Amos Hawley: A Pioneer in Human Ecology

by John D. Kasarda, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Amos Henry Hawley, 69th President of the American Sociological Association, died in Chapel Hill, NC, on August 31, 2009, at the age of 98. A seminal theorist, Amos helped revitalize macrosociology in the 1950s and 60s via his reformation, extension, and codification of human ecological models. He left an indelible imprint on our discipline by his writings and those of many of his students. Stately, yet always modest, his brilliance was intellectually catalytic for others as he provided conceptual clarity to complex system structures and processes at the community and societal levels.

Born in 1910, Amos came of age during the Great Depression where he dropped out of the University of Cincinnati for a life as a hobo. He rode boxcars to the West and panhandles for gold in Oregon. He even stowed away on a Japanese freighter heading to Asia before being discovered and sent back.

After his stint riding the rails, Amos returned to the University of Cincinnati where Professor James Quinn introduced him to sociology and human ecology. Amos also encountered Roderick McKenzie, a renowned sociologist from the University of Michigan, who impressed him with his theories of urban hierarchies and metropolitan dominance. McKenzie convinced Amos to follow him to Ann Arbor, where he became McKenzie’s protégé. When an untimely illness and early death took McKenzie from Michigan in 1940, his protégé succeeded him. There, Amos rose through the ranks from instructor to professor and served as chair of the department from 1951 to 1962.

Michigans Sociology Department was in its heyday during Amos’ decade as chair, leading the way with its Survey Research Center, Center for Group Dynamics, Population Center, and Detroit Area Study. It also had many distinguished faculty ranging from psychologists to demographers—a number of whom had strong personalities and radically different takes on what should be central to the discipline. Gerhard Lenski (Amos’ close colleague at Michigan and UNC) noted that all the ingredients for a department blow-up were in place. Yet, Amos effectively served as leader and social glue holding everything together as Michigan’s Department of Sociology prospered.

In 1966, Amos departed for Chapel Hill becoming Kenan Professor of Sociology at UNC where he remained as a scholar and graduate student mentor until his retirement in 1976. Soon afterwards, he took to writing fictional short stories, many of them incorporating valuable observations over the years of academic lifestyles. To the surprise of a number of us who always thought of Amos as being steadfast and restrained, some of these short stories have elements of intrigue and even risk behavior.

A later very successful run at the University of Michigan under the editorship of Yuxie Xie, Sociological Methodology has now relocated to the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, where Tim Futing Liao will serve as editor. The discipline should be immensely grateful to anyone who undertakes the largely thankless task of editing a major journal. Indeed, it’s a rather a puzzle that major scholars, like Yu Xie and Tim Liao, have made themselves available to edit Sociological Methodology, even though it’s surely a time sink.

Why has Tim agreed to serve? When we view behavior that by all accounts is rational the seemingly nonrational. The classic fallback here is that Tim may lack the idea that he didn’t know what he was getting into? Is it possible that last line of defense against any embar-

Seeing Nominations for ASA Officers and Committees

The American Sociological Association will soon announce the full slate of candidates for the 2010 election of ASA Officers, Committee on Committees, Committee on Nominations, and Committee on Publications. Until then, ASA Bylaws provide the option for members of the association to nominate additional candidates. Petitions supporting additional candidates for the offices of President-Elect, Vice President-Elect, and Secretary must be signed by at least 100 voting members of the association. Petition candidates for other positions must receive the supporting signatures of at least 50 voting members. All petitions must arrive by January 31, 2010. Mail petitions to: American Sociological Association, Governance, 1430 K Street, NW, Suite 600, Washington, DC 20005. If you have any questions about the slate of candidates or the petition process, e-mail governance@asanet.org or call (202) 383-9005.

Alice S. Rossi, the 74th President of the ASA, died November 3 at the age of 87. An obituary is forthcoming.
The many sociologists who depend on federal data for their research and teaching should take note of the Obama Administration’s government-wide Open Government Initiative. Its aim is to stimulate government innovation by instilling the principles of transparency, participation, and collaboration more firmly in federal agencies and by making federal data more accessible. The Administration is encouraging communities and the general public to “adopt” a government database. It’s like a friendly invitation to “Adopt a Highway” but without the formal pavement. Science communities whose researchers depend on access to federal databases (e.g., Census, agricultural, economic, environmental, health, labor) are being asked to collaborate with government to help improve access to more unfiltered government data by exploring such data as it becomes available and by doing analyses on it and conceiving new uses and packaging of the data. The goal is to enhance and enrich the contributions that research and knowledge-building can make to the quality of the nation’s policymaking.

At a September 24, 2009, National Research Council-sponsored event (“Scientific Data for Evidence-based Policymaking”), leaders of the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and several federal research and regulatory agencies expressed strong support for programs that would help government institutions become more innovative (and therefore more effective) by adopting core scientific values (i.e., collaboration, expertise, openness) that would also contribute to scientific success in innovation and producing new, high-quality government data.

Data.gov Unveiled

With the President’s Executive Memo of January 20, 2009, a guide, OMB unveiled the Data.gov website in May to catalyze a process of increasing the visibility of data, and transparency sought by the President. Data.gov is intended to be one-stop access point for raw federal data, designed to provide “unprecedented openness” and free access to government information. As more types of data become publicly available in machine-readable formats through Data.gov, OMB hopes researchers and others will develop innovative uses of the data, build new applications, conduct analyses, and potentially repack the data. As an example, the new data-driven cell phone applications (e.g., the iPhone’s “Congress in Your Pocket”) could be a harbinger of myriad future applications (commercial as well as scientific), if the Data.gov initiative has the envisioned impact of innovation.

Data.gov features searchable catalogs of more than 100,000 datasets, dozens of information tools, including links to sites that have mining and extraction tools, and live data feeds. Sociological researchers could play a significant role in this new environment of “democratizing information” by encouraging students and colleagues to explore the usefulness of Data.gov. It is intended to overcome long-standing difficulties that create access barriers for social scientists, and for federal agencies themselves have had access to data across federal agencies because the data have been housed in different sites and often use unique formats.

A Challenge to Be Explored

Another aspiration of Data.gov is that feedback and ideas to help improve government databases and government functions will flow from increased access to government data. OMB seeks public participation and collaboration in building Data.gov, and it welcomes suggestions for databases, suggestions for improvements to the data.gov features, and ideas for improvement. The Data.gov and White House websites provide links for submitting suggestions. State and local governments are also being urged to open their data warehouses. The progress on this goal is visible at the OMB website. As increasing amounts of government data become available, the research possibilities could be systematically and geometrically enhanced, perhaps to the point of catalyzing discoveries otherwise impossible to achieve. The potential for improved research and data opportunities for scientific and public access to unfiltered government data stand in stark contrast to the many threats over decades by both the legislative and executive branch to defend or weaken various data sources. Nevertheless, these threats are likely to continue. Federal budget constraints will present very serious challenges for the foreseeable future to maintaining and improving existing federal data collection efforts and adding important new ones. But the promise of Data.gov to open up the federal “data vault” is welcome.

Members of the general public could become more acutely aware of the value of data collected by the government as it becomes more integrated in their daily lives (e.g., through web-based and mobile device software applications). Sociologists are already engaged in capturing public audience interactions with our translation of data into dynamic web-based applications that are spectacular in their graphical capabilities and rate highly on the “gee whiz” factor. Some citizens, however, could become more aware of data that they don’t believe the government should be collecting or distributing because it is deemed waste- ful or intrusive. Social scientists have long experienced with attacks on data on sex and sexuality and on data from school children.

Consumers, meanwhile, are swapping a parallel culture-shifting revolution by virtue of the mass of information they generate using new technology (e.g., cell phones, Twitter, GPS, web-based rating/dating sector (e.g., IBM’s Center for Social Software) is forging this data into futuristic visualization applications. Some of these might spark your ideas for the newly available government data warehouse, many of which have been stored only on paper until now. As a data-dependent research community, we should invoke our sociological imagination and consider how we might “adopt” federal datasets and perhaps collaborate with other sectors to develop applications that tap sociologically relevant data, improve datasets, and generate new approaches to integrating disparate data that improve scientific work. Our discipline has the expertise and an enviable track record in such efforts. A new collaborative and open-government climate, if sustained, should help improve our capacity to engage in basic research and translate the science-based knowledge into the domains of policy and practice. So let’s give serious thought to these opportunities and explore the possibilities. Dust off your data wish list and visit Data.gov to see what might be there already or what should be there.

Sally T. Hillman is the Executive Officer of ASA. She can be reached by email at executive.office@asanet.org.

Footnotes

(1) Article submissions are limited to 1,000 words and must have journalistic value (e.g., timeliness, significant impact, general interest) rather than be research oriented or scholarly in nature. Submissions will be reviewed by the editorial board for possible publication. “ASA Forum” (including letters to the editor) contributions are limited to 400–600 words; “Obituaries,” 500–700 words; and “Announcements,” 200 words. All submissions should include a contact name and, if possible, an e-mail address. ASA reserves the right to edit all material published for style and length. A deadline for all material is the first of the month preceding publication (e.g., February 1 for March issue). Send communications on material, subscriptions, and advertising to: American Sociological Association, 1430 K Street, Suite 600, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 383-9003; fax (202) 638-0882; email: footnotes@asanet.org; <www.asanet.org>

Copyright © 2009, American Sociological Association. Third-class postage paid at Washington, DC 20005, and additional mailing offices. ISSN 0749-6931.

“Adopt a Federal Database” . . . and Open the Data Highway for Better Research and More Informed Public Policy

T

he many sociologists who depend on federal data for their research and teaching should take note of the Obama Administration’s government-wide Open Government Initiative. Its aim is to stimulate government innovation by instilling the principles of transparency, participation, and collaboration more firmly in federal agencies and by making federal data more accessible. The Administration is encouraging communities and the general public to “adopt” a government database. It’s like a friendly invitation to “Adopt a Highway” but without the formal pavement.
Dealing with World Hunger
by Sada Aksartova,
ASA Congressional Fellow

Recent spikes in oil and food prices, driven in part by the global economic recession, have increased the already large number of chronically hungry people globally by more than 150 million. As a result, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations estimates that there are now over one billion undernourished people worldwide. In 2008 and 2009, the International Food Policy Research Institute, in 2007 and 2008 food protests and riots occurred in more than 50 countries, with some countries experiencing multiple occurrences and a high degree of violence, including the overthrow of Haiti’s prime minister. These events created new urgency in domestic and international efforts to deal with global hunger (or food insecurity in policy parlance).

On the international front, the United Nations (UN) convened several high-level meetings to mobilize the wealthy countries to aid the world’s hungry and to help reach the first Millennium Development Goal of halving global hunger by 2015. Hunger featured prominently on the agenda of the G-20 summit in April and the G-8 summit in June 2009.

A Policy Priority
In the United States, policymakers at the highest levels of government have made global hunger a priority. In his inaugural address, President Barack Obama pledged to work alongside the people of poor nations “to nourish starved bodies and feed hungry minds.” Dennis Blair, the Director of National Intelligence, linked food insecurity and political instability to potential threats to the United States in his February 2009 testimony to Congress. On her second day at the State Department, Hillary Clinton addressed a UN summit on hunger and has since taken a lead in crafting a new U.S. policy to reduce global food insecurity, which is expected to be announced later this year. Judging by the U.S. government’s actions at these summits, the Obama administration will likely focus on increasing assistance—from the United States, multilaterals, and other bilateral donors—for agricultural food aid and de-emphasizing food aid.

Food aid has, for several decades, been the donor countries’ principal tool for dealing with global food insecurity. Food aid, or donations in the form of food or cash to purchase food, is primarily provided to people suffering from hunger and starvation in emergencies, either natural (the South Asian tsunami) or man-made (Zimbabwe). The UN World Food Programme, the main international food aid agency, reaches about 100 million annually. The United States, the largest bilateral donor of food aid, reaches another 50 million.

