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Recipients of 2011 ASA Awards

The American Sociological Association proudly announces the recipients of the major awards for 2011. These outstanding scholars will be recognized at the 2011 Annual Meeting Awards Ceremony on Sunday, August 21, at 4:30 pm. The Awards Ceremony will immediately precede the formal address of the ASA President Randall Collins. All registrants are invited to attend an Honorary Reception immediately following the address to congratulate President Collins and the award recipients.

The ASA awards are conferred on sociologists for outstanding publications and achievements in the scholarship, teaching, and the practice of sociology. Award recipients are selected by committees appointed by the ASA Committee

on Committees and the ASA Council.

The officers of the Association extend heartfelt congratulations to the following honorees:

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

Harrison Colyar White (Columbia University)

The W.E.B. DuBois Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award honors scholars who have shown outstanding commitment to the profession of sociology and whose cumulative work has contributed in important ways to the advancement of the discipline. The body of lifetime work may include theoretical and/or methodological contributions. The award selection committee looked for work that

substantially reorients the field in general or in a particular subfield.

Distinguished Scholarly Publication Award

Randall Collins (University of Pennsylvania) for *Violence: A Micro-sociological Theory* and *Marion Fourcade* (University of California-Berkeley) for *Economists and Societies: Discipline and Profession in the United States, Britain, and France, 1890s to 1990s*

This annual award is given for a single book or monograph published in the three preceding calendar years.

Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology

Henry J. Steadman (Policy Research Associates Inc)

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Segregation and the Windy City

Footnotes will run Chicago and Las Vegas articles relating to the theme and location of the 2011 ASA Annual Meeting.

Black Hawk Hancock, DePaul University, and Roberta Garner, DePaul University

The 2011 Annual Meeting theme is "Social Conflict: Multiple Dimensions and Arenas." Chicago, the original site for the meeting, provides a classic urban laboratory where there are numerous opportunities to examine the dimensions of that theme. A long-standing characteristic of Chicago is the hyper-segregation and spatial isolation of African Americans. This ghettoization was decisively bolstered and extended by public policies, making it as prevalent today as it was in the past (Wacquant 2010).

Recent developments, such as immigration, growing cultural diversity, and gentrification of the central zones of the city, have somewhat modified the fundamental historical patterns of segregation. However, recent changes, such as the closing of high-rise public housing units, may be exacerbating the level of isolation as lower-income African Americans

are forced out of the downtown area. While patterns of segregation, immigration, gentrification, racial isolation, and racial disparities are taking place in other cities, the Chicago experience teaches us broader lessons about social conflict relating to continuity and change.

The Chicago metropolitan region is not devoid of integrated communities and neighborhoods. Amongst them are older historical inner-ring suburbs and newly integrated predominantly middle-class neighborhoods (i.e., in the South Loop). Still, in many other areas, the hyper-segregation of African Americans persists, especially in lower-income communities. Spatial isolation of African Americans in the city is perpetuated by a tendency among Latinos and Asian Americans to gravitate towards residences in predominantly white communities. The effect is clear in very large stretches of homogeneously African

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ASA Goes to Las Vegas!

The American Sociological Association is excited to bring the Annual Meeting to Las Vegas for the first time! Not only is Las Vegas vibrant and fascinating from a sociological perspective, but it is also easily accessible for our members around the country. In addition, Caesars Palace affords ASA the unique opportunity to have all components of its meeting—including sessions, receptions, and housing—under one roof for the first time since 1990.

One of the grandest Las Vegas hotels, Caesars Palace is famous worldwide for its beauty and impeccable service. The hotel offers 26 restaurants and cafes, sprawling gardens and pools, a world-class spa, and the renowned Coliseum spotlighting world-class stars, in addition to a 129,000 square foot casino.

Las Vegas continues to build upon its reputation as a vibrant showcase

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The ASA Speaks Out Against Efforts to Intimidate Piven: Why Her? Why Now?

In the past few weeks the American Sociological Association and its officers have issued statements regarding the verbal and written attacks by Glenn Beck and his followers on Frances Fox Piven, distinguished professor

of sociology and political science at the City University of New York's Graduate Center. More than 20 organizations have signed a joint statement with the ASA supporting Piven (see the statement on the ASA website). Separate statements have been released by the American Political Science Association, and the Society for the Study of Social Problems, and the American Association of University Professors as well as many other statements by individual sociologists in newspapers, online news outlets, and blogs.

In a recent article in the *Chronicle of Higher Education* addressing Beck's targeting of Dr. Piven, Peter Schmidt lists some of the threats and physical attacks on professors that have occurred in the United States since the 1960s (February 10, 2011). One of those attacks, in 1969, was so severe it could have easily killed sociologist Richard Flacks, who was an associate professor at the University of Chicago at the time. Schmidt notes that the last time the AAUP issued a statement against threats to an academic was in 1989, in defense of Salman Rushdie. In light of this history, he asks "Why are academic associations speaking out against such intimidation now?"

Rhetoric with a National Stage

For nearly two years, Glenn Beck has been suggesting on his Fox News show and his syndicated radio show that former ASA President Frances Fox Piven is part of a plot to overthrow the government.

Beck's vitriol reached a new level after a December 22, 2010, article in *The Nation*, in which Piven asked why the 15 million officially unemployed people in the United States have not joined with the additional 11.5 million people who are out of

full-time work but do not fit the official definition of "unemployed" to protest the lack of government action on their behalf even as financial institutions that were at the center of the economic collapse of 2008 enjoyed bailouts and executive bonuses.

In the weeks since then, Beck has made Piven the target of irate, sustained, and unsubstantiated tirades.

- January 5. Beck states that Piven and her late husband Richard Cloward are "fundamentally responsible for the unsustainability and possible collapse of our economic system."
- January 17. Beck reads part of the article from *The Nation* and claims that Piven is inciting violence.
- January 27. Beck calls Piven a "dangerous enemy" and suggests that it is as dangerous to ignore his warnings about Piven as it was to ignore warnings about Osama Bin Laden.
- February 3. Beck claims that Piven wrote the playbook that is being used to "pour gas on the fire" of unrest across the globe, including Egypt.

For some time Piven has received hate mail referencing his comments or within comments on his blog. But since Beck's responses to her December 2010 article, the number, tone, and content of those threats has reached a new level.

Threats in the Internet Age

Schmidt notes that one reason academic associations may be responding to the threats against Piven is because the Internet is the medium for both the claims against her and the threats that have followed. It is true that the Internet has changed the reach of threats by exponentially increasing both the speed of delivery and scope of the audience. Richard Flack, now an emeritus professor of sociology at University of California-Santa Barbara, told the ASA that "the amplification of the blogosphere" allows what would otherwise be

marginal views to gain an unprecedented level of attention. He called on sociologists to study the unique social milieu created by the blogosphere, and the particular characteristics and motivations of the people who write anonymous and violent comments within it. Flack said that "the dynamic of anonymity may be central, perhaps in ways quite similar to role of anonymity in 19th century lynch mobs."

Threats Against Scholars


The *Chronicle* article asks whether Piven's prominence might explain the level of support that the attacks have generated for her. The ASA Council's statement and press releases state that Dr. Piven is a renowned professor of political science and sociology; that she is considered one of the foremost commentators on America's social welfare system; that she has held a leadership positions including President of the ASA, Vice President of the American Political Science Association, and President of the Society for the Study of Social Problems. These facts are important for the general public because they indicate the level of respect her peers have for the intellectual quality of her work, but they are not the reason for the level of support she is receiving.

It's What the ASA Does

When I read Schmidt's question about why professional organizations are speaking out against intimidation *now*, my immediate response was "apparently you haven't noticed, but this is what the ASA does."

When Richard Flacks was viciously attacked in his office at the University of Chicago, the ASA Council passed a resolution. In September of 2010, a general resolution was passed stating that "The Council of the American Sociological Association (ASA) stands firm in its support of sociologists worldwide who are endangered by their sociological writings and ideas." It reiterated the association's commitment to working with other

organizations such as the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Sociologists without Borders, and Scholars at Risk to defend the academic freedom, freedom of speech and personal safety of sociologists both in the United States and abroad. In 2003, when Egyptian-American sociologist Saad Eddin Ibrahim, founder of the Ibn Khaldun Center for Development Studies and a human rights activist, was imprisoned in Egypt, the ASA wrote publicly in support of his release and wrote again and again. When Muhammad Reza Jalaipour, an Iranian PhD sociology student, was arrested and detained for engaging in a peaceful protest, the ASA wrote directly to Ayatollah Sayyid 'Ali Khamenei to defend Jalaipour's academic and personal freedom. ASA Council has also passed resolutions in support of academic freedom in Cuba and the need for free movement of scholars and scholarship across national borders.

The American Sociological Association stands in defense of rigorous science, passionate debate, and intellectual and academic freedom. These are fundamental building blocks for a healthy democracy. Intimidation by threats of physical violence against one scholar, whether it is followed by action or not, has a chilling effect on all scholars who research and publicly discuss their work especially on issues that are, or appear, controversial to at least some portion of the audience. That is why the ASA is speaking out against the attempts to intimidate Piven now, and why it will continue to speak out for sociologists, both here and around the world, whose academic and personal freedom to speak and our personal freedom to hear is threatened. 



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

science policy

National Academy of Sciences elects a president, home secretary, and four members to its governing council

Atmospheric scientist Ralph J. Cicerone has been elected to a second six-year term as president of the National Academy of Sciences. Cicerone, whose second term begins July 1, 2011, left his position as chancellor at the University of California-Irvine to become Academy president in 2005. As president, Cicerone also serves as chair of the National Research Council, which conducts independent science, engineering, and health policy studies under a congressional charter. The Council has an annual budget of approximately \$300 million. During his first term, Cicerone commissioned a study that examined the collection, storage, and dissemination of data generated by scientific research, resulting in the report “Ensuring the Integrity, Accessibility, and Stewardship of Research Data in the Digital Age,” and he continues to work with scientific leaders to create practical ways of providing better access to research data. Susan R. Wessler, Distinguished Professor

of Genetics at the University of California-Riverside, has been elected home secretary of the Academy. During her four-year term, which begins July 1, 2011, Wessler will oversee the Academy’s membership activities. She is the first woman to serve as the Academy’s home secretary. Douglas S. Massey, Henry G. Bryant Professor of Sociology and Public Affairs, Princeton University, is among the four members elected to three-year terms on the Academy’s governing council. Massey; Carol A.

Gross, University of California-San Francisco; Anne Treisman, Princeton University; and Irving L. Weissman, Stanford University, begin their terms on July 1, 2011.


