biennial scientific meetings aim to stimulate interdisciplinary dialogue and represent the most current advances in justice research. The 2008 Conference will present a forum for the discussion of research on justice and diversity and other questions related to justice and fairness. The Program Committee invites submissions of symposia, individual papers, and posters. The submission deadline is March 15, 2008. For more information, visit [www.isjr.org/2008](http://www.isjr.org/2008).

**The Association for Humanists Sociology (AHS) 2008 Annual Meeting**, November 6-9, 2008, John Hancock Center, Boston, MA. Theme: “What is to be Done? Public Sociology in Theory and Practice.” This Annual Meeting is an opportunity to examine the past, evaluate the present, and begin to shape the future of a public sociology that matters. Paper submissions should address some aspect of public sociology and its relationship to teaching, activism, policy or community-based research, or other topics related to incorporating humanist goals with sociological work. Send papers, abstracts, posters, or session/workshop ideas to Daniel Egan at [Daniel\\_Egan@uml.edu](mailto:Daniel_Egan@uml.edu) or AHS President, Corey Dolgon, at [cdolgon@worchester.edu](mailto:cdolgon@worchester.edu).

**Sociological Imagination Group 9th Annual Meeting**, July 31-August 1, 2008, Westin Copley Place Hotel, Boston, MA. Theme: “Confronting Fundamental Social Problems.” Our focus is not only

on unearthing serious problems but also on taking responsibility for developing insights to address them effectively. Send a one-page abstract to Bernie Phillips at [berniefilps@aol.com](mailto:berniefilps@aol.com) by March 31.

## meetings

**March 27-30, 2008. Midwest Sociological Society Annual Meeting**, Hilton St. Louis at the Ballpark, St. Louis, MO. Theme: “Making Sociology More Public.” Pre-registration deadline: March 6. There will be on-site registration. For more information, visit [www.TheMSS.org](http://www.TheMSS.org).

**April 3-4, 2008. CROW: Graduate Committee for Research on Women/Gender Graduate Gender Symposium**, University of Akron. The 2nd Graduate Gender Symposium showcases graduate student scholarship which seeks to explore and understand the various and often contested meanings of gender. For more information, visit [www.uakron.edu/pages/groups/crow/index.php](http://www.uakron.edu/pages/groups/crow/index.php).

**July 8-11, 2008. International Society for the Empirical Study of Literature and Media 11th International Conference**, FedEx Institute of Technology, University of Memphis. Contact: [conference@igelweb.org](mailto:conference@igelweb.org); [igelweb.org/igelweb/IGEL2008](http://igelweb.org/igelweb/IGEL2008).

**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.conference@yahoo.com](mailto:ispp.conference@yahoo.com).

**July 12-15, 2008. Society for Text and Discourse 18th Annual Meeting**, FedEx Institute of Technology, University of Memphis. For more information, visit [www.societyfortextanddiscourse08.org](http://www.societyfortextanddiscourse08.org).

**July 29-31, 2008. Third US-UK Medical Sociology Conference**, Simmons College, Boston, MA. Theme: “Expanding Comparative Frames for Medical Sociology: Professionals, Patients and the Public.” This is the third in a series of residential conferences designed to bring together scholars of sociology of health and illness in a small group setting. Rather than traditional panel presentations, the format of this conference alternates between invited plenary presentations and small working group meetings focused on topics listed online. This meeting is limited to 100 attendees. This is a residential conference, with choice of university or hotel accommodations. For more information and to register, visit [www.regoline.com/med-soc2008](http://www.regoline.com/med-soc2008). Contact: Sarafina Kennedy at [Sarafina.Kennedy@gmail.com](mailto:Sarafina.Kennedy@gmail.com)

**July 31-August 1, 2008. Sociological Imagination Group 9th Annual Meeting**, Westin Copley Place Hotel, Boston, MA. Theme: “Confronting Fundamental Social Problems.” Our focus is not only on unearthing serious problems but also on taking responsibility for developing insights that can address them effectively. Contact: Bernie Phillips at [berniefilps@aol.com](mailto:berniefilps@aol.com).

**August 14-17, 2008. 12th Biennial Conference of the International Society for Justice Research (ISJR)**, Adelaide, Australia. Theme: “Justice in a Diverse Society.” ISJR’s biennial scientific meetings aim to stimulate interdisciplinary dialogue and represent the most current advances in justice research. The 2008 Conference will present a forum for the discussion of research on justice and diversity and other questions related to justice and fairness. For more information, visit [www.isjr.org/2008](http://www.isjr.org/2008).

**November 6-9, 2008. The Association for Humanists Sociology (AHS) 2008 Annual Meeting**, John Hancock Center, Boston, MA. Theme: “What is to be Done? Public Sociology in Theory and Practice.” This is an opportunity to examine the past, evaluate the present, and begin to shape the future of a public sociology that matters. Contact: Daniel Egan at [Daniel\\_Egan@uml.edu](mailto:Daniel_Egan@uml.edu) or AHS President Corey Dolgon at [cdolgon@worchester.edu](mailto:cdolgon@worchester.edu).



announcements

funding

**The American Institute of Indian Studies** announces its 2008 fellowship competition, and invites applications from scholars who wish to conduct their research in India. Junior fellowships are awarded to PhD candidates to conduct research for their dissertations in India for up to 11 months. Senior fellowships are awarded to scholars who hold a PhD degree for up to nine months of research in India. The application deadline is July 1, 2008. Contact: American Institute of Indian Studies, 1130 E. 59th Street, Chicago, IL 60637; (773) 702-8638; aiis@uchicago.edu; <www.indiastudies.org>.

**The Institute for Health, Health Care Policy, and Aging Research** offers postdoctoral opportunities for research and training in mental health research. The National Institute of Mental Health provides funding for the program. Trainee stipends range from \$35,568 to \$51,036 per year. The major foci of the program are mental health services research and psychosocial factors in mental health and illness. Participating disciplines include sociology, psychology, psychiatry, history, economics, anthropology, public policy, and social work. Two-year appointments starting June 2008 are available. Further information on the Institute and training program faculty is available at <www.ihhpar.rutgers.edu>. Contact: Deborah Carr, Institute for Health, Health Care Policy, and Aging Research, Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, 30 College Ave., New Brunswick, NJ 08901-1293; carrds@sociology.rutgers.edu.

