MFP Kicks Off 35th Anniversary Year

by Karina Havrilla and Joan H. Shin, ASA Minority Affairs Program

During the 2008 ASA Annual Meeting in Boston, the Minority Fellowship Program (MFP) kicked off its 35th anniversary year celebration with a series of special events. The highlight was a special session organized to look back at the struggles that minority sociologists, and African American sociologists in particular, faced in the late 1960s and early 1970s. According to James E. Blackwell, they worked to “extricate themselves from an entrenched marginalized status as sociologists [and were steadfastly determined] to be included as participants in the affairs of the ASA.” Centered on the years leading up to the founding of MFP in 1974, the session was organized by Florence Bonner (Howard University) and Aldon Morris (Northwestern University), and presided over by Robert Newby (Central Michigan University, emeritus). The distinguished panelists for the session included Charles U. Smith (Florida A&M University, emeritus), Edgar G. Epps (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), and Blackwell (University of Massachusetts-Boston, emeritus), who was unable to attend the meeting in person but gave his detailed memoirs in a working paper that was presented by Bonner.

Marginalized Status

In his recollections, Blackwell argued that African American sociologists experienced marginalized status during the ASA’s first 65 years, paralyzing their experiences in American society during this period. Black sociologists faced social isolation, structural discrimination, denial of access to core values of the organization, and a sense of invisibility. The 1960s crystallized a determination to fight against this inequality in the discipline, as was occurring in society overall. Central issues included limited opportunities for students of color to receive undergraduate and graduate education outside of Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs). Research conducted by Conyers, Epps, Howze, and Blackwell identified six non-HBCU schools that played pivotal roles in providing opportunities for African American students to receive a doctoral education in sociology: University of Chicago, Ohio State University, Washington State University, Columbia University, University of Iowa, and Indiana University-Bloomington. These institutions awarded 60 percent of the approximately 160 PhDs granted to African American sociologists from 1911 to 1967, providing them with scholarships, assistantships, fellowships, mentorship, and a supportive environment. Blackwell maintained that graduate students of color found that regardless of the support they received during their training, there were few employment opportunities in these institutions, and they had few choices other than working at HBCUs.

HBCUs were primarily teaching-oriented schools, providing little opportunity for professors of color to conduct research and prepare for conference presentations. According to Blackwell, those who were able to conduct research and join organizations like ASA felt that while “inclusiveness was a right of membership,” their papers were rejected and they were excluded from the governance of the organization.

Changing the Status quo

Blackwell observes that it was not until 1968 that “sociologists (including African Americans, women, Marxists, gays and...)

See Students, page 4
L ast month, the United Nations (UN) celebrated the 60th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). Four years ago, in celebration of ASAS’s 100th year, Council released the Association’s most comprehensive state- ment on human rights and the role of science. In addi- tion, in 2007, a proposal was submitted and ASAS Council approved the formation of a section on Human Rights. ASAS has a long and admirable history of active engagement in the vital work of responding to threats against the intellectual freedom and civil rights of scientists worldwide. In August 2005, Council reaffirmed the commitment of ASAS to the United Nations (UN) Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD). In this year’s Human Rights Resolution, ASAS stated, “ASAS is committed to upholding the principle that all scientists who are unjustly imprisoned for the exercise of their rights are entitled to all guarantees recognized for the prisoner of war under the Geneva Conventions.”

S ociology is central to “Science of Science Policy” (SciSOP)

The President’s National Science and Technology Council (NSTC) released its “roadmap” on the social science of federal policy formation at an early December 2008 workshop. Titled The Science of Science Policy: A Federal Research Roadmap, the 40-page November 2008 SciSOP report (see scienceofsciencepolicy.net/root/default.aspx) was developed by a government Interagency Task Group of the NSTC’s Subcommittee on Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences, which assists the president in coordinating science policy across the federal government. The process of innovation—from investments in research and development to the emergence of new knowledge—is poorly understood and is begging for elucidation through research, datasets, modeling, and nurturing a community of scientists addressing this topic, according to the resulting new Science & Innovation Policy (SciSOP) program at the National Opinion Research Center (NORC).

The newly released SciSOP roadmap identifies 10 major science issues under three broad themes: (1) Understanding and measuring science, and (2) the role of science in Science and Innovation; and (3) Using the Science of Policy to Address National Priorities. The president’s science adviser, John Marburger, III, Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, gave a keynote address at the workshop. He was the one who first urged the creation of a new area of investigation that he called the “social science of science policy.” He delivered the keynote address at the 2005 Science and Technology Policy Forum of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Marburger has elaborated on this idea in a May 2005 Science magazine editorial and hoped to instigate a new research initiative that would “address the need for better scientific theories and analytical tools for improving our understand- ing of the efficacy and impact of science and technology policies,” as Congress and the President and develop and allocate the nearly $16 billion annual federal R&D budget. Sociologist Susan Cozzens at Georgia Institute of Technology had spearheaded the plan- ning of a 2006 workshop that got the SciSOP roadmap planning under way. Since the establishment of the SciSOP program at the NSF in 2008, ten sociologists have received separate grants across most of the 11 topics of research in the initial round of awards. The awards and the seven broad topical categories of their research include: the role of factors in innovation (John Walsh, Georgia Tech), Measuring and tracking innovation (Lynne Zucker, UCLA), Knowledge sharing and assessment (Marcia Jordan, University of Maryland); Human capital development and the collaborative enterprise (Jean Rogers, Georgia Tech), Returns to international knowledge flows (Susan Cozzens, Georgia Tech), Knowledge production systems (Jonathan Mote, University of Maryland and Walter Powell, Stanford University); Science policy implications (Iron, Jees J., MIT); James Hearn, University of Georgia, and Barry Bozeman, University of Georgia. View the complete ‘Science of Science Policy’ report at sciencenews.org/20081225/sci_sop_report.pdf.

John H. Thompson is named NORC President

The National Opinion Research Center (NORC) at the University of Chicago announced in November that John H. Thompson has accepted the position of President. Mathematician Thompson has served as NORC’s Interim President since February and as NORC’s Executive Vice President for Survey Operations since he joined the organization in 2002. Thompson came to NORC after a distinguished 27-year career at the U.S. Census Bureau, where, as one of the Bureau’s senior career officers, he had responsibility for all aspects of the 2000 Decennial Census, including management, operations, and methodology. He will replace sociologist Tom W. Smith. Thompson is an accomplished expert in the field of social research and research meth- ods, which have an emphasis on complex and large surveys. His recent work includes serving as project director for the National Immunization Survey. NORC, founded in 1941, conducts high-quality social science research in the public interest. For more information, visit www.norc.org.

footnotes

Published monthly with combined issues in May/June, July/August, and September/October. Mailed free to all ASAS members. Subscription, $40. Single copies, $5.

Editor: Sally T. Hilman
Associate Editor: Kerin悦
Managing Editor: Johanna O. O. Secretary: Donald Tomaskovic-Devey

Article submissions are limited to 1,000 words and can be in any form (e.g., article, letter to the editor) and are subject to editorial peer review. Manuscripts 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, sub- scripts, and advertising to: American Sociological Association, 1424 K Street, Suite 600, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 383-9005; fax: (202) 638-0882; email: footnotes@asasanet.org. Copyright © 2009, American Sociological Association. Third-class postage paid at Washington, DC. U.S. Postmaster: Send address changes to: footnotes@asasanet.org.

Footnotes were printed on recycled paper.
Sociologist Addresses Issues in Educating the Next Generation of the Scientific Workforce

Who will do science and engineer- ing? This question brought academ- ical analysis, and representatives from both non- and for-profits to the Commission on Professionals in Science and Technology’s (CPST) annual meet- ing on November 7, 2008 in Baltimore, MD. Among the presenters were a number of sociologists, including CPST Executive Director Lisa Ferrell, Director of the Center for Advancing Science & Engineering Capacity at the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Daryl Chubin, and the key- note speaker Willie Pearson, Jr., Georgia Institute of Technology. Pearson’s speech began the meeting by addressing the issue of the day: Who will do science? More than a decade ago, the fields of science and engineering (S&E) were ana- lyzed by a number of experts, and the find- ings were compiled in the book Who Will Do Science. Educating the Next Generation (1994), edited by Pearson and the late Alan Fechter. Scholars from wide ranging disci- plines examined the adequacy and equity of the science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) workforce. Pearson revisited some of those issues raised almost 15 years ago to assess how the state of the S&E workforce has progressed and what is needed to prepare this generation. Since Who Will Do Science, scholars have continued to debate whether the nation currently has an oversupply of scientists and engineers or if it is facing a shortage of scientific talent in the near future. While Pearson did not attempt to settle this particular question, he did provide evidence that real shortages still exist in the field among women and under- represented minorities and that leakages exist throughout the pipeline. The intersec- tion of race and gender was of particular importance to his analysis.

Science and Engineering Pipeline
Beginning the pipeline at the high school level, Pearson not only focused on non- completion rates, but also on the types of math and science courses taken by high school students. From 1994 to 2005, the percentage of students taking math and sci- ence courses has increased. Advanced math courses such as trigonometry and calculus, however, were still only taken by about 10% of high school graduates in 2005. Asians were overrepresented in all selected science and math courses, while African Americans and Hispanic students were underrepresented, especially in calculus courses where they account for only 5% of the total. At the baccalaureate level, minority and foreign nationals’ representation in first-year engi- neering programs has remained fairly stable since 1996, while female representation has been in decline. Female participation among first-year students in engineering programs seemed to peak in the mid-1990s and has since declined to slightly more than 15%. Further along the pipeline, temporary residents make up a large percentage of STEM degree programs. Social science and psychology programs had the lowest percentage of temporary residents enrolled, while underrepresented minorities equally comprised science programs. Underrepresented minorities only made up 10% of the student population in engineering and computer science programs; however, temporary residents comprised nearly half of these programs. Pearson ended his presentation by dis- cussing S&E PhD degrees. A final leakage in the pipeline is evident at the doctoral level and among faculty at research universities. Although increas- ingly more women and under- represented women have obtained science and engineering doctoral degrees over the 10-year period following 1995, this demographic shift is not reflected on the facul- ties at these institutions. Chubin was a discussant at Pearson’s key- note session. Other topics addressed at the CPST meeting included “21st Century Challenges for STEM Education: Who Is Being Left Behind?” and “21st Century Challenges in STEM Employment: Workers without Booties.” And a sign that female representation may be increasing, thousands of women engineers turned out for the career fair held during the Society of Women Engineers’ (SWE) national conference in Baltimore, which was held in conjunction with CPST’s November 7 meeting. Academic institutions as well as non- and for-profit companies were repre- sented at the career fair, providing many opportunities for women to start filling in the gaps in the STEM workforce discussed at this meeting.