Cuts to science and other programs proposed by House Appropriations Committee

On February 9 House Appropriations Committee Chairman Hal Rogers “issued an agency-by-agency list of spending cuts it will seek in the federal budget for the 2011 fiscal year, which began last October” (*Chronicle of Higher Education*). The total proposed spending cuts, pegged to Obama’s

2010 Continuing Resolution (CR) bill—a placeholder that extends the previous year’s budget while spending bills for 2011 are enacted, will exceed \$74 billion. The list of spending cuts to at least 70 programs including \$58 billion in non-security discretionary spending reductions. The suggested spending cuts include sacred programs such as NASA as well as funding reductions to research institutions (e.g., \$1 billion from the National Institutes of Health and \$139 million from the National Science Foundation). All of the Committee’s reductions are based on President Obama’s fiscal year 2011 request. This means that those levels may mirror the amounts those agencies received in the 2010 fiscal year. For a list of the proposed cuts, see the House Committee on Appropriations press release at <appropriations.house.gov/index.cfm?FuseAction=PressReleases.Detail&PressRelease_id=259&Month=2&Year=2011>.

A look at disaster risk and vulnerability

According to the Population Reference Bureau report, “Disaster Risk and Vulnerability: The Role and Impact of Population and

Society,” increasing disaster threats not only reflect actual events such as earthquakes or floods, but also the changing demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the population. The authors, sociologists William Donner, Indiana University of Pennsylvania, and Havidán Rodríguez, University of Texas-Pan American, write that, “While the intensity [of a natural disaster] is important, of equal or greater importance is the presence of a population whose demographic or socioeconomic characteristics may place its members at greater risk of harm before, during, and after a disaster.” The “vulnerability perspective” in disasters, which is rapidly emerging as a dominant view in the field, assumes that a real disaster occurs when it strikes an underprivileged population. The report suggests that policies aimed at addressing risk and vulnerability must also take into account differential impacts and outcomes of disasters, and that some of the most important factors that affect vulnerability include population growth and distribution as well as social diversity. For more information, visit <www.prb.org/Articles/2011/disaster-risk.aspx>. 



A Public Affairs Focus at the ASA Executive Office

Johanna Olexy, Public Information Office

On November 29, 2010, the ASA welcomed Brad Smith as the new head of the Department of Public Affairs and Public Information at the Executive Office. Formerly in that position, Lee Herring has joined the National Science Foundation as a speechwriter in the Office of Legislative and Public Affairs. Brad brings with him 14 years of government and public affairs experience. Prior to joining ASA, Brad worked in the American Chemical Society’s (ACS) Office of Public Affairs, where he handled public policy communication and member engagement. I recently spoke with Brad about his vision and plan for the ASA, below is a summary of our “Q & A.”

Q. What do you look forward to in your new position?

I came to work at the ASA after working on Capitol Hill and for an association that represents chemists and chemistry, but my academic roots come from the social sciences and humanities. So I look forward to representing and working with people and issues that relate to my education and personality. I have always been interested in studying how people work and interact together. This job will allow me to promote a scholarship I have an interest in.

Q. What is your vision for the Department of Public Affairs and Public Information?

My main vision is to make ASA a



Brad Smith
Photo: Keith Lindblom (American Chemical Society Public Affairs)

leader among the social science societies in the promoting sociology to the media and the public. I would like the department to work to further advance sociology to government officials. Finally, I would love to see ASA members empowered to be effective voices for sociology and the social sciences.

Q. What challenges do you see for sociology in the coming year?

I think it is going to be a difficult year for the social sciences in Washington, DC, especially for federal research funding. Last fall, Congress was unable to approve new spending levels, causing the federal government to operate for the final quarter of last year under a Continuing Resolution (CR), which

funds the government at the previous year’s level. This CR was extended to cover the first quarter of 2011 and is set to expire on March 4. Congress is now working on a spending plan to cover the remaining six months of the year. It is unclear if Congress will be successful in this endeavor.

The members of the Republican majority in the House of Representatives have called for significant spending cuts. Already the Republican Study Committee has proposed a spending plan that holds FY 2011 non-security discretionary spending at FY 2008 levels, with no allowance for inflation. The committee also called for \$330 billion in program cuts and eliminations over the next 10 years including the National Endowment for the Humanities and the National Endowment for the Arts.

In the meantime, President Obama is likely to announce his

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Chicago

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American neighborhoods on the south and west sides of the city and suburbs (Garner, Hancock, and Kim 2007).

The Blurring City-Suburb Distinction

The city-suburb distinction in the Chicago region has always been ambiguous; one of the primary reasons is that Chicago “incorporated” its suburbs over a century ago. Chicago has always been a “city of neighborhoods” with distinct ethnic cultures, but to some degree the shifting boundaries, identities, and spaces of the ethnic communities veiled the profound and persistent pattern of African American segregation. The region is best described as having an SES gradient that sweeps from the affluent predominantly white North Shore around the western edge of the city to the low-income predominantly African American suburbs in the south. The southern suburbs have been part of the Southside “Black Belt” for a long time, and although some of them include middle-class residents, many have high rates of poverty. The city-suburb lines are further blurred by new demographics. Latin and Asian Immigrants are increasingly inclined to settle in dispersed patterns either immediately upon arrival or soon thereafter, creating diversification of the inner ring of suburbs. Satellite cities of Chicago now have large and burgeoning Latino populations ranging anywhere from 20-50%.

CHA Closings: The End of Large Public Housing Projects

The high-rise projects of the Chicago Housing Authority (CHA), mostly built in the late 1950s, are now defunct. In December of 2010, the high-rise units of Cabrini-Green closed, marking the end of an era, initially one of hope and faith in the public sector and later one of racist isolation and widespread disappointment in government initiatives. The CHA had once housed as many as 60,000 people. The building of its complexes was one of the major public policy mechanisms that kept Chicago racially segre-

gated. By the 1960s, the residents of family developments were almost all African American. Initially the CHA complexes were welcomed as providing decent housing in sharp contrast to the cold-water flats, decrepit tenements, and dilapidated frame houses of the private market. But from a progressive vision of integration and decent homes for all, public housing turned into a mechanism of isolation and domination. To liberals, public housing became a symbol of American apartheid, and to conservatives a sign of the incompetence of poor people and the waste of taxpayer dollars. To the residents themselves, the buildings had become a place of poverty, gangs, stigma, and dilapidation (See Sudhir Venkatesh’s (2000) *American Project*).

Above all, to real estate developers, these gigantic, unsightly obstacles were a huge barrier to development in the central city and business district. By the early 21st century, residents were being relocated to subsidized housing and mixed-income developments. The number of units did not equal the number of residents being relocated, and some residents could not meet requirements for the new housing. Consequently, many residents moved to low-income communities from the far south side and south suburbs. The displacement of public housing residents from inner-city locations to peripheral communities has actually exacerbated the pattern of racial and class isolation.

With the closing of CHA, gentrification and revalorization of the central areas of Chicago accelerated in the last 10 years, utterly transforming large parts of the city. The housing stock of these rebuilt areas consists of rehabbed older structures, new townhouses, a limited number of high rises, and small gated complexes that are inserted into the fabric of the city. The areas adjacent to the downtown have changed from the seedy “zone of transition” to places of residence for young professionals and affluent families (Lloyd 2010). Gentrification of lower-income African American neighborhoods by affluent African Americans is an interesting new phenomenon (Patillo 1999, 2007).




Disparities and Racial Isolation: Challenges for the New Mayor

The social effects of African American (and to a lesser extent, Latino) hyper-segregation remain marked and yet are not being addressed effectively. Several symptoms of segregation, isolation, and a high-level of disparities can be noted. The recent foreclosure rate is about three times as high in predominantly African American and Latino communities as it is in predominantly white areas. In terms of socioeconomic status, the rate is twice as high for families with incomes under \$80,000 as for more affluent families. School completion offers a particularly dismal picture, with less than half of young African American men in the Chicago Public School system completing a high school diploma; the rates for African American women and Latinos/Latinas are also low. Health disparities along racial and class lines reflect failed public policies and ongoing structural forces of marginalization of the urban (Bourgois and Schonberg 2009).

The CHA closings and the gentrification of the inner city have produced a “turning inside out” of Chicago, placing higher-income, predominantly white populations near the center, while pushing lower-income people of color into peripheral areas of the city and the poorer suburbs. While this does not overturn the traditional geographical/class divisions, which is the inverse of European cities, this trend raises a daunting question for the next mayor: Why give the city to poor people, when they

can have the suburbs? (Wacquant 2007).

The Chicago experience points to much larger national trends indicating new wrinkles in the old story of segregation. Immigration of non-whites, especially since 1965, and the tendency for them to bypass traditional ethnic enclaves and head directly to the suburbs creates new variations in population settlements. Greater class diversity, especially amongst African Americans, creates new twists in the problems of gentrification and city life. The continuing failure of public policies and enduring structural forces pose new challenges to sociology as we come to grapple with the ever mutating changes of social conflict embedded in everyday life. 

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Teaching—The Second Time Around

by Cynthia Flynn, CNM, PhD, Currently:
General Director, Family Health and
Birth Center, Washington, DC
Expert Midwife, pregnancy.org

My first career was as a demographer and statistician, and after teaching sociology at an undergraduate SUNY institution, I was tenured at the University of Kansas. I gave up my tenure to do three years of social science research on the effects of the Three Mile Island Nuclear Plant and to start a research firm of my own. After changing careers twice more, at age 47, I entered the immersion program in nurse-midwifery at Yale University. Upon graduation, I was offered a faculty position to teach both midwifery students and medical residents at another SUNY university. At the time, I felt strongly that in order to teach, I first had to attend at least one birth without a preceptor! I spent the next 10 years in independent solo practice, and also started a free-standing, licensed, nationally accredited birth center. I carried a pager 24/7 and provided full-scope midwifery and well-woman care, as well as care of newborns. Eventually, I was approached again about becoming a member of a university faculty. I felt that the time had come to pass on the knowledge I had gained, and I accepted a position in a college of nursing.

I soon learned that there is a desperate national need for nursing faculty. The Institute of Medicine estimated that by 2010 the United States would be short about a million nurses. Our problem is not that Americans are not interested in becoming nurses; where I taught, there were some 250 qualified applications for 45 places in our “immersion” program. The problem is we lacked classroom space, lab space, clinical sites, AND most of all faculty to accommodate these students. Our Dean expanded the faculty from 37 to 65 in six years, but there was still much more demand for nursing education and demand for qualified nurses by the public than our institution could meet. So why are there not more nurses to teach in colleges and universities?

There is pressure for the faculty in universities to be doctorally prepared, but only a small percentage of the nurses in the United States have PhDs. Many institutions are trying to help address this need by adding a Doctorate of Nursing Practice. In Washington state, some community colleges with master’s prepared faculty expanded to four-year programs to train BSN’s (Bachelor of Science in Nursing) so their graduates could go right into master’s programs from the community college if they wish. This helps relieve pressure on the university faculty to prepare undergraduates. But given the shortage of doctorally-prepared nurses, master’s prepared faculty teach at both the graduate and undergraduate levels. Since those without doctorates are not eligible for tenure, there is *de facto* stratification of the faculty.