**The National Children's Study** will fund 10-15 additional Study Centers to manage Study operations in communities across the country. The National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (the Study's home institute at NIH) is planning to award contracts to expand the active locations in the Study giving more organizations the ability to serve as Study Centers. Study Centers will manage Study operations at one or more previously designated Study locations. Proposal deadline: April 1, 2008. For more information, visit <www.nationalchildrensstudy.gov>. Contact: Fred Ettehadiieh at ettehadiieh@niddk.nih.gov.

**The National Institutes of Health** (NIH) recently unveiled three funding announcements for supplements to current NIH grants to facilitate the exploration of interactions between behavioral/social and genetic factors in health and illness. The goal is to improve understanding of the determinants of disease as well as to inform efforts to reduce health risks and enhance treatment. Application deadline: May 13, 2008. The announcements are available at: <grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/PA-08-065.html>, <grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/PA-08-066.html>, and <grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/PA-08-067.html>.

**NIH Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research** (OBSSR) released three funding opportunity announcements on community-based participatory research (CBPR). The program announcement (PA) seeks R01 grant applications that propose intervention research on health promotion, disease prevention, and health disparities that communities and researchers jointly conduct. The program announcements with special review/receipt (PAR) seek both R01 and R21 applications that propose research on health promotion, disease prevention, and health disparities that is jointly conducted by communities and researchers and targets medically underserved areas and medically underserved populations as defined by the Department of Health and Human Services Health Resources and Services Administration. For more information, visit: CBPR Interventions PA: <grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/PA-08-074.html>, CBPR Targeting the Medically Underserved PAR (R01): <grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/PA-08-075.html>, CBPR Targeting the Medically Underserved PAR (R21): <grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/PA-08-076.html>.

**NCHS/CDC Grants for Public Health Research Dissertation (R36).** The purpose of this Funding Opportunity Announcement (FOA) is to invite applications for support of public health dissertation research undertaken as part of an academic program to qualify for a doctorate. The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) has particular interest in supporting dissertation research on (1) survey methodology and statistics or (2) projects using NCHS data sets alone or in conjunction with other data sets. Dissertation applications must focus on methodological and research topics that address the mission and research interests of Centers for Disease Control (CDC). The full CDC FOA can be found at <grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/PA-07-231.html>. Deadline: April 10. Contact: Virginia S. Cain, (301) 458-4395; vcain@cdc.gov.

competitions

**Jorge Perez-Lopez Student Award Competition.** The Association for the Study of the Cuban Economy Student Award Committee is accepting nominations for the Jorge Perez-Lopez Student Award Competition. Anyone can nominate original papers authored by undergraduate and graduate students in good standing. The papers should address topics related to Cuba's domestic issues, its foreign relations, Cuban Americans or Cuba in comparative perspectives. At a minimum, papers are expected to outline a thesis statement and present evidence or data supporting it. All nominations, ranging from 15-20 pages, must follow one of the standard academic writing and citations styles. Self nominations are welcomed. The first prize for Graduate Awards is a stipend of \$600, up to \$400 travel grant, and the publication of the paper in the conference proceedings. The second prize is \$300. The Undergraduate Award first prize is \$300, up to \$400 travel, and publication in the conference proceedings. The second prize is \$200. Contact: Enrique S. Pumar, Association for the Study of the Cuban Economy, P.O. Box 28267, Washington, DC 20038-8267; asce@ascecuba.org; pumar@cua.edu. Deadline: May 20, 2008.

in the news

**Julie Albright**, University of Southern California, appeared on CNN Headline News on the program *Showbiz Tonight* on the topic of how young celebrities are reflecting a general trend of extended adolescence in America.

**Nancy T. Ammerman**, Boston University, was quoted by the Associated Press on January 10, 2008, in an article on a controversial Kentucky Southern Baptist seminary president who has advocated a Christian "exit strategy" from public schools. She was also quoted in a January 26 *Washington Post* article on moderate Baptists building a coalition for a stronger voice.

**William Bielby**, University of Illinois-Chicago, was profiled in the October 15, 2007, issue of *Fortune* in "The War over Unconscious Bias," an article on class action gender discrimination litigation. In the December 10 issue, Bielby topped *Fortune's* "Scary Power" list of "people business hate to see coming."

**Kathleen A. Bogle**, LaSalle University, was featured in a January 29, 2008, interview on *InsideHigherEd.com* concerning her new book, *Hooking Up: Sex, Dating, and Relations on Campus*.

**Xavier de Souza Briggs**, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, appeared several times on National Public Radio's *Tell Me More* program on August 16 to discuss surprising findings on neighborhood effects in the Moving to Opportunity experiment, on December 26 to discuss controversial plans to demolish public housing in New Orleans and replace it with "mixed-income housing," and on January 23, 2008, to discuss race and politics in the 2008 presidential election. His study on interracial friendship and

segregation appeared in *Biotech Week* on January 9, 2007.

**Terry Clark**, University of Chicago, had his research on cultural amenities in urban neighborhoods covered in a *New City* cover story in its January 10 issue.

**Tim Clydesdale**, College of New Jersey, was featured in a February 1 *Chronicle of Higher Education* article about his book *The First Year Out: Understanding American Teens After High School*, which addresses how the first year of college experience does or does not change students' worldviews.

**Michele Dillon**, University of New Hampshire, was interviewed on BBC Radio's *Simon Mayo* program about the role of religion in American politics on January 9, by *Women's Enews* on the place of abortion in the presidential campaign on January 18, by the *Union Leader* and *Eagle Tribune* on evangelicals on January 5, and by Agence France Press about the impact of the Roe v. Wade decision on American religion and culture, which appeared in interview quoted in the *Gulf Times*, *Turkiskpress.com*, *El Nuevo Herald*, and *Yahoo News* on January 22.

**Peter Dreier**, Occidental College, wrote a column in the *Huffington Post* on January 9, 2008, about the tension between Hillary Clinton's progressive and centrist views.

**Charles A. Gallagher**, Georgia State University, was quoted in an October 10 issue of *Mundo Hispanico* on the rise of black and Latino tensions in high schools in the Atlanta area.

**Steve Gold**, Michigan State University, was quoted January 16, 2008, by *The Jewish Daily Forward* in an article about Israeli immigrants' supplemental schools.

**Jennifer Goode**, Howard University, was interviewed by WHUR radio in Washington, DC, on November 29, 2007, about the NBC *Nightly News* five-part series on African American women that focused on the black family and disparity in education amongst males and females.

**Eszter Hargittai**, Northwestern University, was quoted in *The New York Times* on December 17, 2007, about her work on users and non-users of social networking sites such as *Facebook*. She was also interviewed live on the news show *Chicago Tonight* (WTTW) on November 21, 2007, on the same topic.