2009 Annual Film Screenings
The ASA Annual Meeting Program Committee is again setting aside space in which new films/videos may be screened during the Annual Meeting. Members and others who wish to propose a film for inclusion in the 2009 screening series may submit a copy of the film/ video and a brief description of the work that notes its relevance to sociological instruction and research. Films that can be fit into a 50- or 80-minute course block are of particular interest.

Fils will be judged on time sensitivity, relevance to the field of sociology, and potential use in teaching. Those who submit films will be notified of screening decisions in late spring and your copy of the film will be returned after the annual meeting. Please send film/video nominations (preferably in DVD format) by April 1, 2009, to

Jay Matchett
Academic & Professional Affairs Program
American Sociological Association
1430 K Street, NW, Suite 600
Washington, DC 20005
apapi@asatanet.org

New from ASA!
Race, Crime, and the Criminal Justice System: A Selected Bibliography includes more than 1,200 sources focusing primarily on different stages of criminal justice processing and on contextual factors and trends in criminal offending and victimization. It includes studies from the social and behavioral sciences from peer-reviewed journals, books, reports, and government documents on race, ethnicity, and the criminal justice system in the United States. It is available as an Excel download free to ASA members. Members can access the bibliography at no charge by logging into the ASA member-only web page.
Students
from page 1

2004—I was so sure we were going to win, but as you know, it was not to be. Since it was so close last time, I made sure I stepped voting in greater numbers than in any election since 18-year-olds were given the right to vote. In fact, the only age demographic that John Kerry won was the young vote. “Having your hopes dashed like that isn’t something you forget,” said Eliza McMahan, a sociology and psychology major at Augsburg.

Many of the students who were active in the 2004 cycle admitted they were skeptical about 2008. One student star-peting the candidate she voted for in 2004 lost was “devastating” for many of his peers. While many students echoed this feeling, there was a silver lining that came from that election. Until 2004, many inside the political apparatus dismissed the youth vote all together. The results of the 2004 showed that, given the right incentive, young people would get out the vote. Thus, they could not be ignored any longer. The cochair of the web 2.0 revolutions and a candidate who concentrated a vast sum of campaign resources on youth outreach and mobilization created a sort of viral phenomenon among the nation’s youth.

Duana Egils, a professor of sociology at George Washington University, suggested that it was not at all surprising that 2008 brought such heartfelt participation among sociology students. “I see our sociology students as engaged not only in campaign-season activism, but in sustained commitments to community service, volunteering, and the like,” she said. “There is a social justice motive that underpins both kinds of involvement.” For example, Egils said that most students who were involved in political activism were particularly involved in the Democratic campaign and several, particularly those who were also members of the College Democrats, worked on canvassing, phone banking, and other activities. In addition to direct participation, the election served as a popular topic in sociology classrooms. Some professors used it as a learning tool. Egils offered a unique approach to such integration, building an entire class exercise around the theme, “We held a mock election of our own,” she said. Attempting to provide “an atmosphere that is inclusive and comfortable,” she said, “I expect them to think out loud and to debate.” Using the election as a guiding framework, her students composed lists of topics, which each group chose to explore. As part of this process, her students focused on the success of the election, Perrin stated, “It went well. It gave students an opportunity to practice constructing an argument based on evidence: to present them to one another with evidence, not just give me their opinion. For each post, students had to mobilize and construct evidence to support their arguments.” Perrin said that he thought the blog format, writing shorter segments over an extended period of time—worked especially well with his class of younger students (see <unc6608.wordpress.com/>). “Even though it was a smaller blur, they still had to take a position and defend it, just as they would in a final paper,” Perrin said.

For Rachel Jackson, a senior sociology major at Luther College in Decorah, IA, the 2008 election was a true journey. Part of a panel of two Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Health and Society Scholars was introduced by Harvard Medical School Emeritus Professor of Social Medicine Leon Eisenberg, whose panel addressed “Interdisciplinary/ Bridging Work In Health Disparities.” Panelists included Elliot Friedman, from the Institute on Aging at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, and Rebecca Thurtton, of the Department of Psychiatry at the University of Pittsburgh. A final panel on “Rethinking How to Achieve Individual and Population Health,” chaired by Risa Lavizzo-Mourey, President and CEO of the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, included former U.S. Surgeon General Dr. Julius C. Richmond, speaking on the “Social Determinants of Health and Their Implications for Public Health”, and sociologist Mary Woolley, President and CEO of Research America, speaking on Americans’ attitudes toward health research. Health Affairs magazine Editor-in-Chief Susan Dentzer made an engaging appeal to broaden the national health care reform public debate that had become a central component of the fall 2008 presidential campaigns. PowerPoint slides of the presentations are available at the IOM website (<www.iom.edu/CMS/2951/16671/16689/43074.html>).

In calculating the area of a rectangle, which contributes more to the area’s total: the base or the side? A trick question? No, but professor Jack P. Shonkoff used the riddle to succinctly characterize the nonsensical, but often-asked, question about the contribution of genes vs. environment/experience to complex phenomena such as an organism’s behavior or a person’s health, illness, or intelligence. Shonkoff, of Harvard University’s medical school, then set the tone for the first session, “The Biological Endowment and Susceptibility to Disease,” of the Institute of Medicine’s (IOM) two-day Annual Meeting in Washington, DC. The session was composed of individual presentations that comprised the entire second day of the 38th IOM meeting, the public portion of the meeting set aside for scientific presentations.

While there were only a handful of social scientists among the 17 speakers, the all-day focus on issues behavioral and social was introduced to a broad audience.

And the several biologist speakers all discussed how their research interfaced with the social sphere. Several research specialties were highlighted in modulating health and illness. The purpose of the meeting’s focus, however, was undermined when the announced roster of newly selected members to the IOM, released the previous day, included a typical roll of renowned biomedical, molecular, cellular, and genetic researchers (65 in all) but did not include any social scientists, even though there are desiring members of this latter community contributing to medical science, and there are some social scientists already among the IOM member ranks. As it does nearly every year, IOM also released a few studies this year that draw on social science expertise (e.g., Cancer Care for the Whole Patient: Medical-Psychosocial Health Needs and Treatment of Posttraumatic Stress Disorder: An Assessment of the Evidence), thus making the absence of new members alarming from our social science discipline, for example, motives puzzling.

Among speakers at the October 13 meeting of particular interest to Footnotes readers would be: anthropologist Susan C. Scrimshaw, Interim President of The Sage Colleges, who introduced the day’s program; epidemiologist Teresa Seeman, of the Geffen School of Medicine at UCLA who introduced the first session, which included physician Jack P. Shonkoff, director of Harvard’s Center on the Developing Child, who spoke about the “The Early Childhood Roots of A Lifetime of Physical and Mental Health”; Columbia University psychologist Frances A. Champagne, who spoke about “The Interplay of Genes and the Environment in Determining Plasticity Across the Life Span.” Shonkoff emphasized the inherently interactive nature of biology and environment and elaborated on the long-term effects of early adverse life experiences. The second panel, which addressed “The Health of Populations: Networks, Neighborhoods, Disparities and Health,” included, among others, epidemiologist Lisa F. Berkman, director of the Center for Population and International Health at Harvard School of Public Health; and epidemiologist and physician Ana V. Diaz Roux, director of the Center for Integrative Approaches to Health Disparities at the University of Washington.

A sociology student displays her enthusiasm for the 2008 presidential election. Braving a cold wintry night in Iowa last January to caucus, she joined the thousands of first-time caucus goers. “Participating in this election had to do with finding a dire need to see some change happen in this country. As a sociology student, I have become aware of how there can be no true social change without some kind of social movement involving many individuals coming together as a collective. I want to be a part of a larger social movement that demanded change by selecting fresh leadership that would actually make that possible. For me, that fresh leadership came in the form of the movement surrounding Barack Obama. So this time, I became very involved,” she concluded.

For Erin Scott, a senior at Augsburg College, “It was a chance to symbolically defeat the Bush legacy. I think that even if you didn’t follow all the issues, knowing that Obama represented a clear break from the past was a pretty powerful motivator for a lot of people, especially people my age.”

IOM Meeting Focuses on Behavioral/Social Determinants of Health

Advising the Nation. Improving Health. THE NATIONAL ACADEMIES

Advisors to the Nation on Science, Engineering, and Medicine

Institutes of Medicine of the National Academies

Advancing the Nation’s Health. THE NATIONAL ACADEMIES

Advisors to the Nation on Science, Engineering, and Medicine

The Interplay of Genes and the Environment in Determining Plasticity Across the Life Span.

Shonkoff emphasized the inherently interactive nature of biology and environment and elaborated on the long-term effects of early adverse life experiences. The second panel, which addressed “The Health of Populations: Networks, Neighborhoods, Disparities and Health,” included, among others, epidemiologist Lisa F. Berkman, director of the Center for Population and International Health at Harvard School of Public Health; and epidemiologist and physician Ana V. Diaz Roux, director of the Center for Integrative Approaches to Health Disparities at the University of Washington.