What sets the United States apart is its insistence on providing U.S.-grown commodities and shipping them on U.S.-flag vessels. By contrast, most other donors have, in recent years, switched to providing cash in the grounds that the cost and delivery of food grown closer to where hunger crises occur is more effective, in terms of how many people can be fed and how quickly they can be fed, than shipping wheat or beans grown in Canada or Western Europe. In fact, a 2007 study by the Government Accountability Office (where I currently have a placement as ASA’s congressional fellow) found that the United States spends 65 cents of every food aid dollar on logistics, distribution, and transportation. It could save up to 25 percent on actual commodities. It is safe to surmise that, compared to food aid from Canada and Western Europe, U.S. food aid is more deeply entangled in domestic agricultural and shipping interests. Put another way, U.S. food aid presents a familiar domestic politics problem. Those few federal dollars that are committed to exert strong influence on the Senate and House agricultural committees, which control food aid authorizations.

Focusing on Agricultural Development
It is therefore unlikely that the U.S. food aid policy will soon undergo a dramatic change. Instead, both the executive and the legislative branches of the U.S. government are shifting focus from feeding people in emergencies to addressing deeper aspects of hunger, such as the poverty of the poor and the hungry to grow food. This shift is taking place in the context of the newly formed International Fund for Agricultural Development in countries most afflicted with food insecurity has long been neglected by bilateral donors and met with government ambivalence.

The consensus arrived with the 2008 World Development Report titled Agriculture for Development. Its authors found that despite 75 percent of the world’s poor living in rural areas, a mere 4 percent of official development assistance goes to agriculture in developing countries, and that even in sub-Saharan Africa, a region heavily reliant on agriculture for overall growth, public spending for farming constitutes only 4 percent of total government spending. In 2008, the United States spent close to $3 billion on food aid and less than $500 million on agricultural assistance to developing countries. The Obama administration has pledged to double U.S. agricultural aid in the next five years. And in July 2009, at the first ever G-8 summit devoted to farming, the leaders of the world’s wealthiest nations committed to raise $20 billion over the next three years for food aid to the world’s most impoverished countries.

Agriculture for Development
A targeted set of interdisciplinary scholars interested in research on morality—representing psychology, anthropology, neuroscience, philosophy, economics, religion, and legal studies—joined a cross-section of sociologists for a workshop on morality and global hunger. The workshop, entitled “The Sociology of Morality,” funded by the National Science Foundation, was designed to engage discussion of potential interdisciplinary research programs on morality among sociologists and research- ers in other disciplines. Because dialogue across disciplines can be difficult, the workshop attempted to breach some of these barriers, discuss focal areas ripe for collaborative work, and bridge perceived differences (where possible) that restrict collaborative projects and the building of models across disciplines.

The Workshop
The first day of the two-day workshop was informational. Workshop participants presented brief overviews of their particular research interests and theories about moral processes. Non-sociological presentations ranged from neurologi-cal work on brain functioning in moral dilemmas to cross-cultural comparisons of moral theories to game-theoretical models of human behavior. Sociological presentations ranged from ethnographic studies of exchange markets to experimental designs exploring the nature of altruism to discussions of the legal and criminological contexts for behavior. Feedback from a number of workshop participants indicated that this model of exchange markets, the extensive interactive and interesting to sociologists and non- sociologists alike. Many of the presentations suggested areas of common interest, such as finding or made useful distinctions among competing approaches. Although this dialogue is challenging and rare across social sciences, non-sociologists gained new appreciation for potential sociological contributions to studying morality, while sociologists were exposed to a variety of models of different aspects of morality.

The second day began with breakout sessions intended to foster smaller-group discussions about areas of agreement and disagreement across the social sciences in terms of understanding of morality at micro- and macro-levels. The panels were entitled “Big Questions, Gaps, and Things We Still Need to Know.” Student participants then reported on the themes that emerged from each group’s study. The latter part of the second day involved the entire group discussing how interdisciplinary work might benefit both academic and public understandings of human morality.

Participants prepared short topical overviews (available at <www.sociology.uiowa.edu/nsfworkshop/>) that will be compiled for a workshop report. The workshop co-chairs will prepare a final report that includes participants’ topical reports, suggested bibliographies, and extended interdisciplinary research questions and discussions. The National Science Foundation’s support of the workshop reflects the foundation’s interest in assisting us to develop interdisciplinary approaches to understanding human behavior across substantive domains and across disciplines. Sociologists working in engaging in such issues and who seek possible funding should contact Sociology Program Directors Jan Stets (jan.stets@nsf.gov) or Patricia White (pwhite@nsf.gov). More information on the study of morality can be obtained from Steve Hitlin (stevenhitlin@uiowa.edu).
Are Students Satisfied with Their Sociology Master’s Degree?

by Roberta Spalter Roth and Nicole Van Vooren, ASA Research and Development Department

In the current recession, potential master’s students are being cautioned not to incur additional debt unless the program is helpful for a specific career (Taylor 2009). The National Academy of Sciences (2008) recommends programs that prepare science students (including social science students) for business, non-profit, and government agency careers. In their view, successful programs should couple disciplinary education with practical skills training to better meet employer needs by providing strong disciplinary foundations along with internships and research experiences.

In 2008, more than 428,000 students were enrolled in graduate schools, with 85 percent enrolled in programs leading to a master’s degree, according to the Council of Graduate Schools (Bell 2009). The largest number were enrolled in career-oriented education and business programs, followed by health sciences and engineering. The number of master’s degrees awarded in the sciences (including social science) more than doubled between 1970 and 2006, yet over the course of these years, the number of master’s degrees awarded in sociology declined by about 13 percent, according to the National Center for Educational Statistics. Sociology appears to be less successful than other science disciplines in growing its master’s degree. Is this because the master’s degree in sociology is viewed as a stepping stone to the PhD? Until now, the discipline knew very little about the expectations of sociology graduate students and their satisfaction with graduate programs. To determine students’ expectations and their satisfaction, in spring 2009, the first wave of a longitudinal master’s survey was conducted under the auspices of the ASA Research and Development Department and the ASA Task Force on the Master’s Degree in Sociology. After sending surveys to about 1,600 master’s students, we achieved a 55-percent response rate (N=872). We examined what proportion of these students anticipated pursuing a PhD (at least doubling their master’s degree in sociology). Beyond this common interest, students enter the program for different reasons with different outcome expectations. These expectations vary by gender, race, and ethnicity (see Table 1). About 43 percent of survey respondents do not expect to pursue a PhD or other graduate school training in the foreseeable future, while 49 percent report intending to pursue a PhD in sociology. The remaining 8 percent expect to pursue a PhD in another field such as psychology, education, or social work. However, within the first 12 months after obtaining their master’s degree, 34 percent of respondents do not plan to go on for additional graduate training, suggesting a substantial portion of master’s candidates intend to go directly into the labor force.

Are Students Satisfied with Their Sociology Master’s Degree?

The survey found that students who expect to obtain a PhD are most satisfied with their ability to see faculty members outside of class. They are more satisfied with their ability to do so than those who expect to obtain a master’s degree (60 percent versus 44 percent). Those expecting to obtain a PhD are also more likely to report having an easier time getting core courses, and being very satisfied with the quality of teaching (39 percent versus 34 percent).

There are only other small differences in satisfaction with program characteristics. Career counseling is the program characteristic with the smallest percentage of very satisfied respondents (14 percent of future PhDs and 12 percent of terminal master’s students). Those expecting terminal master’s degrees are significantly more dissatisfied than those who expect to pursue a PhD (34 percent versus 27 percent). This difference is especially problematic for master’s students who intend to move into the job market upon graduation.

The majority of students seeking a terminal master’s degree are either very satisfied or satisfied with their programs. But master’s students who want better jobs as a result of obtaining this degree have less satisfaction. Although they are job-oriented, only 12 percent of the master’s-only candidates are satisfied with the career counseling that they received. This is a clear area for improvement if sociology departments want to grow their master’s programs.

Teaching students about job searching skills and the local and national labor markets as well as encouraging internships may be important parts of the curriculum for these students.

Race/Ethnic Category

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent Pursuing PhD</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>67.0%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian/Pacific Islander</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-racial</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ASA Research Development Department, 2009. What Can I Do With a Master’s Degree in Sociology?

Footnotes

1. Statistically significant, chi-square p < 0.05

2. Source: ASA Research Development Department, 2009. What Can I Do With a Master’s Degree in Sociology?

Recent ASA Research Briefs

A n important purpose of the ASA Research and Development Department is to disseminate information on sociology as a profession and a discipline through primary data and secondary analysis. Below is a brief description of some of our latest research briefs. These briefs can be found on the research page of the ASA website at www.asanet.org.

Down Market? Findings from the ASABankSurvey

Sociology assistant professor job seekers in AY 2008/09 were faced with a difficult job market, but not as bad as the market in fields as reported by other associations.

Paying Attention to the Master’s Degree in Sociology

The survey found that students who expect to obtain a PhD are most satisfied with their ability to see faculty members outside of class. They are more satisfied with their ability to do so than those who expect to obtain a master’s degree (60 percent versus 44 percent). Those expecting to obtain a PhD are also more likely to report having an easier time getting core courses, and being very satisfied with the quality of teaching (39 percent versus 34 percent).

There are only other small differences in satisfaction with program characteristics. Career counseling is the program characteristic with the smallest percentage of very satisfied respondents (14 percent of future PhDs and 12 percent of terminal master’s students). Those expecting terminal master’s degrees are significantly more dissatisfied than those who expect to pursue a PhD (34 percent versus 27 percent). This difference is especially problematic for master’s students who intend to move into the job market upon graduation.

The majority of students seeking a terminal master’s degree are either very satisfied or satisfied with their programs. But master’s students who want better jobs as a result of obtaining this degree have less satisfaction. Although they are job-oriented, only 12 percent of the master’s-only candidates are satisfied with the career counseling that they received. This is a clear area for improvement if sociology departments want to grow their master’s programs.

Teaching students about job searching skills and the local and national labor markets as well as encouraging internships may be important parts of the curriculum for these students.

References


Reflections from a Sociologist of Popular Culture

by Oliver Wang, California State University—Long Beach

It is the mid-1990s. I embarked on three different paths that continue to this day. In 1993, I still a sociology undergraduate at the University of California–Berkeley. I started disc jockeying—notably, following in the footsteps of several graduate students who moonlighted as DJs. When I graduated in 1994, I began writing professionally as a music journalist, eventually becoming a DJ, which blossomed into a rewarding freelance career with various outlets, especially NPR. And in 1996, I entered Berkeley’s Ethnic Studies PhD program, currently, I am in my fourth year as an assistant professor of sociology at CSU–Long Beach, specializing in issues of race/ethnicity and popular culture.

Early in graduate school, I described my journalism and DJ work as “part of my other life” and an advisor, Deborah Wong, admonished me for characterizing these pursuits as belonging to separate worlds. She felt the three roles—DJ, writer, and academic—inerently informed one another and that recognizing those intersections would enhance my growth as a sociologist. She saw in the integration between the three activities that proves challenging.

Even Simon Frith, the most preeminent sociologist-cum-music critic in the world, has admitted, “I don’t doubt that my academic position undermined my credibility as a rock critic and that my journalism undermined my status as an academic.” Indeed, my academic career in popular culture scholarship can, at times, be met with polite condensation; my favorite examiner comes from an old classmate: “you wrote your dissertation on disc jockeys? I should have gone to graduate school!” Likewise, I have found that when cultural critics are described as “sociological,” it’s usually a backhanded way to suggest a writer is overly invested in social questions and neglecting aesthetics.

Role Integration

Despite this, I find that working as a writer and scholar enriches both endeavors. As a critic, the pressure to stay abreast of current cultural trends invigorate my research interests. For example, my academic publications on hip-hop, ethnic identity, and race relations trace back to topics I originally pursued as a journalist. Sometimes, ideas that begin in journalism jump into academia, as the time I first heard of Los Angeles’s growing community of haute catering trucks, I thought of it as a potential news story. Instead of being posted instead into a culture review written for the ASA journal Contexts. Practically speaking, years of working with publication editors has taught me the value of economy and efficiency in my prose. In a time where academic publishers are stressing “readability” these skills have obvious utility.