**Philip N. Howard**, University of Washington, was quoted in the December issue of *Vanity Fair* on political data mining and the use of private databases for managing citizens at election time.

**Alexandra Kalev**, University of Arizona, and **Frank Dobbin**, Harvard University, were quoted in a January 20 *Washington Post* article about their research on diversity training and what is effective and what type is not. The original research appeared in a 2006 *American Sociological Review*. **Lauren Edelman**, University of California-Berkeley, was also quoted in the article in support of the research.

**William Mangino**, Hofstra University, was featured in a *Newsday* article on January 12 regarding the suspension of Golf Channel anchor Kelly Tilgman for her comment that today's golfers should "lynch" Tiger Woods in a back alley.

**Steven Martin**, University of Maryland, was cited in a January 15 *Washington Post* article for his research on the education level and age at which parents have children.

**Christine H. Morton**, ReproNetwork, was cited in a January 7, 2008, *USA Today* column about the declining relevance of childbirth education in the United States, based on the findings of ethnographic research funded by Lamaze International.

**Wesley Perkins**, Hobart and William Smith Colleges, was quoted and had his research on the social norms approach to reducing alcohol abuse contrasted with traditional prevention strategies in Scotland's two national newspapers, *The Herald* on October 16 and *The Scotsman* on October 23rd.

**J. Steven Picou**, University of South Alabama, was quoted in the *Mobile Press Register* concerning his research findings on the social and economic impacts of "snowbirds" in the Alabama coastal zone on January 1, 2008. He was interviewed on Mississippi Public Broadcasting on the social impacts of Hurricane Katrina along the Mississippi Gulf Coast, which aired throughout the month of January. He also appeared on WLOX TV, Biloxi,MS, and discussed his research on community recovery from Hurricane Katrina which aired on the program *Newsweek Gulf Coast* on January 19 and 20, 2008.

**Tony Pogorelc**, Catholic University of America, was quoted in the *Pittsburgh Tribune Review* on December 9, 2007, on the upward mobility of Catholic clergy from the Pittsburgh Diocese. He and colleague Bill D'Antonio, Catholic University of America, were interviewed about their new book, *Voices of the Faithful: Loyal Catholics Striving for Change*, on the January 3, 2008, installment of *Interfaith Voices*, a program discussing key public issues through the lenses of various faith perspectives, which appears on NPR stations.

**Francesca Polletta**, University of California-Irvine, was quoted in a January 13 *New York Times* article about Clinton's surprising win in the New Hampshire primary and her emotional response to a question about how she was holding up.

**Xuefei Ren**, Michigan State University, was interviewed by CBS in Beijing on December 20, 2007, on architectural mega projects prepared for the Beijing 2008 Olympics. She discussed the impact of foreign-designed architecture on Chinese cities.

**Lauren A. Rivera**, Harvard University, and Kevin J. Delaney, Temple University, were quoted in a January 6 *New York Times* article on students choosing investment firms and start-ups over becoming a lawyer or doctor.

**Rubén G. Rumbaut**, University of California-Irvine, was quoted in a January 15 *New York Times* article on immigrants in jail and deportation.

**Matthew Salganik**, Princeton University, and **Duncan Watts**, Columbia University, were the subject of a December 31 *Washington Post* article about the their research

with a mathematician on voting behavior. Their research was published in *Science* magazine.

**David Schleifer**, New York University, had a letter to the editor published in *The New York Times* in response to Gary Taubes' opinion essay, "What's Cholesterol Got to Do With It?" on the failed Vytorin trial on February 3, 2008.

**Pepper Schwartz**, University of Washington-Seattle, was mentioned in a January 29, 2008, *New York Times* article about online services such as eHarmony.com, Perfectmatch.com, and Chemistry.com that attempt to find compatible matches among people by using computer algorithms that tap data from personality assessments and other characteristics.

**David R. Segal**, University of Maryland, was quoted on *Military.com* on December 4 regarding the low probability of the United States returning to military conscription. He was interviewed in the *Los Angeles Times*, on KCBS Radio in San Francisco, and on *Newsday.com* on December 7 regarding survey data showing the Bush administration losing the support of military families. *Military.com* carried the story on December 10. He was interviewed for the cover story of the December 14 *National Journal*, on the increased use of National Guard troops in Iraq. The story was carried on *GovernmentExecutive.com* on December 26.

**Paul Starr**, Princeton University, authored an op-ed in the January 20, 2008, *Washington Post* on the relative prospects of the democratic and republican presidential candidates for winning the election.

**Stephen Steinberg**, City University of New York-Graduate Center, was featured in an interview in the November 16, 2007, *Chronicle of Higher Education* for his recent book, *Race Relations: A Critique*.

**Mitchell L. Stevens**, New York University, was quoted in a January 12 *New York Times* article on the lack of monitoring on home schooling process.

**Deborah K. Thorne**, Ohio University, was quoted in a January 12 *New York Times* article on a new bankruptcy law and debt relief.

**Ann R. Tickamyer**, Ohio State University, was quoted by the Associated Press on

With Group Savings Plus,  
ASA members can get more from  
their auto and home insurance.



Extra savings on auto and home insurance  
with a special group discount



Help when you need it  
with 24/7 Enhanced Emergency Roadside  
Assistance\* and 24-hour claims service



A multi-policy discount on your home  
when you insure both your car and home  
through Group Savings Plus

These are just a few of the benefits of the  
Group Savings Plus Program for members  
of the American Sociological Association.

AUTO

HOME

Get more. Save more.  
Find out just how much more today.  
• Call 1-800-524-9400 and mention client #112316  
• Go to [www.libertymutual.com/lm/asa](http://www.libertymutual.com/lm/asa)  
• Or visit for the Liberty Mutual office nearest you

Responsibility. What's your policy?™



\*Emergency Roadside Assistance Service applies to auto policyholders and is provided by Cross Country Motor Club of Boston, Inc., Boston, MA or through Cross Country Motor Club of California, Inc., Boston, MA. Coverage provided and underwritten by Liberty Mutual Insurance Company, 175 Berkeley Street, Boston, MA. A consumer report from a consumer reporting agency and/or a motor vehicle report on all drivers listed on your policy may be obtained. ©2007 Liberty Mutual Insurance Company. All Rights Reserved. Liberty Mutual is an Equal Housing Insurer.



announcements

January 10, 2008, in an article on how some local officials in Appalachian, OH, are skeptical of a recently released U.S. Census study indicating that poverty is worsening in the region.

