Looking Forward to the 2009 Annual Meeting in San Francisco

Local Flavor: Alternative Agriculture and Food Justice in the San Francisco Bay Area

by Alison Alkon, University of the Pacific

Over the past four decades, a growing movement of farmers, chefs, and citizens has worked to alter the ways we produce, distribute, and consume food. Critical of an industrial agribusiness system dominated by transnational corporations and dependent on chemical inputs, this movement seeks to promote organic farming and local food distribution. Proponents believe that an alternative agriculture in which consumers know “where our food comes from,” to use an often iterated refrain, can contribute to environmental sustainability, social justice, and vibrant, civically engaged communities.

The Roots of Alternative Agriculture

Early movement strongholds include Madison, WI, and Ann Arbor, MI, but alternative agriculture can trace some of its deepest roots to the San Francisco Bay Area. In the 1960s, a group of radically anti-capitalist activist-performers known as the Diggers cast food as an integral part of social change. Indeed, the Diggers’ very name, taken from a 17th century British commune that sought social reform through agriculture, reflects the centrality of food to their worldview. The Diggers gave away food at countercultural gatherings, which beat poet Diane di Prima characterized as both healing andsubversive. Although they had not yet begun to imagine alternatives to industrial food production, this group politicized the act of eating.

Beyond the city, activists embraced a more agrarian food politics. For example, during the 1969 protests that created University of California-Berkeley’s People’s Park, student and community activists squared on and claimed a piece of land that the university had bought and bulldozed but never developed. One of their earliest installations was an organic garden. Noted food historian Warren Belasco referred to this strategy as the “seizure of public land for the purpose of producing food” (1989). At the same time, many Diggers left the city to go “back to the land,” where they would found some of the region’s first organic farms. In 1966, Berkeley activists began a “food conspiracy” by buying clubs through which members purchased from these farmers rather than those boycotted by the United Farm Workers.

The View from the ASA

Sociologists visiting San Francisco can see many fruits of the alternative agriculture movement. The Bay Area boasts nearly 90 farmers’ markets. Among San Francisco’s most renowned are Alemany, the city’s oldest and perhaps most ethnically diverse, and Ferry Plaza, which celebrates the exceptional quality of regional produce against the city’s picturesque waterfront. Not far from where the ASA Annual Meeting will be held is the scruffy, vibrant Heart of the City Farmers Market, which the local alternative paper named best in the city. Many farms featured at these markets also offer Community Supported Agriculture programs (CSAs), through which customers purchase a “share” in the farm’s harvest and receive a weekly basket of produce.

Additionally, while wandering the city’s residential neighborhoods, sociologists may spot one of San Francisco’s 52 community gardens, which offer urban residents without access to land the ability to lease plots for food cultivation. Community gardens and CSAs create modes of production that emphasize self-sufficiency and cooperation rather than the mere selling of commodities. Alternative agriculture has become so mainstream that the Oxford English Dictionary named it locavore, meaning one who eats local foods, as its 2007 word of the year. This word was coined by Bay Area chef Jessica Prentice. But, Prentice is far from the only chef who heartily supports alternative agriculture. Perhaps the most renowned is Alice Waters, founder of Berkeley’s landmark Chez Panisse, who has been an active participant at the University of Michigan’s Program for Research on Black Americans. Katharine chairs the Vanderbilt sociology department and is a member of advisory committees for the Russell Sage Foundation and the Mexican Migration Project. Larry has served on the editorial board of the Vanderbilt University Press, has served a total of 37 editorial-board years on 11 journal editorial boards, and just finished a term as President of the Southern Sociological Society. Holly has served as an associate dean to strengthen doctoral education and research at Vanderbilt and as 2007-2008 Chair of the ASA's Collective Behavior and Social Movement Section.

This is an aerobically fit editorial team. Although each team member enjoys unique pastimes (eg, Tony—cooking Cajun food; Katharine—tending tequila in Mexico; Larry—sipping vinho verde in Lisbon, and Holly—reading mystery novels), they also share a love of walking, jogging, and running. Perhaps a new mobile editorial team will be increasingly sighted in Nashville’s many parks and greenways.

Brown, Donato, Isaac and McCammon Are Incoming Editors of American Sociological Review

by Daniel B. Cornfield, Vanderbilt University

Tony N. Brown, Katharine M. Donato, Larry W. Isaac, and Holly J. McCammon, all of Vanderbilt University, will be the next editors of ASR, American Sociological Review (ASR), the flagship journal of the American Sociological Association. Their three-year term begins in January 2010 and follows the editorialship of Randy Hodson and Vincent J. Roscigno.

Individual and collectively, our distinguished department colleagues bring an engaging, creative, and erudite sociological imagination to the ASR editorship. As their individual bios show, each is highly accomplished and pushing frontiers of the discipline. Together, they bring a commitment to academic excellence and innovation, a wide embrace of the discipline, and a sense of fairness that will inform their editorship. They write and teach in more than 25 sociological subfields and have conducted research with a wide array of quantitative, historical, and qualitative methods. As researchers, they have collaborated with a large, diverse, interdisciplinary and international group of faculty and student researchers. As a team, they are at once collegial, organized, and disciplined. Their team spirit is nourished daily by the vibrant and synergistic culture of Vanderbilt’s Department of Sociology.

As sociologists, the new ASR editors practice an academic “glocalism” that involves them in leadership roles locally in the university and in the profession at large. Tony heads the largest of Vanderbilt’s first-year student residential houses and has been a graduate student at the University of Michigan in 2001. His research, which has been supported by the National Institute of Mental Health, addresses the sociological and psychological meaning and consequence of race and racism, especially: race, racism, and the sociology of mental health; and racial hierarchy, identity, and stratification. Tony’s current projects investigate the mental health impact of race-related stressors, the meaning of racial identity, childhood ethnic/race socialization, and minority stressors in medical encounters, the social construction of race in Brazil, and the conceptualization of mental health. His approach is informed by critical race theory, feminist, and social psychological theoretics. He is actively involved in science education.
The unpretentious, yet world-famous paperback *The Elements of Style* celebrated a half-century of publication in April and emerged as a touchstone for the public consciousness. Its influence on generations of teachers, students, and the writing public is documented in several recent studies and critiques in mainstream media. The reign of the pocket-sized guide to better writing, by William Strunk and E.B. White, might seem proportionately to its humble origins as English professor Strunk’s self-published 1919 writing guide for Cornell University students. But this is a mighty if small book.

Two million copies have sold since its first commercial publication in 1959. A reader-friendly “how to” guide, Strunk and White (as it is universally known) provides writers with advice on how to connect effectively with their audiences. True to its message of straightforward writing, the manual “weighs in” at a mere 100 pages in most editions.

But the recent tributes are not without criticism, such as Geoffrey K. Pullum (Cornell University) and John Higginbotham (of the University of Southern California) in *Science Policy*, March 12, 2009) and Ian Freeman (Boston Globe, October 23, 2005). They define the golden anniversary festivity with some legitimate questions about over-simplification and the consistency and accuracy of Strunk and White’s grammar lessons. Many maintain that the “Little Book” has nonetheless widely and permanently raised the grammar and composition consciousness of writers in academia, journalism, and the general public during the second half of the 20th century. It achieved this, they say, partly through its eccentricities and humor.

There are many useful writing guides, but this succinct gem, with its concurrent authority and celebrity, is generally considered a necessary tool by those who take the written word seriously. I am comfortable acknowledging that I occasionally consult Strunk and White, but I am less confident writing about it, considering how frequently I followed its advice.

Should I be intimidated? Not according to Pullum or Freeman. But their specific criticisms aside, my message—during this window of opportunity of Strunk and White’s 50th year—is the importance of good writing. A cliché? Yes, but one worth repeating. Borrowing shamelessly from a Supreme Court Justice’s famous quote about pornography: “Readable writing? I know it when I see it.”

Strunk and White’s central message is for the ages and easily recognized when it is applied: Good writing provides an effortless connection with the intended audience(s). For sociologists, it leverages the awesome power of language to focus other thinkers’ thinking, open new lines of research findings, to convey sociological concepts and knowledge to students (who [whom?] we know from ASA research are thrilled by them), or to share the meaningful research insights to a client, court, or policy maker.

Like any social, physical, or biological process, language is characterized by evolutionary change driven by forces that include culture, geography, demography, technology, science, and myriad other social phenomena. As any good editor knows, understandable language—usage—no matter how authoritative—will not make a language stand still. Good editing is a fine balance between abiding by rules and helping writers reach their audience. Readable text can be found in good-quality newspapers and publications, but don’t attempt to analyze the writing against Strunk and White! Even at its best, it won’t measure up. Writing standards help us think carefully about how we communicate effectively, but they are rarely the final word.

Losing and Gaining Discriminatory Power

Editors and writers who have been diligently enforcing semantic distinctions for decades are dismayed as dictionary publishers progressively “cave in” to popular usage. But new words emerge, new meanings attach to words, and evolution moves on. Questions arise about whether English is losing its power to convey fine semantic distinctions, as written English yields to the conventions of less formal, spoken language. We do that, doesn’t it? And what does that process mean for the scholarly writer? If scientific writing capitulates to less complex language, does it lose its power to convey precise information by seeking to be understandable to broader audiences? This is a growing conundrum as scholarship increasingly goes online and search engines make science policy

How to prevent the decline in cognitive ability in the elderly: Medical treatment, education, and social networks

At a March 18 seminar in Washington, DC, three researchers, including sociologist Kathleen Cagney (University of Chicago), presented findings from their National Institute of Aging supported (NIA) studies of cognitive impairment among the elderly.

When some people reach older ages, they might lose the ability to learn and to remember. With continued population aging—the number of Americans ages 65 or older is projected to swell from around 41 million to 65 million by 2030—the loss of cognitive function among some older Americans foreshadows a potentially enormous social and economic burden on individuals, families, communities, and the nation. At the seminar sponsored by the NIA and U.S. Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, researchers presented their findings on how education, income, better treatment of stroke and heart disease, and other factors affect the severe decline in cognitive ability among the elderly. The researchers were: Kenneth Langa, University of Michigan School of Medicine and Institute for Social Research, presented research on “brain health” through better medical treatments and increased education; Dawn Alley, University of Maryland School of Medicine, also looked at the benefits of education; and Kathleen Cagney, University of Chicago, presented findings on the neighborhood and social networks effect. For more information, see <www.apha.org/Articles/2009/cognitiveimpairment.aspx>.