The influences flow in the other direction as well. I first turned to sociology to make recommendations on how the ASA could become a more inclusive profession. That work, which then fed back into my graduate interests in ethnography and oral history. Equally important, the kind of rigorous dissection in academia pushes my journalistic work to value comprehension over speed. Most of all, I embrace the idea of my writing being sociological insofar as I am interested not just in aesthetics, but in the relationship of those aesthetic objects and auteurs to society and vice versa. (Discovering Howard Becker’s Art Worlds was especially transformative in this regard).

This symbiosis aside, it often feels like arts journalism and sociological scholarship are competing interests, and to paraphrase the adage: it can be difficult to serve two masters. Committing to an academic career has often meant foregoing “outside” writing, but I find that I can’t imagine a role for myself as a sociologist that doesn’t touch into a culture review written for the ASA journal Contexts. Practically speaking, years of working with publication editors has taught me the value of economy and efficiency in my prose. In a time where academic publishers are stressing “readability” these skills have obvious utility.

The Significance of the Cox-Johnson-Frazier Award

This is the last in a series of three articles about ASA’s named awards.

by Earl Wright II, Texas Southern University, and Jean Shin, ASA, Minority Affairs Program

A 1973 the American Sociological Association (ASA) established the Du Bois-Johnson-Frazier Award (later renamed as Cox-Johnson-Frazier Award) as a recognition of the intellectual contributions of the early Black sociologists W.E.B. DuBois, Charles S. Johnson, and E. Franklin Frazier, this award recognizes individual sociologists, departments, or academic institutions for scholarly activities that reflect the efforts of the men for whom the award was named.

This award was possible through the efforts of the members of the ASA Caucus of Black Sociologists (CBS) (which later became the independent Association of Black Sociologists (ABS)). The CBS was established in 1968 as an ad hoc advocacy group for Black sociologists. Under the leadership of Tillman C. Corthen, Black sociologists were called together to “discuss the ongoing need for strategies for dealing with the same” (Conyers 1992). At the 1968 ASA Annual Meeting, the CBS drafted a six-part resolution to be presented to the elected ASA Council. It made recommendations on how the ASA could become a more inclusive professional organization by providing Black sociologists with “appropriate benefits of membership in a professional organization; representation on the Council and all committees and representation as chairpersons of sections as program participants, and as referrees for the profession’s major publications” (Blackwell 1992). When the CBS’s resolution received a lukewarm reception by ASA leaders “tensions mounted and the demand for inclusion (sic) escalated.” These tensions resulted in a second set of resolutions to the ASA Council sponsored by the CBS in 1969.

According to James E. Blackwell (2008), the first chairperson of the now-formalized CBS in 1970, the Du Bois-Johnson-Frazier Award was the outgrowth of both their resolutions. The grants brought forth by Black sociologists at the contentious 1970 Annual Meeting in Washington, DC. Blackwell said, “Those who presented the [CBS] resolutions were labeled [in highly charged pejorative terms] as ‘caricaturists,’ and ‘militants.’ In fact, a few prominent sociologists either resigned or threatened to resign from ASA membership because of the positive responses to most of the resolutions.” Blackwell credits then-ASA President William H. Sewell with using “his leadership skills to persuade the Council to appoint a Liaison Committee to work with the Caucus of Black Sociologists in finding mutually acceptable forms of cooperation” (2008). Members of this Liaison Committee were then-ASA Vice President Morris Janowitz, S. Frank Minton Boehm, Melvin Seeman, and Stanton Wheeler.

The CBS was represented by Blackwell, James X. Conyers, Charles U. Smith, Edgar Epps, William Julius Wilson, Jacqueline J. Jackson, and John Moland, Jr., and the Liaison Committee made several recommendations to the ASA Council in response to the CBS’s second resolution that continue to have an impact on the association. The recommendations resulted in the establishment of: 1) the Du Bois-Johnson-Frazier Award, 2) the Committee on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in Sociology, 3) the position of ‘Executive Specialist’ for Minority and Women (which later became the Director of the Minority Affairs Program), 4) the authorization for the Executive Officer of the Association (then N.J. Demerath) to seek outside funds to support minority graduate students, which became the ASA Minority Fellowship Program in 1974; and 5) the allocation of resources to conduct research on the status of racial and ethnic minority faculty and students in the profession (Blackwell 1992).

This ASA award was originally named for three of the most prominent and influential early American sociologists. Du Bois, Johnson, and Frazier were contemporaries who worked in their respective lifetimes to broaden societal thinking and definitions of what was considered mainstream sociology. While Du Bois (1868-1963) took a doctorate in history from Harvard University, his academic career was spent largely as a professor of sociology at Atlanta University and Frazier and Frazier completed their doctoral work in sociology at the University of Chicago. Du Bois was a leader of the Atlanta Sociological Laboratory, established the first American school of sociology, and developed numerous methodological techniques now institutionalized in sociology (Wright 2002). Johnson’s (1893-1956) work as professor of sociology at and later president of Fisk University in Tennessee, where he wrote a number of studies documenting the economic and social variables produced and influenced an oppressive racial hierarchy. Frazier (1894-1962) was a

See Cox-Johnson, page 6

Nominations Sought for 2010 Section Awards

ASA sections honor work in their specialty areas through awards given to honor articles, books, dissertations, career achievements, and other special contributions. The ASA sections’ website will provide information about awards for which nominations are sought. Awards will be presented at the 2010 Annual Meeting in Atlanta. Please consider nominating colleagues and students whose contributions should have the special visibility accorded by a section award. To view the complete list of awards, go to <www.asanet.org> and click on “Sections.” There you will find a link to the “Call for Section Awards.”

ASA Members and Friends:

Thank you for your pledges to the Council’s Leadership Campaign for MFP! There is still time to be part of this challenge by pledging $1000 per year for five years. Contact Margaret L. Andersen, Immediate Past ASA Vice-President and Chair of the campaign, for details at mlawax@udel.edu. For more information, please see the recent article on the MFP Leadership Campaign in the September/October 2009 issue of Wax Poetics, and other publications and blogs, most notably Soul-Sides.com (music) and PopJocks (culture and politics). He also DJs weekly at the Shortstop in Echo Park, Los Angeles.

Oliver Wang is currently completing a book on hip-hop scholarship. He also DJs weekly at the Shortstop in Echo Park, Los Angeles.
Sociologists Spend Summer Briefing, Testifying Before Congressional Audiences

Sociological, psychological, and neuroscience panelists discuss cutting-edge science that exemplifies the promise of the behavioral and social sciences for national priorities

by Lee Herring, ASA Public Affairs and Public Information Office

Sociology and National Policy

Sociologist and statistician Martina Morris, University of Washington, participated in a congressional briefing on Capitol Hill in mid-July, discussing “Modeling HIV and AIDS (sexually transmitted infection): Transmission Dynamics: The Importance of Partnership Network Structure.” Her presentation was among four given by social scientists, cognitive, and counterterrorism scientists brought to Washington, DC—by the ASA, the Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA), and the Federation of Associations in Behavioral & Brain Sciences—to brief an audience on Capitol Hill.

The congressional briefing sought to highlight a long-anticipated report released by the White House’s National Science and Technology Council of the Office of Science and Technology Policy. Based in January 2009, the report describes the potential of the SBE (social, behavioral, and economic) sciences to ameliorate national problems within education, healthcare, crime prevention, cooperation and conflict, societal resilience and response to threats, and enhancing creativity and innovation, as well as contribution to solutions concerning energy usage, environmental quality, and human dynamics. Titled Social, Behavioral, and Economic Research in the Federal Context (see February 2009 Footnotes, Vantage Point, p. 2), the report (see <www.osap.gov/ cosa/documents>) emphasizes the centrality of societal challenges that have historically fueled social, behavioral, and economic (SBE) science research.

Then-sciences advisor John Marburger acknowledged in the report, “Research information provided by the SBE sciences can provide policy makers with evidence and information that may help address many current challenge areas in society . . . .” He concluded that “it strikes a balance between scientific and policy agendas and identifies new areas of SBE science that can inform policy decisions.”

Morris’ research focuses on the latent, persistent and historically prevalent across the world’s population. Morris demonstrates that prevalence rate differences among diverse areas of the world, even within regions such as sub-Saharan Africa and within population subgroups.

Footnotes

Footnotes to Focus on Online Website in 2010

In response to both an increasing number of ASA members who are opting out of receiving a print version of Footnotes and the recommendation of the ASA Joint Committee on Electronic Publishing, ASA Council voted to eliminate automatic circulation of print copies of the ASA Footnotes newsletter to all members, effective January 1, 2010. Council’s decision will allow those few members who want print copies to receive them in 2010, provide timely notification to all members of each issue’s availability via e-mail, as well as reduce printing and mailing expenses.

While there will be no reduction in content of Footnotes, the primary means of dissemination in 2010 will be the enhanced website at <footnotes.asanet.org>. ASA members will receive e-mail notification when a new issue is posted with a fully linked table of contents. In addition, there will be enhancements to the online version, including links to facilitate discussion of articles and e-mail article forwarding, as well as easy printing of each issue in .pdf format.

Council realized that there remains a small number of members with limited or no online access. Therefore, if members renew or new members join ASA in 2010, they will have the ability to “opt in” to receive the printable version by e-mail. Council encourages members only to opt in if they lack reliable internet access, as selection of this option will be costly in both direct expenses and labor.

This current November/December 2009 issue will be the last issue automatically mailed to ASA members. We hope you enjoy this new means of optimal delivery service which, combined with a new and ADA-compliant platform for our ASA website (coming soon), should improve efficiency, enhance important and extensive information ASA provides regularly to members.
Major ASA Award Recipients Honored in San Francisco

The American Sociological Association (ASA) presented the 2009 major awards at its annual meeting held August 9 in San Francisco. The meeting, followed by the Presidential Address, was well attended. These awards are given to sociologists for their outstanding publications, achievements in the scholarship, teaching, and practice of sociology, as well as for their overall advancement of the discipline. Following is the list of awardees.

Sheldon Stryker
W.E.B DuBois Career Award of Distinguished Scholarship 2009
W.E.B DuBois Career Award of Distinguished Scholarship is presented to Sheldon Stryker, Distinguished Professor of Sociology at Indiana University. This annual award honors a scholar who has shown outstanding commitment to the profession of sociology and whose cumulative work has contributed in important ways to the advancement of the discipline. Looking back at a career that spans six decades, one would be hard-pressed to find a scholar who has accomplished as much as Sheldon Stryker has during the second half of the 20th century.

The body of his lifetime work, which continues to thrive, has been exemplary to all sociologists.

Stryker's career at Indiana University began in 1950 when the then-chair of the Sociology Department put together two tenured assistantships to create a position for him. He soon joined the faculty as an instructor in 1951 and has dedicated nearly every year since then to the university, taking time for opportunities of fellowships with the Social Science Research Council in Minnesota in 1959-60, Fullbright in Italy in 1966-67, and the Center for the Advanced Studies in the Behavioral Sciences in Palo Alto in 1986-87.

Stryker's 1980 publication, Structural Interaction, introduced the concept of symbolic interactionism and a version of it that emphasized structure and organization at the personal and societal level; one that relies on scientific methods and qualitative analysis to test interactionist ideas about the self. In the spirit of W.E.B DuBois, Stryker renovated Mead's theory in ways that changed and advanced sociology for the better.

His chief focus has been in social psychology, especially in the development of identity theory, which seeks to formulate and extend insights of Mead in a theory that is tested using strenuous methods. Stryker has applied this restructured theory to the social movement phenomenon, further examining sociological psychology in social structural contexts. In his groundbreaking book Self, Identity, and Social Movements (2000), co-edited with Timothy J. Owens and Robert W. White, he demonstrates this theory by highlighting the importance of one's identity and self-esteem, providing a picture of how self and identity influences social movement recruitment, activism, and maintenance. As a result, Stryker presented a greater understanding of the social and psychological forces at work within political and social movements.