A panel of two Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Health and Society Scholars was introduced by Harvard Medical School Emeritus Professor of Social Medicine Leon Eisenberg, whose panel addressed “Interdisciplinary/ Bridging Work In Health Disparities.” Panelists included Elliot Friedman, from the Institute on Aging at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, and Rebecca Thurtton, of the Department of Psychiatry at the University of Pittsburgh. A final panel on “Rethinking How to Achieve Individual and Population Health,” chaired by Risa Lavizzo-Mourey, President and CEO of the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, included former U.S. Surgeon General Dr. Julius C. Richmond, speaking on the “Social Determinants of Health and Their Implications for Public Health”, and sociologist Mary Woolley, President and CEO of Research America, speaking on Americans’ attitudes toward health research. Health Affairs magazine Editor-in-Chief Susan Dentzer made an engaging appeal to broaden the national health care reform public debate that had become a central component of the fall 2008 presidential campaigns. PowerPoint slides of the presentations are available at the IOM website (www.iom.edu/CMS/2951/16671/16689/43074.html).
Sociology and Public Arenas: A View from Australia

by Raewyn Connell, University of Sydney

Australia is a rich country in the global periphery. Historically, it is the product of British colonisation’s violent encounter with a very ancient indigenous civilization. Now, it is a highly urbanized country with a neoliberal political regime and an economy based on mineral exports and services. Australia is rich enough to afford a gold university system, which has bad sociology departments for about 50 years (the history is traced by Germov and McGee, 2005).

In several fields, Australian sociology has deliberately tried to have an impact in the public sphere. I will briefly give four examples, all of which I think Australian sociology has done high-quality research.

Australian Specializations

The first concerns migration and ethnicity, which in the 1950s and 1960s was the main focus of research in the new discipline. Ethnographic, statistical, and historical studies of immigrant communities were undertaken. Two leading sociologists, Jean Martin and John Zabeluczki, were particularly influential in creating a public understanding that Australian settler society, formerly regarded as “British to a boot-heel,” was ethnically plural.

In the 1970s, multiculturalism rather than Anglo-conformity became official policy and remained so until a right-wing government re-discovered the advantages of coded racism in the late 1990s. A permanent shift in migration policy, anti-discrimination law, and public consciousness has been achieved, for which sociology can take part of the credit.

The second example is class inequality in education. There was an official view that the great postwar expansion of high schools and universities had solved the problem of educational access. But Australian sociologists from the 1950s to the 1980s showed that this was not true. Using surveys, enrolment data, school ethnographies, and family studies, sociologists demonstrated that class inequalities were rampant within the nationally equal school system, and laid bare some of the mechanisms of educational injustice. Again, there was a policy response, including a highly creative national program for disadvantaged schools. In this case, however, the effect did not last: The dominant class interest in maintaining privilege proved too strong. After the mid-1980s, the redistributive programs were gradually weakened or abandoned. Despite excellent continuing research on this problem, class inequalities in education are now off the political agenda.

The third example concerns gender. Australian sociology took up gender analysis with great energy, producing studies through which the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) spread. This research, throughout its history, Australian sociology has relied on importing methods, theories, and terminology from Europe and the United States. The main structure of knowledge here is a hybrid formation combining imported concepts with local data.

Sociology’s Uneven Success

Sociologists’ record, therefore, is mixed. We have some success stories. But the “force of the better argument” does not always prevail, even when trying to project solid research findings or cutting-edge concepts, into the public arena.

Why is this so? Colleagues in the United States will be familiar with many problems of establishing “public sociology.” In the global periphery there is another set of problems as well.

Sociology has never become a major cultural focus in Australia. We have not produced books that capture public imagination in the manner of The Lonely Crowd, The Weight of the World, or Bowling Alone. The sociological text that came closest to this effect was Economic Rationalism in Canberra by Michael Pusey (1991), a pioneering study of the neoliberal takeover of the state, which aroused controversy at the time of publication. But there has been little else like it.

Australian sociology is an extraverted science, to use the terminology of Joseph Pauwels. It is strongly oriented toward the global metropole; means we do not have a substantial body of concepts and argumentation—regarding our specific historical situation and generated on-site—that can confidently move out from academia into other cultural arenas. I believe that sociology will be important in creating such a democratic public sphere, and perhaps more so in the periphery even than in the global metropole.

Submit Ideas for the International Perspectives Column

Footnotes invites contributions from knowledgeable non-North American sociologists on the state of the discipline and profession of sociology in countries outside North America for publication in the new occasional column, “International Perspectives.” Sociological analyses of significant national events in these countries that would be of interest to North American sociologists are welcome for publication. Original contributions must be in English and no more than 1,100 words. To discuss possible contributions or send material, contact Lee Herring, Associate Editor (herring@asanet.org), or Johanna Olexy, Managing Editor (olexy@asanet.org).
American Sociological Association and International Initiatives

A sampling of several ASA initiatives, highlighted below, is relevant to the Association’s international collaborations. We have a powerful intellectual stake in leading and promoting worldwide research in our discipline and facilitating international scholarly communication (Vantage Point, March 2007).

International Challenges and Tensions in International Research Collaborations: October 2-3, 2008, University of Minnesota-Minneapolis

The ASA hosted the Fifth World Congress of Sociology in Washington, D.C., in 1962. Since then, the ASA, as an organization, and through its leadership and various divisions, has participated in international activities in many ways. The ASA is the national association representing the United States in the International Sociological Association (ISA), and, in that capacity, organizes sessions at ISA congresses. The ASA and ISA have also cosponsored projects and events. In August 1997, ISA-ASA sponsored the North American Conference on “Millennial Milestone: The Heritage and Future of Sociology” in Toronto, Canada. A volume, Continuities and Cutting Edges: Sociology for the Twenty-First Century, edited by conference organizer Janet Abu Lughod, was published by the University of Chicago Press in 1999. In addition, during the 2005 ASA annual meeting, ISA cosponsored events with the ISA Council of National Associations (CNA), including at the 2005 ASA Annual Meeting, where four special CNA-led sessions followed the theme of “Local, Regional, and Global Sociologies” were held. Many of ISA’s prominent members held or have held elective office in the ISA as individual scholars. Immanuel Wallerstein (Yale University) was President of the ISA from 1994-98, as was Reuben Hill from 1970-74, Robert C. Angell from 1953-56, and Louis Wirth from 1949-52. Currently, ASA Past-president Michael Burawoy (University of California-Berkeley) serves on the Executive Committee as Vice President for International Relations and Valentin Moghadam (Purdue University), the official ASA representative to the ISA, is a member of the Executive Committee. Other ASA members serve on boards of the research committees of the ISA or in other organizational and membership roles.

Research Committees of the ISA

Research committees (RC), working groups, and thematic groups (each dealing with a well-recognized specialty in sociology) carry out the ongoing scientific activities of the ISA. They constitute the basic networks of scientific research, international debate, and professional exchange within the ISA. U.S. sociologists are well represented in several RCs.

Interim Meetings of Research Committees

Many RCs hold several meetings between the world congresses, and some actively collaborate with other research committees, with international associations (e.g., the International Political Science Association, International Rural Sociological Association) on events and projects, or with other professional societies or institutions.

The International Institute of Sociology (IIS), established in 1949, is another worldwide sociological association (www.iisoci.org). The ASA does not maintain formal relations with the IIS.

American Sociological Association and International Initiatives

ISSN 0001-8372 | Volume 193 | Number 1 | January 2009

International perspectives

MFP Anniversary

from page 1

lesbians, graduate students, and junior and senior faculty) decided it was time to do something about this exclusion by the elite establishment.” During the 1968 Annual Meeting (coincidentally also held in Boston), Tillman Cothran gathered a group of African-American sociologists to protest the status of the Association’s African-American members. This group later formed and became known as the ASA Special Committee on Minorities.

Minority Fellowship Program Begins

Blackwell reports that many African-American sociologists felt that the Association’s efforts did not lead to much change during the 1968-69 period, so at the 1969 Annual Meeting in San Francisco, the Ad Hoc Caucus proposed more resolutions to Council. One of these was to establish the Minority Fellowship Program. The resolution stated “that the ASA undertake a program designed to provide minority scholars with substantial amounts of financial assistance for black students interested in sociology.”

William H. Sewell undertook to use his 1969-70 ASA presidential year to create a more diverse membership across all under-represented minority groups. Sewell not only appointed more sociologists of color to various committees, he also appointed the Committee on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in Sociology (then known as CSRESM) to address recruitment, training, and retention of American and other minority graduate students in the discipline. Sewell also created a staff sociologist position within the ASA to liaise with minority and other speciality associations, and other affiliated institutions (see www.asa-sociology.org/colmemb/). The goal of the ISA is to represent sociologists everywhere, regardless of their school of thought, scientific approaches, or ideological opinion, and to advance sociological knowledge throughout the world.

ASA Participation in the ISA

ASA participation in ISA activities and programs dates back to at least the 1960s. The ASA hosted the Fifth World Congress of Sociology in Washington, D.C., in 1962. Since then, the ASA, as an organization, and through its leadership and various divisions, has participated in ISA activities in many ways. The ISA is the national association representing the United States in the International Sociological Association (ISA), and, in that capacity, organizes sessions at ISA congresses. The ASA and ISA have also cosponsored projects and events. In August 1997, ISA-ASA sponsored the North American Conference on “Millennial Milestone: The Heritage and Future of Sociology” in Toronto, Canada. A volume, Continuities and Cutting Edges: Sociology for the Twenty-First Century, edited by conference organizer Janet Abu Lughod, was published by the University of Chicago Press in 1999. In addition, during the 2005 ASA annual meeting, ISA cosponsored events with the ISA Council of National Associations (CNA), including at the 2005 ASA Annual Meeting, where four special CNA-led sessions followed the theme of “Local, Regional, and Global Sociologies” were held. Many of ISA’s prominent members held or have held elective office in the ISA as individual scholars. Immanuel Wallerstein (Yale University) was President of the ISA from 1994-98, as was Reuben Hill from 1970-74, Robert C. Angell from 1953-56, and Louis Wirth from 1949-52. Currently, ASA Past-president Michael Burawoy (University of California-Berkeley) serves on the Executive Committee as Vice President for International Relations and Valentin Moghadam (Purdue University), the official ASA representative to the ISA, is a member of the Executive Committee. Other ASA members serve on boards of the research committees of the ISA or in other organizational and membership roles.