**Sudhir Venkatesh**, Columbia University, had his book *Gang Leader for a Day* featured in an article in the January 10 *Chicago Sun-Times*. He was also interviewed about the book on *Weekend Edition*, NPR, on January 12 and *Chicago Tonight*, WTTW, on January 15.

**Barry Wellman**, University of Toronto, was interviewed and quoted in the *Baltimore Sun* on January 3, 2008. He was interviewed on National Public Radio on December 24 for a story on how cell phones are affecting life. He was interviewed on *Liquid Living*, BBC Radio, about the effects of virtual interaction, December 2, 2007, and on *The Current*, CBC Radio 1, on September 26, 2007. Wellman was interviewed and quoted for a cover story, "Net.working: Your Next Client, Partner, Investor, Employee or Job May be Waiting for You on MySpace or LinkedIn," in *Broadband* in September 2007.

**Guobin Yang**, Barnard College, was cited in the *South China Morning Post* on September 1, 2007, about an environmental protest in Xiamen City, China. He was featured in China Central Television's *Dialogue* program on October 12, 2007, about Internet flaming. The Danish daily *Berlingske Tidende* cited him extensively in a story on January 21, 2008, about recent online protests in China.

awards

**Eszter Hargittai**, Northwestern University, was awarded a \$300,000 planning grant with colleague Peter Miller from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation to assess the feasibility of a

longitudinal survey on digital media use by youth.

**Angela Hattery**, Wake Forest University, received the 2008 Building the Dream Award, which is presented to an outstanding faculty member on each campus who exemplifies the goals and achievements of Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King.

**Rosanna Hertz**, Wellesley College, had her book *Single By Chance, Mothers by Choice: How Women Are Choosing Parenthood without Marriage and Creating the New American Family*, named one of the outstanding books for 2007 by Choice. It was also a C. Wright Mills finalist in 2006.

**D. Michael Lindsay**, had his book, *Faith in the Halls of Power: How Evangelicals Joined the American Elite*, named a "Best Book of 2007" by Publishers Weekly.

**Philip A. May**, University of New Mexico Center on Alcoholism, Substance Abuse and Addictions (CASAA) and New Mexico Access to Research Careers, recently received the Wayne S. Fenton Undergraduate Research Educator Award presented by the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH). He is the second individual to receive the award, which was initiated last year.

transitions

**Richard Flory** recently joined the Center for Religion and Civic Culture at the University of Southern California as a Research Associate.

**Samantha Friedman** recently joined the University at Albany-SUNY as an Associate Professor of Sociology.

**Angela Cora Garcia** has been appointed Chair of the Department of Sociology at Bentley College.

**Michael G. Horowitz** was promoted to Director of the University Division at 'Ateni Institute in the Kingdom of Tonga.

**James M. Jasper** has joined the sociology faculty at the Graduate Center-CUNY.

people

**John Angle**, Inequality Process Institute of Bethesda, MD, presented "The Macro Model of the Inequality Process and the Surging Relative Frequency of Large Wage Incomes" to the American Physical Society Annual Meeting on March 10 in New Orleans.

**Archibald Haller**, University of Wisconsin-Madison, has been appointed editor of *Population Review*.

**Rosanna Hertz**, Wellesley College, has been elected President of the Eastern Sociological Society.

**Stanley Lieberman** has been made an Honorary Member of Phi Beta Kappa, Alpha Iota Chapter, Harvard College, 2007.

**Ron Manderscheid**, SRA International and Johns Hopkins University, was recently appointed as the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Advisory Committee on National Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Objectives for 2020.

**Wesley Perkins**, Hobart and William Smith Colleges, was invited to give a keynote address on his work on the social norms approach to reducing alcohol abuse on October 22 for a conference sponsored by the Scottish Association of Alcohol and Drug Action Teams and the Futures Forum, a commission of the Scottish Parliament charged with identifying strategies to promote health and well-being in Scotland.

**Roberta Spalter-Roth**, American Sociological Association, has been re-elected as President of the Commission on Professionals in Science and Technology Board of Directors for 2008. She is now serving her fourth year as President.

**Pamela Stone**, CUNY-Graduate Center & Hunter College, has been elected

Vice-President of the Eastern Sociological Society.

members' new books

**Chloe E. Bird**, RAND, and **Patricia P. Rieker**, Boston University, *Gender and Health: The Effects of Constrained Choices and Social Policies* (Cambridge University Press, 2008).

**Mathieu Deflem**, University of South Carolina, *Sociology of Law: Visions of a Scholarly Tradition* (Cambridge University Press, 2008).

**Gordon J. DiRenzo**, University of Delaware, *La Persona Sociale* (Di Renzo Editore, 2007).

**Jane Dixon** and **Dorothy H. Broom**, Eds., *Seven Deadly Sins of Obesity: How the Modern World Is Making Us Fat* (University of New South Wales Press, 2007).

**Glenn Firebaugh**, Pennsylvania State University, *Seven Rules for Social Research* (Princeton University Press, 2008).

**Kevin Fox Gotham**, Tulane University, *Authentic New Orleans: Race, Culture, and Tourism in the Big Easy* (New York University Press, 2007).

**Jeffrey Haydu**, University of California-San Diego, *Citizen Employers: Business Communities and Labor in Cincinnati and San Francisco, 1870-1916* (Cornell University Press, 2008).

**Danielle Antoinette Hidalgo**, University of California-Santa Barbra, and **Kristen Barber**, University of Southern California, Eds., *Narrating the Storm: Sociological Stories of Hurricane Katrina* (Cambridge Scholars Publishing, 2007).

**Clare Hinrichs**, Pennsylvania State University, and **Thomas Lyson**, Cornell University, Eds., *Remaking the North American Food System: Strategies for Sustainability* (University of Nebraska Press, 2007).

**Cardell K. Jacobson**, **John P. Hoffmann**, and **Tim B. Heaton**, Brigham Young University, *Revisiting Thomas O'Dea's The Mormons: Contemporary Perspectives* (University of Utah Press, 2008).

**D. Michael Lindsay**, Rice University, *Faith in the Halls of Power: How Evangelicals Joined the American Elite* (Oxford, 2007).

**Susan A. Ostrander**, Tufts University, co-editor, *Acting Civically: From Urban Neighborhoods to Higher Education* (University Press of New England/Tufts University Press, 2007).

**Pamela Anne Quiroz**, University of Illinois-Chicago, *Adoption in a Color-blind Society* (Rowman and Littlefield, 2007).