Teaching nursing is extremely demanding. As a sociologist, I worked independently. As long as my course fit the one-paragraph catalog description, I had academic freedom to teach as I saw fit. Nursing is not like that. Of necessity, each graduate is expected to have an extensive core of knowledge, which is determined by nursing accrediting bodies. Both at the graduate and undergraduate levels, students have limited time to take electives in nursing. In fact, the faculty is pressed to assure that all required material is covered in the curriculum within the allotted time frame even if students take *no* electives. In nursing, achieving consensus and providing oversight of course content requires considerable communication and negotiation among the faculty. I served on many more committees as nursing faculty than I did as a sociologist.

Lectures are different, too. Course assignments for nursing faculty come with PowerPoint presentations prepared and edited by those who previously taught the course, including multi-media inserts and web references. These need to be reviewed and updated each time the courses are taught, of course, but certain material *must* be covered, and time is short. New faculty must know what is taught—or not taught—in all other courses, and for the whole

curriculum to meet its goals.

Unlike sociology, the lecture course is not the conclusion. Nursing faculty need to teach associated lab and clinical courses where students can learn hands-on skills. In lab sections, the teaching is one-on-one; the faculty must assure that every student has each of the skills needed to take care of patients. It is not an option to fail “taking a blood pressure” but to be excellent at “giving an injection” and to have these tests average out to a “C.” Once nursing skills are mastered in the lab, nursing faculty need to supervise students’ clinical work, where students see patients in hospitals, clinics, nursing homes, and home settings. Such teaching is very labor intensive, and there is really no way to get the job done other than to have faculty know the capabilities of each and every student in some detail. In addition to teaching on campus, the faculty travel to clinical sites to teach and spend time developing relationships within the community so that those clinical sites will be available for future students. If a faculty member has an emergency or attends a professional meeting and needs to miss clinical, the impact on students is significant; students must still get their clinical hours, another faculty cannot substitute unless they are oriented to that site, credentialed by the institution and available. Covering these logistical problems is not easy.

In sociology, meetings with undergraduate advisees consisted of checking the GPA and ensuring that the student had enough hours to graduate. Even at the graduate level, there was no life-and-death necessity to see that each student had an extensive set of sociology skills determined by a national accrediting body. If a student did poorly, s/he could re-take the course and still progress. In nursing, a poor showing at midterms in a single course can generate an “at-risk” [of being expelled] form.

Nursing students are not socialized to the profession of teaching. When I was a student and teacher of sociology, not all of the teaching was done by the faculty. Even as

an undergraduate, with no degree, I earned money by being a teaching assistant. Teaching experience provides students with educational funds, but also socialization into the profession of teaching. In nursing, lab sections of large lecture classes are taught by regular faculty, even at the undergraduate level, which further strains the system. The regular faculty is responsible in a very direct way for all of the teaching—and learning.

Faculty must have excellent clinical skills. In addition to keeping up with the literature, faculty are in practice themselves to keep up their clinical skills and maintain their licenses. My first year, I worked one day a week at a group practice seeing pregnant women and gynecology clients in the clinic. In the summer, while my sociology colleagues were writing scholarly papers, I worked full time doing clinic and on-call attending births. As a nurse-midwife, this means having malpractice insurance beyond that provided by the university, obtaining and maintaining hospital privileges, and having another job with the its complexities. In other words, the job of being a nursing faculty member is more complicated and time-consuming than being a faculty member in sociology, yet it has the same expectations for tenure.

Nursing faculty are in high demand for clinical practice, where compensation is better. A Dean is challenged on a daily basis to recruit and retain good faculty and maintain morale. Prevention of burn-out is a continuing concern; not many nurses have the educational, technical and personal skills, *and* the motivation to balance the demands of the job(s) with home and family responsibilities. Besides, few nurses entered the profession with the idea of becoming teachers, and they were not taught to teach as part of their nursing education. Unlike sociology students, nursing students know they can get a good-paying job without an advanced degree, and they have many options besides teaching.

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Las Vegas

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for the extraordinary. The city attracts more than 36 million visitors a year by offering grand hotels, some of the biggest stars in entertainment, a high caliber of award-winning chefs and master sommeliers, a premium world-class shopping experience, bright lights, and, of course, some gambling too.



Conveniently located McCarran International Airport is a short drive (one mile) from the Las Vegas Strip, 3.5 miles from the Las Vegas Convention Center, and 5 miles from Downtown Las Vegas. Taxi and limousine services abound, while tour companies offer sightseeing trips to the surrounding areas such as the Grand Canyon, Hoover Dam, Valley of Fire, and Red Rock Canyon.

ASA Group Rate

Attendees will find this location makes for a very affordable meeting. ASA attendees booking in our block receive the rate of \$149 per night (not including the 12% county tax). In addition, ASA guests may pay a one-time resort fee of \$15, which will cover Internet access in their hotel room and fitness center access for the duration of their stay. Caesars Palace is a massive complex

with many dining options to meet any price point.

ASA has negotiated this special rate and resort fee contingent on attendees booking rooms within the block. Please help up keep

overall meeting costs low and avoid paying penalty fees to the property, by only booking rooms in our block. ASA Housing opens on our website in mid-February.

What Happens in Vegas (Besides Gambling)

Whether you are dancing under the lights of the Fremont Street Experience in Downtown Las Vegas or strolling the shops at Monte Lago

Village at Lake Las Vegas, you are never far from a golf course. The 50-plus golf courses in Las Vegas have put Vegas on the map for golf connoisseurs. Each course

is within a one-hour radius of the city, offering challenging play and beautiful desertscapes, flowing waterfalls, rolling greens and mountain views.


No longer the domain of women, the spa experience can take the stress out of presenting while in Vegas. Las Vegas resorts offer the most luxurious and varied spa experiences anywhere.

There are many reasons why Las Vegas claims the title as “The Entertainment Capital of the World.” Some of the world’s most exciting and versatile entertainers perform here including Celine Dion, Barry Manilow, Jerry Seinfeld, Jay Leno, Garth Brooks, and so many more. Also, there are Broadway hits such as “Phantom - The Las Vegas Spectacular,” “Jersey Boys,” and “Tony & Tina’s Wedding.” Other entertainment options include A-list comedians, such as Brad Garrett, Ray Romano, and Kevin James; as well as six resi-



dent Cirque du Soleil productions, comedy clubs, classic Las Vegas showgirl revues, and more.

When planning an evening of entertainment, attendees can look to the growing roster of gourmet restaurants and wine and food adventures in Las Vegas. A host of fine dining and lifestyle magazines—including *Bon Appetit*, *Wine Spectator*, *Gourmet*, *Robb Report* and *Esquire*—have honored the city for its fantastic fare and hailed individual restaurants for their exquisite cuisine.

The city famous for having “something for everyone” furthers the proof to its claim when the sun goes down. After dinner, you can experience a variety of night spots, from elaborately themed clubs to the upscale “ultra lounges.” With hip surroundings, signature drinks and an “anything goes” attitude, ultra lounges have redesigned Vegas nightlife, providing a new way to party on the Strip. 

Public Affairs

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proposed budget for FY 2012 on February 14. Based on the State of the Union Address and other documents released out of the White House, increased investments in STEM education and scientific research could be included in the budget. It is unclear if these increases will include social and behavioral science research. In addition, the U.S. Census Bureau may receive a significant funding cut.

Other than budgetary issues, the new Congress may begin enhanced oversight hearings of federally supported grants. Many social science grants have already been identified, by name alone, as “fleece.” I fear these hearings could become lightning rods, used to illustrate federal spending waste. Also, there

is a GOP-led initiatives urging the public to make their own budget cuts. These initiatives, in addition to oversight hearings, may give Congress the necessary coverage to cut programs important to the social sciences.

Beyond Congress, some conservative commentators, like Glenn Beck, have verbally attacked social scientists. These attacks may serve to stifle researchers as they gather and analyze evidence related to controversial questions.

Q. How is ASA involved in policy and what efforts do you see ASA taking in the future?

The Public Affairs Department works regularly with ASA Council to develop official statements and letters that are used when we have discussions with policymakers. ASA tracks issues ranging from human


rights to climate change. While the ASA does not lobby, we are expanding activities on Capitol Hill, including briefings and congressional hearings during the upcoming year.

ASA continues to work with our coalition partners to practice social and behavior science funding support. In particular, we are working with an ad-hoc coalition on National Institutes of Health funding, the Coalition for National Science Funding, and the Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA) for all behavioral and social science related issues.

Q. What can ASA members do to help you?

Based on my experience managing grassroots programs at ACS, I encourage ASA members to make their views known to elected

officials. Members can send letters, make phone calls, and/or meet with elected officials. In a recent Congressional Management Foundation report (www.cmfweb.org/), congressional staff indicates that constituents are more important to a legislator’s decision making than lobbyists. With thousands of interest groups meeting with legislators everyday we cannot be assured that the views of sociologists are being heard unless we make a conscious effort to build a relationship with our elected officials.

In addition, when ASA members talk with the media, please make sure to indicate that you are a sociologist and an American Sociological Association member. This will help build the public’s understanding of the importance of sociology. 

New Staff at the ASA Executive Office

Governance

If you have done any work with Sections and Governance since August than you've likely read these words in your email inbox or on heard them on the telephone: "Hello, I'm **Justin Lini**, Governance Associate here at ASA..."

Even if we haven't had the pleasure of speaking I am happy to have the chance to introduce myself. As ASA's



Justin Lini

Governance Associate I help coordinate the day-to-day business of our fifty-one sections, organize ASA's elections and support the work of the association's governing committees. In addition I handle the logistics behind ASA's awards.

My wife, Tracy, and I are recent transplants to Washington, DC; we have lived here since 2007. I am a Michigan native who studied political science and fine art at Eastern Michigan University and conflict resolution at American University before working at ASA. Outside of work, I paint, write, and study French. I also serve as an Executive Committee member for Conflict Solutions International, an independent, non-partisan organization that focuses on ameliorating international conflict.

In the future, I plan on expanding my academic career in the social sciences by studying third-party intervention in conflicts using a systems analysis approach. In doing so, I hope to develop new analytical methods to assist practitioners and enrich the public's understanding of conflict.

Webmaster

If you visited the website recently,

you probably saw a lot of what I do at ASA. I'm **Michelle Dupray** and I joined ASA in July 2010 as the new webmaster.



Michelle Dupray

One of my web passions is accessibility. Have you ever wondered how individuals with mobile, visual, or hearing impairments view a website? Most of these individuals use web accessible technologies that are dependent on up-to-date, modern web code that falls within the guidelines of Section 508. I often go through our site to make sure our pages are meeting Section 508 guidelines.