Research Committees of the ISA

Research committees (RC), working groups, and thematic groups (each dealing with a well-recognized specialty in sociology) carry out the ongoing scientific activities of the ISA. They constitute the basic networks of scientific research, international debate, and professional exchange within the ISA. U.S. sociologists are well represented in several RCs.

Interim Meetings of Research Committees

Many RCs hold several meetings between the world congresses, and some actively collaborate with other research committees, with international associations (e.g., the International Political Science Association, International Rural Sociological Association) on events and projects, or with other professional societies or institutions.

The International Institute of Sociology (IIS), established in 1949, is another worldwide sociological association (www.iisoci.org). The ASA does not maintain formal relations with the IIS.

William Veble was a member of MFP cohort 1 and is currently on the faculty at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. Kappa Delta, Sociologists for Women in Society, the Midwest Sociological Society, the Association of Black Sociologists, and the Southwestern Sociological Association. As the ASA prepares for its 104th Annual Meeting in San Francisco, MFP will continue to celebrate its 55th year by looking back at triumphs and struggles of the program through additional forthcoming Footnotes articles. These pieces will focus on the many, diverse voices represented within MFP across almost four decades, and highlight the activities in San Francisco that will complete the 55th anniversary celebration.

Note: A description of the MFP special session in Boston also recently appeared in the October 2008 issue of The Griot, the official newsletter of the National Association of Black Sociologists. That synopsis was edited by Roderick Bush, St. John’s University, drawing from the memoirs of James Blackwell. The Griot is published quarterly and is available to members of the National Association of Black Sociologists.

On the Cutting-Edge of Scholarship in Sociology

The American Sociological Association announces six awards from the June 2008 cycle of ASA’s Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline (FAD). A competitive program co-funded by ASA and the National Science Foundation (NSF) and administered by the ASA, the FAD awards provide seed money (up to $7,000) to PhD scholars for innovative research projects and for scientific conferences that advance the discipline through theoretical and methodological breakthroughs. Funding decisions are made by an Advisory Panel comprised of members of ASA’s Council and the ASA Director of Research and Development. Below is a list of the latest FAD Principal Investigators (PIs) and a brief description of their projects.

Esther Ngan-ling Chow, American University, $1,500 for International Conference on Gender and Social Transformation: Globalization, Transnational, and Local Realities and Perspectives. This award is to support a trip to China by the PI to recruit participants and make arrangements for an international forum in which to examine how women and gender relations are shaped by economic, political, and social transformations in global, transnational, and local contexts. The proposed conference will address the issues, social problems, and emergent phenomena that are critical for interpreting the existing theoretical paradigms of globalization and transnationalism from feminist perspectives. Conference papers will emphasize how theory and research on women and gender can inform public debates and policy, contribute to empirically grounded research, advance feminist scholarship, and inspire collective action through empowerment. Chow will work with the Chinese Women’s Research Society of the All-China Women’s Federation, the Department of Sociology at American University, and “Women in Society” section of the International Sociological Association to organize the conference. The proposed outcomes of the conference will include two edited volumes—in Chinese and in English.

Joanna Darby, Kent State University, $7,000 for The Effects of Parental Migration on Mexican Children’s Educational and Migratory Aspirations. According to the PI, tens of thousands of immigrants migrating from Mexico to the United States leave their children behind. They seek to take advantage of the economic disparity between the two countries in order to better provide for their children.

Many parents expect that by sacrificing in low-wage jobs in the United States, they will ultimately prevent their children from having to migrate for work. The proposed study asks whether parents are able to translate their sacrifices into gains for their children. Alternatively, does separation create such discord in their families that children’s grades suffer and they too migrate? The PI proposes to use survey data of 3,500 Mexican school children in grades 6-12 to test whether or not parental migration significantly changes children’s educational aspirations and their desire to migrate. Findings will help to suggest the consequences that some contemporary migration patterns have for individual families and, specifically, for the future of their children.

Lynn Fujiwara, University of Oregon, $7,000 for The Politics of Removal: Forced Deportations, Exclusion, and the Impact on Immigrant Families. According to the PI, contemporary immigration in the United States remains an often volatile, policy-driven matter. Immigration policies passed in the 1990s and in the post-Patriot Act context, have led to the drastic increase of forced removals of undocumented and legally residing immigrants. Despite these conditions, very little attention has focused on the conditions and experiences of the families who remain behind. This research will study Cambodian and Latino families, two targets of recent legislative policies. With the increasing raids by Immigration and Customs Enforcement on predominately Latino labor sites, families have struggled economically and emotionally with the loss of family members. The study begins with participatory activist research with community organizations engaged in advocacy and service for immigrant families affected by forced removal. Once key families are identified, the PI will engage in in-depth interviews to gain a more nuanced understanding of how their newly formed transnational families are coping with the loss of their family member.

Meredith Kleykamp, University of Kansas, $7,000 for From War to Work: How Employers Shape Veterans’ Transition into the Civilian Labor Market. This research seeks to understand how recently separated military veterans make transitions back into the civilian labor force. In particular, it focuses attention on the role of employers. Employers are key agents in the transition from military to civilian work because they must make sense and meaning of information about military service and military work experience when making hiring and pay decisions. The purpose of the research is to measure whether employers exhibit discriminatory or preferential attitudes toward and treatment of military veterans in the hiring process, and how this differs by race/ethnicity, gender, and labor market location. The PI will conduct and analyze in-depth interviews with employers to supplement experimental data currently being collected. These interviews allow for more detailed and nuanced explorations of how employers judge military experience in evaluating potential employees.

Katrina Bell McDonald, Johns Hopkins University, $7,000 for The Successful Black Marriage Study. According to the PI, there is a heightened interest in the promotion of “healthy” heterosexual marriage by scholars, policymakers, and grassroots organizations. The emphasis of the past welfare reform law. While this initiative grew primarily out of the desire to reduce welfare budgets by reducing out-of-wedlock childbirth among the poor, these programs have, like others, contributed to FAD, c/o Business Office, American Sociological Association, 1430 K St. NW, Suite 600, Washington, DC 20005, or call Girma Efa at (202) 383-9005, ext. 306. The program director, Robert Spalter-Roth, can be reached at spalter-roth@asanet.org. Submissions for future rounds of the program will be done electronically. For more information, visit www.asanet.org/cs/root/leftnav/funding/funding_overview.

ASA Staff Give Back for the Holidays

This year’s holiday celebration at the ASA Executive Office was held in the spirit of giving back to the community. Given the difficult economic climate, the staff opted to give back holiday festivities in favor of making charitable contributions.

The staff used the occasion of the Executive Office’s holiday party to play a team-building trivia game in which teams played for the opportunity to donate a $250 contribution from the association to the charity of their choice. The winning team selected The Politics of Removal: Forced Deportations, Exclusion, and the Impact on Immigrant Families. According to the PI, contemporary immigration in the United States remains an often volatile, policy-driven matter. Immigration policies passed in the 1990s and in the post-Patriot Act context, have led to the drastic increase of forced removals of undocumented and legally residing immigrants. Despite these conditions, very little attention has focused on the conditions and experiences of the families who remain behind. This research will study Cambodian and Latino families, two targets of recent legislative policies. With the increasing raids by Immigration and Customs Enforcement on predominately Latino labor sites, families have struggled economically and emotionally with the loss of family members. The study begins with participatory activist research with community organizations engaged in advocacy and service for immigrant families affected by forced removal. Once key families are identified, the PI will engage in in-depth interviews to gain a more nuanced understanding of how their newly formed transnational families are coping with the loss of their family member.

Meredith Kleykamp, University of Kansas, $7,000 for From War to Work: How Employers Shape Veterans’ Transition into the Civilian Labor Market. This research seeks to understand how recently separated military veterans make transitions back into the civilian labor force. In particular, it focuses attention on the role of employers. Employers are key agents in the transition from military to civilian work because they must make sense and meaning of information about military service and military work experience when making hiring and pay decisions. The purpose of the research is to measure whether employers exhibit discriminatory or preferential attitudes toward and treatment of military veterans in the hiring process, and how this differs by race/ethnicity, gender, and labor market location. The PI will conduct and analyze in-depth interviews with employers to supplement experimental data currently being collected. These interviews allow for more detailed and nuanced explorations of how employers judge military experience in evaluating potential employees.

Katrina Bell McDonald, Johns Hopkins University, $7,000 for The Successful Black Marriage Study. According to the PI, there is a heightened interest in the promotion of “healthy” heterosexual marriage by scholars, policymakers, and grassroots organizations. The emphasis of the past welfare reform law. While this initiative grew primarily out of the desire to reduce welfare budgets by reducing out-of-wedlock childbirth among the poor, these programs have, like others, helped to (re)initiate the promotion of marriage more generally. However, little research has been conducted to determine what provides for black marital longevity. Almost all research on black marriages has focused on why couples do not marry or why they divorce. The goal of the proposed research is to explore black marital success through an in-depth, qualitative investigation of contemporary black married life. In addition, this research seeks to help disentangle the frequent confound of race and class by conducting direct comparisons between white couples and black couples of different ethnicities from the lower to middle socioeconomic strata.

Christina A. Sue, University of Colorado-Boulder, $6884, for John or Juan? How Mexican and Mexican-American Parents Choose Names for Their Children. According to the PI, selecting a name for a child represents an important cultural decision. Names often signify ethnic identity, particularly the identity that parents would like their children to have. For immigrants and their descendants, first names can be a powerful sociological indicator of socio-cultural assimilation. In this study, the PI will examine the naming practices of Mexican and Mexican-American parents who gave birth to children in Los Angeles County. Through a series of interviews, she will focus on the process of bestowing a name on a child. One of the goals of this research is to inform the current debate between classical theories and ethnic maintenance theories of assimilation. In addition, by looking at the names that parents choose for daughters compared to sons, the PI will address the role of gender in the assimilation process.