**Barbara Katz Rothman**, CUNY, Elizabeth **Mitchell Armstrong**, Princeton University, and Rebecca Tiger, CUNY-Graduate Center, Eds., *Bioethical Issues, Sociological Perspectives*, Vol. 9 of the series, *Advances In Medical Sociology* (Elsevier Publishers, 2008).

**John Schelhas** and **Max J. Pfeffer**, Cornell University, *Saving Forests, Protecting People? Environmental Conservation in Central America* (AltaMira Press, 2008).

**Jackie Smith**, University of Notre Dame, *Social Movements for Global Democracy* (Johns Hopkins University Press, 2008).

**Marybeth C. Stalp**, University of Northern Iowa, *Quilting: The Fabric of Everyday Life* (Berg, 2007).

**Jonathan H. Turner**, University of California-Riverside, *Human Emotions: A Sociological Theory* (Routledge, 2007).

other organizations

**Trip to Examine Cuba's Medical System, May 6-15, 2008.** This is an opportunity to study how the Cuban health care system functions with few resources. We'll focus on what is unique about the Cuban sys-

tem, what it does well: successes, prevention strategies and new developments. Travel arrangements will be made by a licensed travel service provider. Cost for the 10-day package from Cancun, Mexico (includes round-trip airfare Cancun to Havana, hotel accommodations including breakfasts, ground transportation, guide, translator, airport transfers, Cuban visa, Havana departure tax, and other amenities) will be about \$1850 for double room accommodation; \$2050 for single room accommodations. See <www.treas.gov/ofac> for the regulations governing licensed travel to Cuba for research of this type, as well as regulations governing limitations on spending. Contact: Michele (Mike) Wilson at mwilson@uab.edu

caught in the web

**The Colleges and Universities 2000 Project** created two databases of interest to the higher education research community, the Institutional Data Archive (IDA) and the College Catalog Study (CCS) Database. IDA and CCS CDs will be sent free of charge to interested researchers. Data is available in MS Access with separate codebook files. IDA consists of longitudinal and cross-sectional data on 384 institutions of higher education drawn from 25 separate data sets. IDA was created to allow researchers to take advantage of the large volume of data on higher education, which is spread across many separate data sets. IDA allows researchers to access this data without having to create composite data sets of their own. CCS Database includes data on 294 four-year colleges and universities, a subset of institutions drawn from the Institutional Data Archive. The database includes every change in major academic units (schools and colleges), departments in arts and sciences, departments in professional schools, interdisciplinary degree-granting programs, and general education requirements over a 25-year period. For schools and departments, changes in structure were coded, including new units, name changes, splits in units, units moved to new schools, reconstituted units, consolidated units, departments becoming programs, and eliminated units. Contact: Steven Brint, CHASS Dean's Office, 3405 HMNSS, University of California-Riverside, Riverside, CA 92521-0319; steven.brint@ucr.edu; or Kristopher Proctor at kproc001@student.ucr.edu.

**EverydaySociologyBlog.com** offers an informative and entertaining look at what is going on in the world today from a sociologist's perspective. This experiment by the publisher and five sociologists is not a companion site to one of Norton's textbooks. It is designed to bring a sociological take on current events to a wider audience. Widely accessible and engaging, the contributors use images, videos, graphs and charts to discuss important topics of the day. Whether they're looking at the foster care system, relationship ads posted on Craig's List, or celebrity culture, the five authors, plus some guest contributors, turn a sociological lens on media, popular culture, and the news to find topics that resonate with everyone. Each blog post offers a sociological explanation for why these issues are so compelling. Diverse in their backgrounds and viewpoints, the contributors encourage readers to form their own opinions about controversial topics. Contributors include: Karen Sternheimer, C.N. Le, Janis A. Prince Inniss, Sally Raskoff, and Bradley R.E. Wright.

summer programs

**The Luxembourg Income Study (LIS) Summer Workshop** is a one-week workshop designed to introduce researchers in the social sciences to comparative

research in income distribution, employment, and social policy using the LIS database. Applications from researchers with varying levels of knowledge and experience are welcome. By the end of the workshop, attendees will be fully trained to use the database independently. The workshop format includes a mixture of lectures on comparative research, laboratory sessions, and individual one-on-one advisory sessions. Attendees will also be introduced to the new Luxembourg Wealth Study <www.lisproject.org/lws.htm>. Tuition of €1,400 covers instructional materials, single-occupancy accommodations, and full board. Transportation to and from Luxembourg is the responsibility of the student. The 2008 workshop will be held from July 7-12, 2008. Applications available at <www.lisproject.org/workshop/2008application.pdf>. Deadline: April 4, 2008. For information, visit <www.lisproject.org>.

deaths

**Charles Bonjean**, University of Texas-Austin, died February 20 from Alzheimer's.

**Gordon Bultena**, Iowa State University, died November 28, 2007, at the age of 72.

**Stephen L. Nock**, University of Virginia, died in Charlottesville, VA, on January 20, 2008, at the age of 57.

**G. Howard Phillips** died on September 24, 2007, in Columbus, OH, at the age of 81. He had retired from Ohio State University in 1982.

**Sister Eleanor Rice**, former professor of sociology at Rosemont College, died at the age of 77 on November 27 in Rosemont, PA.

**Edward P. Torrey**, a self-employed Russian translator and lifetime member of the ASA, died July 27, 2005, of cancer. He was 78.

obituaries

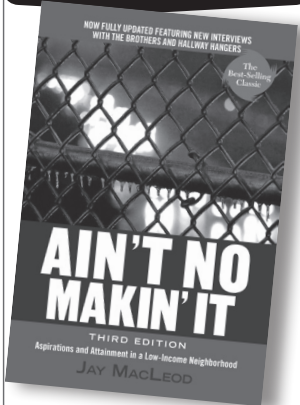
**Herbert Reese Barringer 1931-2007**

Herbert Reese Barringer, University of Hawai'i at Mānoa, died December 15, 2007. He was 76.

Barringer was born in Billings, MT. At San Diego State College, he earned a BA with high honors and distinction in Sociology in 1959, and completed an MA at Northwestern University with a Comparative Politics Fellowship in 1961. He earned a PhD in 1964 in Sociology. In his graduate work, he received University Fellowship and Comparative Politics Fellowship support at Northwestern University.