I also enjoy merging social technologies into our site. As I hope many of you noticed, the Dining Guide from the 2010 Annual

Meeting had an interactive Google Map. Look for more social media integration, including Twitter, within the ASA site in the near future.

I'm always striving to increase my knowledge of technology and recently completed a Java class. I'm currently applying for part-time master's degree programs in Information Technology.

Like Justin, I grew up in Michigan, but my journey took me to Arizona, where I lived for nine years. While in Arizona, I participated in many local political campaigns and was a volunteer for the humanitarian group No More Deaths. I moved to the Washington area four years ago, with everything I owned packed in my Neon. In addition to my job at ASA, I involve myself in the local community by volunteering as an ESL teacher and being involved in local politics. 

Next Generation Work and Family Research Network Awarded Sloan Foundation Grant

The Work and Family Researchers Network, a social and virtual connector for interdisciplinary work-family researchers based at the University of Pennsylvania, has been awarded a \$990,000 grant from the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation. The new Network builds on the well-established Alfred P. Sloan Work and Family Research Network that has operated at Boston College since 1997. Sloan Foundation support will enable the current Network to transition from a foundation-funded project to a sustainable organization enhancing future work-family scholarship.

University of Pennsylvania Sociology Professor Jerry A. Jacobs, a leading work-family scholar, will be the principal investigator and executive officer of the new Network. "The challenges of combining work and family confront a large and growing segment of American society," said Jerry Jacobs, who has conducted research on this topic for 15 years. "This grant

provides an exciting opportunity to bring together scholars and researchers from diverse disciplines, to communicate more effectively, to share ideas, and to advance the ability of America's institutions to address the needs of our nation's families."

"This represents an exciting new stage for the Work and Family Research Network," said Kathleen E. Christensen, Program Director at Alfred P. Sloan Foundation.

By relocating to the University of Pennsylvania, the new Network will be able to draw upon the skills and resources of Penn's renowned Population Studies Center, the Wharton School, and more than 20 interdisciplinary work-family scholars located in eight different schools across the university.

The Work and Family Researchers Network will be comprised of an online community, a membership organization, biennial

ESS Partners with ASA in MFP Leadership Campaign

ASA is pleased to announce the participation of the Eastern Sociological Society (ESS) in the Minority Fellowship Program (MFP) Leadership Campaign! The Campaign, led by former ASA Vice President Margaret L. Andersen and ASA Executive Officer Sally T. Hillsman, is now supported by 88 contributing leaders including individuals and organizations. The Campaign participation of ESS, along with that of the McCune Foundation adds to the impressive group of organizational partners for MFP, which annually includes Sociologists for Women in Society, Alpha Kappa Delta, the Midwest Sociological Society, the Association of Black Sociologists, and the Southwestern Sociological Association.

All of the individual leaders have made a significant five-year commitment or, in the

case of organizations, a large one-time contribution and/or yearly donations to help secure the future of MFP. The amount of the leadership pledges has totaled nearly \$475,000 over five years. MFP is completely supported by contributions from its organizational partners and individual ASA members. For more information on the Campaign, please contact Jean H. Shin, Director of the ASA Minority Affairs Program, at shin@asanet.org. Thank you again to all who have supported the Campaign and also to those who provide generous support to MFP at ASA membership renewal time, the MFP Benefit Reception at the ASA Annual Meeting, and through contributing publication royalties. (See September/October 2009, January 2010, March 2010, and November 2010 issues of *Footnotes* for prior articles on the Campaign.) 

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Thank You, ASA Members!

ASA wishes to acknowledge the generous support of the following individuals, whose financial contributions to the Association during the 2010 membership year (October 16, 2009, through October 15, 2010) greatly aided in the success of ASA programs and initiatives. The donations given by these individuals to the ASA help support the Minority Fellowship Program, the Teaching Enhancement Fund, the Congressional Fellowship, the Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline, the Soft Currency Fund, and the American Sociological Fund. These donations to ASA's restricted funds have a significant impact on our discipline and profession. We encourage ASA members to continue making tax-deductible contributions to these worthy causes. (Consult your tax advisor for specifics on allowable deductions.)

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Awards

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This annual award honors outstanding contributions to sociological practice. The award recognizes work that has facilitated or served as a model for the work of others, work that has significantly advanced the utility of one or more specialty areas in sociology and, by so doing, has elevated the professional status or public image of the field as whole, or work that has been honored or widely recognized outside the discipline for its significant impacts, particularly in advancing human welfare.

Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award

Maxine Atkinson (North Carolina State University)

This award is given annually to honor outstanding contributions to the undergraduate and/or graduate teaching and learning of sociology, which improve the quality of teaching.

Cox-Johnson-Frazier Award

Eduardo Bonilla-Silva (Duke University)

The Cox-Johnson-Frazier Award honors the intellectual traditions and contributions of Oliver Cox, Charles S. Johnson, and E. Franklin Frazier. The award is given either to a sociologist for a lifetime of research, teaching, and service to the community or to an academic institution for its work in assisting the development of scholarly efforts in this tradition.

Jessie Bernard Award

Verta Taylor (University of California-Santa Barbara)

The Jessie Bernard Award is given annually in recognition of scholarly work that has enlarged the horizons of sociology to encompass fully the role of women in society. The contribution may be in empirical research, theory, or methodology.

Excellence in the Reporting of Social Issues Award

David Brooks

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

Public Understanding of Sociology Award

Barbara Risman (University of Illinois-Chicago)

This award is given annually to a person or persons who have made exemplary contributions to advance the public understanding of sociology, sociological research, and scholarship among the general public.


Dissertation Award

To be announced at a later date. 

Sloan Foundation

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conferences and two new cohorts of the successful Early Career Scholars Program. An innovative open access web platform will be built with similar benefits to the current Network but at significantly lower costs. Capitalizing on the latest technological advancements, the website will include an open access repository of academic work-family literature including journal articles, reports and working papers, a "news tagging" system for updates in the field, a Who's Who database, as well as a document download center archiving much of the current Network content.

The integration between open access and membership components of the Work and Family Researchers Network will offer an exciting new organizational model for 21st century work-family research and scholarship. 

Emeritus Profile

Sheldon Stryker: Influencing Students Even in his Retirement

Craig Schaar, ASA Membership Department

Sheldon Stryker likes to tell the story of being on a cruise ship with his wife traveling through the North Sea. At a formal cocktail party on board the ship, he met famous fellow Minnesotan Garrison Keillor. After a conversation about their colorful life in Minnesota and their backgrounds, Keillor asked Stryker, "What the hell are we doing here?" The two men from Minnesota have had quite a journey through life.

Stryker was born in St. Paul in 1924. His mother died shortly after his birth. He was cared for by his grandparents and aunts while growing up in Minnesota during the Great Depression. Stryker played some basketball during his youth and worked as a newspaper carrier. He was a talented bridge and billiards player although he never thought about going professional.

In his youth, Stryker worked as a construction laborer in order to save money for college. According to Stryker, one of the proudest days of his life occurred when the foreman said to him; "I am sorry I am losing a good man," as he was about to begin his undergraduate studies at the University of Minnesota. In June 1942, Stryker tried to enlist in the U.S. military during the height of World War II, but his vision did not pass the military standard.

Stryker was expected to be a physician by his family, but he never had much interest in the medical field. Eventually, he was drafted into the U.S. Army in 1943, and he received specialized training in engineering at the City College of New York. Because of his poor vision, he was not supposed to be sent overseas and into combat. But Stryker's engineers battalion was sent to the European theater anyway, where he served as a combat medic and earned a Purple Heart medal.

Finding a Career in Sociology

A career counselor recommended that Stryker pursue a career that involved helping people. He had a friend who was going to study social work and Stryker decided to major in the same thing at the University of

Minnesota. While embarking upon his social work studies, Stryker had to take sociology courses and he was hooked immediately.

Stryker joined ASA in 1948 when he was a graduate student. He attended his first annual meeting in 1950 in Denver, CO. This was when ASA meetings had a sit-down dinner for all attendees. In an interview, Stryker said the proudest he has felt of the ASA was when the Association threatened to cancel its annual meeting in St. Louis because the hotel refused to allow African-Americans to register. The hotel backed down, thus effectively desegregating St. Louis.

It was Stryker's mentor, Clifford Kirkpatrick, who helped shape the young student's passion in sociology. Kirkpatrick contacted Stryker about an available teaching assistant position at Indiana University in 1950. The starting annual salary was \$2,500. Stryker completed his doctorate in 1955 and he was recommended for tenure in the following year. The tenure rules at Indiana required that a departmental recommendation be made after five and a half years of teaching service and Stryker had been an instructor for several years while earning his doctorate.

Stryker received a Fulbright Award to teach for one year at the University of Trento in Italy during the 1966-67 academic year. While he was in Italy, there was a crippling student strike. The students were opposed to curriculum changes that focused on more quantitative methods as opposed to strict theoretical teaching. Through this protest, Stryker learned that there was one important difference between radical Italian and American university students; "the Italian radicals have a sense of humor," he said.

Stryker was department chair from 1969-75 at Indiana University and he served as director from 1977-2000 of the NIMH-sponsored Pre-doctoral and Postdoctoral Training Program in Social Psychology.

"The most rewarding experience has been the responses from students who write to me about

how important I was to them," said Stryker. Brian Powell, sociology professor at Indiana University, praised Stryker's long-term relationships with former students. Stryker's commitment lasted beyond the person receiving their PhD.

Richard Serpe, chair of the sociology department at Kent State University and a former student of Stryker's, is one example of a long-term scholarly relationship. "He has graciously read and worked with my graduate students over the years and is currently an outside member of a doctoral committee for one of the graduate students at Kent State University. At 86 years of age he is still influencing me and the next generation of sociologists," said Serpe.


In 1980, Stryker wrote a groundbreaking book called *Symbolic Interactionism: a Social Structural Version*, which introduced the concept of "identity theory" to describe how social structures influ-



Sheldon Stryker

ence an individual's role behaviors. Stryker has been a recipient of multiple career achievement awards from several organizations including the Cooley Mead Award from the Social Psychology section of the ASA and the association's 2009 W.E.B.

DuBois Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award. Stryker was the editor of the Rose Series, the *Social Psychology Quarterly* (1967-1969), and the *American Sociological Review* (1982-1986). He also earned public recognition from the psychology field for his identity theory contribution.

Stryker believes sociology offers "a better sense of complexity in the world and the changing character of the world". Since his retirement, Stryker continues teaching a graduate class at Indiana University, and he is currently working on new papers for publication. He enjoys conversations with students and attends lectures whenever he has the opportunity. 

call for submissions

ASA 2011 Annual Meeting Film Screening

Members, filmmakers, and distributors who wish to provide a film for inclusion in the 2011 screening series may submit a copy of the film/video and a brief description of the work that notes its relevance to sociological instruction and research. The requirements for film submissions are listed below

Film requirements:

- All films must fit into a 50- or 80-minute course block
- Films must relate to the field of sociology
- No more than eight films can be submitted from one filmmaker, member, or distributor.
- All films must have closed captioning or a transcript that can be made available at the time of screening.