Garnering numerous awards over the years, including the Cooley-Mead Award for Lifetime Contributions to Social Psychology from ASA's Section on Social Psychology and the George Herbert Mead Award for Lifetime Scholarship from the Sociological Theory Symposium, Stryker has deservedly earned a reputation of advancing sociology as a discipline that is virtually unmatched by any other scholar over his six decades of work. His published work includes books, monographs, edited volumes, journal articles, and encyclopedia articles. In the tradition of DuBois, this award is given to Sheldon Stryker because of the impression that will be interminably felt as a result of his substantial contributions to the discipline of sociology.

Steve Epstein
Distinguished Book Award

On its surface, the movement in the 1980s that resulted in institutional changes requiring medical researchers to include multiple racial/ethnic groups and women in their research suggests a victory for diversity. But what begins as a simple story grows in complexity in Steven Epstein's book, Inclusion: The Politics of Difference in Medical Research. Epstein documents the wide range of advocacy groups that successfully led to reforms requiring medical researchers to diversify their potential subjects for clinical research. The arguments for inclusion were that racial/ethnic minorities, women, and, to a lesser extent, children and the elderly were insufficiently represented in past research. As a result, the health needs of these historically disadvantaged groups were not being addressed.

Epstein considers how this policy change has mattered, acknowledging the benefits, but persuasively arguing that inclusion has been a double-edged sword. On one hand, racial/ethnic minorities and women have become routinely included in clinical trials. On the other hand, biologically-based arguments for differences have gained prominence in the same time. Indeed, Epstein contends that the new paradigm of “inclusion and difference” has tended to divert attention away from potentially important environmental sources for group differences in health. A largely unintended consequence of the “inclusion-and-difference” thinking is that the reason it is important to expand beyond studying white males is because there really is something essentially (biologically different about these “other”) groups. Required medical researchers to study traditionally underserved populations has, therefore, had complex consequences. Of course, including racial/ethnic minorities and women in medical research could have resulted in greater sensitivity to environmental factors leading to group health differences, but Epstein notes that this is not the way it has generally played out. For example, black/white differences in life expectancy became more readily assumed as a given. The intent of including a broader array of social groups in medical research, therefore, while meant to improve underserved groups’ lives, has also inadvertently provided a framework for reifying health differences in biological terms. The problem is that when group differences are found, particularly outcome there is a tendency to view that difference as a result of essential features of individuals rather than search for potential contextual explanations. Epstein's book struggles with the problem of how an emphasis on group differences between women and men and blacks and whites has, ironically, paved an easier path for the essentialist position.

As Epstein states in his book, the risk is that the current approach, emphasizing the inclusion of a wide range of groups under the assumption that they are different “fails to demand adequate attention to a crucial set of issues—specifically, the ways in which inequalities and power differences in the broader society affect people’s exposure to health risks, their capacity to access quality medical care, and the likelihood that they will be subject to conscious or unconscious discriminatory treatment by health care professionals” (p. 299). In short, the emphasis on inclusion of historically disadvantaged groups has resulted in an uphill battle for sociologically-grounded explanations for health disparities.

Epstein weaves literatures that span medical sociology, social movements, sociology of knowledge, political sociology, racial and ethnic studies, and gender and sexuality studies into a compelling description of the complex relationship among science, the state, and society. With each additional layer of information, Epstein’s argument becomes more compelling.

The book has appeal outside of sociology. Indeed, anyone interested in health (and that is all of us) will appreciate Epstein’s contribution. Carla B. Howery

Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award

Carla B. Howery, American Sociological Association Deputy Executive Officer and Director of Academic and Professional Affairs Program, is the 2009 recipient of the American Sociological Association’s Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award. Howery has dedicated her career to the promotion of teaching and learning in sociology to and for the professional development and training of new and experienced faculty. She made significant contributions to 1) the ASA Curricular Resources on Teaching, 2) the scholarship on teaching and learning, 3) the ASA Department Resources Group, 4) the quality of instruction in the communication of innovative teaching techniques and national levels to transform awareness of and teaching about sociology. She planned and presented at congressional and ASA briefings, and she supervised many ASA Congressional fellowships.

In conclusion, there is so much more to say about Carla and the work she did on behalf of teaching and sociology. Perhaps one colleague said it best when writing after Carla’s death in March. She said Carla was “passionate about teaching as scholar, mentor, and social movements, and applied sociology. She was committed to social change in our profession, while, at the same time, Carla was the ultimate effective insider at the ASA. I’m absolutely convinced that the success of all of us who might otherwise be at the margins, and are now far more central, can be traced to Carla’s ceaseless passion as an organizational insider and outsider. She was instrumental in bringing members where they moved to center. She was a loved friend to many of us, and perhaps one of the most important sociologists of her time, in her own organizational way.”

See Awards, page 8

American Sociological Association

footnotes.asanet.org
S.M. "Mike" Miller
Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociological Science

Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociological Science

S.M. "Mike" Miller exemplifies the outstanding contributions to sociological science practice recognized by this award. His distinguished career in sociological science practice has spanned six decades, throughout which he has made important and lasting contributions in academics and beyond. Crossing the boundaries of social science and social practice has been the hallmark of Miller's career as he has turned his sociological ideas into action and social action into ideas. He is a respected, public intellectual who has been involved in translating sociological ideas for diverse audiences, an activist in some of the most important social movements of the past half century, and a leader in shaping policy debates in the United States and internationally. He has also been a supportive mentor to hundreds of young scholars and activists.

Currently, Miller is research professor of sociology at Boston College, directs the Project on Inequality and Poverty at the Commonwealth Institute, and serves on the board of United for a Fair Economy, which he co-founded. He also serves on the board of Poverty and Race Research Action Council in Washington, DC, and is the first social scientist to serve in that capacity.

Miller's perspectives have informed scholarly recognition, of multiple best book awards and other honors. His writing has reached a variety of audiences, an activist in some of the most important social movements of the past half century, and a leader in shaping policy debates in the United States and internationally. He has also been a supportive mentor to hundreds of young scholars and activists.

Miller's distinguished career in sociological science practice has spanned six decades, throughout which he has made important and lasting contributions in academics and beyond. Crossing the boundaries of social science and social practice has been the hallmark of Miller's career as he has turned his sociological ideas into action and social action into ideas. He is a respected, public intellectual who has been involved in translating sociological ideas for diverse audiences, an activist in some of the most important social movements of the past half century, and a leader in shaping policy debates in the United States and internationally. He has also been a supportive mentor to hundreds of young scholars and activists.

Miller's perspectives have informed scholarly recognition, of multiple best book awards and other honors. His writing has reached a variety of audiences, an activist in some of the most important social movements of the past half century, and a leader in shaping policy debates in the United States and internationally. He has also been a supportive mentor to hundreds of young scholars and activists.
The hallmarks of her work is that she never loses sight of the larger impact of her scholarly work and its ultimate importance for helping to understand and lead to frame and disturb hate; society: what creates it, what maintains it, why it persists despite major changes in the socioeconomic organization of society, and what must be done to undermine the interactional forces that feed gender inequality” Ridgeway effectively demonstrates what feminism, scholars of consciousness, and, by extension, the “incorporation of gender into a general understanding of social process in a multi-level formulation that incorporates interactional, group, and structural level phenomena” Lynn Smith-Lovin writes. Judith Howard emphasizes that Ridgeway “is one of the very few sociologists working today who has effectively operationalized the frequent call for use of multiple levels of analysis and multiple methods of research. Through both experimental and field-based research, she has pushed the horizons of understanding about small group processes, processes through which we are created and interact, and brings these to bear on questions of stratification.”

Ridgeway has produced important eloquent theoretical and empirical research while also addressing the need for junior and faculty and performing exemplary professional service. She has served on editorial boards of this sociological discipline and as editor of Social Psychology Quarterly. She has also served as Chair of ASA Sections on Social Psychology, Sex and Gender, and Sociology of Emotions. In addition, she was elected president of the Pacific Sociological Association.

Furthermore, Ridgeway has been a tireless advocate for institutional policies to promote gender equality; always linking this effort with her scholarship. For example, one aspect of her research on gender and group processes emphasizes the significance of legitimization for women leaders. One of her many contributions is the development of a theory that maps the conditions through which women can acquire the necessary legitimization to be effective leaders. Ridgeway concludes, “In her longstanding commitment to ending gender inequality, in the subversive contributions her work has made to actually helping to do that, and in the way she interpersonally supports women who are more junior than she, Cecilia Ridgeway emulates the legacy of Jessie Bernard.”

Claire Laurier Decoteau
ASA Dissertation Award

The 2009 ASA Dissertation Award recipient is Claire Decoteau for The Bio-Politics of HIV/AIDS in Post-Apartheid South Africa. Decoteau conducted this research while working toward a PhD in Sociology from the University of Michigan–Ann Arbor. She is now continuing this line of work as a faculty member of Sociology Professor in the Department of Sociology at the University of Illinois–Chicago.

Based on two years of intensive ethnographic field research in South Africa, this masterful dissertation elegantly links the pandemic of HIV/AIDS in post-black South African communities with the political economy of the South African health system to elucidate the ways in which individuals negotiate the twin, and sometimes paradoxical, worlds of traditional healers and conventional medicine. In so doing, Decoteau illustrates the potential power of theoretically grounded, mixed-methods sociological research to advance our conceptual understanding of political and public health issues while informing policy intervention and practice for a timely social problem.

The focus of this dissertation is the widespread tendency for Black South African men and women living through the HIV/AIDS pandemic to resist both the division between traditional, indigenous forms of healing and biomedical forms of healing even though the field of health care and services itself typically separates and divides these two approaches from each other. Indeed, given the effectiveness and availability of advanced biomedical treatments (e.g., anti-retrovirals), many view this mixed approach to healing as irrational. Drawing on a conceptual framework derived from Bourdieu and Inkeles, Decoteau explores these issues with an ethnographic, qualitative analysis of health care practitioners, indigenous healers, and HIV-infected populations in informal neighborhoods and informal settlements.

Her analytical approach was designed to understand how individuals, especially those from historically disenfranchised segments of the population, choose health care, and more generally, seek to improve or maintain their health. Regardless of social class, educational attainment, or related factors, Black South Africans tend to engage in a hybrid spectrum of healing approaches, from the most traditional practices rooted in pre-Apartheid conditions for Blacks to the more “modern” practices promulgated by western health care systems. This approach to healing reflects a kind of hybrid habitus that can develop among colonized populations to navigate between the “modern” and “traditional” worlds. It powerfully captures the ways in which health-seeking behavior occurs at the nexus of major social, political, and economic trends, including neoliberal economic restructuring, the spread of global health services, and the politics of HIV in gender. More to the point, because the HIV/AIDS pandemic began during a pivotal transitional period in South African history, it became a central symbolic and ideological touchstone over this transnational and related social upheaval—the See Awards, page 12 Call for Nominations

ASA members are encouraged to submit nominations for the above awards. Awards are presented at the ASA Annual Meeting each August. The deadline for sub- mitted nominations is January 15. The ASA nominating committee will develop criteria. For more information, see the awards section of the ASA homepage at www.asanet.org or the call for awards on page 13 of this issue.
A Tribute to Amos Hawley: Mentor, Colleague, and Friend

It is an honor to be among the many whose professional careers were shaped, and encouraged by Amos. handful of proudest moments of my career, was the privilege of working with Roderick McKenzie, he explicated (and ecological (system) expansion. Extending products consumed, territory covered, and territories consumed, territory covered, and population supported. A major component of conceptualization of societal growth was his models of societal system (ecological) expansion. extending the works of Charles Horton Cooley and Robert Roderick McKenzie, he explained (and quantified) how socio-spatial system expansion occurs through advances in transportation and communication technol-ogy that integrate dispersed populations and their economic organizations over ever-widening territories. An outcome of the expansion process is the formation of hierarchies of places (at the local, national, and global levels) characterized by competitive-cooperation.