A CRC device for health researchers

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recently released their Health, United States, 2008, which presents national trends in health status and determinants of health using the CDC’s Demographic and Health Survey (DHS); 14 MB) as birth and death rates, infant mortality, life expectancy, morbidity and health status, risk factors, use of ambulatory and inpatient care, health person- nel and facilities, financing of health care.

Sociology's own pocket-sized writing “bible,” the American Sociological Association’s *Elements of Style*, provides valuable advice on grammar, composition, word use, and punctuation, along with specialized guidance for writers preparing manuscripts for ASA journals. The Chicago Manual of Style and the APA Style Manual provide more comprehensive guides for social sci- entists writing research papers. But general writing guides such as Strunk and White provide all with a critical service: They ask us to be self-reflective about our writing, to seek answers to our writing quandaries, and to be inquisitive about the power of our language to communicate.

Music to Our Ears

If even a small proportion of sociologists and our students adhered to a handful of the tenets in Strunk and White, we would understand each other more effectively. Legitimate criticisms aside, *The Elements of Style* is so popular that it inspired a musical adaptation in 2005, with a promise of an operatic rendition. While to my knowledge the opera has not materialized, perhaps before long we will be treated to a promising summer blockbuster movie premiere… “Imagine a world without *The Elements of Sty*!”

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See Science Policy, page 7
Assessing History in the Making
by Elisabeth Jacobs, ASA Congressional Fellow

The American economy is in the midst of a crisis of historic proportions. The bursting of the housing bubble and the ensuing collapse of the financial markets have wreaked havoc on the labor market. The economy has faced the loss of 5.1 million jobs since the recession began in December 2007, with almost two-thirds of the decrease coming in the last five months. The unemployment rate stands at 8.5 percent. Almost 12 million Americans are unemployed, and the number in one-fourth of the unemployed have been looking for work for at least six months. Job losses were once concentrated in manufacturing and construction but have spread to all sectors of the economy. Rising unemployment means rising demand for government services, while state and local governments are in the red. The federal government has responded to the economic storm with policies of extraordinary breadth. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 signed into law by President Obama on February 17, 2009, represents an unprecedented policy intervention committing $787 billion in federal dollars via a combination of aid to the states, tax cuts, and safety net spending. Combined with the monetary interventions currently under way via the Troubled Asset Relief Program authorized by Congress in 2008 to address the subprime mortgage crisis and a host of monetary interventions undertaken by the U.S. Treasury and the Federal Reserve, the government response to the current recession rivals any seen since Roosevelt’s New Deal. Spurred by repeated comparisons between the depth and breadth of the current recession and the Great Depression, and parallels between Obama’s aggressive agenda for recovery and Roosevelt’s New Deal policies, the debate was heated on the Hill this winter.

Academic (and not-so-academic) accounts of government policies’ failure to jump-start the ailing economy of the 1930s provided talking points for foes of the current government intervention. For example, a 1990 study by two economists gained prominence in the conservative Human Events newsletter, which is circulated to all congressional offices and widely read by the Senate and House staff who play a critical role in providing decision-makers with talking points and information on which to base decisions. Wall Street Journal columnist Amity Shlaes argued that the Depression-era unemployment rate continued to climb because of Roosevelt’s New Deal policy interventions, or, as she writes, because of “the notion that government could engineer economic recovery by favoring one sector over another at the expense of the private sector.” In response, proponents of the recovery legislation turned to academic studies as well. In a recent study on the Role of Fiscal Policy in Economic Recovery, Luc, Romer and Watson pointed to the New Deal’s huge spending. In an interview with The Wall Street Journal, in which the New Deal was compared to Obama’s Recovery Act, Romer stated, “It is important to understand what policies worked and what did not in the New Deal.”

For background on NSF’s “Science of Science Policy” also at the center, displayed their NSF-backed research projects supported by the National Science Foundation. Projects covered topics ranging from science and technology policy to labor markets and economic growth which government policies work and which don’t. Small, “and suggest that a second stimulus bill is likely to be necessary this year. Making the case for or against an additional injection of fiscal stimulus to the nation’s economy requires evidence, and providing that evidence is an important public service that could be performed by academics across the nation.”

The proponent of the recovery bill prevailed, but the continued erosion of the labor market, public support for the legislation’s supporters. The impact of the recovery bill is likely to take quite some time to wind its way through the economy and into the labor market. For example, unemployment rates are a lagging indicator of economic health, so the job market can remain quite feeble even as the nation’s economy is on its way to recovery.

Academic Sociologists and the Economy

In light of the continued uncertainty that characterizes the economy and its future direction, the first round of debates over economic recovery legislation provides three important lessons about the role of academic social scientists:

1. Studies of the success and failure of government policies matter. Empirical evaluation of policy interventions can play a critical role in the debate over a policy. As Romer has pointed out, “This is an opportunity for sociologists to use their tools on the floor of the House and the Senate.”

2. The efficacy of the current recovery bill is critical. In the short-term, creative thinking that captures elements of the recovery bill’s impact by modeling an appropriate counterfactual could prove invaluable to understanding which government policies work and why. Moreover, scholars should begin to pay at home today—thinking creatively, developing models, and collecting data—in order to provide the more definitive analysis that will only be possible in the longer term.

3. Finally, and perhaps of critical importance for sociologists, scholars should think creatively about indicators of economic recovery. For instance, economist Jamie Galbraith noted in recent testimony to the Senate Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs Committee that one of the most important accomplishments of the New Deal was its “physical, moral, and artistic reconstruction of the nation.” While much attention has been focused on traditional economic indicators (e.g. unemployment rates and GDP), scholars would be wise to identify other critical indicators important for recovery of a prosperous nation, providing clear theoretical (and, where possible, empirical) explanations for why such indicators matter. For instance, consumer confidence and its relationship to labor markets and economic growth could serve as rich terrain for sociological inquiry. Similarly, sociologists’ longstanding disciplinary interest in neighborhood effects on various economic outcomes could serve as a powerful framework for discussing the impact of the housing crisis.

None of these points are purely academic, of course. As the debate this winter illustrated, social scientists’ thinking can play a key role in shaping policy debates. Moreover, in Washington believe an additional round of stimulus will be necessary if the economy continues to slide. For instance, critics from the left, including New York Times columnist and Nobel Prize-winning economist Paul Krugman, have argued that the recovery bill was “too small,” and suggest that a second stimulus bill is likely to be necessary this year. Making the case for or against an additional injection of fiscal stimulus to the nation’s economy requires evidence, and providing that evidence is an important public service that could be performed by academics across the nation.

Sociologist Jerald Hage, director at the National Science Foundation’s Center for Social Studies in the Unemployment and Poverty, received an $000 award to study the economic recovery. Hage will study the impact of the recovery bill on the labor market, focusing on traditional economic indicators and on measures of physical capital, including housing and infrastructure. Hage will also study the impact of the recovery bill on the labor market, focusing on traditional economic indicators and on measures of physical capital, including housing and infrastructure.

Approximately 300 attendees attended the exhibit, including several members of Congress and their staff, key congressional committee staff, NSF leadership (e.g., Director Arden Bement), and representatives from other policymaking and research agencies. Congressmen Vernon Ehlers (R-MI) and Rush Holt (D-NJ) visited the ASA-sponsored poster, and other representatives in attendance included Bill Foster (D-IL), Bob Filner (D-CA), and Bart Gordon (D-TN), Chair of the House Committee on Science and Technology. House Speaker Nancy Pelosi (D-CA) addressed the attendees at the Coalition for National Science Funding exhibition.

Sociologists also addressed the exhibition as they circulated information on which to base decisions. Making the case for or against an additional injection of fiscal stimulus to the nation’s economy requires evidence, and providing that evidence is an important public service that could be performed by academics across the nation. Sociology analysts, policymakers and researchers to range of NSF-supported research.

American Sociological Association
The Undergraduate Sociology Degree's Real-World Application

by Jay Matchett, ASA Academic and Professional Affairs Program

The transition for young adults from institutions of higher education into the labor force can often be a daunting and challenging experience due to social (and economic) pressures. This is why, as the economy faces a downturn, helping undergraduates realize the merits of their degree is even more important.

These social pressures usually do not start near or after graduation. Questions of employability, practicality, and marketability are often the first types of queries an undergraduate asks before deciding on a major. For most college students, picking a major is a quest about their academic interest, but economic as well. Students (and parents) want to know that there is a "future" to be had by majoring in a particular subject. Departments can help to allay these worries by helping students to define their skill-sets and encouraging them to go beyond the classroom.

**Sociology's Marketability**

Contrary to what many believe, there is a demand for sociology and sociology majors. One does not necessarily need a degree in business administration or marketing to land a successful career in the corporate world. On the contrary, a degree in sociology provides an excellent springboard for entering the world of business, industry, and organizations. The sociological perspective is invaluable for working in today's multinational and multiracial business environment (see *The Sociology Major as Preparation for Careers in Business and Organizations* at <www.asanet.org>).

In most departments, sociology majors are encouraged to go beyond the confines of the classroom. They are pushed to consider their role in society, and their responsibilities to make the world a better place. Approximately 30,000 newly minted sociology majors will graduate this spring. In addition to enduring the usual post-graduation jitters, this year's graduates will also have to contend with a rapidly deteriorating job market, soaring debt, and unparalleled economic uncertainty. As a result, stressing the value of a sociology degree in the labor market is particularly pressing.

**Why Sociology?**

According to *Pathways to Job Satisfaction: What Happened to the Class of 2005*, published by the ASA Research Department, the most cited reason graduating seniors gave for majoring in sociology was because of the discipline's "interesting concepts." Additionally, more than a third of respondents thought it could help them better "understand their lives." Despite the fact that a degree in sociology can provide one of the most transferable skill sets an individual can have, only 30% of graduating seniors majored in sociology because they thought it would prepare them for the job they desired or for a particular school. The lure of the sociology major may not be the promise of a particular career, but what students graduate with is a distinctive and transferable skill set.

The challenge, though, for departments concerned with assisting their students in the job search, is helping them to conceptualize their sociological skills within the context of employment and professional development (more on this will appear in a future issue of *Footnotes*).