FAD grants are funded through a dollar-for-dollar match by ASA and NSF. It provides awards to sociologists at all levels and all types of institutions for cutting-edge research and conferences. Some contributions to FAD, c/o Business Office, American Sociological Association, 1430 K St. NW, Suite 600, Washington, DC 20005, or call Girma Efa at (202) 383-9005, ext. 306. The program director, Robert Spalter-Roth, can be reached at spalter-roth@asanet.org. Submissions for future rounds of the program will be done electronically. For more information, visit www.asanet.org/cs/root/leftnav/funding/funding_overview.

call for nominations

2009 Section Awards

Each of ASA’s 46 specialty sections honor their work in specialty areas through awards made to articles, books, dissertations, career achievements, and other special contributions. The ASA website’s section page lists information on which nominations are sought. Awards will be presented at the 2009 ASA Annual Meeting in San Francisco. Consider nominating colleagues and students whose contributions should have the special visibility accorded by a section award.

To see the complete list of awards, visit <www.asanet.org> and click on “Sections” located on the left navigation bar. There you will find a link to “Call for Section Awards.”

2010 Annual Meeting Toward a Sociology of Citizenship: Inclusion, Participation, and Social Rights

105th ASA Annual Meeting
August 14-17, 2010
Invited session proposals (other than thematics) are due on February 5, 2009.

See <www.asanet.org/cs/root/leftnav/meetings/2010_annual_meeting>
Sociology Internal Interest Group Approved by ISSOTL
by Kathleen McKinney

For the many sociologists who are active in the scholarship of teaching and learning, the International Society for the Scholarship of Teaching and Learning (ISSOTL, www.issof.org) recently launched an internal sociology interest group. This group is the first ISSOTL discipline-based internal interest group. The mission of ISSOTL—an international, interdisciplinary professional organization, which has an annual conference with 500 to 800 attendees—is to foster inquiry and discussion about what improves and articulates post-secondary learning and teaching. In addition, ISSOTL offers groups of members the opportunity to form internal interest groups.

In line with the mission of ISSOTL, the mission and objectives of the sociology interest group are to foster inquiry, encourage collaborations, share resources, disseminate findings, and establish applications on techniques to improve post-secondary learning and teaching in the discipline of sociology and closely related fields. More specific goals include the following:
- Find and exchange resources for SoTL inquiry in sociology and closely related fields.
- Form SoTL project collaborations including those that cross institutional and national borders.
- Propose and organize a session related to SoTL and sociology at the meetings of ISSOTL.
- Help non-sociologists see the usefulness of the sociological imagination for understanding learning and teaching.
- Work to enhance the status of SoTL in sociology including making connections between ISSOTL and various sociological professional organizations around the globe.
- Co-author articles for the ISSOTL newsletter, The International Commoner and the ASA Section on Teaching and Learning newsletter, Teaching/Learning Matters.

There are reciprocal benefits to the interest group and to ISSOTL from this partnership: For ISSOTL, these benefits include recruiting new members, having additional conference presentations and attendees to/for ISSOTL, and helping non-sociologists realize the relevance of sociology concepts and theories to teaching and learning. For sociology/sociologists, these benefits include increasing the legitimacy of SoTL in our discipline, supporting international connections in the field of teaching and learning in sociology, and understanding interdisciplinary connections in SoTL that could benefit teaching and learning in sociology.

Additional members to the interest group are welcome. You must be an ISSOTL member (membership is $40 for the calendar year and you can join online) and are encouraged to attend ISSOTL annual meetings when possible (e.g., Bloomington, IN, on October 22-25, 2009, and Liverpool, England, in October 2010). For more information, contact Kathleen McKinney at kmckinne@ilstu.edu.
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 "extra-curricular" 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

Sociologist Explores Workforce Readiness of New Graduates

by Henry M. Silvert, The Conference Board

I work as a researcher and a statistician at The Conference Board, a not-for-profit organization, whose dual mission is to equip the world's leading corporations with practical knowledge to help them improve their performance and help them better serve society. As its name implies, one of the things that The Conference Board does is to hold conferences. We hold conferences for company executives on issues of diversity, human resource, compensation, executive and management succession planning, mature worker issues, and much more. As the statistician, I supervise the analysis of conference evaluations for these events.

Our economic analysis and forecasting is the area that makes the news most often—especially in this current economy—and is designed to signal peaks and troughs in the business cycles of nine countries. We also publish a quarterly Consumer Internet Barometer, which surveys 10,000 households across the country and tracks who is doing what on the Internet. I conduct the number crunching for this publication. In addition, we conduct research around issues of global corporate responsibility, corporate director education, and human resources issues.

Business and Education

During the spring of 2006, The Conference Board—in partnership with the Corporate Voices for Working Families, the Partnership for 21st Century Skills, and the Society for Human Resource Management—conducted a study to examine the disconnect between employers' expectations of the knowledge and skills of new job entrants and the skills these job entrants actually bring to the workplace. In a U.S. Business Council survey, more than half of the CEO respondents report that education and workforce preparedness is a very most important policy issue. With the massive retirement of the baby boomers looming, we knew going into the study that the current U.S. workforce was aging. While the median age of the U.S. worker was 39 in 2000, it is estimated to be 41 by 2010. The 35- to 44-year-old cohort will shrink by 10 percent over the course of this decade, and this is the first time in 25 years that the youngest workforce (ages 16 to 25 years old) will grow faster than the overall workforce. We also knew that roughly half of the employees at the typical Fortune 500 company will be new by 2015.

Employers report that the top five "very important" applied and basic skills required for job success of new entrants with a high school diploma are professionalism/work ethic, teamwork, oral communication, ethics/social responsibility, and reading comprehension. The top five skills required for four-year college job entrants are oral communication, teamwork, professionalism/work ethic, written communications, and critical thinking/problem solving. Leadership was also considered a very important skill for the job success of four-year college graduates.

The Report Card

So, how do employers think that these recent job entrants fare? We developed a workforce readiness report card. For a skill to be placed on either the deficient or excellent side of the report card, more than half of the respondents had to report that the skill was very important and more than 20 percent had to report that their job entrants were either deficient or excellent in that skill. For the new job entrant with a high school diploma, none of the "very important" skills for their success appears on the excellent side of the report card. The new entrant with a four-year college diploma typically fares much better. Yet, written communications, writing in English, and leadership remain on the deficient side of the report card for this group. Creativity/innovation, teamwork, and oral communications barely make it onto the excellent side of the report card, with less than 25 percent of the respondents reporting that they are excellently prepared. An emerging "necessary" skill is knowledge of a foreign language, which is not surprising in this increasingly globalizing world. Our respondents also report that emerging content areas for new job entrants include "participation in community and government as an informed citizen" and "understanding economic issues and the role of business in the U.S. and the global community."

Who is responsible for the workforce readiness? Slightly more than three-quarters of the respondents claim that the responsibility rests with the K-12 schools and more than two-thirds report it is the responsibility of four-year colleges and universities. Less than 20 percent report that it is the responsibility of the hiring employer. Companies are taking steps to increase the likelihood that future entrants are workplace ready. Some companies are working with high schools to develop school-to-work curriculum. Others are providing their employees with online training and courses leading to associate and bachelor's degrees. Still others are offering their staff specific training in business communications and leadership skills. In addition, companies are offering educators company tours and opening a dialogue on the skills that are most important.

As for the proper relation between educational institutions and the corporate community, I will leave that to those who are wiser than I am. It seems to me, however, that these findings can help us to understand some of the educational difficulties of the United States and might even guide us to develop programs to remedy these perceived deficiencies. The Conference Board is currently conducting a study to determine how much companies are spending to make their employees workforce ready.

Sociology's Role

In my professional experience, my sociological and other educational training has been handy in the work that I do here at the Board. In addition to this work, I have just published a report on company programs for their employees living with HIV/AIDS, which highlights the wealth of company programs and initiatives developed around the world and especially in sub-Saharan Africa. I am also working with a team on management succession planning where the concept of learning agility is prominent. In addition to my work at The Conference Board, I am an adjunct professor at Marymount Manhattan College. Previously I was a visiting Professor at the Colegio de Mexico teaching an undergraduate course on the politics of Latin American. I have also worked as a data analyst at the National Development and Research Institutes, Inc., on a project to lower the HIV infection rate of women who are sex partners of drug injection abusers on Manhattan's Lower East Side.

The author can be reached at henry.silvert@conference-board.org.
Thank You, ASA Members!

ASA wishes to acknowledge the generous support of the following individuals, whose financial contributions to the Association during the 2008 membership year (October 16, 2007, through October 15, 2008) greatly aided in the success of the Minority Fellowship Program and the Jesse O. Prime Endowment Fund, the Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline, the Soft Currency Fund, and ASA in general. These donations to ASA’s restricted funds have a significant impact on our discipline and profession. We encourage ASA members to continue making tax-deductible contributions to these worthy causes. (Consult your tax advisor for specifics on allowable deductions.)