Interestingly, Amos was among the few American scholars in the 1950s and 1960s who dispassionately engaged Marx. After considering the predictions of Malthus and those of Marx about the relationship of the size of a population to available resources, he came down firmly on the side of Marx, finding corroborative evidence in data and, access to resources is limited in the first instance by social organization. While certainly not a Marxist scholar, he felt an affinity for some of Marx's theoretical innovations. Indeed, the issues several times in his career, most recently in "Human Ecological and Marxian Theories" (American Journal of Sociology, 1984). Various Contributions.

Amos' calm manner belied his sharp, original mind, which frequently inspired curiosity and originality among many of his students, from demographer Donald Bogue to organizational ecologists Michael Hannan and John Freeman. Hannan and Freeman's classic article "The Population Ecology of Organizations" (American Journal of Sociology, 1973) began as a paper in Amos' UNC graduate seminar, "The Ecology of Organizations" (1961-62). The seminar was a meeting of minds, a key influence on the development of the field of organization studies forever. Amos' ecologically oriented perspective on social science, never had to teach more than one new subject per week, and he was looking more in the early critical years than Amos Hawley. He was a creative and influential scholar who left a rich corpus of work for our discipline. In addition, Amos' conceptualizations of hierarchies of places (at the local, national, and global levels) characterized by competitive-cooperation, and that any memorial contributions be directed to the Amos Hawley Memorial Fund.

In 1990, he received the Robert and Helen Lynd Award from the American Sociological Association for his research and scholarship in community and urban sociology. Also that year, Cornell University honored Amos with an award for "outstanding service and contributions to sociological human ecology. At UNC, The Amos Hawley Distinguished Professorship is named in his honor. Among the inspiring qualities that characterized his modest and generous persona was his thought that it was never had to teach more than one new subject per week, and he was looking more in the early critical years than Amos Hawley. He was a creative and influential scholar who left a rich corpus of work for our discipline. In addition, Amos' conceptualizations of hierarchies of places (at the local, national, and global levels) characterized by competitive-cooperation, and that any memorial contributions be directed to the Amos Hawley Memorial Fund.

In 1990, he received the Robert and Helen Lynd Award from the American Sociological Association for his research and scholarship in community and urban sociology. Also that year, Cornell University honored Amos with an award for "outstanding service and contributions to sociological human ecology. At UNC, The Amos Hawley Distinguished Professorship is named in his honor. Among the inspiring qualities that characterized his modest and generous persona was his thought that it was never had to teach more than one new subject per week, and he was looking more in the early critical years than Amos Hawley. He was a creative and influential scholar who left a rich corpus of work for our discipline. In addition, Amos' conceptualizations of hierarchies of places (at the local, national, and global levels) characterized by competitive-cooperation, and that any memorial contributions be directed to the Amos Hawley Memorial Fund.

In 1990, he received the Robert and Helen Lynd Award from the American Sociological Association for his research and scholarship in community and urban sociology. Also that year, Cornell University honored Amos with an award for "outstanding service and contributions to sociological human ecology. At UNC, The Amos Hawley Distinguished Professorship is named in his honor. Among the inspiring qualities that characterized his modest and generous persona was his thought that it was never had to teach more than one new subject per week, and he was looking more in the early critical years than Amos Hawley. He was a creative and influential scholar who left a rich corpus of work for our discipline. In addition, Amos' conceptualizations of hierarchies of places (at the local, national, and global levels) characterized by competitive-cooperation, and that any memorial contributions be directed to the Amos Hawley Memorial Fund.

In 1990, he received the Robert and Helen Lynd Award from the American Sociological Association for his research and scholarship in community and urban sociology. Also that year, Cornell University honored Amos with an award for "outstanding service and contributions to sociological human ecology. At UNC, The Amos Hawley Distinguished Professorship is named in his honor. Among the inspiring qualities that characterized his modest and generous persona was his thought that it was never had to teach more than one new subject per week, and he was looking more in the early critical years than Amos Hawley. He was a creative and influential scholar who left a rich corpus of work for our discipline. In addition, Amos' conceptualizations of hierarchies of places (at the local, national, and global levels) characterized by competitive-cooperation, and that any memorial contributions be directed to the Amos Hawley Memorial Fund.
Amos Hawley was neither my teacher nor an early intellectual influence. But I view his death as a tremendous loss, both personally and to the profession. Hawley played a key role in the first two decades of my professional career. I first met him in 1968 when I interviewed for a faculty position at North Carolina. I was offered a job there, but instead took one at the University of Texas (UT). A few years later, one of his UNC students, Parker Frisbee, joined the UT faculty and we began collaborating. Our work drew on Hawley’s human ecological perspective, and much of our published work benefited from his reading and critique. Whenever we met, sometimes at professional meetings, he was always interested in my research and what I was studying. Seldom do star professors at major universities take such an interest in the work of young faculty from other places.

With regard to our discipline, Hawley was a giant. He defined the field of sociological human ecology and remained its definitive expositor. In Human Ecology Hawley developed and articulated an encompassing theory of one of the key problems faced by the human species, namely, the growth and survival of social systems. The publication is a truly classic contribution to the literature of sociology and demography and commands and requires our attention to this day. The conception of Human Ecology parallels in important ways the contributions of Emile Durkheim, Max Weber, Karl Marx, Robert Merton, and others. Our understanding of sociological problems and issues that continue to be relevant decades after their initial publication. Sociologists and demographers recognized Hawley’s stellar contributions by electing him to the Presidency of both the American Sociological Association and the Population Association of America. He is one only of seven persons ever to be elected president of both organizations. It will be a long time before sociology and demography will have a scholar, mentor, and exceptional human being like the like of Amos Hawley.

Dudley L. Poston, Jr., Texas AM University

Amos Hawley was a gentleman. Indeed, a modest gentleman despite his brilliant scholarly accomplishments. His modesty was apparent to all who knew him. Our tributes here, while appropriate and fitting for a former ASA president, would probably have been anathema to Amos. Rather than my writing these words, he would have preferred that I spend the long research, talking with colleagues, keeping up with world events or simply relaxing with his family.

Amos’ gentlemanly character was evident upon my arriving in Chapel Hill as an assistant professor. I had the supreme good fortune of being appointed to the faculty seat next to Amos (perhaps because the then department chair was aware how much I would benefit from Amos’ mentoring).

He was gracious as well as generous with his time and resources. When I encounter Amos’ former students (undergraduate and graduate), they invariably remark about his gentle but very effective style of letting them know when they were not seeing things clearly. He would say “Have you considered…?” or he would give them a book or article to read that would inevitably lead them to improve their understanding and their research.

The last time I saw Amos, he was approaching the century mark. His gait had slowed, his sight had diminished, and his hearing had become quite acute. But he was his usual analytical self, inquiring about my and his other visitors’ research and well-being. And yes, as we moved to go to the garden, he maneuvered so that he could hold the door open for others.

Finally, as testimony to his scholarly achievements, just before writing these words, I was reviewing a paper on climate and migration, for which I will serve as a discussant at an international population conference. The authors use Amos’ 1950 classic, Human Ecology, to frame their discussion of factors affecting migration. It is a fitting and apropos reference, as it is fresh today as it was almost 60 years ago.

Ronald R. Rindfuss, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill

Congressional from page 6

in a country, do not originate from genetic and biological differences. Nevertheless, social differences in traditional risk behaviors explain radically different transmission rates in sexual networks. Within the United States, the number of concurrent sexual partners with whom a woman has had sex are significantly different for racial/ethnic differences in HIV incidence. U.S. Representative Brian Baird (D-WA), Chair of the House Research and Science Education Subcommittee, and Rep. Dan Lipinski (D-IL), Chair of the Research and Science Education Subcommittee, provided congratulatory comments to the SBE community at the beginning of the briefing and expressed strong support for the behavioral and social sciences. The latter subcommittee will soon undertake reauthorization of the National Science Foundation (NSF), which funds much of the basic research in the social and behavioral sciences and science education. Opening remarks covering an overview of the report were provided by David Lightfoot, one of three co-authors of the report and the former Assistant Director for NSF’s Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences Directorate. Lightfoot emphasized the importance of understanding human activity through examining the brain and the mind. The report, said Lightfoot, connects research to national policy needs.

The other research speakers on the panel included neuroscientist David Poeppel of New York University, who spoke about “Mapping the Mind and Brain.” Psychologist Elke Weber of Columbia University made a presentation titled “Decisions Matter: Understanding How and Why We Make Decisions About Our Environment.” Jonathan Wilkenfeld, University of Maryland, made a presentation titled “Conflict, Terrorism and Resilience,” based on work of the National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Response to Terrorism (START), one of the Department of Homeland Security’s Centers of Excellence.

Recruiting and Retaining Girls and Women in STEM

Sociologist Sandra Hanson, Catholic University, served as a witness before the House Committee on Science and Technology’s Research and Science Education Subcommittee in a July hearing devoted to gender differences in STEM (science, technology, engineering, mathematics) education and careers. The Committee on Science and Technology oversees the authorizations of the National Science Foundation (NSF). The present hearing was convened to explore research findings, best practices, and the role of the federal government in changing the demographics of U.S. STEM fields by increasing the appeal of these areas to girls in grades K-12. ASA collaborated with COSSA to identify Hanson as a witness especially suited to present an overview of the report and the former Assistant Director for NSF’s Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences Directorate.

Hanson’s testimony provided an overview of her decades of research on girls’ and women’s participation in STEM education and careers, the current status of the research, and a dissemination of research findings. Hawley’s research showed that girls do not begin school with low STEM achievement and that young women’s increasing presence in STEM fields is disproportionate to their presence in science occupations. In spite of increasing participation of women in STEM education and occupations, Hanson maintains that “science continues to be a white male culture that is often hostile to women and minorities.”

Hanson cautioned that there is not a simple “women vs men” dichotomy in STEM, as men and women across race and social classes sustain different experiences in STEM. “Gender cultures vary tremendously across race and gender groups,” she said. Hanson’s recent research on African American women in science shows this population has a considerable interest and engagement in science, and this research extends to Asian Americans and Latinos. Perhaps surprising, her work indicates that African American girls do not match Asian American boys in science achievement. Regarding structural barriers and gender-biased selection processes, Hanson reported that her research also shows that “the problem of talented young women leaving science (and a shortage of women in science, in general) says less about the characteristics of young women and more about external social barriers and processes. These factors “directly affect the research achievement and gender discrimination,” and they indirectly trans-
PUBLIC SOCIOLOGY

Sociology translates to public action

This occasional column highlights sociologists who successfully engage sociology in the civic arena in service to organizations and communities. Sociologists as individual professionals and citizens have sought to make the knowledge we generate directly relevant to our communities, countries, and the world community. Many sociologists within the academy and in other sectors practice the translation of expert knowledge to numerous critical issues through consultation, advisement, testimony, commentary, writing, and participation in a variety of activities and venues. Readers are invited to submit contributions, but consult with Managing Editor Johannas Olscey (olscey@usanet.org, (202) 383-9005 x312) prior to submitting your draft (1,000 to 1,200 words maximum).

[Not] Moving Along: The Policing and Regulating of Public Space

By Salvador Vidal-Ortiz, American University

Before the term “Public Sociology” was established, the scope of applied work that is foundational to participatory action research, or, more recently, community-based research, offered a great opportunity to showcase the importance of sociology to those who were not formally educated as sociologists. My recent experience working on one such project illustrates an alternative way of engaging the public, and I am hopeful that it demonstrates a detachment of the use of methods and theory in academic spaces. Public sociology also signals to academics that we need to challenge the notion that our privileged formal education is the best environment for knowledge making.

Shortly after starting my job at American University, I collaborated with and developed a research plan with the non-profit organization Different Avenues (www.differentavenues.org). The organization works with a diverse constituency, many of whom are homeless, immigrants, people of color, and/or transgender/transsexual people. Often, their members engage in the street economy as a means of survival. This has included sex work, which has led to adverse encounters with the Washington, DC, police as well as arrest. From the project’s inception, Different Avenues Director Darby Hickey, myself, and members of a newly formed coalition discussed various ways of collaborating. I sought to apply my sociological training to the use of methods for community-based research with the coalition of DC agencies on a research project that could be conceptualized and implemented from the standpoint of the communities they serve. The research goal was to document the treatment by the city’s police of those profiled as prostitutes.