During his 44 years of scholarship, Barringer made significant contributions to social science research on the Sociology of Asian Societies, with special attention to Korea and the Sociology of Social Stratification and Ethnicity and the Racialization of Native Hawaiians and Koreans. He explored the details of given settings, processes, and populations with a fine sense of the local within a comparative social science framework with superb mixed-method analyses. As Assistant Professor of Sociology at the University of Delaware, he received Summer Fellowships to continue to research Asian societies and Korea. He served as Fulbright Lecturer at Seoul National University in Korea (1966-67) and in 1967, he was appointed Associate Professor Sociology at the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa (UH). At the UH Social Science Research Institute from 1967-70, he was supported while pursuing comparative research involving Korea in and around the Pacific Basin. He served on national and international committees on the Social Science Research Committee (1971-75), the Editorial Board of *Korean*

FORTHCOMING FROM WESTVIEW PRESS!  
THIRD EDITION  
**Ain't No Makin' It**  
*Aspirations and Attainment in a Low-Income Neighborhood*  
**Jay MacLeod**



*This classic ethnography on the cycle of social inequality is now fully updated to include:*

**Thirteen new interviews** with the original members of the Highway Hangers and Brothers

**A new analysis chapter** by Katherine McClelland (Franklin & Marshall) and David Karen (Bryn Mawr)

**New commentary** from author Jay MacLeod

**New appendix sections** with the latest fieldwork and biographical sketches

July 2008, 472 pages, 978-0-8133-4358-7, \$39.00, pb

To order, visit [www.perseusacademic.com](http://www.perseusacademic.com).

Also available for purchase at your local bookseller and amazon.com



announcements

*Forum* (1977) and *Korean Studies* (1978), and as occasional reader for the *American Sociology Review* and the *American Journal of Sociology*. He received numerous research grants to pursue studies involving Korea and Korean and Native Hawaiian populations in and around Hawai'i. These include Fulbright, IL CORK SSRC, SSRC-Russell Sage, UH Intramural and Center for Korean Studies grants, and ALU LIKE grants to examine the status of Native Hawaiians in educational and employment levels.

These led to papers being presented at professional meetings of a multitude of academic and social science organizations and associations. These papers covered topics such as the Korean experience in Korea and around the Pacific Basin and the Asian Rim; development of Korean social science; urbanization in Japan and Korea; urbanization, migration, stratification, mobility, and family changes in Korea; and Korean friendship networks. Publications included *Selected Studies in Marriage and the Family* with Robert F. Winch and Robert M. McGinnis, *Social Change in Developing Areas: A Reinterpretation of Evolutionary Theory* with Raymond W. Mack and George W. Blanksten, *A City in Transition: Urbanization in Taegu, Korea* with Man-Gap Lee, and *Asian and Pacific Americans in the U.S.* with Peter C. Xenos, Robert W. Gardner, and Michael Levin. He wrote numerous articles with a focus on social stratification in the Philippines, Korea, and the U.S. with colleagues and graduate students. As a generalist, he wrote about behavioral theory for the *Journal of the Theory of Social Behavior*.

Over 40 years, Barringer contributed to the education of more than 3,000 undergraduates at Hawai'i in the Honors courses, in courses in the Sociology of Deviance and Social Control, Racial and Ethnic Relations, Racism and Ethnicity in Hawai'i, Principles of Sociological Inquiry, and Social Statistics. Student evaluations were positive and students were challenged to do their best in these classes. Where students needed timely counsel in and out of the classroom, they received such aid in and ways suited their level and backgrounds. In the required Sociological Inquiry and Statistics courses, the brightest and the best were most affirmative. As an informed advisor of students in the Arts and Sciences Liberal Studies Program, he fostered work in and around the colleges and schools in interdisciplinary work and experiences not afforded by narrower coverage within disciplines.

Barringer also demanded work of the highest order in graduate studies. Through sponsorship and mentorship of the highest order, he pressed for the best in scholarly endeavors in required methodology, theoretical perspectives, and structural analyses in race relations and race and cultural contacts in Hawai'i. He pressed for substantive grounding in the social demography and policy research in Asian societies and in the flow of populations from Asia, the Pacific, and American and European settings in around Hawai'i. He fostered the development of careers in the discipline and social sciences on Asian-American health and mental health status, risks, and prevention-amelioration, in survey and policy research, and in law-related fields with impact on political developments.

Barringer was an outstanding academic citizen who well served I in the standing and ad-hoc departmental, college, and campus-wide program and personnel review committees. In the public sociology domain, well-grounded in both field work and statistical analyses, such disciplined knowledge enabled Barringer to speak openly and directly on the sources and consequences of racial, ethnic, and socio-economic conditions and events. Within the University itself and in the larger community, he challenged those who were privileged and powerful to reduce overt and subtle discriminatory conduct and practices which lead to continuing disparities and

at-risk outcomes involving the indigenous Native Hawaiians in Hawai'i and in the United States as a whole. Barringer is survived by sister, Nancy Parker.

Kiyoshi Ikeda, University of Hawai'i at Mānoa

Ronald Freedman  
1917–2007

Dr. Ronald Freedman, a preeminent international demographer, the University of Michigan Roderick McKenzie Distinguished Professor Emeritus of Sociology, and founder of the Population Studies Center, died November 21, 2007, in Ann Arbor, MI. He was 90.

Freedman helped to shape the field of demography in the late 1940s by advocating for a broader sociological perspective to the study of fertility and family planning. One of the first demographers to use sample surveys in his research, he was also among the first to ask women direct questions about their childbearing intentions and preferences, and to recognize that preferences and intentions often differed from actual behavior.

During the 1950s, Freedman was instrumental in developing the Growth of American Families survey, the precursor to the U.S. National Survey of Family Growth, data from which were key in developing population projections during a time of concern about a declining U.S. population.

In the early 1960s, Freedman shifted his interest to the developing world. His landmark experimental study of fertility in Taiwan greatly influenced family planning movements there and in other developing countries. The Taichung Experiment provided insights on both the diffusion and acceptance of information on family planning. Freedman subsequently worked with other Asian nations, including Hong Kong, Malaysia, Indonesia, Bangladesh, and the People's Republic of China, on fertility and family planning research and programs. He also made important contributions to the World Fertility Survey, the first centralized international survey research program and the largest social science research project in history.

As in the United States, Freedman's work in Asia underlined the importance of viewing childbearing and contraception behavior within a broad sociological framework, influenced by the values of society and the social and economic conditions faced by each family.

In 1961, with support from the Ford Foundation, Freedman founded the Population Studies Center (PSC) at the University of Michigan. Under his leadership, PSC established an apprenticeship system for training graduate students in demography and population study methods.