Conceptualizing the sociology major as distinct "skill-set," rather than a body of knowledge may be helpful for students, especially as they transition to the labor force. Unlike a vocational degree that provides an excellent springboard for entering the job market, is helping them to conceptualize their sociological skills to potential employers were more likely to use them on the job than those who learned such skills but did not communicate their skill set.

The research and applied skill sets acquired through a sociology degree, with its intellectual and theoretical base, are career assets in the labor market. According to the Association of American Colleges and Universities (AAC&U) report *How Should College Alani and Improve College Learning*, "When it comes to the assessment practices that employers trust to indicate a graduate's level of knowledge and potential to succeed in the job world, employers dismiss tests of general content knowledge in favor of assessments of real-world and applied-learning approaches. ... These include evaluations of supervised internships, community-based projects, and comprehensive senior projects." Seventy-nine percent of business executives interviewed for the AAC&U report responded that an "advanced comprehensive skill set, such as a thesis, demonstrating student's depth of knowledge in major and problem-solving, writing, and analytic reasoning skills was very effective (46%) or fairly effective. More important to these executives were real-world projects, such as internship, which 69% reported were very effective.

**Sociologists and Beyond**

Sociology majors, equipped with the sociological imagination, are in a position to be the "change agents" of our social context, as well as able to effectively navigate within it. This social competency, which is merely the application of sociological knowledge to an individual situation, is extremely useful. In fact, it is this very ability that C. Wright Mills saw as part of the very promissory of sociology.

The BA and Beyond

Students need to be aware of what they have to offer before they graduate, especially since a majority of sociologists graduate transition into the workforce rather than immediately attend graduate school or professional programs. The data presented in ASA *Pathways to Job Satisfaction* indicate less than one quarter of majors reported being satisfied with the career advising they received as undergraduates. This is easily corrected. Given the findings presented in ASA research, developing career and post-graduate advising that stresses the effective communication of the sociological skill set is one way departments could help their graduates as they weather this economic downturn.

For more resources to help students navigate the sociology major and assist them in their career search, see the Students page at <www.asanet.org>.

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**Notes**

ASA co-sponsors congressional briefing on science education policy

On March 12, the Collaborative for Enhancing Diversity in Science (CEDS) with other organizations spanning the spectrum of science fields and education levels, held a congressional briefing on Capitol Hill, titled "Diverse Research Workforce Is Key to Health of Nation's Science Enterprise*". The briefing's speakers were: Raynard S. Kington, Acting Director, National Institutes of Health (NIH); Wanda E. Ward, Acting Assistant Director for the Education and Human Resources Directorate (EHR), National Science Foundation (NSF); and Arthur L. Coleman, Managing Partner and Co-founder of EducationCounsel. Mary Ann McCabe, Society for Research in Child Development, moderated the session.

Welcoming the standing-room-only crowd, McCabe observed that the number of organizations co-sponsoring the event illustrate the level of interest and concern across the diverse areas of science about these issues. She noted that "most scientific disciplines share the same challenges and that the level of interest is also "demonstrative of the type of collaboration among organizations that is essential to address current issues. The enormous interest in the topic reflects everyone's concern "about the science workforce for the 21st century in order for our country to stay competitive and be a leader in innovation," McCabe said. She also clarified that for CEDS and many of the groups that cosponsored the briefing the challenges are for science across the board—"every area of science and technology."

**A Complicated Story**

Using what he called "the demographic imperative" that is "required" when discussing this issue, Kington explained that "the fundamental reason why many of us are deeply concerned about the scientific workforce today and the trends that we are seeing, is that "clearly, the country is becoming more and more diverse."

The expectation is that by 2050, white 18- to 24-year-olds will constitute only 48% of the total U.S. population of 18-year-olds. "This obviously has significance for the scientific workforce because there are 'the least diverse mothers of minorities—some higher, some lower—entering scientific careers and succeeding '... " he said.

Kington noted that the agency's largest challenge is addressing the "starlingly lower" number of NIH-funded Principal Investigators (PIs) who are from underrepresented groups, particularly African-Americans and Hispanics. In addition, the percentage of Native American PIs is so "incredibly small" that making a serious analysis is difficult. Perhaps the most striking aspect of the NIH data Kington revealed is that there has not been a dramatic change over the last 10 years. Furthermore, when asked to comment on this situation is the low number of doctors in science and engineering going to minorities, with no dramatic increases despite many efforts to achieve diversity. Some agencies have been working at this for literally 30 years, acknowledged Kington. NIH has begun a series of analytic projects to address these challenges. According to Kington, the agency is doing two types of analysis, including modeling likely changes in the scientific workforce by looking at demographic changes. Kington said that the analysis is discovering interesting patterns, particularly for Asians over the course of careers. A counter-intuitive finding is that both African-Americans and Hispanics are more likely than majority professors to have a tenure-track position seven years post-doctorate. Conversely, Native Americans and Hispanics are more likely to lose NIH funding, controlling for a number of factors such as age, year of PhD, and publication record. These results run counter to NIH's expectations. What this data reveal, Kington explained, is that there is "a huge need for empirical work looking at the actual evidence and understanding the dynamics of this system of careers."

The future is further complicated when one looks at the institutions where individuals achieve tenure, he stated, emphasizing that "the National Institutes of Health has just begun its analysis in this area. He also highlighted the NIH's major initiative looking at the careers of women in science.

Concluding, Kington warned the audience that "all of us need to be prepared for unpleasant evidence, evidence that might address some uncomfortable questions and uncomfortable issues." It is a "complicated story" and "we will have to be willing to hear unpleasant things if we are finally going to define an important, serious discussion about what we can do to correct the problem."

See Diverse Research, on next page
An Update on Gender-friendly Sociology Departments

The latest “report card” on doctoral-granting programs

T
he Sociologists for Women in Society (SWS) recently received a number of PhD-granting sociology departments three different “Seals of Approval” based on their performance in the areas of faculty ratio, gender scholarship, as well as progress toward achieving both equitable faculty ratio and gender scholarship. The SWS Report Card on Gender Scholarship and Equity in Sociology Departments: Revision to the Report Card on Gender and Women Friendly Institutions is an update to the original 2004 report, which detailed the state of women and gender scholarship in the discipline (see the November 2004 Footnotes).

In the four years between the original report and this latest revision, “the presence of women and gender scholarship has changed dramatically,” with many more departments awarded the seals of honor. As of the fall of 2008, according to the recent report’s authors Barbara Raiman and Lisa Berube, both of the University of Illinois-Chicago. While there is reason for optimism, as the report represents the real numbers in tenured positions and gender scholarship, they maintain.

According to data from the National Science Foundation (NSF), females are outpacing males in earning doctorates in sociology. The report’s authors Barbara Raiman and Lisa Berube, both of the University of Illinois-Chicago. While there is reason for optimism, as the report represents the real numbers in tenured positions and gender scholarship, they maintain.

are programs where “diversity is a central element that is embedded within the thrust of the entire program of an institution.”

Newer directions NSF has taken include its “diversity” inclusion in its Institutional Integration Program. This program allows the agency to address areas such as the “new diversity” and addressing the issue of critical educational institutions, the integration of research in education, a globally engaged workforce, as well as research and evaluation as a cross-cut to all of these issues. All of this, Ward said, occurs in the context of a global and cyber-enabled world. Basically, the program was designed to challenge faculty, administrators, institutions of higher education “to think more strategically about the creative integration of NSF-funded awards, toward a whole that exceeded the sum of its parts,” she explained. The agency’s approach, increasingly, is to look across the Foundation to see what is doing in this area to move forward more robustly. Ward concluded by sharing the results of a study in which the NSF has supported professional associations to promote broadening participation.

Policy and Legal Environments

Beyond government agency details, Coleman provided the “big picture” of the policy landscape and identified the areas of issues and access to data, focusing on science education and the science professions. “What have we to say to students other than the universities, colleges, universities, and national associations around the country, as well as the research community, is that we understand diversity is important,” he said. “But this is about the economic imperative, isn’t it? This is all about national security.”

Kington that “this is ultimately about the “let facts, as opposed to ideology, drive the agenda.” He said, however, “that the perfect cannot be the enemy of the good,” and that “we know more than we sometimes give ourselves credit for.”

Coleman stated that in addition to the best research and data, it is also important to focus on building stakeholder understanding. “We have to make the case for diversity,” she explained. “We have to make the case that diversity actually pushes and challenges people to think in new ways and lead to better solutions, that lead to better thinking.”

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Over 60 Years of Sociology at UMass-Amherst

by Randall Stokes, University of Massachusetts-Amherst

At the time, MAC had a total enrollment of exactly 239 men and 2 women.

A Progressive Enterprise

Shortly after this initial offering, in 1909, Burton Korson was appointed to the new position he named the Division of Social Science, centered around the departments of rural sociology and agricultural economics. The Division of Social Science was a self-consciously uplifting and progressive enterprise. Many of the courses were explicitly designed to improve the lot of rural workers and small farmers. By the early 1920s, as many as eight undergraduate courses in rural sociology were being offered each semester, including such staples as “Rural Village and Town Sociology,” “Rural Government,” and “Rural Organization.” Major topics in these three courses included the formation of class consciousness, criticism and evaluation of plans for improvement, and political institutions and rural betterment.

In keeping with Butterfield’s view that sociology had a mission to improve people’s lives, one has only to look a bit south to Georgia, where James E. Chandler elevated the sociological Sociological Society President and Yale Professor William Graham Sumner was still waging war on the notion that anyone who attempted to attempt any sort of social betterment for fear of disturbing the processes of natural selection that ensured societal progress. Sociological loyalty then were largely divided between the progressives, led by Lester F. Ward, and the social Darwinists led by Sumner. Butterfield’s sympathies were unequivocally with the former. Within 10 years of the first sociology course, the Division of Social Science was offering both an MA and a PhD in sociology. The first UMass MA degree in sociology was awarded in 1922, and the first PhD in 1932 to Ezra Morgan.

In addition to Butterfield, faculty before World War I included professors Charles Page, James Catler, John Phelan, Joseph Novitski, and John Skinner. Like Butterfield, all were activists in the progressive movement. Since, for example, left Massachusetts for the University of Florida where, in 1920, his house was raided by Department of Justice representatives in search of “radical” literature. Various tracts advocating racial and class equality were recovered, and he was forced to resign his faculty position.