A Community-Based Research Initiative

The discussion resulted in a community-based research proposal for which we received full funding from the Sociological Initiatives Foundation, an organization that focuses on social policy objectives and supports research to further social change. With the grant, leaders of various non-profits (most notably Hickey, the Director of Different Avenues while the research was implemented) developed a training agenda. Our course of action was setting up research questions, locating and training potential survey administrators and field team members, deciding on appropriate methods, refining a survey with questions drafted by the organization members, creating a timeframe, and assigning responsibilities for the data collection, clean-up, and analysis, and, lastly, generating a summary report.

Unlike most academic research, time was not on our side—we received funding in early 2007 for a one-year project. However, the pressures were not funding driven, they were related to the passage of a DC law in 2006 that allowed the police to arrest anyone they considered a person “profiled as a prostitute” in driving, they were related to the passage of a DC law in 2006 that allowed for the data collection, clean-up, and analysis, and, lastly, generating a summary report of information from the local police (based on the Privacy Information Act) on issues such as the number of prostitution-related arrests or other relevant information. After data collection, I helped further the analysis on certain portions of the data, drawing on general themes. The result of this community-based research was a report, Moving Along: Policing Sex Work in Washington, DC, written by mostly non-academic participants from the coalition Alliance for a Safe & Diverse DC. My role was to edit or comment on the report, my writing was minimal. I was consulted regularly, and I provided feedback as often as the requirements of teaching and research would allow.

The project was successful by showing its members that they can collaborate and pursue research on an issue of their interest, and it showcased the role of community-based research on the topic of policing and regulation of spaces deemed public. Lastly, it gave visibility to sociology as a welcoming field for social justice-related research. The project encourages organizations like Different Avenues to produce responsible and thorough reports on issues that matter to their constituents, and to use that research to pursue funding opportunities to sustain their work. The coalition is currently researching the types of abuses arrested people face when they are processed, advancing our understanding of how those profiled as prostitutes are treated. While DC police are still asking individuals in public settings to “move along,” making those profiled feel as though they were essentially understood the why of the research. Thus, every participant trained the rest of us on immigration, gender identity, transgender experiences, gentrification, racism, homophobia, and incorporated these conversations with segments, for example, on writing field notes, interviewing techniques, survey analysis, and video ethnography.

Community Writes the Report

After the training, data collection took place in various settings that were under constant police surveillance. Most sex work targeted by the DC police is street sex work, rather than sex work in other venues, because the politically privileged and wealthier sex clients are more difficult to target, although some erotic dance clubs have been targeted as well. The people surveyed were predominantly people of color, immigrants, of all sexual orientations, and of transgender and non-transgender experiences, thus making the report valuable as a tool for teaching and research in a variety of settings. I supported the data collection process, advising the community research team members on challenges to their data collection. I also offered my assistance in requesting information from the local police (based on the Privacy Information Act) on issues such as the number of prostitution-related arrests or other relevant information. After data collection, I helped further the analysis on certain portions of the data, drawing on general themes. The result of this community-based research was a report, Moving Along: Policing Sex Work in Washington, DC, written by mostly non-academic participants from the coalition Alliance for a Safe & Diverse DC. My role was to edit or comment on the report, my writing was minimal. I was consulted regularly, and I provided feedback as often as the requirements of teaching and research would allow.

The project was successful by showing its members that they can collaborate and pursue research on an issue of their interest, and it showcased the role of community-based research on the topic of policing and regulation of spaces deemed public. Lastly, it gave visibility to sociology as a welcoming field for social justice-related research. The project encourages organizations like Different Avenues to produce responsible and thorough reports on issues that matter to their constituents, and to use that research to pursue funding opportunities to sustain their work. The coalition is currently researching the types of abuses arrested people face when they are processed, advancing our understanding of how those profiled as prostitutes are treated. While DC police are still asking individuals in public settings to “move along,” making those profiled feel as though they are less citizens than the stratified DC police’s,* this type of public sociol- ogy can begin a dialogue to question the systems in place. The first step was data collection, which involved more than 130 surveys developed by the team of community members and included a small number of qualitative interviews. The report was supplemented with a history of DC prostitution laws. An introduction provided social aspects that create the need for a street economy—like sex work—and explored topics such as gentrification, violence, and health and HIV risk, which helped frame the presentation of results. This research was directly implemented daily, yet without police contacting individuals on the street, and if they discover that the individuals possess condoms, the police accuse them of prostitution, often resulting in arrests or harassment and confiscation of the condoms. (This interpretation and implementation of the law has immediate public health implications for those engaged in prostitution, which compromises their safety and can lead to HIV exposure.)

Training was a critical component of the project. Because our idea was to develop a project that was conducted and “owned” by the communities with whom Different Avenues works, the training concept outlined on the proposal—with me as the professor partnering to impart knowledge about methods—was problematic. What we did instead of a traditional academic training was to list all the sociological topics that Hickey and I felt were essential to understand the why of the research. Thus, every participant trained the rest of us on immigration, gender identity, transgender experiences, gentrification, racism, homophobia, and incorporated these conversations with segments, for example, on writing field notes, interviewing techniques, survey analysis, and video ethnography.

“Public sociology also signals to academics that we need to challenge the notion that our privileged formal education is the best environment for knowledge making.”


Awards

continued from page 9

independent practices that persisted among Black South Africans during Apartheid as a form of social resistance survived in the post-Apartheid era for similar reasons. The groundbreaking nature of this dissertation, as well as the rigorous compre- hensive approach that Decoteau took to the topic, garnered the enthusiastic sup- port of the Dissertation Award Committee. Some of their comments go a long way towards explaining why it was selected as the winner this year. This dissertation tackles several issues most pertinent to sociology (and a public sociology that is engaged): social inequalities, access to health care, and the politics of services. In doing so, it brings AIDS to a global scale and sociology to an applied level.” And from another, “This is a timely, well-written, and theoretically informed ethnography. Above all, Decoteau’s astute and compassionate dissertation tackles the broader problem many people around the world face as they draw on traditional and biomedical forms of healing simultane- ously, yet without a sense of incongruity. In doing so, her research is poised to have a noteworthy impact on health policy in South Africa and around the world.”

footnotes • November/December 2009

American Sociological Association
A SA members are encouraged to submit nominations for the following ASA awards. Award selection committees, appointed by ASA Council, are constituted to receive nominations. These awards are presented at the ASA Annual Meeting each August. The deadline for submission of nominations is January 31, 2010, unless otherwise noted.

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

This award honors scholars who have shown outstanding commitment to the profession of sociology and whose cumula- tive work has contributed in important ways to the advancement of the discipline. The body of lifetime work may include theoretical and/or methodological con- tributions. The award selection commit- tee is particularly interested in work that substantially redefines the field in general or in a particular subfield. Nominations should include a copy of the nominee's curriculum vitae and letters in support of the nomination. The most compelling cases contain from five to eight letters from a variety of individuals able to speak to the qualifications of the nominees. The person making the nomination should obtain this material and forward it to the committee, with the nominee's curriculum vitae, as a package.

Distinguished Book Award

This award is given for a single book published in 2007, 2008 and in the month of January in 2009. Nominations must come from members of the Association and should include the name of author, title of book, date of publication, publisher, and a brief statement why the book should be considered for this award.

Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award

The ASA Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award honors outstanding contributions in the form of significant contributions to the advancement of teaching. The award recognizes contributions that have made a significant difference in the manner in which sociology is taught at a regional, state, national, or international level. These contributions may include preparation of teaching- and curriculum-related mate- rials and publications, participation in the scholarship of teaching and learning, development and contribution to innovative teaching techniques, leadership in teaching-related workshops and symposia, involvement in innovative program develop- ment, and contributions to the advancement of teaching within state, regional, or national associations. The award typically is given for a series of contributions span- ning several years or a career, although it may recognize a single project of excep- tional impact. The award is not designed to recognize outstanding teaching abil- ity at one's own institution unless that is part of a career with a broader impact.

Individuals, departments, schools, or other collective actors are eligible. Nominations should include the nominee and a one- to two-page statement explaining the basis of the nomination. Nominations should also include a vita, if applicable, and relevant supporting materials.

Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology

This award honors outstanding contri- butions to sociological practice. The award may recognize work that has facilitated or served as a model for the work of others; work that has significantly advanced the utility of one or more specialities areas in sociology and, by so doing, has elevated the professional status or public image of the field as a whole; or work that has been honored or widely recognized beyond the discipline for its significant impacts, particularly in advancing human wel- fare. The recipient of this award will have spent at least a decade of substantial work involving research, administrative, or other professional activities, as a member of or consultant to private or public organiza- tions, agencies, associations, or as a solo practitioner. Nominations should include a one- to two-page statement and the vita of the nominee.

Excellence in the Reporting of Social Issues Award

The Award for Excellence in the Reporting of Social Issues honors indi- viduals for their promotion of socio- logical findings and a broader vision of sociology. The ASA would like to recog- nize the contributions of those who have been especially effective in disseminating sociological perspectives and research. The ASA is cognizant of the fact that there are many professionals (e.g., journalists, film-makers) whose job it is to interpret and analyze data and write a variety of forms of information, including sociological perspectives and research, for the general public. This award is intended to promote a broader vision of sociology and gain public sup- port for the discipline.

Cox-Johnson-Frazier Award

The Cox-Johnson-Frazier Award is given to an individual or individuals for their work in the intellectual traditions of the field of these three African American scholars. Cox, Johnson, and Frazier placed their scholarship in service to social justice. The recipient of this award will have spent at least a decade of substantial work involving research, administrative, or other professional activities, as a member of or consultant to private or public organiza- tions, agencies, associations, or as a solo practitioner. Nominations should include a one- to two-page statement and the vita of the nominee.

Section-in-Formation Status Approved for Global and Transnational Sociology

by George Ritzer, University of Maryland

At its August 2009 meeting in San Francisco, the ASA Council approved Section-in-Formation status for Global and Transnational Sociology. This is the culmination of two years of hard work by an organizing committee led by John Boli (Emory University) and including Julia Adams, Peter Beyer, Glenn Firebaugh, Sanyeo Khamroon, Frank Lechner, Peggy Levitt, John Meyer, George Ritzer, Roland Robertson, Ion Rossi, Jackie Smith, and George Thomas. Their efforts included sending numerous e-mails to potential members and planning well-attended organizational meetings at the last two ASA meetings. The Section-in-Formation has passed bylaws and has a set of commit- tees in place. It also has elected its officers (I am the current Chair, George Thomas, Arizona State University; is the Chan- cellor). There are 350 members on our listserv and we believe that many more will sign up for the section. The tempo- rary website for the section is www.geocities. ac.uk/~gmg/GlobalSocWeb/index.html.

Global and transnational sociology is the study of social structures and processes that transcend or go beyond the national level. The field covers a wide range of social, political, economic, and cultural phenomena. Some are global and transnational by definition, such as international organizations and associations, economic globalization, global production networks and trade chains, and the cross-national diffusion of norms and culture (i.e., human and minority rights). Others may be strongly rooted at the national level, but nonetheless have important transna- tional dimensions, such as inequality, social movements, migration, envi- ronmental problems and movements, public opinion, religion, sports, and communications.

The ASA has previously provided no clear intellectual heading for or around the increasing number of scholars working and/or teaching in these areas. Topics in global and transnational sociology are already prevalent in the annual meet- ing sessions and publications, but they are only now being formally recog- nized as such. The new ASA Section on Global and Transnational Sociology will fill a major void in the association and in sociology, as well as for those in various other fields with an interest in globalization.

Interested ASA members will have an opportunity to join the new section when they register for the 2010 member- ship dues. We especially urge members outside the United States to join in order to make section membership truly global. We also would like national and international ASA members to urge non- members with an interest in globalization to join the ASA and the section. To become involved in this new section, contact George Ritzer (gritzer@socy. umd.edu) and to be added to the mailing list, contact David Miyashara (miyashara@ apu.edu).

