



**COMMITTEE ON FAMILY RESEARCH
(CFR) (RC06)**

**INTERNATIONAL SOCIOLOGICAL
ASSOCIATION (ISA)**

CFR GAZETTE

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1. *President's Column*

What I learned from Leuven

Our seminar this year was held in Leuven. It was an impressive seminar, presenting results from large data sets as well as from ethnographical analysis. This was also the first time we could give our Early Scholar Award to a young scholar. It was given to Rosalina Pisco Costa (University of Evora - Portugal) for the paper "Mapping the postmodern family through time, space and emotion".

At the dinner toast on the last evening I summarized my impression. Science was so far characterized by "publish or perish", I think we have to add: "publish alone and you are left alone". I saw some skeptical faces at this passage. Nevertheless. Out of 64 presented papers, 48 were coauthored. And some of them with two or even three authors. Some of the sole authored presentations were obviously outcomes from a broader project and the researchers divided the task of presenting.

Have a look at the most prominent sociological journals in your field. I am pretty certain that you will find most of the articles co-authored – a tendency that is steadily rising. Practically only theoretical papers are single authored.

This characterizes the situation in our science pretty good. Modern Science is teamwork, it is not the result of a genius – hope we find some in the community, but it's not the rule – it is a result of common endeavors. It is not only the writing of an article that makes science. It is the acquisition of projects, the coordination of data gathering, the conception of data analysis and finally the decision how to distribute the results. This can hardly be done by one person.

I think we have to face these changes. We do not (yet) have rules about how the authors are listed (the most unnecessary and least truthfully and unfair ordering is the alphabetical one). We should discuss them, at least locally. It is a pity that young scholars tell me their university still asks for single authorship in career evaluation. That is looking to the past. We might discuss a sensible amount of single authorship but never set it as the main criteria for scientific qualification for a professorship.

The task of professors nowadays is to a good extent to manage activities and their success relies on their ability and willingness to organize scientific projects, rather than to write solitary papers.

What is your feeling? Am I too radical, too far away from the old European tradition, the humanistic meaning of science?

After serving now nearly a decade as dean in a position where I endlessly have to do with qualification and evaluation processes, I am pretty certain that the production of science changes. Huge data sets and comparative ethnographies will be the analytical resources of good research in the future. And this asks for co-authorship.

Thus our seminar in Leuven, Belgium resembled very good modern research.
Rudolf Richter

2. ***Honorary President's Column***

Import?

Some few days ago I visited a local theatre in Uppsala, my home town. The actors were nine young persons, high school and university students, with "immigrant background". In the play we in the audience were told about their perception of Swedes' attitudes toward immigrants. And the effects upon the new immigrants.

The meaning of the term immigrant was part of the message of the play. We were told that the term started to be used some time ago for women who had been "imported" by men from their home country who had themselves immigrated to Sweden and the men were now their husbands.

Now the term has changed its concept. The meaning now, at least among the "immigrants" themselves, is that all of them are Imports. The play ended with the nine young persons' wearing black T-shirts with the text "Import?" in white letters. How long is an immigrant an Import? How long is a second generation Swede an Import? Or does it depend upon hair, eye and skin color? Or which country of origin we are talking about.

The play was written by the director based upon stories told to her by the nine actors. In the program she wrote: "The other day I was asked if I knew why the world is a globe. I answered that I did not know and was told that it is because no borders are supposed to be there!"

A very moving theatre play!

So, what has this to do with the CFR?

We are an international organization working in the same direction as shown by the play I saw and heard in my home town. Or *are* we working in the same direction? Or just not realizing that we constitute a political detail in our system? Some years ago when I was president of the CFR we were approached by a member living in a country with no democracy but a dictatorship. He invited us to organize an international CFR-seminar in his country. I was slightly positive to the idea and asked him if everyone would be welcome to participate from wherever they would come. The answer was affirmative. But when I specified with an example, asking if homosexuals would be welcome. He answered that certainly they were but we were not permitted to discuss homosexuality. Then I asked if Israelis would be welcome. The answer was that Arabs but not Jews from Israel would be welcome. The CFR did not organize any seminar in that country.

Not to organize a seminar there was a relatively passive action. Does the CFR do anything actively in order to minimize the effects of borders on the globe?