Post-War Sociology

The modern era of sociology at UMass began with Henry Korson’s arrival in Yale in 1922. At that time, the university still had fewer than 1,000 students. Korson became the head and only member of a new free-standing Master of Arts Program in Sociology. Within a few years John Manfred, Edwin Driver, and T.O. Wilkinson joined Korson, and these four formed the core of the department until the explosive growth of sociology that began in the early 1960s.

Between 1963 and 1974, faculty size increased from 10 to 31, including a number of people who were already or became distinguished scholars. Among these were Milton Gordon, Lewis Killian, Charles Page, Alice Rossi, and Peter Rossi (both to become ASA Presidents), Hans Speier, William Willimon (also a former ASA President), and Jay Demerath, who came from Wisconsin as chairperson. Under the directorship of Doug Anderson, the Department of Social and Demographic Research Institute (SADRI) continues on the path blazed by Pete Rossi, and even earlier by Burton Korson, in order to carry out empirical and applied policy research on issues of broad public concern (see www.umass.edu/sadri). The Demerath era saw the publication of the National Research Council report on graduate programs ranked UMass sociology 18th in the nation, eleventh among public universities.

Now we are beginning our second millen- nium with a burst of new energy and a continued dedication to Butterfield’s vision of sociology as a discipline that can and should make a difference. Like many departments that experienced extremely rapid growth during the War on Poverty years, the department is in the process of a generational turnover and reconfiguration, under the guidance of our current Chair Donald Damrosch. Forty-four of our current tenured- track faculty have been with us since the founding of the Department in 1951, and the mounting number of recent major publications, grants, and awards suggests that sociology’s head is held high. UMass sociology remains tied to our progressive origins, blending the tools of contemporary sociologi- cal research with our historical legacy.

For more information on the University of Massachusetts-Amherst, see www.umass.edu/sociology.

Footnotes

American Sociological Association

Footnotes of June/May 2009

6
Sociologists in Research and Applied Settings

This occasional column focuses on the interesting career paths and achievements of sociologists who are active in the academy or outside the academy in what sociologists call “extracurricular” work outside academic settings. This column is intended to highlight the contributions sociologists make in a variety of settings and to recognize the important work they do.

A Sociologist Tackles Homeland Security

Sharla Rausch leads the research efforts in the “harder” science at the U.S. Department of Homeland Security’s (DHS) Science and Technology Directorate (S&T), where she is head of S&T’s Human Factors/Behavioral Sciences Division (HF/BSD). While many have claimed Human Factors is the “soft” science, Rausch respectfully disagrees. “It’s the harder science,” she explains, meaning the most difficult to understand and research. “Chemicals you can predict,” she says. “People are another story.”

Rausch is a trained sociologist, with many years experience in the federal government, including research and management positions at the U.S. Department of Justice’s National Institute of Justice, the National Institute of Corrections, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. She holds both a master’s and a doctoral degree in sociology and has had numerous works published in various academic and professional journals. Before joining the federal government in 1987, Rausch taught college-level courses for the University of Connecticut and Eastern Connecticut University. She was also on the research staff for the Psychology Department at the University of Connecticut and had her own research consulting business. When the September 11 attacks occurred, terrorism became a national challenge, and she came to DHS in 2003, within months of its establishment, serving as the Deputy for the Office of Systems Engineering and Development.

Rausch was the initial architect for S&T’s Human Factors/Behavioral Sciences Division, laying its foundation, constructing it in vision, and developing the methods by which it would seek to improve detection, analysis, and understanding of the threats posed by radical elements; to enhance societal resilience; and to integrate human capabilities into the development of technology. She was appointed to the Senate Executive Service, the highest level that career federal employees can achieve, in October 2006. Her background in social-behavioral research has served her very well at DHS, as have the rest of her experiences, both professional and personal (transitional skills she calls them). When the then-Under Secretary for S&T, Jay Cohen, came on board in 2006, he laid out a new organization for disciplines in the S&T Directorate, with Human Factors being one of them. As a whole, the Directorate was to bring scientific knowledge to bear on how we predict and respond to both terrorism and natural disasters and provide scientific support to the intelligence community. S&T was to guide the development of effective measures for deterrence, detection, and mitigation of terrorist acts.

“So,” Under Secretary Cohen said in August 2006, “Who wants what?” Rausch quickly raised her hand. “I’ll take Human Factors.” She had come home to her roots as a social scientist. The Human Factors Research is about “understanding the roles of communities and organizations in moving individuals toward radicalization, or, away from it,” Rausch explains. “It is about biometrics and improved screening techniques, as well as developing the science and technology for understanding and identifying hostile intent and helping communities better prepare for and respond to catastrophic events. It’s about incorporating the human factor into the development and deployment of technology. In short, it’s a messy problem—it involves the human element.”

It also is a cross-cutting division, informing and playing a role in the development of technologies (and science) throughout the Directorate. For instance, the Explosives Division’s detection technology is informed by research on terrorists and their behavior, as well as by the application of human systems research and engineering to maximize system effectiveness, safety, usability, and public acceptance.

It is more about the “science” of terrorism, not the “psychology” of terrorism as are the social and behavioral sciences play a role, Rausch has noted. In a learned nod to her former life, she wants to improve the analytical capability at DHS in order to understand terrorist motivation and behavior. She wants to systematically incorporate user and public input when looking at the problems, and she wants to understand the social, psychological and economic aspects of community resilience if “the bomber does get through” or if we are hit with natural disasters, because “natural disasters, too, are on our plate.”

Rausch and her expert staff of psychologists, sociologists, economists, lawyers, statisticians, physicists, and engineers understand that everything ultimately comes down to the human aspect. They tackle topics ranging from understanding the intent and motivation of terrorist individuals/groups and how radicalization leads to violence, to how we address catastrophic events, and the way we develop technologies that are not only effective, but publicly acceptable. They are tackling a very unwieldy constellation of difficulties.

Numerous research projects, programs, and technologies are being funded by Rausch’s team. They manage to wrap their arms around some amazingly thorny challenges. Some of the projects that the HF/BSD researchers are currently tackling include the following:

• “Counter-Impulsive Explosives Devices Predictive Screening Project,” which will derive observable behaviors that precede a suicide bombing attack and develop extraction algorithms to identify and alert personnel to indicators of suicide bombing behavior.
• “Violent Intent Modeling and Simulation Project,” which uses advanced modeling and simulation techniques that integrate social and behavioral science data and theories to improve the accuracy and efficiency of intelligence estimates of the likelihood of a group to engage in violence. It also seeks to determine the factors (e.g., ideological, contextual, and organizational) that may increase the probability of violent strategies. (There currently is an opening in HF/BSD for this area.)
• “Mobile Biometrics Project,” which develops multi-modal biometric sensors and technologies to provide accurate identification capabilities for screening at remote sites along U.S. borders, during disasters and terrorist incidents, at sea, and in other places where communications access is limited.

It is a full plate, but as Rausch points out, “we don’t do it alone.” We work closely with DHS operational components, such as the Transportation Security Agency, Federal Emergency Management Agency, and Customs and Border Protection, as well as state and local first responders to identify capability gaps. We then leverage, fund, or partner with other federal agencies, countries, universities, industry, national labs, and DHS Centers of Excellence, such as the University of Maryland’s START (Study of Terrorism and Response to Terrorism), to develop the solutions.

At the end of the day, Sharla Rausch turns over what she has learned in her mind, calls colleagues and experts, bats ideas around with them, and focuses her strategy efforts to guide the development of effective measures for deterrence, detection, and mitigation of terrorist acts. She wants to improve the analytical capability at DHS in order to understand terrorist motivation and behavior. She wants to systematically incorporate user and public input when looking at the problems, and she wants to understand the social, psychological and economic aspects of community resilience if “the bomber does get through” or if we are hit with natural disasters, because “natural disasters, too, are on our plate.”

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As Rausch reminds her staff on those days that overwhelm, “it’s not a job for sissies.”

Renew Before Registering...
Looking Forward to the 2009 Annual Meeting in San Francisco

MFP at the ASA Annual Meeting

At the ASA Annual Meeting in San Francisco, you are invited to join the ASA Minority Fellowship Program (MFP) as it continues to commemorate 35 years of supporting minority graduate students in the discipline. Below are a variety of sessions and celebrations sponsored by the MFP. For more information, visit the online program at the ASA website (<www.asanet.org>).

Special Session: Glancing Back, Looking Forward: Celebrating 35 Years of the Minority Fellowship Program (MFP)
Organizers: David Tuckushi, University of Washington
Presider: Priscilla White, National Science Foundation

This distinguished panel of former MFP Fellows from different eras and regions will discuss the contributions of MFP and the discipline at-large, focusing on the diverse intellectual achievements, pipeline related efforts, and scholarly network development over its history.

MFP Benefit Reception
Set aside time on Sunday to join good friends and supporters of the Minority Fellowship Program! Plan to relax after dinner, meet current Fellows and MFP alumni, and reaffirm your commitment to the program. Admission is by ticket only, with proceeds supporting the MFP.

Professional Workshop: The Next Generation of MFP Scholarship in Service to Social Justice

San Francisco from page 1 features locally grown, organic ingredients on her ever-changing menu, often crediting the farms from which they came. Waters commonly refers to alternative agriculture as a “delicious revolution” because of the potential for food to become a vehicle for broader social and environmental change. Support from chefs such as these has certainly contributed to the movement’s growth and allowed sustainably minded producers to charge premiums for their produce. However, because the movement’s platform encourages consumers to support alternative agriculture through the purchase of high-priced gourmet food, it has often been characterized as elitist.