Call for ASA Award Nominations

Award for Public Understanding of Sociology

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

Jessie Bernard Award

The Jessie Bernard Award is given in recognition of scholarly work that has enlarged the horizons of sociology to encompass fully the role of women in soci- ety. The contribution may be in empirical research, theory, or methodology. It is presented for significant cumulative work done throughout a professional career. The award is open to women and men and is not restricted to sociologists. Only members of the American Sociological Association may submit nominations for the Jessie Bernard Award. Nominations for career achievement should include a narrative let- ter of nomination, a copy of the vita, the nominee’s vita, and three supporting letters.

Dissertation Award

The ASA Dissertation Award honors the best PhD dissertation from among those submitted by advisors and mentors in the discipline. Dissertations from PhD recipients with degree awarded in the 2009 calendar year will be eligible for consid- eration for the 2010 ASA Dissertation Awards. Nominations must be received from the student’s advisor or the scholar most familiar with the student’s research. Nominations should explain the precise nature and merits of the work.

Please send nominations for all awards to: American Sociological Association, 1430 K Street, NW, Suite 600, (202) 383- 9905; governance@asanet.org. Online submission form: www.asanet.org/csu/asaj_major_awards_form.form.
The 2010 Annual Meeting Call for Papers Is Online

The announced listing of topics for the 2010 Call for Papers is now available. See the online guide to the Call for Papers at <www.asanet.org> on the Meetings page to find resources for submitters and to review the program components in order to submit your paper. The deadline for paper submissions is January 13.
Call for Papers

Publishers

Bodemography and Social Medicine announces a call for papers for a special issue titled "Genetic Influences on Demo-
graphic Processes." The journal is devoted to furthering the discussion, advance-
ment, and dissemination of knowledge about biological and sociocultural forces that affect the structure and composi-
tion of human populations. This special issue is meant to showcase recent social science research on behavioral and molecular genetics. Deadline: March 15, 2010. See Lauren to Karen Spence at biomed.ubc.ca.


Contemporary Justice Review an-
nounces a special issue commemorating the 125th anniversary of the Princeton Atti-
ca. Submissions should re-examine the legal, social, and ethical aspects of the At-
choo on "Prison for the purpose of offering fresh insights into the state's use of force and the implications this represents for 20th-century American cor-

Journal of Aging Studies. The journal is planning a special issue on "Aging and the Life Course". Sub-
callow scholarship on the intersection of living spaces and their inhabitants, with a focus on children and young people. Deadline: January 4, 2010. Contact: Keith Diaz Moore, diazmoor@ku.edu.

Journal of Children & Poverty invites submissions to a special issue on "Child Poverty and Family Welfare." For more information, visit <www.tandf.co.uk/journals/cjcp>.


August 19-21, 2010. Indigenous Research and Public Policy Conference. Contact: Research and Education Division, Kwantlen Polytechnic University, 12666 72nd Avenue, Surrey, B.C., V3W 2M8, Canada; (604) 599-2254, charles.qast@kwantlen.ca.


March 31-April 3, 2010. Joint An-

ternational Conference on Sexuality and the North Central Sociological Association, Chicago-Marriott Downtown Magnificent Mile Hotel. Contact: Peter A. Kohli, <peterkohli@adu.edu>.

North Central Sociological Asso-
ciation Student Poster Competition 2010. Submit your poster quality and research to the poster committee by April 1, 2010. Contact: Krista Thomas, <kt85@ilstu.edu>.

North Central Sociological Asso-
ciation Student Paper Competition 2010. Submit your paper quality and research to the poster committee by April 1, 2010. Contact: Krista Thomas, <kt85@ilstu.edu>.

The Journal of Children & Poverty.
announcements

Stephen Klins�berg, Rice University, asserted that Houston is “the most inter-
resting city in America” in a September 16 story about the city on National Public Radio’s 
Talk of the Nation.

Alex Woodall, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, authored a 

Arlie Hochschild, University of California-Los Angeles, was quoted about the invisibility 
of women in an August 31 United Press International article.

Tomas Jimenez, University of California-Irvine, was quoted about the invisibility 
of elderly migrants in an August 30 New York Times article on the topic.

Labor and Labor Movements

Sarah Burgdorf and James House, University of Michigan, and Fenwick Brand, University of California-Los Angeles, were cited for their research on job insecurity and health in an August 31 United Press International article.

Paola Recanatini, University of Rome, was quoted about the need for passage of 
the Employee Free Choice Act currently under consideration by Congress. J. Timmons Roberts, Brown University, was quoted about labor-environmental coalitions in an August 28 New York Times article about the push for climate legislation.

Latina/Latino Sociology

Tomás Jiménez, Stanford University, was the author of an October 6 Christianity 
and Crisis magazine article on the deep ties of Mexican-Americans in the United States.

Mediological Sociology

Nicholas Christakis, Harvard University, and his research with James Fowler was the subject of the September 13 New York Times Magazine cover story. Duncan Watts, Yahoo Research, was also quoted in the article. Troy Duster, New York University, was quoted about discrimination against people with the sickle cell trait in a September 13 San Francisco Chronicle article on the NCAI plan to test players.

Steven Gephardt, University of Minnesota, discussed children’s consumption of 
sugar-sweetened beverages in a September 13 Chicago Tribune article about sports drinks.

Antonio Maturana, Universidade de Bologna, was interviewed by the National Italian Radio and by the magazine Nature’s Lifestyles.

Abigail Sayeg and Kevin Riley, both of the University of California-Los Angeles, had their 2005 article on farming the “suck” theory of research discussed in

International Migration

Vivian Liu, Harvard University, was interviewed on July 30 and 31 on National Public Radio’s All Things Considered about Chinese and Dominican immigrant children in Boston, their family, and community.

Jeffrey Timmerlake, University of Cincinnati, and Rhys Williams, Loyola University Chicago, had research they presented at ASA’s 2009 annual meeting detailed in an August 12 TIME magazine article about the effects of immigration on 
immigrants and stereotypes.

Judith Trevis, University of California-Irvine, was quoted about the invisibility of elderly migrants in an August 30 New York Times article on the topic.

Labor and Labor Movements

Sarah Burgdorf and James House, University of Michigan, and Fenwick Brand, University of California-Los Angeles, were cited for their research on job insecurity and health in an August 31 United Press International article.

Paola Recanatini, University of Rome, was quoted about the need for passage of 
the Employee Free Choice Act currently under consideration by Congress. J. Timmons Roberts, Brown University, was quoted about labor-environmental coalitions in an August 28 New York Times article about the push for climate legislation.

Latina/Latino Sociology

Tomás Jiménez, Stanford University, was the author of an October 6 Christianity 
and Crisis magazine article on the deep ties of Mexican-Americans in the United States.

Mediological Sociology

Nicholas Christakis, Harvard University, and his research with James Fowler was the subject of the September 13 New York Times Magazine cover story. Duncan Watts, Yahoo Research, was also quoted in the article. Troy Duster, New York University, was quoted about discrimination against people with the sickle cell trait in a September 13 San Francisco Chronicle article on the NCAI plan to test players.

Steven Gephardt, University of Minnesota, discussed children’s consumption of 
sugar-sweetened beverages in a September 13 Chicago Tribune article about sports drinks.

Antonio Maturana, Universidade de Bologna, was interviewed by the National Italian Radio and by the magazine Nature’s Lifestyles.

Abigail Sayeg and Kevin Riley, both of the University of California-Los Angeles, had their 2005 article on farming the “suck” theory of research discussed in

International Migration

Vivian Liu, Harvard University, was interviewed on July 30 and 31 on National Public Radio’s All Things Considered about Chinese and Dominican immigrant children in Boston, their family, and community.

Jeffrey Timmerlake, University of Cincinnati, and Rhys Williams, Loyola University Chicago, had research they presented at ASA’s 2009 annual meeting detailed in an August 12 TIME magazine article about the effects of immigration on 
immigrants and stereotypes.

Judith Trevis, University of California-Irvine, was quoted about the invisibility of elderly migrants in an August 30 New York Times article on the topic.
announcements

Lloyd Rogers, Fordham University, was named editor of the American Sociological Review this year. Rogers, who holds degrees from Harvard and the University of California, Los Angeles (Cal., Maric.), was profiled in the article for his ASA Dis-tinguished Book Award winner: Professors: Tales of Naturalistic Research. Donald Tomaskovic-Devey, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, was honored as the 2009 Laur- ate of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population during the recent quadrennial meeting in Mar- nakhe, Morocco. Thomas W. Johnson, University of California-Santa Cruz, received the University of California systemwide Car- sten Panunto Award for outstanding research by an emeritus professor in April 2009. In August 2010, he received the Ralph White Lifetime Achievement Award from the Society for the Study of Peace, Conflict, and Violence.

Stacie R. Furia, Northfield College, wrote a letter to the editor about women in military boot camps that appeared in the August 19 New York Times.

Peter Dreier, Occidental College, was quoted in an August 26 Chemical & Engineering News article about a desegregation agreement he wrote in the August 30 New York Times, which appeared in the August 31 Denver Post.

Sociological Practice

Adam Isaiah Green, University of Baltimore, was quoted in a September 18 St Louis Post-Dispatch article about a desegregation agreement he wrote in the August 30 New York Times, which appeared in the August 31 Denver Post.

Organizations, Occupations and Work

Peggy C. Giordano, Bowling Green State University, won the 2009 Collective Behavior and Social Movements Section Distinguished Scholar Award.

Ellen Kennedy, University of Oregon, was honored by the Celebrating Women Program at the University of Washington as an assistant professor of social science.

Gonzalo Pena, University of Florida, has accepted a position as tenure-track professor for social and behavioral sciences in the College of Liberal Arts & Sciences at her university.

Travis Goss has joined the African Studies and Research Center at Cornell University as an assistant professor of social science.

People

Patti Adler, University of Colorado, Peter Adler, University of Oregon, and Robert Crutchfield, University of Washington, were invited to participate in the 2009 Interna- tional Conference on “Deviance” sponsored by CLAMAS - American history, sociology, literature and arts, University of Bordeaux, France.

Michael Augustus Fonta’s, Ithaka-s-o-Tonga Royal University Technology, new, novel, literature and arts, appears in two parts in the Copperfield Review.<<copperfieldreview.com>>, an online literary magazine that features historical fiction and non-fiction.

Mary Frank Fox, Georgia Institute of Technology, presented research on “Ana- lyzing Women in Academic Science” at the Science Forum of the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science in June. Ellen Kennedy, Center for Holocaust and Genocide Studies and Genocide Inter- vention Network Minnesota, received the Walter Brecht Award for her work as an environmental justice advocate with the Deep South Center for Environmental Justice at Dillard University.

Alpha Kappa Delta would like to thank Steve Kroll-Smith for all the hard work and dedication he put forth while the Editor of Sociological Inquiry, 2005-2009. As Editor, Kroll-Smith accomplished much, including bringing the journal a new life. He and his team expanded the venue of the journal by adding the Research Note and Special Sections; they also brought back the Book Review section. Kroll-Smith states that he feels privileged to be a part of AKD, one of the discipline’s best journals. AKD wishes him the best of luck in the future!

Alpha Kappa Delta is thrilled to have Sampson Lee Blair back on the editorial team. Blair was previously the Editor of Sociological Inquiry from 1997-2001. He is currently an Associate Professor for the Department of Sociology at The State University of New York at Buffalo where he and his team will be diligently working toward expanding the mission to online manuscript submission system and internationalizing the journal through the use of submissions. AKD wishes Blair the best of luck, and looks forward to working with him during the next few years!
New Books


Anthony J. Blasi, Queens College, City University of New York, and Mathew Kanjirathinkal, University of Notre Dame, Eds., The Oxford Handbook of Social Psychology: Inquiries into the Con- struction of Social Forms (Oxford, 2009).