Please submit a brief description of the film and, if possible, note the film's relevance to sociological instruction and research. All film/video nominations (in DVD format) should be postmarked by March 15, 2011, to:

Valerie Jiggetts
Academic & Professional Affairs Program
American Sociological Association
1430 K Street NW, Suite 600
Washington, DC 20005
apap@asanet.org

Films will be judged on time sensitivity, relevance to the field of sociology, and potential use in teaching. Those who submit films will be notified of screening decisions in June, and your copy of the film will be returned after the conclusion of the Annual Meeting.

Teaching

from Page 5

Nursing education is serious business. Graduates will be taking care of you and me all too soon. There is a level of stress that was simply not present when I taught in the College of Arts and Sciences; no one would have died if someone failed my Marriage

and the Family course but then went on to complete their degree.

So why did I do it? I was thrilled to be back in the classroom with students again! I was amazed and humbled at what students could accomplish in 10 weeks of clinical education. The wonder of “birthing” a competent practitioner is an incredible feeling, well worth all the hard work. My colleagues were

great. They truly cared about their students, the College of Nursing, the university, the profession, and me.

But it wasn't like teaching sociology. So now I am an administrator of an amazing birth center whose motto is to put health care in its social context: www.yourfhbc.org/news.html. On a daily basis, I use my background in organizational development; cultural change—norms,

values, and goals; pure and applied research, including data collection and analysis; race relations; conflict resolution; social justice; social problems; medical sociology; and marriage and the family. And sometimes, I still get to catch a baby. ☺

This article is based on a paper given to the American Association of University Professors, June 12, 2010, Washington, DC

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Correction

In the December 2010 *Footnotes* article “ASA Awards Grants for the Advancement of Sociology,” Elif Andac's affiliation was listed incorrectly. Andac is a faculty member at the University of Kansas.

Call for Papers

Publications

Richard R. Verdugo is issuing a call for chapter proposals for a book on the labor market experiences of Hispanics. Verdugo will gladly receive proposals that are either quantitative or qualitative. He is particularly interested in the theoretically driven papers that address the diversity of the Hispanic population, gender, language, geographical trends, and immigrant status. For additional information, contact Richard R. Verdugo at RVerdugo@nea.org.

Norbert Elias, Social Theory and Key Issues, edited by Francois Dépelteau and Tatiana S. Landini. Norbert Elias has become one of the most important social scientists of the 20th century. His name has appeared frequently in textbooks and his books have been re-edited and translated all over the world. Our aim is to publish a book presenting rigorous comparisons between the work of Elias and other social (or human) scientists, either classical or contemporary. The comparison can also be on specific issues or concepts. The text would compare the work of Elias to the contribution of other key specialists of the selected issue. Texts on other related issues are welcome. Texts should be limited to 20 pages (double spaced), including bibliography. Deadline: May 1, 2011. Send submissions to Francois Depelteau at fdepelteau@laurentian.ca and Tatiana S. Landini at tatiana.landini@unifesp.br.

Research in Social Movements, Conflicts and Change, a peer-reviewed volume, encourages submissions for volume 33 of the series. This volume will have both thematic and open-submission sections. For open-submission, submissions appropriate to any of the

three broad foci reflected in the series title will be considered. The special section will focus on “new” and “old” media in social movements, conflicts, and change. We encourage submissions on the relationship between older media and social movements, conflicts or change, or between “new” media and social movements, conflicts or change. Deadline: May 16, 2011. Contact: Jennifer Earl at jearl@soc.ucsb.edu and Dena Rohlinger at drohling@fsu.edu. For more information, visit info.emeraldinsight.com/products/books/series.htm?PHPSESSID=ao67n2qdmv56lqa36v0k6mivb1&id=0163-786X.

Meetings

3rd Joint Conference of the German, Austrian and Swiss Sociological Associations, September 29, 2011–October 1, 2011, Innsbruck University, Austria. Theme: “The New Structural Transformation of the Public Sphere.” Abstract deadline: April 1, 2011. Contact: frank.welz@uibk.ac.at. For more information, visit www.sociologie2011.eu.

8th Annual Graduate Student Ethnography Conference, April 15, 2011, Stony Brook University-Manhattan Campus. Abstracts for presentations are welcome from graduate students using ethnographic methods, including field research and in-depth interviews. Papers of all topics are welcome. Preference will be given to research in advanced stages. Send a brief description of your work by March 1, 2011. Specify in your e-mail what stage your research is in and identify the methodology that you have used in the collection of your data. Include the title of your presentation, your university affiliation, and your contact information. Contact: sbethnographyconference@gmail.com; www.stonybrook.edu/sociology.

Association for Political Theory 2011 Annual Conference, October 13-15, 2011, University of Notre Dame. The Association for Political Theory (APT) welcomes proposals from all approaches and on all topics in political theory, political philosophy, and the history

of political thought. Faculty, advanced PhD candidates, and independent scholars are eligible to participate. We also encourage faculty to volunteer as chairs and/or discussants. Each participant may submit one paper and one co-authored paper proposal. If you wish to participate as a chair and/or discussant, please note your areas of expertise and interest on the proposal form. You may offer to serve in both of these roles, but the program committee limits volunteers to one role to ensure broad participation in the conference. Participation in the conference requires membership in the association. Membership is free. Papers are available to APT members only, so conference participants will need to join APT in order to receive access to the archive. New APT initiative for 2011: Working Group Panel “Power, Democracy, and the City.” This group is part of APT's new Working Group initiative. Participants will engage in pre-conference dialogue as they prepare their papers, and the panel will serve as one moment in a longer collaboration. The format will enable scholars working on similar questions to learn from each other, develop their ideas over time, and create professional networks. Potential participants should submit proposals via the proposal form and must indicate that they want their proposal to be considered for the working group panel. Deadline: February 15, 2011. Contact: Alisa Kessel at akessel@pugetsound.edu and Amit Ron at amit.ron@asu.edu; apt.coloradocollege.edu.

Meetings

February 3-6, 2011. Sociologists for Women in Society 40th Anniversary Winter Meeting, El Tropicano Hotel, San Antonio TX. For more information, visit: www.socwomen.org.

February 15-25, 2011. XX International Conference on Addiction Problems, Tioman Island of Malaysia. Theme: “Drug Addiction Prevention And Molding a Healthy and Sober Life Among Young People.” Contact: tel./ fax: + 7 (831) 421 13 21 or 251 96 59; mayurov@sandy.ru or mayurov@mail.ru; www.intacso.ru

ru or www.intacso.com.

March 24-27, 2011. Midwest Sociological Society Annual Meeting, St Louis, MO. Theme: “The Dynamics of Inequality.” Contact: Mary Zimmerman or Pooya Naderi at mss2011@ku.edu; www.theMSS.org.

March 31-April 2, 2011. Eastern Community College Social Science Association 37th Annual Conference, Erie Community College-City Campus, Erie, PA. Theme: “The National and Global Impacts of Economic Collapse: Perspectives from the Social Sciences.” For more information, visit www.ecc.edu.

April 15, 2011. 8th Annual Graduate Student Ethnography Conference, Stony Brook University-Manhattan Campus. Contact: sbethnographyconference@gmail.com; www.stonybrook.edu/sociology.

April 28-30, 2011. National Borders in the 21st Century 35th Annual PEWS Conference, Stony Brook University-SUNY. Investigating ongoing transformations in the purpose and meaning of national borders in the world. Contact: Timothy P. Moran at timothy.p.moran@stonybrook.edu.

June 29-July 1, 2011. The York Deviancy Conference, University of York. Theme: “Critical Perspectives on Crime, Deviance, Disorder and Social Harm.” Contact: Josine Opmeer at josine.opmeer@york.ac.uk; www.york.ac.uk/sociology/about/news-and-events/department/deviancy-conference/.

September 29-October 1, 2011. The 3rd Joint Conference of the German, Austrian, and Swiss Sociological Associations, Innsbruck University, Austria. Theme: “The New Structural Transformation of the Public Sphere.” Contact: frank.welz@uibk.ac.at. For more information, visit www.sociologie2011.eu.

October 13-15, 2011. Association for Political Theory 2011 Annual Conference, University of Notre Dame. Contact: Alisa Kessel at akessel@pugetsound.edu and Amit Ron at amit.ron@asu.edu; apt.coloradocollege.edu.

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Funding

2011 Wisconsin Longitudinal Study Pilot Grant Program. The Center for Demography of Health and Aging (CDHA) at the University of Wisconsin-Madison will award two to three pilot grants to investigators using the Wisconsin Longitudinal Study (WLS) data for scholarly research. The WLS provides an opportunity to study the life course, careers, retirement, intergenerational transfers and relationships, family functioning, physical and mental health and wellbeing, morbidity and mortality, and gene-environment interactions from late adolescence to the retirement years. Selected recipients will receive \$5,000 to support their research and a travel stipend to WLS training workshops. The training workshop will take place in Madison on August 11-12, 2011, while the research workshop will be held one year later. Deadline: May 27, 2011. Contact: Carol Roan at (608) 265-6196; roan@ssc.wisc.edu; <www.ssc.wisc.edu/wlsresearch/pilot>.

Beyster Fellowship. Fellowships are available for the study of employee stock ownership, profit sharing, broad-based stock options, and broadened ownership of capital in the corporation/society. Several \$25,000 and \$5000 fellowships will be offered by Rutgers University's School of Management and Labor Relations to doctoral candidates, recent PhD graduates, and scholars in the social sciences. Fellows may be in residence at their own university or visit Rutgers. Submit a 1,500-word statement, a curriculum vitae, and three letters of reference sent separately. Deadline: February 25, 2011. Contact: Joseph Blasi at beysterfellowships@smr.rutgers.edu; <smr.rutgers.edu/research-and-centers/beyster-fellowship-and-fellows-programs>.

Catalyzing New International Collaborations Program. One component of the National Science Foundation's (NSF) strategic plan is to increase the extent to which U.S. researchers engage with the international research and education community. It is the Office of International Science and Engineering's (OSIE) aim to identify opportunities for international engagement that will enable transformative research, new modes of investigation and networking, and development of a diverse, globally engaged workforce. This solicitation offers support for the exploratory phase of an international collaboration with the strong expectation that the next phase will involve submission of a follow-up proposal for continued funding of the collaborative research. OSIE supports the initial phases of a collaboration, which then generates a competitive research proposal to a NSF disciplinary program. This solicitation offers the opportunity to experiment with new modalities for

supporting international collaborations. OSIE can support workshops that may immediately precede or follow a larger-scale conference when they add an international dimension that is focused on building research collaboration. For more information, visit <www.nsf.gov/funding/pgm_summ.jsp?pims_id=12815>.