Seeking Food Justice

While the movement has successfully animated the desires of affluent communities for local, organic produce, low-income communities of color often lack access to any produce at all. Since the 1960s, full-service grocery stores have closed many of their inner-city locations, particularly those in African American neighborhoods, in favor of suburban ones. This leaves residents of so-called “food deserts” dependent on the plentiful local liquor stores and fast-food chains. Bay Area-based activist Van Jones commonly labels such inequalities “eco-apartheid.” In response, citizens hailing from and working with low-income communities of color have begun organizing in pursuit of food justice. The concept of food justice includes the more established notion of food security—access to sufficient and nutritious food through non-emergency means—with an environmental justice perspective addressing the racial and economic distribution of environmental benefits. Like the alternative agriculture movement, food justice activism is deeply rooted in Bay Area counterculture. In 1968, the Black Panther Party began the Free Breakfast for School Children Program, which quickly spread from Oakland to cities throughout the country. Like the Diggers, the Black Panthers linked the distribution of food to political empowerment. Additionally, they established that it was their right and responsibility to provide for their communities’ basic needs. Contemporary food justice activists name this legacy as an important inspiration for their present work.

Food justice activists have adopted many tools of the alternative agriculture movement including farmers markets, CSAs, community gardens and school lunch programs. In this approach, not only do low-income, minority communities reap the fruits of alternative agriculture, but food becomes an organizing tool empowering residents to address structural inequalities within the food system and to create sustainability, community self-reliance, and social justice. Farmers’ markets in predominantly black neighborhoods such as West Oakland, for example, publicize the systemic discrimination endured by African American farmers at the hands of the USDA (U.S. Department of Agriculture). Additionally, school and community gardening programs in marginalized neighborhoods promote the foods most culturally familiar to local residents. As in the alternative agriculture movement, many of these efforts take place in the Bay Area, particularly the Bayview/Hunter’s Point neighborhood of San Francisco and the flatslands of East and West Oakland. Bay Area organizations working with a growing nationwide network of food justice activists have urged the alternative agriculture movement to reflect on issues of structural inequality and to deepen their commitment to social justice. While some leaders resist this direction, others have begun the difficult work of aligning alliance building. Some progress has been made; conferences historically dedicated to environmental sustainability have featured food justice leaders in plenary sessions, and foundations focused on ecological health have begun to fund urban food initiatives. Additionally, Bay Area residents, including Berkeley’s Michael Pollan and organizations such as Berkeley’s Ecology Center and Oakland’s Food First, have led efforts to transform food policy to a more just and sustainable model. Together, food justice and alternative agriculture activists might continue to pursue this agenda, perhaps eventually fueling a revolution that is not only delicious, but nourishes a hunger for justice as well.

For more information on the food culture in San Francisco, see the ASA Annual Meeting Dining Guide online and in your program packet.

San Francisco

East vs. West?

As many members noticed, the ASA Annual Meetings for 2005-2008 were all located in the eastern US/Canada. ASA Council and the Executive Office have received and noted the comments from members regarding this regional focus. This concentration on eastern sites was unintentional. It was the inadvertent result of juggling future meeting contracts to stay out of cities where there appeared to be a strong likelihood of strikes by hotel workers’ unions in 2006-2007. ASA Council took member comments into account when looking at future years that were open for site selection, and the Executive Office was directed to investigate western cities other than San Francisco for 2012 and 2016. (San Francisco was not included because ASA was already booked there for 2009 and 2014.) At its meeting in February 2009, ASA Council reviewed site reports on Denver, Portland, San Diego, Seattle, and Vancouver. Denver was designated for 2012, and Seattle was chosen for 2016. Contracts with facilities in both cities have now been finalized. The normal rotation of Annual Meetings runs on an East-Central-West pattern, with consideration given to northern/southern sites within those regions and to meeting in Canada once every decade.

The schedule of future Annual Meetings for 2010-2016.

2010 Atlanta
2011 Chicago
2012 Denver
2013 New York City
2014 San Francisco
2015 Chicago
2016 Seattle
2017 eastern site TBD
2018 central site TBD

American Sociological Association
Between Public and Professional: Chinese Sociology and the Construction of a Harmonious Society
by Xiaogang Wu, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology

Unlike American colleagues who lament their invisibility in the Ivory Tower and who only recently called for a public sociology, Chinese sociologists are very involved in the society they study, either through policy research consultation for the government or through public discussion and contributing essays to the mass media. Sociology in China, since its re-establishment in 1979, has been deeply intertwined with an applied orientation, mixed with what Michael Burawoy called policy and public sociologies. This orientation can be traced back even further to the older generation of Chinese sociologists, influenced by the Confucian tradition, who believed in a mission of using their professional knowledge to advance the social well-being. This paper will attempt to trace the origin of this orientation and to track the development of sociology as a public service-oriented research discipline in China.

Sociologists are expected to play a significant role in setting China's policy agenda on education, employment, income distribution, social security, public health, and community governance in the future.

Research Interests and Agendas
Against this context, Chinese sociologists' research interests are generally concentrated in three areas: Social stratification and mobility, community construction, and migration. In the first area, an influential project, led by Lu Yueyi at the Chinese Academy of Social Science (CASS), shows that, after 30 years of economic reforms, Chinese society has differentiated into 10 strata (classes), with state cadres on the top and peasants on the bottom. Social mobility is paid to the emergence of a new middle class, especially its members' values and their identities. In the second area, with the decline of work units (danwei), the commercialization of housing allocation, and the development of the real estate market, sociologists are now analyzing the community as the basic unit of social administration in urban China. Finally, waves of internal rural-to-urban migration have generated a large number of policy-oriented sociological studies on the ronggong (peasant-workers) since the mid-1990s.

While sociology in China could not have survived and grown without the blessing from the state, it would be naive to assume that the sociology public agenda entirely follows the party's policy initiatives or ideological teachings. Scholars are vigilant in their attempts to avoid controversial, theoretical issues and focus on empirical research through large-scale surveys or case studies. Western sociologists are expected to play a significant role in setting China's policy agenda on education, employment, income distribution, social security, public health, and community governance in the future.

Between Public and Professional: Chinese Sociology and the Construction of a Harmonious Society

The development of Chinese sociology had experienced a setback after the Tiananmen Square protest in 1989. With the suspension by the regime that sociology was a politically sensitive discipline and with the further economic marketization since 1992, sociological research was sidelined for a decade or so, in sharp contrast to the booming economic research in China. Hence, Chinese sociologists should have been encouraged to observe the recent policy initiatives on the construction of "a harmonious society" (hexie shehui) under the leadership of Hu Jintao (China's President) and Wen Jiabao (China's Premier). Recently, development priorities have gradually shifted from over-emphasis on efficiency and growth to social justice and harmony, with aims to reduce social tension and maintain political stability. On February 21, 2005, after a lecture presented by two sociologists to the members of the Politburo of the Chinese Communist Party, President Hu Jintao remarked that "the construction of a harmonious society is a very good opportunity for the development of sociology, or we can say that the spring of sociology is coming." Sociologists are expected to play a significant role in setting China's policy agenda on education, employment, income distribution, social security, public health, and community governance in the future.

International perspectives

Footnotes may be found on page 9 of this issue.
ASA Awards Grants for the Advancement of Sociology

The American Sociological Association announce...
Four New Projects Are Funded through the ASA Community Action Research Initiative

The ASA’s Sprick Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy announces the recipients of the 2009 Community Action Research Initiative (CARI) awards. This small grants program encourages and supports sociologists to bring social science knowledge, methods, and expertise to address community-identified issues and concerns. Each applicant described a proposed project for community education, community mobilization, or local public interest group, the group’s request for collaboration, and the intended outcomes. CARI provides up to $3,000 for each project to cover direct costs associated with doing community action research. The principle investigators are listed below along with a description of the four approved proposals.

Shannon Elizabeth Bell, University of Oregon, will work with the Sludge Safety Project (SSP), a grassroots organization based in the coal mining region of West Virginia. The SSP was created with the goal of informing, protecting, and organizing coalfield citizens who suffer from the environmental consequences of irresponsible coal mining practices, specifically, the water pollution from coal waste. The SSP has taken on several projects to raise awareness of the detrimental effects of coal pollution. Bell and five colleagues will work on a project titled “The Southern West Virginia Photovoice Project.” The goal is to develop a full-length photo book that will tell the stories of the women whose health and livelihood is impacted by the coal industry. The photos will be taken by the participants in the program. Each week, the participants will get together to reflect on the pictures and write narratives to go with them. At the end of the project, the 30-page booklet will be distributed to the West Virginia State Senators, delegates, congressional representatives, and the state governor with the intention of creating a line of communication between the participants and policymakers and other elected officials.

Patricia Campion, Tennessee Technological University, will work with LBJ & C. Head Start, which oversees head start centers in 12 counties in the upper Cumberland region of middle Tennessee. LBJ&C, established in 1965, is a child development program that aims to improve the lives of families in its communities. In the past ten years, the Hispanic population the organization works with has increased dramatically. Young children of Hispanic background are LBJ Project’s campion’s project will assess the needs of the Hispanic families who are a part of the Head Start program in Monterey, TN. She will administer a two-part survey to collect demographic data as well as information on the families’ knowledge of existing services and services they would like implemented. A separate research group will conduct interviews with service providers and community leaders involved with social services about how the available resources are used by the Hispanic community. The goal of the project is to increase awareness of Head Start services to the families, better understand the cultural differences among Hispanics, provide cultural training to the Head Start staff, and increase the number of bilingual staff members.

Lori Hunter, University of Colorado-Boulder, will work on the Greenbelt Movement, a Kenyan NGO to undertake a “baseline social research within a tree planting project site in the Masai Forest complex of western Kenya.” The Greenbelt Movement, founded by the 2004 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate Wangari Maathai, is an active grassroots social movement led primarily by women to restore the natural ecosystems in rural western Kenya and thus improve the livelihood of the house- holders depending on these ecosystems. The Hunter will conduct qualitative research to study rural livelihoods, environmental perceptions, society-environment association, food security and discrimination related to conservation in rural Africa. At the project’s conclusion, they hope to have a final summary and technical report of their findings to submit to the Greenbelt Movement, The Nature Conservancy, and Adopt-an-Acre. The hope is that the lessons and findings will help launch other tree planting projects in various parts of Kenya.

Debbie Storrs, University of Idaho, will collaborate with the Idaho Community Action Network (ICAN) on the “Welcoming Idaho” campaign. This project will measure the effectiveness of the educational dialogues on increasing pro-immigration attitudes in Idaho. The goals of this project are to identify an appropriate billboard message to encourage the citizens of northern Idaho to support and welcome immigrants into the region, to foster dialogues regarding immigration in the region and increase the residents’ understanding and support of immigrants; and assess the effectiveness of immigration messages in attitudes towards immigrants and immigration. Focus groups will help identify appropriate and appealing messages on the topic of immigration for a billboard that will be displayed in northern Idaho. After the messages are made public, another dialogue will be held with members of the community to evaluate attitudes towards immigrants and immigration have changed. This project is especially important to ICAN because the Latino population, which makes up about 10% of the state’s population, continues to grow. With this research, ICAN hopes to continue improving and building relationships in the communities.