JT

jan.trost@soc.uu.se

3. From the Secretary

Dear Members

As 2012 draws to a close, I would like to wish you a prosperous and productive New Year. It is with anticipation that we look forward to two CFR seminars scheduled to take place in 2013. The first of these is the seminar on *“Demographic and Institutional Change in Global Families”* to be held at Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan (March 28th to 30th, 2013). Once again our sincere thanks to Chin-Chun Yi (and her assistant Robert Chang) for the professional and friendly manner in which they are organising the upcoming seminar. The second seminar will take place in Vilnius, Lithuania (July 17th to 19th, 2013). The theme of the seminar is *“Family and Migration”*. Thank you to both Irena Juozeliūnienė and Jan Trost who are playing the key roles in making this seminar possible.

We would like to thank Koen Matthys, Graziela Dekeyser and the other members of the local organising team for organising a stimulating and successful seminar in Leuven this past September. In this issue of the Gazette you will find Wilfried Dumon’s reflection on both the 1981 and 2012 Leuven seminars. We would also like to congratulate Rosalina Pisco Costa who was the recipient of the CFR Early Stage Family Scholar Award. You will find the abstract of this award winning paper under section 6 in this issue of the Gazette.

Best wishes,
Ria Smit

4. Call for Nominations: CFR Elections

Prepared by **Rudy Ray Seward** (Chairperson: Nominations and Balloting Sub-Committee)

Dear CFR (RC06) member:

The responses received from CFR members were supportive of the proposed membership of the Nominations and Balloting Sub-Committee (NBSC). Ria Smit’s requested approval in her November 12, 2012 message. All responses supported the NBSC proposed membership with one exception. The exception did not disapprove of the proposed members but requested the addition of one more member.

Your NBSC is now seeking your nominations for any or all of the offices of CFR. These include President, Vice-President, Secretary/Treasurer, and three Members at large. We will be casting votes to elect board members for the next four year term starting at the World Congress in 2014 and concluding at the 2018 World Congress.

Members of the NBSC are not eligible for nomination and I would add neither those who have already served eight years as an officer.

Please send your nominees with reasons why they would be a good officers to all committee members for our review:

Rudy Ray Seward, Chair, seward@unt.edu

Fausto Amaro, famaro@iscsp.utl.pt

Shirley (Hsiao-Li) Sun, HLSUN@ntu.edu.sg

We hope to close the selection of nominees before the **end of January 2013**, then present the list to the membership in February and start voting by March 1st.

This message has been approved and/or reviewed by the following:

President Rudolf Richter, rudolf.richter@univie.ac.at

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Emiko Ochiai, emikoo2@aol.com

Honorary President Jan Trost, jan.trost@soc.uu.se

5. *CFR Blogger Contributions*

Things are not what they seem – even in the family
by Shirley Hsiao-Li Sun



Shirley Hsiao-Li Sun, a PhD (Sociology) from the New York University, is an Assistant Professor of Sociology at the Nanyang Technological University (NTU) in Singapore. Her research interests include family, citizenship and immigration, social inequalities, public policy, population studies, and science and technology. She is the author of [*Population policy and reproduction in Singapore: Making future citizens*](#) (Routledge, 2012), and currently serves as the principal investigator for the project "Ethical and Social Implications of Prominent Human Genetic Studies in Asia."

Sociology fascinates me; and as [Peter Berger](#) put it, famously, "the first wisdom of sociology is this – things are not what they seem." As is often the case, my research

focus has evolved with time and space; however, it has always been intimately concerned with the subject of the family in a globalized world. So in the next few paragraphs, I would like to share some stories along the line of the first wisdom of Sociology...

To begin, most sociological theory about family structure and roles has evolved with Western societies as models. My doctoral thesis was an attempt to re-frame and to understand the processes by which gender role conflict and transformation are most likely to occur within various family structures (i.e. nuclear, patrilocal, and matrilineal households), partly by conducting in-depth interviews with Taiwanese/Chinese immigrants in Canada. As [Yi et al. \(2006:1063\)](#) pointed out, “lineage distinction is an important aspect in most paternal societies. Comparison between paternal versus maternal generational relations will allow us to delineate lineage effects within the family”. I found that, in patrilocal households, a wife’s first reaction to “share the household chores” was between her coresident mother-in-law and herself, rather than between her husband and herself. In matrilineal households, the mother of the married women would offer help to her daughter. Thus, the generational relation is maintained at the cost of gender equality – while the relationships between women in different extended households vary, housework and childcare is rarely, if ever, done by men. Nuclear households are in some ways facilitating more egalitarian relations in the family. But then there is more, I also found that married couples in nuclear households were more likely than their counterparts in extended households to keep women at home to meet the childrearing needs, even when fathers also devoted more time to “the second shift” ([Hochschild, 1989](#)).