Graham Cassama, Oakland University, and Richard M. Dello Buono, Marquette University, Eds., Crisis, Politics, and Critical Sociology (Boll, 2009).

Katherine K. Chen, Graduate Center, CUNY, Enabling Creative Chaos: The Or- ganization Behind the Running Man Event (University of Chicago Press, 2009).

Lee Clarke, Rutgers University, Rebecca Solnit, and A. C. Thompson, Emergent Communities & Else Pira: Investigating Disaster & Destructive Behav.


Hester Eisentein, Queens College and CLAY, From Dharma to Dharma: Seduced: How Global Elites Use Women’s Labor and Money to Exploit the World (Para- digm Publishers, 2009).


Thelphusa Kofi Gbekah, Gemini College, Contemporary Discourses on IEC Theory and Practice (Brill, 2009).

Adia Harvey-Wingfield, Georgia State, and Joe Feagin, Texas A&M University, We Can’t Win? When Racial Framing and the 2008 Presidential Campaign (Routledge, 2010).


Richard Kievincer, Library of Social Science, Nations have the Right to Ref. 6:66, the Holocaust and War (Library of Social Science, 2009).


Christian Smith and Patricia Snell, both of the University of Notre Dame, Soul in Transition: The Religious and Spiritual Lives of Emerging Adults (Oxford University Press, 2009).

Frank Trento, University of Alberta, Canada’s Population in a Global Context: An Introduction to Demography (Oxford University Press, 2009).

Other Organizations

Rural Sociology: Beginning in 2010, the Rural Sociology Society will partner with Wiley-Blackwell (Rural Sociology RS) to publish and circulate the Rural Sociology journal. Anyone interested in learning about summary statistics and data description is invited to submit a paper for consideration. Submissions are encouraged for the 2010 issue of Rural Sociology. They will be peer-reviewed by two members of the editorial board. The editorial board will consider the submitted manuscripts and recommend acceptance, revision, or rejection. The manuscripts of those who are accepted will be reviewed by a second peer reviewer. The final version of the accepted manuscripts will then be sent to the editor. The editor will then make the final decision on the acceptance of the manuscript.

Announcements

American Sociological Association Minority Fellowship Program

WHAT IS MFP?

• The ASA Minority Fellowship Program (MFP) has existed since 1974 and just celebrated its 35th anniversary year (and cohort of trainees) with special events and sessions in both Boston and San Francisco.

• For the 2010-11 MFP Fellowship award year, MFP is generously supported by annual contributions from Alpha Kappa Delta, Sociologists for Women in Society, the Association of Black Sociologists, the Southwestern Sociological Association, and numerous individual ASA members.

WHO CAN APPLY?

• Applicants can be new or continuing graduate students of sociology, who are enrolled in a program that grants the Ph.D. Applications may be for study in any sub-area or specialty in sociology, though special funding may be available for research related to the sociology of drug abuse.

• Applicants must be members of an underrepresented minority group in the U.S. (e.g. Blacks/ American-Americans, Hispanics/Latinos, Asian or Pacific Islanders, or American Indians/Alaska Natives).

• Applicants must also be U.S. citizens, non-citizen nationals of the U.S., or have been lawfully admitted to the U.S. for permanent residence.

WHAT IS THE PROCESS?

• Application deadline is January 31st; notifications are made by April 30th.

• Fellowship is awarded for 12 months and typically renewable for up to 3 years total. Tuition and fees are arranged with the home department.

• Fellows are selected each year by the MFP Advisory Panel, a rotating, appointed group of senior scholars in sociology.

For more information, visit asanet.org and click on “Funding,” or contact the ASA Minority Affairs Program at minority.affairs@asanet.org, or 202-383-9005 x322 for application materials or to ask a question.

Deaths

Thomas F. Imsa, College of the Holy Cross, died August 13, 2009, at the age of 89.

Debra Kelley, Long island University, was murdered in her home in Farmville, VA, on September 18.

Lenora Fimm Parada, University of Kentucky and the University of Louisville, died September 7, 2009, at her residence in LaGrange, Kentucky.

Jerry Alan Winter, Connecticut College, died on March 31, 2009, after a long il- nes. He was 71.

Obituaries

Peter Kollar

Peter Kollar, 59-2009

Peter Kollar, 49, died January 10, 2009, as a result of a motorcycle accident near his home in Calabasas, CA. He was an associate professor in the department of sociology at UCLA.

Born November 1, 1959, in Zagazoo, Spain, Peter came to the United States when he was one year old. He grew up in Seattle, WA, where he attended Blanchet High School and the University of Washington (BA, 1984; MA, 1986; PhD, 1990).

Peter was hired as an assistant professor by the UCLA Department of Sociology in 1989 and spent his entire academic career there as a full-time student. Peter established working relationships with several members of the faculty at the University of Washington, including Richard Emerson, Karen Cook, Thomas Chatterton, Peter Blumstein, and Pepper Schwartz. These collabora- tions resulted in several research projects that, while seemingly eclectic, had as a common thread Peter’s keen interest in determining the bases of trust and cooperation in collective action. Peter’s first published book, “Social and Economic Interaction: Conversational Privileges and Duties” (with Blumstein and Schwartz, 1988) is an example of Peter’s interest in the synthesis within social psychology. Using principles of social exchange theory that he learned while working with Emerson and Cook, Peter suggested that relational power might help to explain the variance in conventional patterns usually at- tributable solely to gender. The hypothesis was supported when applied to the data that Blumstein and Schwartz had gath- ered for their American couple study. In subsequent research, based on concepts derived from both social ex- change theory and symbolic interaction, Peter proposed new models of coopera- tion under conditions of uncertainty. These models expanded on earlier social exchange theoretical principles by taking into account some of the ways in which actors signal their intentions and either use pre-existing social scripts as a basis for ascertaining risk and trust. Working with Peter and Peter was able to demonstrate conditions under which networks of trust can foster both cooperation to emerge. This research re- sulted in three significant articles that are still considered foundational. Peter was an assistant professor at the University of Pennsylvania and in the National Cancer Institute Surveillance Monograph Series, Methods for Measur- ing Cancer Disparities, and in the American Journal of Sociology. Peter’s website, <as.soc.sci.edu/>, has been cited 164 times.


Katherine Pavelka Luke, a recent graduate of the Joint Doctorate in Social Work and Sociology at the University of Denver, was a pioneer in her field. Katherine was a co-founder and member of the Gender and Sexuality Studies Program in the Department of Sociology. She was very active in the Doctoral Student Organization and was a member of the Grad Doctoral Program in Social Work and Sociology. In addition, Katherine was one of the founding members of the Radonich Interdisciplinary Workshop on Qualitative Research Methods (2006-09) and a member of the Addiction and Drug Program at UWG (2007-09). She was an active member of the Graduate Employees Organization and taught in both the School of Social Work and the Department of Sociology.

Katherine's life was one of giving, helping, and making a difference in our world. She approached her work with passion and integrity. In her admission essay for the University of Denver, Katherine identified three professional goals. These goals were to promote social and economic justice, to engage in research, and to write for social work... She recognized that the role of social work education and research could play in creating a positive world. Her work was the start of her life's work. She contributed to the development of innovative educational approaches. Her leadership in the field of social work education and research contributed to the advancement of social work.

Katherine inspired many with her dedication and value. She approached her work with passion and integrity. In her admission essay for the University of Denver, Katherine identified three professional goals. These goals were to promote social and economic justice, to engage in research, and to write for social work... She recognized that the role of social work education and research could play in creating a positive world. Her work was the start of her life's work. She contributed to the development of innovative educational approaches. Her leadership in the field of social work education and research contributed to the advancement of social work.

Katherine's life was one of giving, helping, and making a difference in our world. She approached her work with passion and integrity. In her admission essay for the University of Denver, Katherine identified three professional goals. These goals were to promote social and economic justice, to engage in research, and to write for social work... She recognized that the role of social work education and research could play in creating a positive world. Her work was the start of her life's work. She contributed to the development of innovative educational approaches. Her leadership in the field of social work education and research contributed to the advancement of social work.
Membership in ASA benefits you!

For Members Only . . .

The ASA website is officially open for 2010 membership enrollments and renewals. Visit www.asanet.org for the latest information regarding member benefits and membership fees. Members may register for the 2010 annual meeting during the online renewal or enrollment process.

- **ASA Express Renewal.** ASA introduces a new feature that simplifies online member renewals for the 2010 calendar year. If the contact information and the membership selections remain the same, you may advance to the payment page to complete the 2010 renewal. This convenience only involves two page clicks.

- **A “Greener” Footnotes in 2010.** In response to an increasing number of members who have elected not to receive a printed copy of Footnotes, and as recommended by the ASA Joint Committee on Electronic Publishing, Footnotes will no longer be automatically mailed to ASA members. Instead, beginning with the January 2010 issue, an enhanced online version will be posted at <www.asanet.org>. It will include the full contents of each issue in a printable pdf file as well as links for discussion and e-mail sharing. All members will receive an e-mail when each new issue is posted. Members with limited reliable online access may, however, “opt in” to receive a copy by mail.

- **Membership ID Cards** can now be printed out as part of the renewal process (or at any time during the year from the online member menu once you log in). The online ID cards are fully customized with member name, ASA ID, and online password. Members may access a copy of the ASA Code of Ethics online by going to the Members page on the ASA homepage.

- **New and Member Benefits.** Through March 31, 2010, all ASA members will have free access to Sociology Compass, an e-only journal published by Wiley-Blackwell. Unique in both range and approach, Sociology Compass publishes peer-reviewed surveys of the most important research and current thinking from across the entire discipline. Log in to the member menu for access (under “Benefits”).

- **ASA members receive a 20% discount on Sage books.** Use promotion code SOWASA when ordering online (www.sagepub.com) or by calling (800) 816-7243.

- **ASA members receive a 20% discount on sociology titles published by the University of California Press.** Visit <www.ucpress.edu/books/subject/sociology.php> and use source code 10W9688 at checkout.

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

Membership in ASA benefits you!

---

**Footnotes**

Volume 37 • Number 8 • November/December 2009

---

**Funding**

**Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline**

**Application Deadline: June 15 & December 15**

The ASA invites submissions for the Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline (FAD) awards. FAD is supported by a grant from the National Science Foundation with matching monies from ASA. The goal of this award is to nurture the development of scientific knowledge by funding small, groundbreaking research initiatives that will advance the discipline. FAD awards provide scholars with “seed money” for innovative research that provides opportunities for substantive and methodological breakthroughs, broadens the dissemination of scientific knowledge, and provides leverage for acquisition of additional research funds.

**Selection Criteria and Funding Requirements**

Proposals are reviewed for scientific merit and the importance of the proposed research project or a conference for sociology as a discipline. Specific evaluation criteria include the following:

- Innovativeness and promise of the research idea;
- Originality and significance of research goals;
- appropriateness and significance of the research hypothesis;
- Feasibility and adequacy of project design;
- Plans for dissemination of results; and
- Appropriateness of requested budget.

Principal investigators (PI) and co-PIs must have a PhD or equivalent. Preference is given to applicants who have not previously received a FAD award. Awards shall not exceed $7,000. Payment can go directly to the PI and is not taxed. Checks will be sent to the PI’s institution, but PIs should be aware that no overhead can be charged. Award money may not be used for convention expenses, honoraria, or PI’s salary. Awardees must agree to meet the reporting requirements of the award and must be ASA members when they receive the award.

**Online Application Process**

Proposals must be submitted online at <www.asanet.org/cs/funding/FAD>. Proposals must include title of project, name of lead author and additional author(s), 100-200-word abstract, statement of pending support, bibliography, applicable appendices, and vitae for all authors.

**Contact Information**

For more information, see the “Funding” page at <www.asanet.org>. For questions prior to submitting proposals, contact project director Roberta Spalter-Roth, (202) 383-9005 x317, spalter-roth@asanet.org or Nicole Van Vooren, (202) 383-9005 x313, vanvooren@asanet.org. For examples of recent FAD awards see the May/June 2009 issue of Footnotes.