The deadline for the 2010 CARI Award is April 1, 2010. For more information, visit the ASA website and click on “Funding.”

Four New Projects Are Funded through the ASA Community Action Research Initiative

The past April, the John Simon Guggenheim Foundation announced the winners for the 85th annual United States and Canadian Guggenheim Fellowship Awards. Among the almost 3,000 applications, 180 fellowships were awarded to artists, scientists, and scholars totaling $8 million. Guggenheim Fellows are appointed on the basis of outstanding achievement and exceptional promise for continued accomplishment. Seventy-five disciplines and 81 academic institutions are represented by this year’s Fellows. Three of these recipients are members of the American Sociological Association: Robert Courtnsey Smith, John D. Stephens, and Susan Cotts Watkins.

Robert Courtney Smith is an Associate Professor of Sociology, Immigration Studies, and Public Affairs at Baruch College and the Graduate Center, CUNY. He is the author of Mexican New York: Transnational Worlds of New Immigrants, which received book awards from ASA’s International Migration Section and the Urban and Community Sociology Section. He is the author of more than 30 articles and chapters on migration, education and immigration, and state-Diaspora relations. His current project on the school, work and social lives of children of immigrants as they enter early adulthood is funded by the W. and H. M. Grant Foundation.

John D. Stephens is the Gerhard E. Lenski, Jr., Distinguished Professor of Political Science and Sociology; Director, Center for European Studies at University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill. His main interests are comparative politics and political economy, with area focu on Europe and the Caribbean. He is the author of The Transition from Capitalism to Socialism, and coauthor of Democratic Socialism in Jamaica and Capitalist Development and Democracy, and Development and Crisis of the Welfare State. He is currently work- ing on a study of social policy in Latin America, the Caribbean, and Iberia.

Susan Cotts Watkins is the John Simon Guggenheim Professor of Sociology at the University of Pennsylvania and a Visiting Research Scientist at the California Center for Population Research. Her work has focused on large-scale demogra- phic and social change, specifically fertility transitions in historical Europe, the United States, and contemporary Africa; the AIDS epidemic in Africa, and the role of social networks in these changes. With colleagues, she has organized two longitudinal survey projects, one in Kenya and a larger project in Malawi. In addition to a large number of journal articles, she is the author of Social Interactions and HIV/AIDS in Rural Malawi. The Guggenheim Foundation offers fellowships to further the development of scholars and artists by assisting them in engage in research in any field of knowledge and creation in any of the arts, under the freest possible conditions. To apply for the Guggenheim Fellowship or for more information, see <www.gf.org/broch.html>. Applications must be submitted by the candidates themselves by September 15.
The 2009 Guide to Graduate Schools of Sociology

This invaluable reference has been published by the ASA annually since 1965. A best seller for the AGA for many years, the Guide provides comprehensive information for academic administrators, advisors, faculty, students, and a host of other interested parties. Description of sociology departments in the United States, Canada, and abroad included. It is a listing for 234 graduate departments of sociology. In addition to career opportunities and job placements in sociology departments in the United States, Canada, and abroad included. It is a listing for 234 graduate departments of sociology. In addition to career opportunities and job placements in sociology departments.

Order online at www.asanet.org/bookstore. 

Overseas Orders: $20.00 Member Price: $15.00 Student Member Price: $2.00

### Meetings

#### Call for Papers

**Publications**

The Journal of Applied Sociology 2009 Annual Meeting, November 12-15, Hampton Inn & Suites Convention Center, New Orleans, LA. Theme: "Change: Work The Many Paths to Peace, Equality, and Justice". Proposals for panels, special sessions, workshops, or more creative formats that reflect the conference theme or related humanist sociological concerns should be sent to Greta Penn, Program Chair, at gpenn@aacsnet.org. Deadline: June 30, 2009. For more information, visit <www.aacsnet.org>.

**ASA Pre-Conference: Teachers Make, Hot-Roof: A Workshop for New Sociology Instructors**

Contact: Margaret Freyss, Director, at (212) 304-7310; hsrp@soc.southwestern.edu. Deadline: June 25, 2009. For more information, visit <www.socwomen.org>.

**ASA Pre-Conference: Gender and Social Transformation**

Contact: Maria Schilling, Director, at (212) 304-7310; hsrp@soc.southwestern.edu. Deadline: June 25, 2009. For more information, visit <www.socwomen.org>.

**ASA Pre-Conference: The Social Transformation of Postgraduate and Experiential Researchers**

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and 30 percent or more of jobs are now held by new workers.

Karla Erickson, Grinnell College, was quoted in the March 22 Des Moines Register about her research on the role of Twitter.

Kathryn McNeely, University of New Hampshire, discussed Census figures that showed fewer people living in New York City and New York State vs. New Hampshire. Robert J. Sampson, Harvard University, was quoted in a March 15 Boston Globe story regarding changes in neighborhood life for the community. Sampson discussed the "third place" quality of community centers.

Crime, Law, and Deviance

Steven Barkan, University of Maine, was quoted in an editorial in the April 10 Boston Daily News on recent mass murders around the United States.

Ryan Geutert, University of California-Davis, was quoted in a March 24 San Francisco Chronicle article about California's flawed parole system. He co-authored a study on the system for University of California- Irvine's Center for Evidence-Based Policing.

Peter Ibarra, University of Illinois-Chicago, was quoted in a March 12 CNN.com article about the violence a bank robber committed when he was shot. He discussed the use of GPS in stalking and domestic violence cases. Ibarra talked about a study his team at the University of Hawaii discuss rising crime rates linked to the economy in an article posted March 21 on DailyFinance.com, an AOL money and finance website.

Stephen J. Morewitz, Stephen J. Morewitz PhD, R.A.; and Associates and San Jose State University, was interviewed about the history of California's patterns of trauma and obliviousness, for a March 26 Chicago Tribune article on new California convenience restaurants.

Katherine Newman, Princeton University, was quoted in a March 11 Associated Press article about theories related to school shootings. She is the author of Rampage: The Social Roots of School Shootings.

Murray Straus, University of New Hampshire, was quoted about a new study that shows warmer weather is now a result in homicide, while Campbell was cited for her research on predictions of future violent deaths.

Saundra Westervelt, University of North Carolina-Greensboro, was quoted in an April 1 News & Observer article about nursing home security in light of a shooting spate at a facility in North Carolina in March. Westervelt said that violent crimes are more likely to be committed by someone known to the victim.

Sociology of Culture

Claudio Benzecry, University of Connecticut, has researched his on opera devo- tees detailed in a March 18 Reuters Life! article. Benzecry noted that the passion for opera among its fans is much like the emotions described for love at first sight.

Black Hawk Hancock, DePaul University, was quoted in a March 12 Chicago Tribune article about recession-friendly entertainment options.

Donald Hernandez, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa, suggested that Barack Obama's name in a March 21 article in Education Week is a hot topic.

Wesley Shrum, Louisiana State University, was quoted in a March 30 USA Today article about science in entertainment. Shrum is a science editor at the University of New Orleans-Longo Beach, a music reviewer who reported in a March 18 National Public Radio All Things Considered piece about the new music in trends, including custom music streaming and repositories of local tal- ent recordings.

Economic Sociology

Gary Becker, University of Chicago, dis- cussed the potential for a rise in the birth rate during the current recession in a March 18 Gannett News Service article about birth rate rises in the United States in 2007. Becker said that women who were laid off might view the current economic climate as a time to have children. An article appeared in USA Today and other news outlets around the country. Among the findings stated in the article was that one out of every 50 children in America experienced homelessness between 2005 and 2006.

David O. Friedrichs, University of Stan- ton, was quoted in an Los Angeles Times article about a March 29 article about proposals to limit executive pay. Friedrichs said that executives who took millions in pay and stock as their companies faired considerably better.

Herbert J. Gans, Columbia University, was interviewed about a March 10 Times Higher Education article on new 4-year schools to plan a course to plan rural cities. He analyzed the economics of print.

Kevin Leicht, University of Iowa, was quoted in a March 27 Washington Post article about the American consumer spending in a March 31 Chicago Sun-Times article about new small schools.

Gregory M. Hooks, Washington State University, was quoted in a March 21 Washington Post article about the potential of a rise in the birth rate in the United States. He discussed the government's reaction.

Philip Rutledge, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, discussed the po- tential end of a consumer culture due to the economic downturn in a March 15 Charlotte Observer article.

Juliet Schor, Boston College, was quoted about American spending in a consumer spending in a March 31 Chicago Sun-Times article about new small schools.

Deborah Therese, Ohio University, discussed the causes of consumer bank- ruptcy in an article about the climate change debate in a March 28 post on the New York Times "Dot Earth" blog.


Sociology of Education

Richard Arum, New York University, was quoted in a March 28 New York Times article about a case to be heard by the Supreme Court in which an eighth-grade student was strip-searched by school authorities.

Pamela B. Bennett, Johns Hopkins University, and Amy Lutz, Syracuse Uni- versity, were cited for their research on college admission rates among African Americans in an article in the March 17 Inside Higher Ed article on financial aid and market Dissection Higher Education. The research was published in the January issue of Sociology of Education.

Neil Gross, University of British Co- lumbia, was cited in Inside Higher Ed on March 20 for his research on faculty pol- icies. Gross found that faculty members feel that they should not try to force their viewers on students.

Elizabeth McGhee Hansrick, University of Chicago, had her research cited in a March 24 Education Week article. Hansrick and co-author Barbara Schneider, Michi- gan State University, discussed a new involvement in children's education in an article published in the February issue of the American Journal of Education.

Melissa Herman, Dartmouth College, discussed a March 22 New York Times article for her research that found high school graduation rates in Texas outpaced the growth in the number of dots at Texas public schools.

Richard L. Wood, University of New Mexico, was quoted in an April 2 Inside Higher Ed article about growth in salary budgets at the University of New Mexico. Wood discussed faculty attention to governance at the university.