Theoretically, this body of work highlights the centrality of intergenerational relations and the complexity of gender relations in Asia. Moreover, as [Bengston \(2001\)](#) suggested, “family multigenerational relations will be more important in the 21st century.” While the “intersectionality” paradigm ([Crenshaw, 1989](#)) tends to emphasize the interactional effects of race, gender and class inequalities, it seems important to me to incorporate intergenerational relations to better understand the vocabularies of motives and cross-cutting lines of authorities in shaping family lives in non-Western societies, and in immigrant families.

The family has also been the key social institution responsible for ensuring social reproduction. Nonetheless, low-fertility has become a national security issue for many countries and governments are trying to raise fertility to prevent population decline and preclude rapidly ageing societies; indeed, almost half of the world’s population lives in low-fertility countries ([United Nations, 2011](#)). Singapore – with a population of 5.18 million and a per capita GDP of S\$63,050 (approximately US\$47,918) in 2011, exceeding that of Japan – is a significant research site for investigating the relationship between state population policies and individual childbearing decisions for three primary reasons. Singapore was the first country in the Pacific Asia region to reverse earlier anti-natalist policies ([Jones et al., 2009](#)). Moreover, pronatalist concerns have consistently remained a top priority in Singapore’s public policy making since 1987, with the use of a well-endowed and multi-pronged approach that the government revisits and fine-tunes on a regular basis. Furthermore, “there is universal free education to pre-university, a subsidized health system, and subsidized public housing” ([Wijeysingha, 2005](#)). The total fertility rate (TFR), however, declined from 1.60 in 2000 [when pronatalist cash benefits were introduced] to 1.15 in 2010.

Singapore's experience may be of interest throughout Asia and, quite possibly, in Southern Europe (from Portugal to the Balkans) where low fertility and population decline are looming problems. So what might explain the gap between the aim of raising the TFR and the reality of persistent low fertility? Most studies of low fertility are conducted with large scale probability sampling. My book, [Population Policy and Reproduction in Singapore: Making Future Citizens](#) (Routledge, 2012), draws on in-depth personal interviews and focus groups to provide a much fuller context for fertility decisions. I argue that the (in)effectiveness of these policy initiatives is a function of competing notions of citizenship, which has nothing to do with the family size at first glance. The data also reveals a gap between seemingly neutral policy incentives and their perceived and experienced disparate effects. For instance, while the financial incentives are for everyone on paper, only those with substantial disposable income can really benefit from the Children Development Account matching funds and the tax rebates. While extended 16-week maternity leave was intended to give mothers more family time, in reality women could not make full use of such provisions for fear of losing their jobs. In short, as it turns out, generous and comprehensive pronatalist incentives are insufficient in themselves; I suggest that a more egalitarian education system, more affordable public housing and healthcare, better social security net, and a greater degree of gender equality and legal protection of individuals' family responsibilities should help increase the effectiveness of such initiatives.

Having completed a major study of population policies, now questions about human genome studies, population, family, and medicine keep me awake at night. For instance, in some parts of the world, it is fairly routine for patients who see a physician for the first time to fill out forms asking about medical and health problems of family members. This is obviously a strategy to see if certain illnesses or diseases "run in families" – and thus might be suggestive of genetic predispositions. Given that we are now in an era of increased genetic testing, what is the relationship between traditional and new ways of practicing medicine? Will medicine really be "personalized" or will we see more "population-based" medical interventions? Will it really benefit the patients, and if so, how and with what unintended social consequences? I look forward to exploring the answers below the surface!

Two CFR-Seminars on Divorce: 1981 and 2012 **by Wilfried Dumon**



Prof. Dr. [Wilfried Dumon](#), is Professor Emeritus at the University of Leuven, Belgium. Together with a few others, he was present at the cradle of Leuven sociology in the middle of the 1960s. The name of Wilfried Dumon is inextricably bound up with the sociology of the family, or more broadly, with the family sciences at the national and at the international level.

Some semantic remarks

The XIXth international CFR-Seminar on "Divorce and Remarriage" was organized at the KU Leuven, September 1981. The same group FaPOS (Family and Population Studies) hosted at the same location, same season, September 2012, the 47th CFR-Seminar under the style of "New Family Forms following Family Dissolution: consequences in/on Postmodern Society".