The Dirksen Congressional Center invites applications for grants to fund research on congressional leadership and the U.S. Congress. A total of up to \$35,000 will be available in 2011. Funds of up to \$3,500 will be awarded. Grants will normally extend for one year. The Center encourages graduate students who have successfully defended their dissertation prospectus to apply and awards a significant portion of the funds for dissertation research. Applicants must be U.S. citizens residing in the United States. Organizations are not eligible. Research teams of two or more individuals are eligible. No institutional overhead or indirect costs may be claimed against a Congressional Research Award. Deadline: March 1, 2011. Contact: Frank Mackaman at fmackaman@dirksencenter.org; <www.dirksencenter.org/print_grants_CRAS.htm>.

Homeless Families Demonstration Small Grant Research Program. This funding opportunity makes available up to \$150,000 in small grants to support research activities that will enhance the demonstration project currently being funded by Office of Policy Development & Research (PD&R) within the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) titled "The Impact of Housing and Services Interventions on Homeless Families." The research funded under this program must be related to, complement, and enhance the Homeless Families study, should be state-of-the-art, and result in substantive contributions to scientific theory. An applicant may request up to \$75,000 for a three-year grant performance period. Eligible applicants include; nonprofit organizations, for-profit organizations located in the United States, foundations, think tanks, consortia, institutions of higher education accredited by a national or regional accrediting agency, and other entities that will sponsor a researcher, expert, or analyst. The program cannot fund dissertation fellowships; however, we encourage proposals that include research roles for graduate students who will write a master's or PhD thesis on homeless families. Deadline: February 18, 2011. Contact: Michael Morse at Michael.t.morse@hud.gov; <www.hud.gov/offices/adm/grants/nofa10/grphomelessfamdemo.cfm>.

The West Coast Sea Grant programs are seeking research proposals to address specific social science issues of West Coast regional priority. Projects will be selected through an open, competitive, peer-review process.

Researchers must contact their state Sea Grant program directors to discuss ideas and linkages before submitting a letter of intent. Proposals must be submitted through Washington Sea Grant. Subject to the availability of funding, the West Coast Sea Grant programs will make a total of \$700,000 available collectively at the regional level over two years to fund projects. In addition, the National Sea Grant Office may augment available state program funds. The program anticipates being able to fund between two and four regional projects for the 2012-2014 biennium. Letter of intent due: February 22, 2011. For more information, visit <www.csg.ucsd.edu/FUNDING/APPLYING/RegionalSocialScience2011.html>.

Competitions

The Beth B. Hess Memorial Scholarship will be awarded to an advanced sociology PhD student who began her or his study in a community college or technical school. A student advanced to candidacy (ABD status) in an accredited PhD program in sociology in the United States is eligible to apply if she or he studied at a U.S. two-year college either part-time or full-time for at least one full academic year. The scholarship carries a stipend of \$3,500 from Sociologists for Women in Society (SWS) and an additional \$300 from the Society for the Study of Social Problems (SSSP) to be used to support the pursuit of a PhD as well as a one-year membership in SWS and SSSP. To honor Hess's career, the committee will look for: Commitment to teaching, especially at a community college or other institution serving less-privileged students; research and activism in social inequality, social justice, or social problems, with a focus on gender and/or gerontology being especially positive; service to the academic and/or local community, including mentoring and activism; and high-quality research and writing in the proposal and letter of application. Deadline: April 1, 2011. Contact: Denise Copelton, Department of Sociology, The College at Brockport-SUNY, 350 New Campus Dr., Brockport, NY 14420; dcopelto@brockport.edu.

In the News

The **American Sociological Association (ASA)** was mentioned in a December 31 *Chronicle of Higher Education* article, "Economists Prepare to Debate Conflict-of-Interest Rules." The ASA was also mentioned in a January 4 *Chronicle of Higher Education* article and a January 5 *Inside Higher Ed* article about ASA's decision to relocate its 2011 Annual Meeting to Las Vegas.

Robert Bellah and **Claude S. Fischer**, both of the University of California-Berkeley, and **Robert Putnam**, Harvard University, were mentioned in a November/December 2010 *Boston Review* article, "A Question of Character." Fis-

cher was also mentioned in a January 3 post in the *Boston Globe* "Brainiac" blog about the *Boston Review* article.

Bo Bernhard and **Robert Lang**, both of the University of Nevada-Las Vegas, were quoted in a December 25 *Las Vegas Sun* article about how a sense of community could grow in Las Vegas from the housing bog.

Nicholas Christakis, Harvard University, co-authored a CNN.com column, "Want to Get Your Kids into College? Let Them Play."

Tim Clydesdale, College of New Jersey, was quoted in a December 16 *Newsweek* article that explores how the labels people get as teenagers shape the rest of their lives.

Kimberly Cook, University of North Carolina-Wilmington, was quoted in a December 20 Associated Press article about an exonerated Texas man who now works to help other inmates who might be wrongfully imprisoned. The article appeared in a variety of media outlets including the *Daily Caller* on December 20, the *San Francisco-Chronicle*, and the *Philadelphia Inquirer* on December 21, and the *Times-Picayune* on December 25.

Raymond De Vries, University of Michigan, published an opinion piece in the November 13 *NRC Handelsblad* on the use and misuse of science in the struggle between midwives and gynecologists.

David J. Ekerdt, University of Kansas, wrote a December 25 op-ed in the *Kansas City Star*, "Social Security Has a Real Future."

Charles A. Gallagher, La Salle University, was quoted in a December 21 *Philadelphia Daily News* column about why fewer African-Americans are observing Kwanzaa. His quote was used in a December 28 post about Kwanzaa on the *Statesman's* "Of Sacred and Secular" blog.

Norval Glenn, University of Texas-Austin, was mentioned in a December 22 *Huffington Post* article, "The Spirituality of Children of Divorce."

Roderick Harrison, Howard University and **John Logan**, Brown University, were quoted and **Brian Stults**, Florida State University, was mentioned in a December 14 *USA Today* article about Census data that showed surprising segregation in American neighborhoods. Stults was quoted and Logan was mentioned in a December 17 *Citizen-Times* article about how people of different races are increasingly living as neighbors in Buncombe County, NC, bucking the national trend.

Bruce Haynes, University of California-Davis, was quoted in a December 15 post on the *New York Times* "City Room" blog about a book he is writing on his grandfather, George Haynes, a founder of the National Urban League.

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Joshua Hendrick, University of Oregon, was quoted in a December 22 *Arizona Daily Star* article centered around his presentation in which he called on representatives of Turkey's Gulen Movement in the United States to acknowledge their affiliation.

Sally T. Hillsman, American Sociological Association, was quoted in December 16 *Chicago Tribune* and *Chicago Sun-Times* articles about ASA's decision to move its 2011 Annual Meeting from Chicago. The ASA's decision to relocate the meeting was also mentioned in a December 15 *Chronicle of Higher Education* article and December 16 *Insider Higher Ed*, NBCChicago.com, and *Meetings & Conventions* magazine articles. Hillsman also wrote a letter to the editor, which appeared in the *New York Times* on December 11, about David Brooks' column, "Social Science Palooza."

Cathryn Johnson, Emory University, and **Nikki Khanna**, University of Vermont, were mentioned in a December 14 *Chronicle of Higher Education* article centered around their *Social Psychology Quarterly* study on biracial Americans. Their study was also mentioned in a variety of media outlets including Time.com on December 16, the *Kansas City Star* on December 19, and *The Burlington Free Press* on December 28. Khanna was also interviewed on NPR's "Talk of the Nation" on December 20.

Kris Marsh, University of Maryland-College Park, was interviewed in a November 1 *Urbanite* magazine article based on her paper, "The Emerging Black Middle Class," in which she contends that the black middle class isn't disappearing; it just looks different.

Douglas Massey, Princeton University, was quoted in a December 13 *New York Times* "The Caucus" blog centered around Iowa Republican Rep. Steve King's immigration plans for 2011.

James R. McIntosh, Lehigh University, was quoted in a December 23 *Inside Higher Ed* article about whether Patriot League universities should offer football scholarships.

Eleanor Miller, University of Vermont, was quoted in a December 22 *Burlington Free Press* article about how she resigned from her position as Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences and will join the department of sociology as a professor after a year of administrative leave.

Hiroshi Ono, Texas A&M University, was quoted in December 16 DailyFinance.com article, "Lifetime Job Guarantees Make a Comeback in Germany: Could U.S. Firms Follow Suit?"

Andrew Perrin, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, was quoted in a December 26 *New York Times* article about his efforts to clarify what grades really mean.

Steven Picou, University of South Alabama, was mentioned in a December 13 *Press-Register* article about a peer listener training program he designed after the Exxon Valdez oil spill in 1989, which is being used in the Gulf Coast in the wake of the recent BP oil spill.

Michael Rosenfeld, Stanford University, and **Reuben Thomas**, City College of New York, were mentioned in a December 29 *Economist* article about online dating. The article also mentioned the **American Sociological Association**.

Robert J. Sampson and **Bruce Western**, both of Harvard University, were quoted and **Charles Loeffler**, Harvard University, was mentioned in a December 29 *Miller-McCune* article about why incarceration should be just one of the strategies used to help neighborhoods that produce many criminals. The article also mentioned the **American Sociological Association**.

Scott Schieman, University of Toronto, was mentioned in a January 6 ABC-News.com story centered around a survey that found that up to two-thirds of Americans feel angry at God when they are experiencing difficult times.

Richard Settersten, Oregon State University, was the subject of a December 23 *Oregonian* Q&A interview about why today's youth are taking a slower path to adulthood.

Shane Sharp, University of Wisconsin-Madison, was mentioned or quoted in a number of media outlets about his *Social Psychology Quarterly* study, which found that prayer can help handle harmful emotions. The media outlets include Yahoo!News, *Bloomberg Businessweek*, *Newsday*, FoxNews.com, and MSNBC.com on December 14, Time.com on December 15, and a variety of others.

Christian Smith, University of Notre Dame, was quoted in a November 29 *USA Today* article about a project he is leading that explores why some people give and some don't. Some of his quotes from the story were used in a December 17 *Bozeman Daily Chronicle* article about altruism. The *USA Today* article was reprinted in the *Shreveport Times* on December 19.

Ruth Lopez Turley, Rice University, was quoted and **Matthew Desmond**, Harvard University, was mentioned in a December 22 *Star-Ledger* article centered around their study, which found that college students with divorced or remarried parents face heavier financial burdens than those whose parents stayed married.

Prabha Unnithan, Colorado State University, was quoted in a December 21 *Coloradoan* article about how robberies in Fort Collins, CO., were down in 2010.

W. Bradford Wilcox, University of Virginia, was quoted in December 19 *Daily Progress* article about his study,

which found that "Middle America" is backing away from marriage.