Ronald P. Abels
Margaret Abraham
Gabriel Acvedo
Dora Acherman
Richard Adzu
Samuel A. Mireku
Elaine A. Mers
Angela A. Amada
Peta Aigner
Ronald L. Akers
Eva N. Akter
Richard D. Alba
Audrey L. Acor
Arthur S. Alderson
Carol Ajets
Howard Douglas Allen
Pat Allen
Walter R. Allen
G. Janice Allen-Kelsey
Elbert Allan-Mazum
Azinna Allahbudin
Barbara M. Altman
Diana E. Alvin
Margaret L. Andersen
Albert F. Anderson
P. Elizabeth Anderson
William A. Anderson
Ronald J. Angel
John Angle
Giovanni Arrighi
Robert Arum
Maxine P. Atkinson
William R. Avison
Mary Ann Clawson
Averil Y. Clarke
Jeffrey Michael Clair
Andrew M. Cislo
Michelle Marie Christian
Esther Ngan-ling Chow
Margaret May Chin
Win Cheung
Frank Talley Cherry, III
Tiffany Gayle Chenault
Wenhong Chen
Tat Ripple Chenault
Frank Talley Cherry, III
Vin Chemung
Kenneth S. Y. Chew
Margaret Chen
Joyce N. Chinen
Sun Hak Choi
Esther Nian-ging Chow
Michelle Marie Christensen
Karen L. Christopher
Jennifer J. Chu
Andrew M. Cole
Katherine E. Carlisle
Shirley M. Clark
Avery L. Clarke
Mary Ann Clawson
John W. Cleveland
Lynn D. Coburn
Nicki Lisa Cole
Jose Luis Collazo, Jr.
Patricia Hill Collins
Sharon M. Collins
Jeanette Anastasia Colyvas
Jordi Comas
Michael Joseph Conforti
James E. Conyers
Teresa Cooper
Shelley J. Correll
David Anthony Cort
Rachel Traut Cortes
Matthew John Cousin
Ray M. Cramer
Donald Cunnin
Sara R. Curran
Kendrew McClain DeCosta
Tsukasa Daizen
Johnnie Daniel
Arlene Kaplan Daniels
Dale Danner
William V. D’Antonio
Shymal Kumar Das
Donald Deubelbeiss
Brianne Davila
Dwight Ritchie Davis
Laurel R. Davis-Delano
Regina L. Davis-Sowers
Mathieu Deflem
James DeFranzio
Christina Delong
John D. DeLamater
David James Demko
Nancy A. Denton
Patrick Dickson
Andreas Diekmann
Bonnie Thornton Dill
Paul J. DiMaggio
Elizabeth Anna D’Nenno
Nancy DiTomasso
G. William Domhoff
Katharine M. Donato
Silvia Dorado
Dean S. Dorn
Kevin J. Dougherty
James Dowd
George W. Dowdall
Emily M. Drew
Laurel R. Barton
Woodrow M. Dunlap
Leh Dushkin
Troy Duster
Carla M. Evans
Nancy A. Edelman
Kathryn J. Edin
Bob Edwards
Erin Eggert
Jennifer Eichstedt
Stanley Etzen
Joseph E. Elder
Sean Elias
Clifford Roy Elkind
Ray Ellis
David P. Embrick
Michael O. Emerson
Paula England
Steven G. Epstein
Elizabeth B. Ethridge
Eugene P. Erickson
Julia A. Erickson
Rebecca Ericksen
Shelley K. Erickson
Mary Alice Ericson
Nicola Espazar
Wendy Lopez-Espeland
Laurence F. Falk
Rhonda Falk
Muhammad Ali Faust
John E. Farley
Frank A. Faust
Joe K. Feagin
Roy E. Feldman
James V. Fenelon
Myra Marx Fernandez
G. Donald Ferraro Jr.
Mark L. Fisch
Claude S. Fischer
Gene A. Fisher
Richard Flacks
Gretchen V. Fleming
Ann Barry Flood
Cornelia B. Flora
Janey Kim Flynn
Louis A. Foleno
Delores A. Forbes-Edelen
David A. Ford
Joyce J. Foutain
Katharine Simon Frank
Lisa M. Frehill
Affen Michael Frenton
Samuel R. Friedman
Jan Marie Fritz
Sandra Bender Fromson
Norma E. Fuentes
Joan H. Fujimura
Paul Fuller
J. J. Gallagher
Jesse Garcia
Darline C. Gardette
Harold Garfinkel
Richard Gendron
Uta Gerhardt
Judith Gerson
Naomi Gerstel
Charles Y. Gock
Steven J. Gold
Pat Rubio Goldsmith
Suzanne R. Goldberg
Phillip B. Gonzales
Juan L. Gonzales, Jr.
Jennifer J. Goode
Norman Goodman
Jeff Goodfriend
Brad Goosby
Hava Rachel Gordon
Judith B. Gordon
Leonard Gordon
Paul Gilbert Graham
Bryant Gravett
Margaret Gray
Charles S. Green, III
Lynn H. Green
Stephen A. Green
Nancy A. Greenwood
Rebecca Ann Gresh
Janet P. Grigsby
William G. Gritton
Christine Elizabeth Guarnieri
Kaaryn S. Gustafson
Arzeny Gutnik
Kara B. Hackstaff
Thomas D. Hall
Michael Allan Halpin
Wawa G. Haney
Natalie Hannon
Karen V. Hansen
Sandra L. Hansson
Lowell Harrington
Glenn A. Harper
Annmarie Harrod
Davidson Hartmann
Alkious Hashimow
Christine M. Hassenstab
Frances Hasso
Anthony Ryan Hatch
Stephani Hatch
Murray Hausknecht
Karina J. Havilla
Dana L. Hayne
Holly Nicely Haywood
Karen A. Heggvedt
Kai A. Heidemann
Charmell Hensley
James M. Henneman
Alexander A. Hernandez
Idolina Hernandez
Donna J. Henry
Gary W. Hesser
Elizabeth Higginbotham
Catherine Mary Hill
Gretchen J. Hill
Robert B. Hill
Shirley A. Hill
Sally T. Hilsman
Marcos D. Hinds
Paul M. Hirsch
Paul Hirsfeld
Lillian O. Holloman
James A. Holstein
Deborah Holtzman
Jane C. Hood
Thomas C. Hood
Richard O. Hope
Junior Ricardo Hopwood
Ruth Horowitz
Hayward Donald Ickes
John Horton
Judith A. Howard
Elaine Howard-Hilander
Frank M. Howell
Carla B. Hower
Danny R. Hoyt
Robyn Mabry Hubbard
Michael Hughes
Margaret Hunter
Fayyaz Husain
Kyooshik Ikeda
Monica Ann Jardine
Janelle Christine Jeffries
Matthew Ari Jendian
Andrea Louise Jenkins
Carol A. Jenkins
C. Cray Jenkins
Thomas H. Jenkins
Laura L. Jennings
Hortencia Jimenez
Tommy Jimenez
Janson B. Jimerson
Bruce D. Johnson
Kenneth A. Johnson
Rogers Johnsen
Amy Elizabeth Jones
Edward L. Kain
William A. Kandel
Elaine Bell Kaplan
B. Kardaras
Anna Karpathakis
Chakako Kashwakazi
Elhau Katz
Jennifer Anne Keayeh
Verna M. Keith
Jerilyn Faye Kelley
Diana Kendall
John M. Kennedy
K. Jill Kaelct
Nada Y. Kim
Parang Kim
Deborah K. King
Sasha Macija Kingsley
Samuel K. Klamer
Nancy Kleniewski
Fred Kniss
David Knox
William E. Knox
Bruce Kogut
Melvin L. Kohl
William Kowalski
Augustine J. Krposowa
John H. Kramer
Eidayne M. Kruppe
John D. Krinsky
Call for Papers

Competitions

2009 NHF Director's New Innovator Awards. The New Innovator Awards are part of the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI) Roadmap for Medical Research and support exceptionally creative scientists who have shown clear evidence of unusually highly impactful approaches to major challenges in biomedical and public health research. The awards provide up to $5.1 million in direct costs and are for early career researchers who have graduated from an NIH regular research R01 (or similar NIH/R01 or equivalent R01) application. Applications are due on October 15, 2009 for 24 New Innovator Awards in September 2009. The New Innovator Award competition proposal submission period begins on December 15, 2009, to January 15, 2010. For more information, visit: nhrd.nigms.nih.gov/newinnovator.

Sixth Norbert Elias Prize. The prize of $5,000 will be awarded to a significant first major book published between December 31, 2007 and December 1, 2008. First-time authors from any part of the world are eligible for the award. The prize is awarded in commemoration of the sociologist Norbert Elias (1897–1990), whose scholarship, at once theoretical and empirical, boldly crossed disciplinary boundaries in the social sciences to develop a theory of how human beings weave together. The winning book will necessarily be directly inspired by Elias's own work. Nomination deadline: March 15, 2009. Contact: Anne-Bernadette, Secretary to the Norbert Elias Prize, Institut für Soziologie, Medizinische Fakultät, Universität zu Köln, 50937 Köln, Germany. elias@uni-koeln.de

Elizabeth G. Cohen Applied Research in Sociology Award in Education. The Sociology of Education special interest group of the American Educational Research Association (AERA) invites nominations for the Elizabeth G. Cohen Applied Research in Sociology Award in Education. The award honors individuals who have devoted two years to a sociologist or someone in a related field whose body of research has focused on the improvement of schools, school districts, or educational policy. The awardees should be a member of AERA, and they or she will be honored at the AERA Annual Meeting in 2010. Each awardee is entitled to receive one check for $500. For each nomination, please send a letter identifying the person and the reasons the selection is to be honored to Elizabeth G. Cohen, c/o AERA. Send nominating letter to Alexander W. Wicks, c/o AERA, 1230 19th St., NW, Suite 900, Washington, DC 20036-2777. The deadline for nomination is 15 March 2009. For further information, visit: www.aera.net/membership/awards/cohenAward.html.

2009 Student Forum Advisory Board Call for Nominations

The ASA Student Forum Advisory Board is seeking nominations for Graduate Student Board members, and Undergraduate Student Board members. The term of commitment is two years beginning at the 2009 ASA Annual Meeting in San Francisco, CA, in August, and continuing through the 2011 Annual Meeting.

Nominations must be student members of the ASA at the time of nomination and during their two-year term. They also should commit to attending the 2009, 2010, and 2011 Annual Meetings. Self-nominations are welcomed.

The nominations subcommittee of the Student Forum Advisory Board will review nominations and oversee selection of candidates. After nominations have been considered, send your curriculum vitae including a current e-mail address and a brief statement of intent (please indicate any web skills you may have). Nominations will only be accepted by email.

Deadline to Submit Nominations: March 2, 2009

In the News

Aging and the Life Cycle

Judith Roosblatt, DePaul University, was quoted in a November 14 New York Times article about an elderly woman who had kept the bodies of her deceased siblings in their family home. Phyllis Meehan, Minnesota, was quoted in a November 20 MSNBC.com article about retirement in a down economy.