As stated by the organizer, Prof. dr. Koen Matthijs, the aim was "to look backwards and examine what has happened in society, but also in our field of family sociology" during the time span of three decades. Evaluating the latter seminar we remember what Prof. Reuben Hill, a founding father of CFR, said while recalling the developments between the 50's and the 80's (also three decades): "We have come a long way". And indeed, in terms of theory (e.g. from an institutional to an interactional/systemic approach), in terms of methods and techniques (e.g. from descriptive to analytical frames of reference) as well as to the building of research papers (e.g. from single to multiple authorship) we are living in a new area.

Yet some old issues remain, as is reflected by semantics. Only two examples:
a) the term "family dissolution"; b) the term "stepchild/father/mother".

Family dissolution

In some instances the adequacy of the term "family dissolution" as referring to "divorce" can be put into question on two accounts: theoretical and empirical.

a) from a systematic perspective

If one focusses on the family as a system constituted of three sub-systems (1) the partner subsystem; (2) the parental subsystem; (3) the sibling subsystem, a divorce results in the dissolution of one subsystem only, the two other subsystems are not dissolved.

b) from a living arrangement/(household) perspective

If one looks at a post-divorce rotating living-arrangements (as described in the latter seminar) in which children stay with one parent during one time-period (e.g. a week), with the other parent the subsequent time-period (e.g. a week), then the parent-child (sub)system certainly is not dissolved. The living arrangements are changed in order to maintain the parent-child relationship.

Even in less clear-cut post-divorce living arrangements, legal provisions as well as actual practice are characterized by a tendency of being increasingly geared at and instrumental in maintaining and furthering the parental as well as the sibling bonds.

Conclusion: in some Western societies one can observe two tendencies: (a) a growing autonomy of the subsystems in the family; (b) the weakness of the marital subsystem (turnover of partners), is accompanied by a simultaneous strengthening of the parent-child subsystem. Or in more general terms: a strengthening of the kinship structure.

Step relationships

The term "step" is confusing since it refers to replacement. The most popular term "stepmother" as featured in fairy tales refers to the situation after death, not after divorce. Rather than a term referring to replacement, we need a term adequately representing additional positions in the family and/or household.

In the post-divorce situation, after the dissolution of the marital/partnership relation, the child still has both his/her father and his/her mother as parents. As stated above, the child (he/she) increasingly has the opportunity to maintain these

relationships. Simultaneously the child can be confronted with a new position: the partner of his father/mother (or the new partners i.e. a new partner of his mother and a new partner of his father). The new partner(s) of the father/mother do not represent a replacement but constitute an additional position.

Conclusion

In case of turnover of partners in the marital subsystem, an additional subsystem can be identified within the family: the relationship between the child and the new partner of the mother/father. If both parents have new partners, then the new subsystem will encompass two new relationships: one with the new partner of the mother, one with the new partner of the father. Each conveying the continuity of the relationship father-child/mother-child. In more general terms: it clearly marks the separation between family and household.

6. CFR Early Scholar Award

The Committee on Family Research established the Early Stage Family Scholar award to support young scholars to participate in Congresses and Seminars on family and family-related issues. Early stage scholars include graduate students currently completing a PhD degree or recent recipients of the PhD in sociology or in a related discipline.

The board of the Committee on Family Research, after consultation with the organizers of the Leuven Local Scientific Committee, decided to give the Early Stage Family Award to **Rosalina Pisco Costa** (University of Evora - Portugal) for the paper ***Mapping the postmodern family through time, space and emotion***.

The winning paper was nominated by the CFR Referees, the President and the Board for consideration for publication in the *Journal of Comparative Family Studies*. The editor of JCFs will decide if further review is needed and will make the final decision on acceptance of the paper for publication.

Rosalina Pisco Costa is an assistant professor at the Department of Sociology, School of Social Sciences of the University of Évora, and a researcher at the CEPESE – Research Centre for the Study of Population, Economy and Society (Portugal). She has a master's degree, specializing in Family and Population studies. She was an FCT and Gulbenkian scholarship and a visiting PhD student at the Morgan Centre for the Study of Relationships and Personal Life of the University of Manchester. In 2011 she completed her doctoral studies in Social Sciences (Sociology) at the Institute of Social Sciences of the University of Lisbon (ICS-UL) with a thesis entitled *Pequenos e Grandes Dias: Os Rituais na Construção da Família Contemporânea* [*Small and Big Days: The Rituals Constructing Contemporary Families*]. Her research on contemporary family rituals has addressed issues of time, space and emotion in relation to family structures, socio-cultural contexts and gender dynamics. Her work broadly explores the social construction of family in relation to consumption, memory and imaginary.