Robb Willer, University of California-Berkeley, was quoted in a December 24 *San Francisco Chronicle* article, "Research Shows Generosity Repaid on Many Levels."

William Julius Wilson, Harvard University, was mentioned in a January 5 *Washington Post* op-ed, "Corporate America, Paving a Downward Economic Slide."

Robert Zussman, University of Massachusetts-Amherst, was quoted in a December 19 *Boston Globe* article about overbooked classes and a reliance on adjunct lecturers at his university.

Awards

Kevin Bales, University of Hull and President of Free the Slaves, received an honorary doctorate from Loyola University-Chicago for scholarship and leadership in human rights and social justice.

Sarah Bruch, University of Wisconsin-Madison, received the 2010 Beth B. Hess Memorial Scholarship from the Sociologists for Women in Society.

Emir Estrada-Loy, University of Southern California, received an honorable mention for the 2011 Beth B. Hess Memorial Scholarship from Sociologists for the Women in Sociology.

Daniel Faber, Northeastern University, received the New Environmental Sociology Practice and Outreach Award from the Environment and Technology Section of the ASA.

Miho Iwata, University of Connecticut, received an honorable mention for the 2011 Beth B. Hess Memorial Scholarship from Sociologists for the Women in Sociology.

KuoRay Mao, University of Kansas received the Marvin E. Olsen Student Paper Award for his paper, "The Neoliberal Conundrum: The Western Development Policies, Migration, and Environmental Degradation in Northwestern China" from the Environment and Technology Section of the ASA.

Alan Sadovnik was named a Distinguished Service Professor by the Rutgers University Board of Governors, one of the highest honors that the university can bestow upon a professor. Sadovnik is a professor of education, sociology, and public administration and affairs. He is an internationally distinguished scholar in the sociology of education on the faculty of the School of Public Affairs and Administration and the Department of Urban Education.

Dorceta Taylor, University of Michigan, received the Allan Schnaiberg Outstanding Publication Award for her recent book "The Environment and the People in American Cities, 1600s-1900s: Disorder, Inequality and Social Change" from the Environment and Technology Section of the ASA.

Transitions

Robert Bozick joined the Labor and Population Division at the RAND Corporation in Santa Monica as a social scientist.

Raymond De Vries, University of Michigan, began a joint appointment as Professor of Midwifery Science at the University of Maastricht in The Netherlands.

People

Patricia Yancey Martin, Florida State University, was elected President-Elect of Sociologists for Women in Society.

Leslie Hossfeld, University of North Carolina-Wilmington, was elected Vice President of Sociologists for Women in Society.

Catherine (Kay) Valentine, Nazareth College, was elected Treasurer-Elect of Sociologists for Women in Society.

Laura S. Logan, Kansas State University, was elected Student Rep of Sociologists for Women in Society.

New Books

Mikaila Mariel Lemonik Arthur, Rhode Island College, *Student Activism and Curricular Change in Higher Education* (Ashgate, 2011).

Davita Silfen Glasberg, University of Connecticut, and **Deric Shannon**, *Political Sociology: Oppression, Resistance, and the State* (Sage/Pine Forge Press, 2011).

J. David Knottnerus, Oklahoma State University, *Ritual as a Missing Link: Sociology, Structural Ritualization Theory and Research* (Paradigm, 2011).

Jessica Holden Sherwood, University of Rhode Island, *Wealth, Whiteness, and the Matrix of Privilege: The View from the Country Club* (Lexington Books, 2010).

Jason S. Ulsperger, Arkansas Tech University, and **J. David Knottnerus**, Oklahoma State University, *Elder Care Catastrophe: Rituals of Abuse in Nursing Homes – and What You Can Do About It* (Paradigm Publishers, 2011).

Monica K. Varner, Rogers State University, and **J. David Knottnerus**, Oklahoma State University, *American Golf and the Development of Civility: Rituals of Etiquette in the World of Golf* (Lambert Academic Publishing, 2010).

Emmanuel Yewah and **Dimeji Togunde**, both of Albion College, *Across the Atlantic: African Immigrants in the United States Diaspora* (Common Ground, 2010).

Other Organizations

The Arkansas Sociological and Anthropological Association, one of the country's oldest state organizations, held its 40th annual meeting No-

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vember 12, 2010. The Department of Sociology at the University of Central Arkansas hosted the meeting, themed "Organic Communities: Solidarity and Sustainability in a Globalized World."

Journal of World-Systems Research Editor Search. The Political Economy of the World-System (PEWS) Publications Committee is seeking proposals for a new editor or editorial team for the *Journal of World-Systems Research* (JWSR). JWSR is a pioneering electronic journal published by the PEWS section and the American Sociological Association. It features high-quality research relevant to the analysis of world-systems, broadly construed. Ideally the new editor(s) would have tenure at a research university and would be able to obtain financial support from their university for the publication of the journal. Deadline: April 1, 2011. Send queries and proposals to David A. Smith at dasmith@uci.edu; jwsr.ucr.edu.

The Society for the Study of Symbolic Interaction (SSSI) is pleased to announce that the new editor of *Symbolic Interaction* is Professor Robert Dingwall from Nottingham Trent University in the United Kingdom. He will be assisted by Associate Editors, Staci Newmahr, Buffalo State College-SUNY, and Thomas DeGloma, Hunter College-CUNY, Book Review Editor Dirk Vom Lehn, Kings College-London, and Managing Editor Patricia Hulme. This will be the first time that *Symbolic Interaction* has been edited from outside North America. All submissions and inquiries should be directed to symbolic.interaction@ntu.ac.uk.

The Sociological Quarterly Editor Search. The Midwest Sociological Society (MSS) seeks an individual with a distinguished scholarly record and editorial experience to be the next editor of *The Sociological Quarterly* (TSQ). Since 1960, the journal's contributors, peer reviewers, advisory editors, and readers have made it one of the leading generalist journals in the field. Editing TSQ is a unique, rewarding professional responsibility that brings visibility and distinction to a department and university. During his/her four-year appointment, the editor solicits, reviews, and makes decisions about all manuscript submissions. The editorial office employs an efficient, productive web-based submission and peer-review system. The new editor will be expected to open an editorial office by March 1, 2012, and will edit volumes published in 2013 through 2016. The review process begins February 1, 2011. Contact MSS at (608)787-8551; MidwestSS@centurytel.net; www.TheMSS.org.

Contact

Section on the Sociology of Consumers and Consumption. Petitions are now being accepted in support of

creating a Section on the Sociology of Consumers and Consumption. Go to csr.camden.rutgers.edu/ for instructions or contact Dan Cook at dtcook@camden.rutgers.edu for more information.

Summer Programs

Rethinking International Migration, a 2011 National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) Summer Seminar for College and University Teachers. June 13-July 15, 2011. This five-week seminar, to be directed by Roger Waldinger, University of California-Los Angeles, will be held at the UCLA campus. The seminar is open to 16 NEH summer scholars, from a broad range of disciplinary backgrounds. Principally oriented to teachers of American undergraduate students, the seminar is open to qualified independent scholars and will include two full-time graduate students. The seminar will be informed by a view that the study of migration resembles the process of migration itself: An activity that cuts across boundaries, in this case intellectual, not political, one best pursued by drawing insights and methods from a variety of disciplines. Hence, this seminar seeks to expose scholars to an interdisciplinary approach to migration studies, via focused discussions of three key areas at the core of migration debates: rights, citizenship, and migration policy; the second generation; diasporas and transnationalism. For more information, visit apply.international.ucla.edu/migration/. Applications must be postmarked by March 1, 2011.

Caught in the Web

The National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) is pleased to announce the launch of its new statistics section on the web www.nimh.nih.gov/statistics. This resource represents the best mental health research information from across the Department of Health and Human Services and other federal departments, and places it all within an easy-to-navigate format. It is a vast expansion from NIMH's previous statistics pages and includes information on the prevalence of mental disorders and treatment, mental health-related disability, suicide, and the economic costs associated with mental illness. This new section will continue to be updated regularly as new mental health data from across the federal government are reported and its format will continue to evolve in order to ensure the most straightforward usability and clearest presentation of information. Contact: NIMHstatistics@nih.gov.

Death

Peter Carter Dodd, American University of Beirut, passed away on November 25, 2010, at the age of 80. He spent his life, together with his wife Erica,

encouraging understanding between Muslim cultures and the West.

Obituaries

Elise Boulding
1920-2010

Elise Boulding was a remarkable intellectual and organizational leader in both the public and academic spheres, within the United States and globally. She contributed greatly to women's studies, futurism, environmental issues, and particularly to peace studies, helping to build organizations to nurture those fields and to foster their societal applications. Elise Boulding connected these different fields and arenas of activities so as to enhance each of them. She was an amazingly energetic and productive woman who led both by example and by encouraging and mentoring others to join in her undertakings.

Boulding was born in Oslo, Norway, and her parents brought her to the United States when she was three. After settling first in New Jersey, they moved to Syracuse, NY, where, in 1941, she met and married the economist Kenneth Boulding. She joined the religious order of Friends (Quakers) and met him at monthly meetings; her sense of being a Quaker influenced all her endeavours. She began her scholarly career after rearing five children, completing her PhD in sociology from the University of Michigan in 1969. In the early 1960s she was actively associated with the Center for Research on Conflict Resolution at the University of Michigan, the pioneering interdisciplinary program doing research and theory building in peace and conflict resolution.

She taught in the sociology department at the University of Colorado and then chaired the department at Dartmouth College. She published a wide variety of influential books, including *The Underside of History: A View of Women through Time* (1976), *Building a Global Civic Culture: Education for an Interdependent World* (1988), and *Cultures of Peace: The Hidden Side of History* (2000). A theme in much of her work was to analyze the many ways peace was fostered and actually realized, rather than to focus on the horrors of human violence. She emphasized actors whose roles were often underestimated, such as women, non-governmental organizations, and peoples of the third world.

Elise Boulding was one of the founders of the International Peace Research Association (IPRA), established in 1964 and of the Consortium on Peace Research, Education and Development (COPRED), established in 1970. From 1967-1970, she served as International Chair of the Women's International League of Peace and Freedom. In the 1970s she was an officer in the Work-

ing Group and then Research Section on Sex Roles in the International Sociological Association.

She played active roles in the ASA, including serving on the Council, 1976-79, and as Chair of the Committee on the Status of Women in the Profession, 1970-72. When a radical caucus was formed that proposed ASA resolutions calling for U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam, the ASA Council responded by establishing a Committee on the Sociology of World Conflicts in 1972. Elise Boulding was chosen to chair the committee, which led to the formation of the ASA section presently named Peace, War, and Social Conflict.