Environment and Technology

Thomas S. H. Maugh, Oregon State University, was quoted in a March 7 Jackson Citizen Patriot article about the environmental impact of the "methane" frack.

Robert Brulle, Drexel University, discussed the potential effectiveness of different strategies among the climate change debate in a March 28 post on the New York Times "Dot Earth" blog.


Sociology of Family

Cara Bergstrom-Lynch, Eastern Con-necticut State University, was quoted in a March 13 Forbes.com article about domestic violence. Bergstrom-Lynch said that the fear of the reports that females face in an abusive relationship.

Sharella Hesse-Biber, Boston College, was quoted in a March 10 New York Daily News article about the results of a Fami- lies and Work Institute report on gender and attitudes about work-life balance. Biber is co-author of Working Women in America: Split Dreams.

Scott Coltrane, University of Oregon, Kathleen Giernier, New York University, were quoted in a March 27 USA Today ar- ticle about a Families and Work Institute report on gender and attitudes about work-life balance. Coltrane was also interviewed on the report in an April 1 Minnesota Public Radio broadcast.

Paige England, Stanford University, was quoted in an April 8 CNN.com article about out-of-wedlock births. England is co- author of Families and Work Institute report.

Nancy Foner, Hunter College and CUNY Graduate Center, was quoted in a March 16 CNN.com article on the impact of new high school graduation rates in Texas public school systems track the race of their students.

Marta Tienda, Princeton University, was cited in an April 14 Dallas Morning News article for her research that found high school graduation rates in Texas outpaced the growth in the number of dots at Texas public schools.

Richard L. Wood, University of New Mexico, was quoted in an April 2 Inside Higher Ed article about growth in salary budgets at the University of New Mexico. Wood discussed faculty attention to governance at the university.

Organizational Sociologist

Selected individual will plan and execute research projects in diverse knowledge of organizational theory, processes, and structures. Conduct research methods analysis of health and health care-related policy issues. Contribute actively to research in health care, medical, and health-related programs. Identify research questions and implement a plan for research planning and project proposal development. Collaborate to develop and implement new research methods, sources and designs appropriate data collection, and develop new products and tools. Conduct qualitative and quantitative research; design and implement primary data collection; develop and assess policy options; apply conceptual frameworks. Translate concepts into working policy applications. Requires Ph.D. or equivalent in Social Sciences; Master's degree in organizational analysis; plus one year experience conducting research related to health care and health policy issues. Research experience; training in methodological and organizational theories and evaluation research methods; published in selected peer-reviewed journals; demonstrated organizational analysis and health care, outstanding communication skills; and experience working in interdisciplinary teams. Applications are only accepted online. For full details, go to www.careersusa.com and enter Job ID 2306.
May 2009

announcements

Maria Kefalas, St. Joseph’s University, was quoted in an April 14 Times article about the number of children in Tennessee born to unwed mothers. Kefalas explained potential sociological factors behind the phenomenon.

Judith Stacey, New York University, criticized a Florida campaign to make it more costly for couples to get a divorce in order to discourage it. Stacey said that most children living in poverty are par- ented by unwed mothers, not divorces. Stacey was quoted on the same topic in a March 10 McClatchy News story.

International Migration

Philip Kasinitz and John Mollenkopf, both of CUNY and Mary C. Waters, Harvard University, co-authored a book, Inter- fering the City, cited in a Washington Post feature on mixed marriages among the children of immigrants. Daniel Lichter, Cornell University, was also quoted in the same study.

Douglas Massey, Princeton University, and Amy Bakalian, Brown University, proposed the findings on high school yearbook pages as predictors of obesity detailed in the March 29 Denver Post.

Sociology of Mental Health


Organizations, Occupations and Work

Chris Baker, Walters State Community College, was quoted in a March 22 University Press International article about illegal immigrants in the workforce. Baker said that illegal immigrants have kept many factories open due to their willingness to work for lower wages. Baker was quoted on the same topic in a March 22 Genevieve San Article.

Graduate Record Examinations, discussed research that found that hire sites for day laborer reduce hate crimes for workers. Baker was quoted in a March 10 New York Times article. Manley conducted the study in collaboration with the nonprofit Work Place Project.

Dawg Parker, Princeton University, was quoted about the ability of ex-cons to get a job in a March 10 McClatchy News paper story that appeared in a number of newspapers across the country. Parker is author of Marked: Race, Crime, and Find- ing Work in an Era of Mass Incarceration.

Hernan Ramirez, University of Southern California, had his research on Mexican immigrant gardeners detailed in the Wall Street Journal on March 3, and on Marketplace, the American Public Media radio program, on March 29.

Josh Whiford, Columbia University, discussed the auto industry in an April 1 Associated Press article about the poten- tial for a Fiat merger with Chrysler. The article also quoted Forbes and in Newsday, among other outlets.

Peace, War, and Social Conflict

Marc Dixon, Dartmouth College, was quoted in a March 13 CNN.com article about the potential for a war with Iran. Dixon said that social activists are overreacting to the situation, a view shared by Morten Ender, United States Military Academy-West Point, who was quoted in the March 14 Stars & Stripes newspaper about an article of Not Quite White: White Trash and the Right’s Battle for America. He also asserted that the statement is a direct contrast to the sense of entitlement felt by many immigrants.

Sociology of Religion

Nancy Ammerman, Boston University, discussed faith communities in a March 16 Christian Science Monitor article about renewed interest in church weddings.

James Davidson, Purdue University, was quoted in a March 30 Associated Press article about the potential for changes in the Catholic church due to bishops’ emphasis on marriage. The article was published in newspapers across the United States.

Political Sociology

Jaqean L. Angel, University of Texas at Austin, was quoted in a March 14 Dallas Morning News article about the city’s administration proposal to cut funds to private insurers who cover Medicare patients.

Gary Fine, Northwestern University, was quoted in an April 2 Chicago Tribune article about the demise of baseball as the current economy. The article made the point that the situation was more a case of populist “irritation” and Fine said that democracies do not tend themselves to the forces of populism.

John Logan, Brown University, proposed that gay marriage is no longer a fringe issue in an April 4 Associated Press article about Iowa’s move to legalize same- sex marriage.

William Julius Wilson, Harvard University, was quoted in a March 11 Buffalo News story about the declining number of births to African-Americans who identify as Catholic. The findings were part of the American Religious Identification Survey.

Steve Valk, California State University-Fullerton, discussed how sports become a “spectacle” of national identity and a “strategy” in a March 6 Forth Worth Star Telegram article. Valk was also quoted in a number of newspapers across the country.

W. Bradford Wilcox, University of Virginia, was quoted in the March 13 Wall Street Journal about secularism in America. Wilcox cited sta- tistics from Robert Putnam, Princeton University, about religious attendance.

Science, Knowledge, and Technology

James Evans, University of Chicago, was cited for his findings on research citations in a March 26 SEED magazine article about science’s online research behavior.

Sherry Turkle, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, participated in a question and answer column in the March 26 Chronicle of Higher Education. The column discussed the increase in virtual dorms.

Social Psychology

William Alex McIntosh and Wesley Dean, both of Texas A&M University, were quoted in an April 5 Associated Press article about a former Army captain’s sense of moral obligation to tell the truth. Dean and his work on their article, “Feedback Veterans’ Moral and Instrumental Beliefs Regarding Accountability for Harm” in the journal, “Feedback,” published in the Journal of Community and Applied Social Psychology.

Sociology of Sex and Gender

Mary Jo Kane, University of Minnesota, spoke at the 2009 Sociology of Families and Populations conference to win or pay back her scholarship in a March 26 Talk of the Nation story. Kane asserted that the statement is a direct contrast to the sense of entitlement felt by many immigrants.

Elle Jane Austin, Armstrong University, was quoted in a San Francisco sex newsletter article in an April 6 Times article. Armstrong has studied San Francisco’s sexual subcultures.

Teaching and Learning

Bonnie Thornton Dil, University of Maryland, was quoted in a column of women’s studies programs in the March 17 column of Diversity in Higher Education.

Michèle Lamont, Harvard University, participated in a research project on the peer review process in her new book, How Professionals Think: inside the Canadian World of Academic Judgment.

Jeffrey Sallaz, University of Arizona, was quoted in an April 17 article about education techniques to art pro-stem procrastination.

Awards

Joy Coakley, University of Colorado, Colorado Springs, will be inducted into the National Association for Sport and Physical Education (NASPE) Hall of Fame for his internationally recognized work and his ongoing research related to sport, society, and culture.

Herbert C. Kelman, Harvard University, was awarded the 2009 Socrates Prize for Mediation by the Center for mediation, Germany. The Richard Clarke Cabot Professor of Cognitive Development, Emeritus, and co-chair of the Middle East Seminar, Kelman was recognized for his outstanding contributions to the solution of national and international conflicts. The award was presented on March 2 at the 13th Annual Mediation Conference.

Linda Kafo, Michigan State University, and Brigitte Reis, University of Liverpool, received the 2009 European Union team work, “Cultural History of Animals,” which was named a 2008 Outstanding Academic Title. Reis is listed as the book’s publisher by the American Library Association.

Martin N. Mager, Michigan State University, received the Distinguished Scholar Award from the Canadian Society Center of Michigan State University.

Doug McAdam, Stanford University, was named a “Peta Kappa Visiting Scholar for 2009-10.”

Richard Quiney, Northern Illinois Uni- versity, received the 2009 August Derleth Nonfiction Book Award from the Council for Wisconsin Writer for his book “Times of our Lives.”

Transitions

Robert Bobick has joined the Academy for Educational Development Center for Education Research, Evaluation, and Technology as a Senior Research Scientist.

Soma Chaudhuri, Chris Ganchoff, Stephen Gaster, Hui Liu, Marylaine McMahon, and Jared McCright, Alexia Montgomery, Ste- phanie Nguyen, Xuefu Ren, and Zhenhui Zhao have joined the American Sociological Society’s Department of Asociation and Development.