Children and Youth

Daniela Giuffre, University of Illinois-Chicago, was quoted in a July 29 Chicago Sun-Times article about the Geri Hack! campaign.

Carole Joffe, University of California, Davis, was quoted in an October 26 San Francisco Chronicle article on the California proportion to mandate parental notification if a minor seeks an abortion. She was also interviewed by Newsday (November 6) and by Newsday (November 9) on her recent book on family caregiving.

Merrill Silverstein, University of Southern California, was a November 24 California News report about her research for a book on how to get grandparents to see their grandchildren.

Funding

The Advertising Educational Foundation (AEF) Visiting Professor Program (VPP)

The VPP is a two-week fellowship for sociologists to work in private sector communications, and the liberal arts, the goal is to provide a guest professor program contingent on the number of companies willing to host a professor. Preference is given to professors who have extensive industry experience and to those who have graduate level courses in advertising. The VPP provides professors a greater understanding of the advertising and media industries while enhancing West.

have an opportunity to develop closer ties to the industry. A brief statement of intent is followed by individual follow-ups. For more information, visit: www.aef.com.

Call for Papers

Publications

Comparative Sociology is a quarterly international scholarly journal dedicated to advancing comparative sociological analysis across all disciplines, institutions and organizations, and networks and interactions. Book-length manuscripts may be submitted for consideration in Special Series, International Studies in Sociology and Social Anthropology - www.brill.nl/issas. For more information, visit: www.brill.nl/issas.com; Cc: mramirez@med.ucm.es are welcome. Submission deadline: April 30, 2009 for presentations on topics related to politics and Social Anthropology may be submitted to the related book section. Contact: ciabar@uizeal.org. Deadline for proposals: March 1, 2009. For more information, visit: www.humanistsociology.org/.

The Center for Social Dynamics and Complexity, April 30–May 3, 2009, Arizona State University. Theme: “Group as Individuals in Social Dynamics.” We seek to initiate an ongoing conversation and collaboration among natural, behavioral, and social scientists on the ways in which individual entities organize themselves into groups that frequently act as higher-level entities. Papers and posters are invited that contribute to this emerging domain of inquiry by advancing theoretical frameworks and showcasing cutting-edge methods in empirical case studies on the evolution, origins, and dynamics of groups as individuals. Submit a title and 200-word abstract at: ccdc.asu.edu/events/confERENCE.html. Contact: 480 727-9746 or lmy.mowafy@asu.edu.

First General Conference of the European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR), 2nd Annual CICA-STR International Conference, September 24-27, 2009, Bodrum, Turkey. Theme: “At- titudes Towards Conflict and Cooperation: A Cross-Cultural Approach.” Proposals welcome. Contact: csidobudor@metu.edu.tr or mshiedy@mscc.huji.ac.il.


The ASA Student Forum Advisory Board is seeking nominations for Graduate Student Board members, and Undergraduate Student Board members. The term of commitment is two years beginning at the 2009 ASA Annual Meeting in San Francisco, CA, in August, and continuing through the 2011 Annual Meeting.

Nominations must be student members of the ASA at the time of nomination and during their two-year term. They also should commit to attending the 2009, 2010, and 2011 Annual Meetings. Self-nominations are welcomed.

The nominations subcommittee of the Student Forum Advisory Board will review nominations and oversee selection of candidates for the 2009 ASA Student Forum Board. In order to be considered, send your curriculum vitae including a current e-mail address and a brief statement of intent (please indicate any web skills you may have). Nominations will only be accepted by email.

American Sociological Association
Communication and Information Technologies

Shelly Petrolia, Virginia Tech assistant professor of sociology, was quoted in a November 23 article about the role of social media and the Special Olympics in relation to positive social interactions.

Phil Long, associate professor of sociology at the University of Memphis, was interviewed about the role of social media in the spread of information and the potential for social change.

Community and Urban Sociology

Robert J. Sampson, Harvard University, was quoted in a November 22 article about the potential for social media to reduce racial segregation.

Brendan Sheehan, a PhD student at the University of Chicago, was interviewed about the role of social media in the spread of information.

Patrick McHugh, a PhD student at the University of Chicago, was interviewed about the role of social media in the spread of information.

Sociology of Family

Deirdre Dobson, University of Michigan, was quoted in a November 23 article about the role of social media in the spread of information.

Sociology of Law

Michael Rotondo, a PhD student at the University of Chicago, was interviewed about the role of social media in the spread of information.

Sociology of Social Movements

David Martin, a PhD student at the University of Chicago, was quoted in a November 23 article about the role of social media in the spread of information.

Sociology of Work

Jonathan Krim, a PhD student at the University of Chicago, was interviewed about the role of social media in the spread of information.

Postdoctoral Fellowship

Intensive Training And Mentoring For Research Learning And Faculty Service Applications due February 1

Starting Summer 2009 PhD or equivalent required For more information www.dukeprimalternalimentary.com or 919.660.7576

The Society for Spirituality, Theology and Religion

2nd Annual Meeting Call For Presentations

Lifecourse Perspectives on Spirituality & Health in Religiously Affiliated Communities
dates June 18-20, 2009

Applications due January 15, 2009

Graduate student presentations encouraged Application information available on the conference website or call 919.660.7576

American Sociological Association

footnotes.asanet.org
announcements

politic Community Church's founder Troy Perry to legislative gay marriage.

Race, Gender, and Class

Tony Brown, Vanderbilt University, was quoted in a November 28 Christian Science Monitor article about black comedians and race. Brown argued that there will continue to be sources of comedic, black artists for Americans of any race, such as unemployment rates, and overrepresentation in prison.

William Frey, Brookings Institution, and Charles Gallagher, La Salle University, were quoted in a November 8 Times-Picayune article about the impact of race on the presidential election.

Roderick Harrison, Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies, and Satir Jhally, University of Massachusetts-Amherst, were quoted in a November 7 Kansas City Star article about the election of Barack Obama for president and the way the country thinks about race.

R. L'Heureux Lewis, City College of New York, was interviewed in a November 20 National Public Radio segment about racial stereotypes.

Maria Rhyne, University of Illinois-Chicago, was cited in a November 24 Chicago Tribune article about her race on race and how neighborhood are evaluated. She also was quoted in an October 10 Science article that examines the issue of hidden racial bias in K-12 school.

Devah Pager, Princeton University, was cited in a November 15 opinion piece in The Times-Picayune about race. Pager’s inequality in context of the election of Barack Obama and the nation’s research on race, job applications, and criminal records.

Racial and Ethnic Minorities

Tomas R. Jimenez, Stanford University, authored an opinion column about the implications of Barack Obama’s historic election for American race relations. The column was published in the December 2 issue of the San Jose Mercury-News.

Caryn Liss-Leibler, University of Minnesota, was quoted in a November 28 Chicago Tribune article in which she forecasted that more people will identify themselves as multiracial in light of an increasing number of mixed-race marriage and the “Barack Obama effect.”

Maurice St. Pierre, Morgan State University, was quoted in a November 24 story published in Afro-American Newspapers about the Obama family reinforcing fam- ily among African-Americans. St. Pierre stated that the Obamas do not represent the typical black family.

Sociology of Religion

Christopher Moore and Audrey Stark, both of Baylor University, were quoted in a November 24 LivScience.com article about religious and supernatural beliefs. The article also appeared on Yahoo! News on November 24.

Science, Knowledge and Technology

Fred Block and Matthew Kellar, both of University of California-Davis, were cited in a December 1 post on BusinessWeek’s “NEXT Innovation Tools & Trends” blog for their call to President-elect Barack Obama to appoint a cabinet-level Department of Innovation within the next two years.

Jonathan Conley, New York University, authored a column in the December 5 edition of the Chronicle Review. The article discusses the Limits of Scientific Knowledge in an Age of Easy Information.”

Troy Duster, New York University, dis- cussed ancestry testing in a November 14 Scientific American article about genetic testing.

James Evans, University of Chicago, had his research on the Internet’s narrow- ing effect on scholarship detailed in a November 23 Boston Globe article. Evans’ research was published in Science in July 2008.

William R. Freudenburg, University of California-Santa Barbara, was included in a November 25 New York Times article about the relationship between science, the law, and corporate funding.

Joanna Kempner, Rutgers University, was quoted in a November 18 ABCNews.com article about her research finding that half of scientists react to political controversy with censorship. The study was covered the same day by Scientific American, the Houston Chronicle, Financial Times, the Denver Post and the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.

Patricia A. Ross, Rutgers University, was quoted about the role of women in sci- ence in an article published in the Associated Press, the Asia Times Online, and the Philippine Inquirer on November 30, November 28, and November 25, respectively.

Sociology of Sex and Gender

Lori Hunter, University of Colorado-Boulder, authored an article about gender empowerment, fertility, and the environ- ment in the September/October issue of World Watch magazine.

Michael Kimmel, State University of New York-Stony Brook, had his book, Goyland: The Purim Story Where Boys Become Men, detailed in a November 29 Tribune article in the Chicago Tribune.

Sociology of Sexualities

Andrew Cherlin, Johns Hopkins Univer- sity, was quoted in a November 30 Associated Press article that explored the debate surrounding the question “is gay the new black?” Cherlin disputed the comparison.

Adam Isaiah Green, University of Toronto, had his research detailed in an article from the November 28 issue of Edge New England and a November 28 Times article. Green’s research exploring risky sexual be- haviors of gay men in Toronto was re- ported in an article about the Journal of Health and Social Behavior.

Edward Lauermann, University of Chicago, was quoted on his research on older adults and sex in a November 17 Los Angeles Times article. The article cited the 2004 National Social Life, Health and Aging Project.

Virginia Butler, Framingham State University, was interviewed in a Novem- ber 19 Minnesota Public Radio article. Butler’s research on sexuality, which infidelity is on the rise.

Sociological Practice and Public Sociology

Paul Attewell and David Levin, both of City University of New York, were recog- nized for their receipt of the Gravemeyer Award in Education in articles published on December 4 within the Chronicle of Higher Education: Higher Ed, and the Courier-Journal.