Rosalina Pisco Costa
Recipient of the CFR Early Stage
Family Scholar award

Abstract of the Paper:

Family Rituals: Mapping the Postmodern Family Through Time, Space and Emotion

Beyond metaphors of “fragility,” “fluidity” and “liquidity,” this paper addresses to answer the question of “what constructs the contemporary family?” Inspired by the work of David Morgan, the “postmodern” family is mapped looking at “family practices,” specifically the ones which fit into a larger category: family rituals within divorced families with small children. Methodologically, the analysis relies on the accounts on birthday anniversaries, family vacations and Christmas celebrations, provided through episodic interviews, applied to Portuguese middle-class both men and women, in the context of a broader qualitative study. While some sociological recent theorization emphasizes the image of a family of inaccurate contours; through rituals, it can be experienced by the actors themselves and, at the same time, observed and perceived by outsiders. In divorced families, children play a major role in the adults’ meanings of family rituals, forcing its reinvention. The experiences of “the last” or “the first” birthday, vacations or Christmas “prior to” or “after” the divorce, “with” and “without” the children, are iconic of how rituals somehow suspend families’ daily life in the view of a “special time and space.” This ephemeral condition is fundamental to understand not only “the families we live with,” but also “the families we live by” (Gillis, 1996), in this early 21st century.

7. Call for Papers

Contemporary Perspectives in Family Research

Contemporary Perspectives in Family Research, an annual series which focuses upon cutting-edge topics in family research around the globe, is seeking manuscript submissions for its 2013 volume. The 2013 volume of CPFR will focus on the theme of ‘Visions of the 21st Century Family: Transforming Structures and Identities.’ In every society, social, political, religious, or economic influences have led families to adapt, evolve, and change, moving beyond traditional forms and behaviors. The

2013 volume of CPFR will examine these changing structures and behaviors, and attempt to better illustrate the ever-changing nature of families. The volume will address topics such as: cohabitation, gay and lesbian relationships, parenting within alternative family forms, grandparents raising grandchildren, the merging of nuclear and extended family forms, and other related issues.

The 2013 volume will be coedited by Patricia Neff Claster, of Edinboro University and Sampson Lee Blair, of The State University of New York (Buffalo). Manuscripts should be submitted directly to the editors (pnclaster@edinboro.edu and sblair@buffalo.edu), preferably in MS WORD format. Manuscripts should not exceed 40 double-spaced pages (not including tables, figures, and references). Submission of a manuscript implies commitment to publish in CPFR. Manuscripts should adhere to the APA format. Manuscripts should represent previously unpublished work. An abstract of 150-200 words should be included at the beginning of each manuscript. All manuscripts will undergo peer review.

The deadline for initial submissions is January 10, 2013. Any questions may be directed to the editors at pnclaster@edinboro.edu and sblair@buffalo.edu.

8. TEDx Talk by Bahira Sherif Trask

CFR member, Bahira Sherif Trask's TEDx talk on Global Family Changes is available on YouTube. Members are sure to find it both useful and instructive.

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RBYRNqX_BdU

Bahira is Professor and Associate Chair of the Department of Human Development and Family Studies at the University of Delaware.

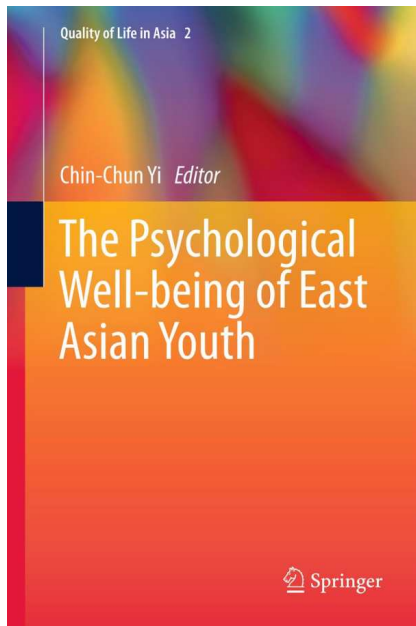
bstrask@udel.edu

9. Recent Publications by CFR Members

Martin, C., Cherlin, A. & Cross-Barnet, C. 2011. Living Together Apart in France and the United States. *Population*, 66(3-4): 561-581

Abstract:

Union formation involves a number of stages, as does union dissolution, and new couples often spend an initial period in a noncohabiting intimate relationship. Yet while certain couples never share the same dwelling, "living apart together"(1) has not developed widely as a long-term lifestyle option. Claude MARTIN in France, and Andrew CHERLIN and Caitlin CROSS-BARNET in the United States have studied a symmetrical phenomenon, that of couples who continue to live together while considering themselves to be separated. In this article, they draw together their analyses to describe an arrangement which, while marginal, reveals situations where residential separation is not possible, either because of the need to keep up appearances, often for the children's sake, or because total separation is too frightening or living in separate homes is unaffordable. Beyond the differences between the two countries and the two survey fields, the authors analyse the ways in which persons who "live together apart" describe their loveless relationship that has led to explicit conjugal separation within a shared home.



Title: The Psychological Well-being of East Asian Youth

Author: Yi, Chin-Chun (Ed.)

Year: 2013

ISBN 978-94-007-4080-8

Publisher: Springer

<http://www.springer.com/social+sciences/well-being/book/978-94-007-4080-8>



Journal of Family Issues, February 2013

Special Issue: **Asian Fatherhood**

Guest Editor: Wei-Jun Jean Yeung



International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy, Volume 32 issue 11/12 -
Published: 2012, Start page: p612.
Special Issue: **Shifting Boundaries of Care in Asia**
Guest editor(s): Yanxia Zhang and Wei-Jun Jean Yeung,

10. Job Opportunity

UNIVERSITÄT MANNHEIM

The School of Social Sciences at the University of Mannheim invites applications for a **Junior Professor in Sociology of Education and Family (W1)** to be filled as soon as possible.

We seek a scholar with an innovative research agenda and internationally visible publications in the field of sociology of family and/or education. The successful candidate should be committed to outstanding teaching in both fields and related courses offered in the B.A. and M.A./Ph.D. programs in sociology. Contributions to the research activities at the Mannheim Centre for European Social Research (MZES) are expected. We explicitly welcome participation in the social science doctoral program (taught in English) of the Graduate School of Economic and Social Sciences (GESS).

Candidates are required to have successfully completed their graduate studies and received an excellent doctoral degree in the social sciences. An outstanding dissertation is expected. Teaching can be in English, but non-German speakers are expected to learn German within the first three years. The University of Mannheim is deeply committed to student mentoring and expects a strong presence of its faculty on campus. The successful candidate is therefore expected to move into the Mannheim metropolitan area.

Depending on the necessary requirements, the successful candidate will be hired on a temporary civil servant (W1) position for three years. Following a positive evaluation the position can be extended up to six years in total based on the legal preconditions (§ 51 Abs. 7 & 8 LHG). A tenure track option is not available.

The University of Mannheim is an equal opportunity employer. Candidates with disabilities will be given preference in case of equal qualifications. The

University of Mannheim seeks to increase the percentage of its female faculty members in research and teaching. Thus, qualified women are especially encouraged to apply. Please submit your application online at <http://jobs.sowi.uni-mannheim.de/>. Your application should consist of four PDF-files: a Cover Letter, Curriculum Vitae including a list of Publications, Certificates and Records and the two latest teaching evaluations (in a single file).

If you cannot submit your application online, please send the above mentioned documents to the Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences at the University of Mannheim, Prof. Dr. Michael Diehl, A5, 6, 68131 Mannheim, Germany (dekanat@sowi.uni-mannheim.de).

11. New Members

The CFR welcomes the following members:

Ka Lok Cheung
Hong Kong

Jiamei Sun
USA

Katie Hughes
Australia

James Wicks
USA

Patrizia Albanese
Canada

Joseph Misati
France

Zehra Yasmin Zaidi
Pakistan

Noriko Iwai
Japan

Jaap Nieuwenhuis
The Netherlands

Shu Hu
Singapore

Sophia Chae
USA

Arne Bethmann
Germany

Anne Berngruber
Germany

Yoshimichi Sato
Japan

Abdul-Mumin Sa'ad
Nigeria

Anke Radenacker
Germany

Hans Petter Sand
Norway

Ekawati Wahyuni
Indonesia

Please send address and other corrections to the CFR secretary/ treasurer.

Board of the CFR (2010-2014)

President	Rudolf Richter (Austria)
Vice-president	Rudy Seward (USA)
Secretary/ Treasurer	Ria Smit (South Africa)
Members at large	Tessa LeRoux (USA) Bárbara Barbosa Neves (Portugal/Norway) Emiko Ochiai (Japan)
Honorary president	Jan Trost (Sweden)

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