During Freedman's 50-year career, he was the recipient of many honors and awards. He was a Guggenheim Fellow, a Fulbright Fellow, President of the Population Association of America, a member of the National Academy of Sciences, winner of the Irene B. Taeuber Award from the Population Association of America and the Office of Population Research, and a Laureate of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population.

"Ronald Freedman was one of the leading social scientists of the last half of the 20th century," said sociologist Arland Thornton, director of the Population Studies Center.

Born in Winnipeg, Canada, Freedman grew up in Waukegan, IL. He received a BA in history and economics from the University of Michigan in 1939, and a master's degree in sociology from UM in 1940. At the University of Chicago he completed prelims for his PhD in sociology before joining the U.S. Army in 1942 to serve in the Air Corps Weather Service. Four decades later, he remarked, "When I talk about demography, I always apply what I learned as a weather forecaster—that is, don't look

out the window when you're making a weather forecast. Short-run trends are not the significant thing."

In a 1989 interview, Freedman said: "I think that, overall, whatever I may have contributed to the field is not so much in the substantive research I have done. The field changes... I have been fortunate enough to be in a position to take some initiatives that I think will have a lasting impact in that they influenced what other people were doing and opened whole areas of work."

The Ronald and Deborah Freedman Fund for International Population Activities has been established at the Population Studies Center (PSC) with the intent of enriching demographic research on fertility and promoting ties between PSC and overseas scholars and institutions.

Freedman's wife Deborah and his daughter Jane Davidson predeceased him. He is survived by his loving companion Virginia Selin, his son Joseph, daughter-in-law Maria, and son-in-law Jeff Davidson, and by grandchildren Lily, Michael, and Anna, as well as by his brother Chuck (Lila), and many nieces and nephews. A memorial service in celebration of Ron Freedman will be held Friday, May 2, 2008.

This obituary originally appeared on the Population Studies Center website at <www.psc.isr.umich.edu/people/profile.html?ID=31>.

Chet Meeks  
1973–2008

Chet Meeks, assistant professor of sociology at Georgia State University, passed away January 11, 2008, at age 34 after a two year battle with colon cancer.

Chet received his undergraduate degree from University of Wyoming in 1995 and his PhD from SUNY-Albany in 2003. He worked at Northern Illinois University prior to joining the faculty at Georgia State in 2006. Chet was a queer theorist and taught courses in Sociology of Sexuality and Social Theory. He researched sexuality and sexual politics, and was side-splittingly funny and sarcastic on matters concerning sex, politics and contemporary American culture. His published works include *Civil Society and the Sexual Politics of Difference* (published in *Sociological Theory*) and he edited *Introducing the New Sexuality Studies: Original Essays and Interviews* with Steven Seidman and Nancy Fischer. A sociologist, thinker, and scholar to the very end, throughout his last days Chet continued to read vigorously and to contemplate the role of culture in social movement activity, a topic that he planned to pursue in greater detail in a book-length project. With his caustic wit, searing intelligence, and deep kindness, Chet touched many people and is greatly missed by his friends, family and colleagues.

A memorial fund in Chet's honor has been established at the University of Wyoming (Chet's undergrad alma mater) to provide summer research funding for graduate students in sociology. To contribute to this fund, contact Brett Walter at baw1000@gmail.com or send contributions directly to: University of Wyoming Foundation, Chet Meeks Endowment Fund in Sociology, 1200 East Ivinson Ave., Laramie, WY 82070. Checks should be made out to the University of Wyoming Foundation.

A website celebrating Chet's life has been set up at <www.westga.edu/~awalter/chet/>.

Nancy Fischer and Adia Harvey, Georgia State University

Stanton Wheeler  
1930–2007

Yale Law School Professor Stanton Wheeler died Friday, December 7, 2007, in New Haven. He was 77. Wheeler was the Ford Foundation Professor Emeritus of Law and the Social Sciences

and Professorial Lecturer in Law at Yale Law School. He died of complications related to a cardiovascular condition.

Wheeler was a prolific scholar known for his leadership in the integration of law and social science, teaching at both Yale Law School and in the sociology department at Yale University. The subjects he taught included administration of criminal justice, white collar crime, sociology of law, sports and the law, and music and the law. He was a longtime master of Morse College, one of Yale's undergraduate residence halls, and had strong ties to the athletic and music departments at Yale. He had a passion for jazz and the trumpet from his youth in Los Angeles and continued to play trumpet, cornet, and flugelhorn with jazz bands throughout most of his life.

"Stan Wheeler helped to create the field of sociology of law. For decades, he immeasurably enriched Yale's community as a scholar, teacher, college master, musician, sportsman, and friend," said Yale Law School Dean Harold Hongju Koh.

Wheeler was born in Pomona, CA, on September 27, 1930. He graduated from Pomona College in 1952 and earned both a Master's and Doctorate in sociology from the University of Washington in 1956 and 1958 respectively.

He began his teaching career at the University of Washington in 1956. In 1958, he joined the Department of Social Relations at Harvard University. In 1960, he took leave as an Assistant Professor at Harvard to become a Fulbright Research Scholar at the Institutes of Sociology and Criminology at the University of Oslo, Norway. In 1961, he resumed teaching in the Department of Social Relations at Harvard. He left Harvard in 1963 to become an Associate Professor in the Department of Sociology at the University of Washington. He joined the Russell Sage Foundation as a sociologist in 1964, serving there until 1968. From 1966 to 1968, he also served as Adjunct Associate Professor in Law and Sociology at Yale University. He joined Yale Law School in 1968 as Professor of Law and Sociology. From 1970 to

1971, he was a Fellow at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences at Stanford University. From 1985 to 1987, he took leave from Yale to serve as president of the Amateur Athletic Foundation of Los Angeles.

At the time of his death, he was a member of the Board of Senior Editors, *Law and Society Review*; the Research Committee of the American Bar Foundation; and the editorial board of the *Journal of Law, Economics and Organization*. He was also a member of the trumpet section of the Yale Jazz Ensemble, an undergraduate band.

Wheeler was the author of 10 books, including *Social Science in the Making: Essays on the Russell Sage Foundation, 1907-1972* (with David C. Hammack, 1994); *Crimes of the Middle Classes: White Collar Offenders in the Federal Courts* (with David Weisburd, E. Waring and N. Bode, 1991); and *Sitting in Judgment: The Sentencing of White Collar Criminals* (with Kenneth Mann and Austin Sarat, 1988). His dozens of articles included "Rethinking Amateurism and the NCAA," "Sentencing Matters," and "The Problem of White Collar Crime Motivation."