Jack Nadus Porter, International As- sociation of Genocide Scholars, was quoted in the June 14 Armenian Weekly of Watertown, MA, in an article about his participation on a panel. "The AOL and the Armenian Genocide: Pursuing Com- mon Goals through Grassroots Activism" was professed in the October issue of Newnorn magazine in an article titled, "Newson, has received an award from the Armenian Scholar and Fighter for Human Rights.”

Richard Scotch, University of Texas-Da- las, described the results of a program to track a local nonprofit agency in the Dal- las area, findings detailed in the article in the University and is a partner nonprofit Educational First Steps.

Teaching and Learning

Diana Riedick, City University of New York, was quoted in an October 10 article about her research finding that the typical black family.

Robert Spalter-Roth, American Sociologi- cal Association, had her report on “What’s Happening in Your Department” detailed in a November 19 Inside Higher Ed story.

Awards

Robert Broadhead, University of Con- necticut, Arkansas Today, and the National Institute of Drug Abuse that will enable the development of a highly success- ful HIV-preventive method in clinical and preclinical testing of its potential uses. The NIDA award will fund the global expansion of his peer-driven interven- tion program for one year.

Hugo A. Freund, Union College, received the 2008 Excellence in Research Award from Union College.

Steven Picou, University of South Alabama, received the Alabama Micro- Global National USA Alumni Outstanding Scholar Award in October 2008. Picou was also the recipient of the William Fossey-Whitehouse Career Achievement Award given by the American Sociological As- sociation Section on Sociological Practice in Boston in August 2008.

Transitions

Jeremy Brunson has been named professor of sociology at Gallaudet University.

Hector L. Delgado, University of La Verne, has accepted the position of Executive Officer of the Society for the Study of Social Problems. Delgado will assume the position at the conclusion of the 2009 Annual Meeting, was featured in an article about his research on gay marriage.

Kristen G. Esterton was appointed by Salem State College’s Board of Trustees as the College’s next provost and academic vice president.

Hugo A. Freund, Union College, was promoted to Professor of Social and Behavioral Sciences with tenure in the Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences.

Alfonsio R. Latoni, the Founding Scholar of the Global National USA Alumni Outstand- ing Scholar Award in October 2008. Picou was also the recipient of the William Fossey-Whitehouse Career Achievement Award given by the American Sociological As- sociation Section on Sociological Practice in Boston in August 2008.

Transitions

Jeremy Brunson has been named professor of sociology at Gallaudet University.

Hector L. Delgado, University of La Verne, has accepted the position of Executive Officer of the Society for the Study of Social Problems. Delgado will assume the position at the conclusion of the 2009 Annual Meeting, was featured in an article about his research on gay marriage.

Kristen G. Esterton was appointed by Salem State College’s Board of Trustees as the College’s next provost and academic vice president.

Hugo A. Freund, Union College, was promoted to Professor of Social and Behavioral Sciences with tenure in the Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences.

Alfonsio R. Latoni, the Founding Scholar of the Global National USA Alumni Outstand- ing Scholar Award in October 2008. Picou was also the recipient of the William Fossey-Whitehouse Career Achievement Award given by the American Sociological As- sociation Section on Sociological Practice in Boston in August 2008.

Transitions

Jeremy Brunson has been named professor of sociology at Gallaudet University.

Hector L. Delgado, University of La Verne, has accepted the position of Executive Officer of the Society for the Study of Social Problems. Delgado will assume the position at the conclusion of the 2009 Annual Meeting, was featured in an article about his research on gay marriage.

Kristen G. Esterton was appointed by Salem State College’s Board of Trustees as the College’s next provost and academic vice president.

Hugo A. Freund, Union College, was promoted to Professor of Social and Behavioral Sciences with tenure in the Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences.

Alfonsio R. Latoni, the Founding Scholar of the Global National USA Alumni Outstand- ing Scholar Award in October 2008. Picou was also the recipient of the William Fossey-Whitehouse Career Achievement Award given by the American Sociological As- sociation Section on Sociological Practice in Boston in August 2008.

Transitions

Jeremy Brunson has been named professor of sociology at Gallaudet University.

Hector L. Delgado, University of La Verne, has accepted the position of Executive Officer of the Society for the Study of Social Problems. Delgado will assume the position at the conclusion of the 2009 Annual Meeting, was featured in an article about his research on gay marriage.

Kristen G. Esterton was appointed by Salem State College’s Board of Trustees as the College’s next provost and academic vice president.

Hugo A. Freund, Union College, was promoted to Professor of Social and Behavioral Sciences with tenure in the Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences.

Alfonsio R. Latoni, the Founding Scholar of the Global National USA Alumni Outstand- ing Scholar Award in October 2008. Picou was also the recipient of the William Fossey-Whitehouse Career Achievement Award given by the American Sociological As- sociation Section on Sociological Practice in Boston in August 2008.

Transitions

Jeremy Brunson has been named professor of sociology at Gallaudet University.

Hector L. Delgado, University of La Verne, has accepted the position of Executive Officer of the Society for the Study of Social Problems. Delgado will assume the position at the conclusion of the 2009 Annual Meeting, was featured in an article about his research on gay marriage.

Kristen G. Esterton was appointed by Salem State College’s Board of Trustees as the College’s next provost and academic vice president.

Hugo A. Freund, Union College, was promoted to Professor of Social and Behavioral Sciences with tenure in the Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences.

Alfonsio R. Latoni, the Founding Scholar of the Global National USA Alumni Outstand- ing Scholar Award in October 2008. Picou was also the recipient of the William Fossey-Whitehouse Career Achievement Award given by the American Sociological As- sociation Section on Sociological Practice in Boston in August 2008.
obituaries

John T. Doby

1920–2008

John T. Doby, Emeritus Professor of Political Science at the University of Wisconsin, died on November 1 in Coral, KY. After a distin- guished career in the political science discipline, World War II, he received his PhD from the University of Wisconsin and began his ca- reer at the University of North Carolina in 1954. In 1958 he came to Emory where, over 27 years, he contributed a highly developed graduate program in sociology and political science. Throughout his career, he published books on social psychology and methodology and several articles and books on international relations. His research and training grants for a rapidly developing program in sociology and political science were instrumental in the development of the discipline at Emory. His students and colleagues professed his vision, intellectual leadership and moral leadership, and his name may be made to Trees for Life in memory of his sister, Rick Green, an arborist and environmental activist who was killed in an automobile accident. Through his love of the outdoors, Rick devoted his life to nature conservation, environmental advocacy and educational leadership. He was an ardent outdoorsman, an avid naturalist, and a master at knowing the creatures and plants of his beloved North Carolina. In 2004, he and his wife, Jackie, donated $250,000 to Emory’s Department of Environmental Studies, which is dedicated to the study of environmental justice and sustainability. Rick always believed that by working on a local level, he could help create a more sustainable world. He was a tireless advocate for environmental causes, and his legacy will continue to inspire future generations to protect our planet. 

Richard P. Nadeau

1944–2008

Richard P. Nadeau, emeritus professor of political science at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, died on July 9 at the age of 64. He was a member of the class of 1966 at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, and graduated with a degree in political science in 1966. After serving in the U.S. Army during the Vietnam War, he returned to the University of Wisconsin and earned a PhD in political science in 1972. He then joined the faculty of the University of Wisconsin-Madison, where he taught for 37 years until his death. During his career, he published numerous books and articles on political science, including “The American Political Process: An Introduction to the Study of Politics” (1976), “The Dynamics of Political Participation” (1980), and “The American Political Process: An Introduction to the Study of Politics” (1985). His work focused on the relationship between government and citizens, and he was a leading voice in the field of public opinion research. Nadeau was a member of the American Political Science Association and the Midwest Political Science Association, and he served as president of both organizations. He was also active in the political science community, serving on the editorial boards of several journals and contributing to the field through his research and teaching. Nadeau was a beloved and respected member of the political science community, and his contributions to the field will be missed by many. He is survived by his wife, Jennifer, and his two children, Alex and Sarah. 

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

Each applicant should have a general idea about the area of interest, some experience in client-driven work, good writing skills, and a commitment to the policy process. It is helpful to investigate some placement possibilities in advance, or to suggest some in the letter of interest. The application should highlight the link between one's sociological expertise and a current policy issue. Be sure to specify the time span available to do the fellowship placement.

ASA will join with other associations' congressional fellows to offer orientation, meetings, and support for the person selected. The person will work closely with the ASA's Spiwack Program on Applied Social Research and Social Policy, with possibilities for congressional staff or press briefings, public speaking, writing issue papers, and other opportunities.

Applications can be obtained by emailing or calling ASA, or by downloading one off the ASA home page at <www.asanet.org/cs/root/leftnav/funding/asa_congressional_fellowship>. Materials must be postmarked by February 1, 2009. Send a completed application and a vita to:

ASA Congressional Fellowship
1430 K Street, NW, Suite 600
Washington, DC 20005
(202) 383-9005
spiwack@asanet.org

For Members Only . . .

ASA Online Bookstore

ASA members save up to 70% on publications and merchandise through the ASA online bookstore at www.asanet.org/bookstore. Order the ASA Style Guide, save $5 on the hilarious Sociologist's Book of Cartoons, or improve your teaching with one of ASA's renowned sets of syllabi and instructional materials. Use your ASA ID and password to order, be sure to visit the new “On Sale” and “E-book” sections.

Magazine Program

Members can save up to 50% on subscriptions to thousands of popular magazines through the ASA Magazine Program. Some prices are so low that they are well below the publisher's lowest advertised rate! Visit www.buymags.com/asa to see if your favorite magazine is listed. Even if it isn't listed, they can usually negotiate directly with the publisher for a rate significantly below the lowest advertised price.

2009 Coupon Listing

With listings for books, journals, and software from other publishers, members can take advantage of significant discounts through the new 2009 Coupon Listing. Login to the online member-only page using your ASA ID and password, and click on “Coupon Listing.”

For complete information on these and other ASA member benefits, visit www.asanet.org/benefits.

Membership in ASA benefits you!