Elise helped establish the United States Institute of Peace (USIP), including participating in the campaign for a national peace academy. In 1979, Congress instituted a Commission on Proposals for the National Academy of Peace and Conflict Resolution. The Commission was chaired by Senator Spark Matsunaga and included Elise Boulding and another sociologist, James Laue, who both contributed greatly to the field and the campaign. The Commission held hearings around the country and in 1981 issued a report recommending creating a National Peace Academy. The law establishing the USIP was signed by President Ronald Reagan in 1984.

At the end of her life, Elise Boulding had Alzheimer's disease and died of liver failure on June 24, 2010. She was pre-deceased by her husband, Kenneth, who died in 1993. She is survived by her five children and their spouses: Russell and Bonnie Boulding of Bloomington, IN, Mark and Pat Boulding of Englewood, CO, Christine Boulding and the late Gregory Graham of Wayland, MA, Philip and Pam Boulding of Olalla, WA, and William and Liz Boulding of Durham, NC, and 16 grandchildren and 9 great-grandchildren.

Elise Boulding leaves a wonderful legacy of ideas and information that continue to be built upon and of organizations that continue to function and change. Her life demonstrates how commitment to enhancing peoples' well-being, attention to realities, and hard work can have enduring benefits.

Louis Kriesberg, Syracuse University

Lewis M. Killian
1919-2010

Professor Lewis M. Killian, distinguished professor, mentor, and insightful analyst of U.S. race relations, passed away peacefully on November 20, 2010. Lewis Killian received his bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of Georgia and his PhD from the University of Chicago, where he studied with many of the "greats"—Ernest Burgess, Herbert Blumer, Everett Hughes, and Louis Wirth. Killian was born in Darien, GA, and grew up

announcements

in Macon, GA. Proud of his southern roots, Professor Killian was well known for his penetrating analyses of race relations—in the American South and beyond.

Lewis Killian retired from the University of Massachusetts-Amherst in 1985, where he had been on the faculty since 1969. Prior to his appointment there, he was on the faculties of Florida State University, the University of Oklahoma, and the University of Connecticut. Following his retirement, he was a Faculty Associate at the University of West Florida. He also held numerous distinguished visiting appointments, including at the University of Hawaii, the University of Delaware, the University of California-Los Angeles, and Thames Polytechnic in London (with a Guggenheim Fellowship). He served as President of the Southern Sociological Society and was elected to that organization's Roll of Honor in 1996. He was on active duty in the U.S. Army Reserve for four years during World War II, retiring from the military as Colonel, Military Police Corps.

His long history of significant work includes, *Racial Crisis in America* (co-authored with Charles Grigg), *The Impossible Revolution? Black Power and the American Dream*; *White Southerners*; and *Black and White: Reflections of a White Southern Sociologist*. His classic book, *Collective Behavior* (co-authored with Ralph Turner), has, for years, defined the fields of collective behavior and social movements. Killian seldom accepted even common sociological conclusions at face value. He was insistent that sociologists understand the importance of social constructions of reality—even the realities constructed in their own work.

Killian's work on race provided a radical and critical perspective on race in America—yet one firmly grounded in the rigor of sociological thinking. His passion for racial justice often left him troubled about the future of U.S. race relations. Foreshadowing a now common understanding of the realities of white privilege, he concluded *The Impossible Revolution* by writing, "To subscribe to the general principle of racial equality is one thing; to pay the personal price in terms of sharing traditionally white-held advantages is quite another" (1968: 175).

Indeed, Killian was not optimistic about the future of U.S. race relations. Still, he remained ardently committed to an integrated society, a commitment reflected in his long record of community service. Early on, and reflecting his desire for interracial cooperation, he served as a consultant to the Southern Regional Council, the Attorney General of Florida, and the federal Community Relations Service. Later, after relocating to Florida and not content to retire, he served on the Florida Local Advocacy Council in Pensacola and the Statewide Human

Rights Advocacy Committee, both appointments made by the governor. He also volunteered at West Florida Hospital.

Lew Killian was a mentor who prodded, never pushed. He made those of us who studied with him think for ourselves and question conclusions that he saw as too easily drawn or too neatly analyzed. He knew that the social world was full of contradictions, tensions, and elaborate systems of belief; he was insistent that simple-minded sociological analyses could not capture that complexity. William Julius Wilson, his colleague at the University of Massachusetts in the latter half of 1960 has said, "He was an excellent scholar and a brilliant mentor to graduate students. When I think of scholars who had the greatest influence on me in my development as a professional sociologist, Lew stands among those at the top. He encouraged me to pursue my ideas even when they went against the grain of conventional wisdom. To say that I am deeply indebted to him is putting it mildly."

Speaking about Lew Killian at his retirement celebration, Jay Demerath (for awhile his department chair at the University of Massachusetts) said, "Lew lacked all guile and pretense in an academic world that often teems with both. I don't think I've ever known a star to spend so much time with meteorites or a colleague with a more variegated set of friends, all treated with the same elemental democratic decency. Nor have I known anyone so consistently honest about himself, his commitments, and his work."

Lewis Killian is survived by his loving wife, Kay Goold Killian, to whom he was married for 68 years, as well as his daughter Katharine Killian McHugh; two sons, Lewis M. Killian, Jr., and John Calhoun Killian; seven grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren. He has left a long and vibrant legacy for all of us who have known him, learned from him, and loved him.

Margaret L. Andersen, University of Delaware

John Stuart Western
1931–2011.

John Western, Emeritus Professor of Sociology at the University of Queensland, died in Brisbane, Australia on January 6, 2011, at age 79.

Western was born in Adelaide in 1931, grew up in Melbourne and attended Trinity Grammar School and Melbourne University, where he received a BA in social studies and an MA in social psychology. His graduate study at Melbourne exposed him to the emerging discipline of sociology, and upon completing the degree he wrote to a small number of international scholars enquiring about opportunities for graduate study. He heard nothing

for several months until a letter arrived from Columbia University. Robert Mer-ton apologized for not replying earlier but explained that it had taken some time to sort out fellowship funding. Western began his PhD in sociology at Columbia in 1959, graduating in 1962 with a dissertation chaired by Paul Lazarsfeld. He returned to Australia that same year to the Department of Psychology at the Australian National University.

In 1965, Western moved to a Senior Lectureship in Government at the University of Queensland (UQ) in Brisbane, intending to stay there for a few years. In 1970 he was appointed the first Professor of Sociology at UQ in the then Department of Anthropology and Sociology. He remained at UQ until his retirement in 1996, serving as Head of Department for 13 of those years. Late in his career he worked against police and government corruption, serving as a Commissioner for the Queensland Criminal Justice Commission. He also established and directed UQ's Social and Economic Research Centre. During retirement, Western continued full-time commitments to research, postgraduate supervision, and service contributions to the school and university until his death in January 2011. He was an elected Fellow of the Academy of Social Sciences in Australia and the Swiss Academy of Development, and in 2009 he was made a Member of the Order of Australia for contributions to education and to sociology.

Western was a prolific contributor to basic and applied research, publishing over 50 books, monographs, and commissioned reports, 70 book chapters, and 120 journal articles. Among other areas, his research covered social stratification and inequality, political sociology, urban sociology, the sociology of crime and deviance, the sociology of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, and social planning. He dealt with social structures of class, gender, race, ethnicity, and social status, and with institutions of family and household, education, the mass media, the state, the professions and work. He was a prodigious fundraiser for social research and built one of the largest and most successful sociology departments in Australia. He pioneered and led large-scale quantitative team-based projects, including longitudinal and sibling studies, which were vehicles not just for research, but for the training and professional development of postgraduate students and junior colleagues.

As one of the first chairs in sociology in Australia, he did much to institutionalize the discipline. He became President of the Sociological Association of Australia and New Zealand in 1975, and, when New Zealand Sociology split from the combined association, Western was prevailed upon to take up the inaugural presidency of the Australian

Sociological Association (1989-91). He was joint editor of the *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Sociology* from (1982-85, 1989), and worked on organizing committees for the Australian association meetings at UQ as well as the 2002 World Congress of Sociology in Brisbane.

Although his research and professional achievements were substantial, Western's largest contributions were perhaps as a teacher and mentor to graduate students and young faculty. He supervised some 75 PhD students, many of whom went on to senior positions in academia, government, and industry in Australia and overseas. His supervision was built on experiential learning tied to joint research and publication, involvement in team-based projects, careful mentoring, and professional training in the theories and methods of sociology, and in the practicalities of publishing, raising external funding, and working with others, including non-sociologists and non-academics.

He promoted interdisciplinary and applied work long before they were fashionable. Western's collaborators included political scientists, geographers, planners, statisticians, anthropologists, epidemiologists, criminologists, engineers, environmental scientists, medical practitioners, and lawyers as well as sociologists. His early applied research examined economic behaviour for the Henderson Poverty Inquiry and the impact of the 1974 Brisbane Flood and Cyclone Tracy in Darwin. For the next 30 years he worked extensively with Queensland and Australian Governments in a range of areas relating to social policy, social and environmental impact and social measurement.

Finally, Western engaged extensively with Southeast Asia and the region. He conducted social impact and planning studies for the governments of Singapore, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Sri Lanka. He established the Master of Community Nutrition and the Master of Social Planning and Development at UQ, drawing large numbers of international students from the region into Australian universities. To promote academic exchange and interaction, he formed, with international colleagues, the Asia Pacific Sociological Association and served as its Foundation President, from 1996-1999.

He is survived by his wife Tasnee, his brother Timothy and his family, his sons Mark and Bruce, their wives Janeen and Jo, and his five granddaughters, Jessica, Kate, Lucy, Miriam, and Grace. For all his achievements as a sociologist, they will remember him as a loving husband, brother, father, father-in-law, and grandfather.

Mark Western, The University of Queensland, and Bruce Western, Harvard University

funding

2011 Student Forum Travel Awards

Apply for funding to travel to the 2011 Annual Meeting

The American Sociological Association Student Forum is pleased to announce that the ASA Council is making funds available to support student travel awards to the ASA Annual Meeting. ASA anticipates granting approximately 30 travel awards in the amount of \$225 each. These awards will be made on a competitive basis and are meant to assist students by defraying expenses associated with attending the 2011 ASA Annual Meeting. All applicants are encouraged to seek additional sources of funding to cover other expenses.

To apply, complete the PDF application and submit it via e-mail or mail ONE copy of the 2011 Student Forum Travel Award Application form no later than **April 1, 2011**. Decisions will be announced by May 15, 2011. No part of the application may be submitted by fax and only applications from individuals on their own behalf will be accepted.

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

For more information, contact the ASA Executive Office at studentforum@asanet.org or (202) 383-9005 ext. 322. The award application form can be found on the ASA website (www.asanet.org) under "Funding."

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Published monthly with combined issues in May/June, July/August, and September/October. Mailed electronically to all ASA members.

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

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August 20-23, 2011
Caesars Palace Las Vegas
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Volume 39 • Number 2 • February 2011