In 2004, Wheeler was recipient of The Fellows of the American Bar Foundation Outstanding Scholar Award, presented annually to an individual who has engaged in outstanding scholarship in the law or in government.

Wheeler is survived by his wife Marcia Chambers, a former reporter for the *New York Times*; sons Kenneth, Steven and wife Pat, and Warren and his Jeannine; brother Alvin (Bud) Wheeler; sister Nancy Dayton; and grandchildren Jeffrey, Emily, Lauren, Gwendolyn, and Owen.


The Wheeler family and the Law School have established the Professor Stan Wheeler Fund, which will support Yale Law School faculty and student research and activities related to Stan's areas of interest, which included, but were not limited to, sociology and the law, white collar crime, and sports, entertainment, and the law.

This obituary originally appeared on the Yale Law School website at <www.law.yale.edu/news/5976.htm>.



# Survey Michigan 2008

## Courses in Survey Research Techniques June 2 – July 25, 2008



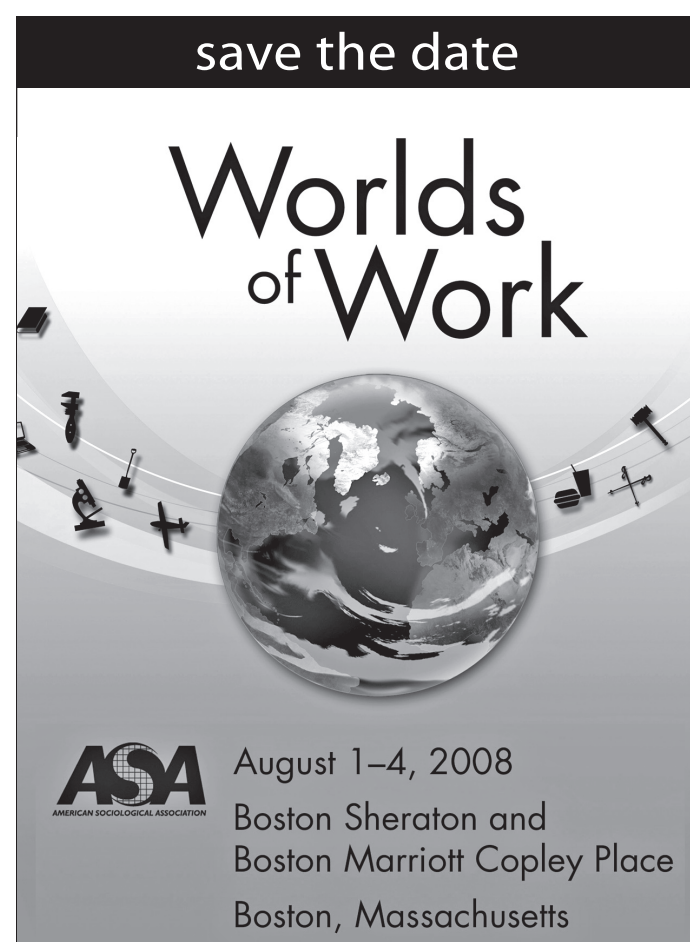
**61st Annual Summer Institute in Survey Research Techniques**  
Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan  
For more information: Phone (734) 764-6595, Toll-Free (877) 880-9389  
[www.isr.umich.edu/src/si](http://www.isr.umich.edu/src/si)





American Sociological Association  
1430 K Street NW, Suite 600  
Washington, DC 20005

NON-PROFIT ORG.  
U.S. POSTAGE  
**PAID**  
ALBANY, NY  
PERMIT NO. 31



**For Members Only**

## ASA Sections

ASA Sections are a means of increasing communication and interaction among persons of similar interests within the framework of larger organizations. While sections facilitate relationships and work among persons with a common interest, they also provide an opportunity for individuals to participate actively in the association. Only current ASA members can join ASA's special interest sections.

ASA's 46 sections include a wide range of interests, alphabetically from Aging and the Life Course to Theory; from the oldest section (Teaching and Learning) to the newest sections-in-formation (Human Rights and Disability and Society); from small but active sections such as Animals and Society, and Rationality and Society, to traditionally large sections such as Culture, Sex and Gender, and Medical Sociology. Sections publish newsletters, host websites and listservs, and sponsor sessions at the ASA Annual Meeting. One section, Community and Urban Sociology, publishes a journal (*City & Community*), with other sections developing them.

Through sections, ASA members can network, meet leaders in the field, learn current research, grant opportunities, book announcements and more.

If you have questions about ASA Sections, contact the ASA Governance and Sections Office at (202) 383-9005, ext. 330, or e-mail [sections@asanet.org](mailto:sections@asanet.org). Current ASA members can add a section membership by logging into the online system at [www.asanet.org](http://www.asanet.org) or by contacting the ASA membership department at (202) 383-9005 x389.

**For complete information on these and other ASA member benefits, visit <[www.asanet.org/benefits](http://www.asanet.org/benefits)>.**

**Membership in ASA benefits you!**

**ASA**  
*footnotes*  
Volume 36 • Number 3 • March 2008

funding

## 2008 Student Forum Travel Awards


### **ASA seeks applications for student travel to 2008 Annual Meeting**

The American Sociological Association Student Forum is pleased to announce that the ASA Council has made funds available to support student travel awards to the ASA Annual Meeting. ASA anticipates granting approximately 30 travel awards in the amount of \$225 each. These awards will be made on a competitive basis and are meant to assist students by defraying expenses associated with attending the 2008 ASA Annual Meeting in Boston. All applicants are encouraged to seek additional sources of funding to cover other expenses.



**To apply,** complete and submit four (4) copies of the 2008 Student Forum Travel Award Application form no later than April 1, 2008. Decisions will be announced by May 15, 2008. No part of the application may be submitted by fax, and only applications from individuals on their own behalf will be accepted.

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

**For more information,** and an application for the 2008 Student Forum Travel Award, contact the ASA Executive Office at [studentforum@asanet.org](mailto:studentforum@asanet.org) or (202) 383-9005, ext. 322. The award application form can also be found on the ASA website <[www.asanet.org](http://www.asanet.org)> under "Funding," and on the Student Forum website <[www.socstudentforum.org](http://www.socstudentforum.org)>. 

## **ASA is moving!**

Our new address as of March 12, 2008, will be

**1430 K Street NW, Suite 600  
Washington, DC 20005**

Emails and phone numbers will remain the same.