Ann Baker Cottrill has retired from San Diego University after 33 years of service.
Other Organizations

Fund for the Improvement of Post-secondary Education (FIPSE) gives grants to fund its Comprehensive Program as well as the U.S. Atlantica Program from the 2009 budget. This was done to help reviewers from all fields in the postsecondary sector. Reviewers are generally asked to read five or ten proposals and are compensated for their efforts. The Office of Postsecondary Education at the U.S. Department of Education requires that you sign a waiver that allows us to make your name and comments public, at the request of the428 education field reader database. For more information, visit: http://www.fedreg.gov/epfs/register.cfm.

Caught in the Web


New Programs

Michigan State University Graduate Specialization in Animal Stud- ies: Social Science and Humanities Perspectives. Established by Linda Kafko, the program is administered by the Department of Sociology and provides graduate students with basic knowledge of relationships between humans and other animals and how they are linked together in a fragile biosphere. For more information, visit: http://www.msu.edu/Graduate/GraduateSpecializations/AnimalStudies/SocialScienceHumanitiesPerspective.

Obituaries

Carla Beth Howery 1950-2009

Carla Beth Howery, long-time (14 years) Deputy Executive Officer of the American Sociological Association (ASA), died on March 31, 2009 at her home in Charlotte, North Carolina. She was an integral part of the ASA for more than a quarter of a century serving sociologists, students, and society through her work as the ASA’s Assistant Director and the ASA’s Community Action Research grant program and the Congress of Sociologists Fellowship. She will be remembered for her sharp sociological insight and wisdom.

Carla was a past president of the ASA’s Community Action Research grant program and the Congress of Sociologists Fellowship. She will be remembered for her sharp sociological insight and wisdom.

Carla Beth Howery was a master’s degree candidate in the Department of Sociology and she has recently retired due to ill health. She served with four different executive offices of the ASA, including the Executive Officer and helped in countless ways to shape the future of sociology. Carla had an encyclopedic knowledge of the history of the discipline and the ANS, as well as the work of important and interesting teachers and students. She was well respected and admired and her presence was always recognized with the ASA (and knew) just about everyone engaged in preparing the teaching and learning of sociology.

Carla believed that sociologists could and should be involved in learning and research, but also in administration, community service, and grassroots advocacy. She served as chair of both the ASA’s Task Force on Research in Policy Analysis and the ASA’s Professional Affairs Program and had been serving as an expert consultant to the ASA for a quarter-century! said Executive Officer Sally Tilly Hillman. “Her accomplish- ments on behalf of our discipline were legion, her sense of humor quite mun- dane, at the University of Minnesota for a number of years, and finally in the world, as there is no small place.”

Carla was committed to supporting all of the dimensions of sociology— research, teaching, and public service—and working tissue on behalf of the discipline, its national and regional organizations, its members, its students, departments, and myriad individual sociologists across the country, meeting each with an eye on the broadening combination of determination, resources and skills required for a legacy of accomplishments and service (and an occasional gig in a different field) to fit. Carla’s embrace of fellow sociologists and ideas was second to none, former Executive Offi- ce in our sense of humor and so in ways as we struggle with her distance.

Her name is most closely linked to the ASA, the American Sociological Review, and the American Sociological Review. She served as chair of the ASA Board of Directors, and was a member of the ASA’s Community Action Research Grant Program and the Congress of Sociologists Fellowship. She will be remembered for her sharp sociological insight and wisdom.

Carla was also active in the advancement of higher education as the chair of the Association of American College’s Task Force on the Sociology Major and as a member of the American Association for Higher Education (AAHE) Sociology Task Force on Faculty Rewards and Salary. She also served on the AAHE-ASA Program to Learn about the ASA and was project director of Preparing Future Faculty in collaboration with the American Association of Colleges and Universities and the Council of Graduate Schools. She was also lead editor of a dozen journal articles and book chapters and gave countless talks and workshops on sociology and higher education conference.

Carla was a past president of the ASA. She served as the director of the ASA’s Community Action Research (ASACAR) grant program and the Council of Graduate Schools (CGS) with the ASA’s Community Action Research grant program and the Congress of Sociologists Fellowship. As director of the ASA’s Community Action Research grant program and the Congress of Sociologists Fellowship, she worked to broaden the scope of sociologists’ research and teaching in sociology.

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Carla was born in Cedar Rapids, IA. She was a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of St. Olaf College and did advanced graduate work at the University of Minnesota and the University of Pennsylvania. She was preceded in death by her father, Vic- tor A. Howery, and her mother, Minne- sota. Howery, who died of breast cancer last spring.

Carla Beth Howery was born in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. She was a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of St. Olaf College and did advanced graduate work at the University of Minnesota and the University of Pennsylvania. She was preceded in death by her father, Victor A. Howery, and her mother, Minne- sota. Howery, who died of breast cancer last spring. She is survived by two beloved sons, Andrew Victor Fremming and son Thomas Howery. She is also survived by her mother-in-law, Margaret Fremming, her brother, stepfather, and two grandchildren.

Carla was also past president of the District of Columbia Sociological Society, served on the board of directors of the Society of Social Work, and was the recipient of the Outstanding Educator of the Year service to the profession. In August, she will receive the Anna Komander Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award.

A longtime member of Christ Lib- eral Church in DC, Carla served twice as the Treasurer and served as President, Vice-President, and Board Member of the Transhuman Corporation (which she founded), a faith-based, non-profit that provided services for homeless and at-risk families. She received their first Outstanding Volunteer Award in 2001. Characteristic of Carla’s commitment to service, Carla did not wait for others to do after retiring from ASA was to train to and serve as a Stephen Minister, a lay counselor for which she has a Distinctive Christian care to others. Even in illness, Carla’s commitment to service was present.

Following her diagnosis and treatment for breast cancer at age 44, and particularly after its recurrence in 2009, Carla devoted herself to raising money for breast cancer and breast cancer research. She dealt with her health challenges as both a cancer survivor and a sociologist, serving on several boards of non-profits, raising funds and energy to breast cancer treatment, and engaging in many breast cancer volunteer work. She dealt with her health challenges as both a cancer survivor and a sociologist, serving on several boards of non-profits, raising funds and energy to breast cancer treatment, and engaging in many breast cancer volunteer work.

Carla’s legacy extends beyond her research and advocacy efforts, as she created a legacy of leadership and a commitment to excellence in teaching and research.

Carla’s legacy includes her role as a mentor to many students and colleagues, as well as her passion for teaching and learning. She was an active member of several breast cancer advocacy organizations, which sustained her work.

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save the date

THE NEW POLITICS OF COMMUNITY

104TH ASA ANNUAL MEETING
August 8-11, 2009
The Westin St. Francis and Four Season Hotel
San Francisco, California

For Members Only . . .

ASA Group Insurance Plan
The ASA Term-Life and Health Insurance benefit is available to all current members. The association partners with Seabury & Smith to provide discounted insurance programs for ASA members, including term life, medical, and dental insurance for yourself and your family. This benefit may be particularly helpful for self-employed ASA members or those working outside the academy. The group insurance plan also provides educator liability insurance. For more information, visit www.personal-plans.com/asa or call (800) 503-9230.

Auto & Home Owners Insurance Benefit
Toll-Free Phone Number: (800) 524-9400
ASA Members receive competitive rates on auto and home owners insurance. Visit online at http://www.libertymutual.com/im/asa to view insurance coverage benefits and get rate quotes.

Flowers and Gifts Savings Benefit
Save 15% off flowers and gifts by calling 1-800-FLOWERS or order online at www.1800flowers.com. Use promotion code ASOCA.

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

Membership in ASA benefits you!

journals in transition

New Addresses for ASA Journal Submissions

American Sociological Review: As of July 1, 2009, all new submissions should be sent to the new editors, Tony N. Brown, Katharine M. Donato, Larry W. Isaac, and Holly J. McCammon, at Vanderbilt University, American Sociological Review, PMB 351803, 2301 Vanderbilt Place, Nashville TN 37235; (615) 343-0426; ASR@vanderbilt.edu. Correspondence regarding revisions of manuscripts already under review will continue to be received until August 7, 2009, by the outgoing editors: Vincent Rospagni and Randy Hudson, Ohio State University, Department of Sociology, 238 Townsend Hall, 1885 Neil Avenue Mall, Columbus, OH 43210-1222; (614) 292-9972; ASR@osu.edu.

Sociology of Education: As of July 1, 2009, all new submissions should be sent to the new editor, David Bills, at the University of Iowa, N491 Lindquist Ctr, Iowa City, IA 52242; (319) 335-5838; david-bills@uiowa.edu. Correspondence regarding revisions of manuscripts already under review will continue to be received until June 30, 2009, by the outgoing editor: Barbara Schneider, College of Education, Michigan State University, 516 Erickson Hall, East Lansing, MI 48824; (517) 432-0300; soe@msu.edu.

Sociological Methodology: As of July 1, 2009, all new submissions should be sent to the new editor, Tim Liao, at the University of Illinois, Department of Sociology, Urbana, IL 61801; (217) 333-1950; soc-methodology@illinois.edu. Correspondence regarding revisions of manuscripts already under review will continue to be received until August 15, 2009, by the outgoing editor: Yu Xie, University of Michigan, 2076 ISR, 426 Thompson St, POB 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1248; smeditor@umich.edu.

Sociological Theory: As of May 1, 2009, all new submissions should be sent to the new editor, Neill Gross, at the University of British Columbia, Sociological Theory, Department of Sociology, 6303 NW Marine Drive, Vancouver BC V6T 1Z1, Canada; (604) 827-5511; SociologicalTheory@ubc.ca. Neill Gross will begin reviewing manuscripts on May 1; however new submissions should continue to be sent to the Yale office until June 30. Correspondence regarding revisions of manuscripts already under review will continue to be received until July 15, 2009, by the outgoing editors: Julia Adams, Jeffrey Alexander, Ron Eyerman, and Philip Gorski, Sociological Theory, Department of Sociology, Yale University, PO Box 208265, New Haven, CT 06520-8265; soc.theory@yale.edu.

Teaching Sociology: As of July 1, 2009, all new submissions should be sent to the new editor, Kathleen Lowrey, Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Criminal Justice, Valdosta State University, Valdosta, GA 31698-0060; teaching sociology@valdosta.edu. Correspondence regarding revisions of manuscripts already under review will continue to be received until August 7, 2009, by the outgoing editor: Liz Grauerholz, Department of Sociology, Howard Phillips Hall 403, University of Central Florida, Orlando, FL 32816-1360.