

Footnotes

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Egyptian Sociologist Ibrahim Is Acquitted

After almost three years of legal battles and time in jail, a final ruling by Egypt's highest appeals court acquitted renowned social activist and sociologist Saad Eddin Ibrahim and two of his co-defendants of "undermining the dignity of the state and tarnishing its reputation." On March 18, Egypt's Court of Cassation ordered the 64-year-old American University-Cairo professor freed. There can be no retrial, which

brings an end to a legal saga that many scholars and human-rights leaders say exposed the fragility of academic freedom in the Arab world's most intellectually prominent country.

At a court hearing on February 4, 2003, Ibrahim's lawyers had refuted the prosecution's charges that Ibrahim and his colleagues from the advocacy center that he directed, the Ibn Khaldun Center for Development Studies, had been

involved in fraud, in publishing false information to tarnish Egypt's reputation, or had received foreign donations without permission. The prosecution offered few arguments to support its case, leaving the defense hopeful that the court would rule in its favor. Nevertheless, the acquittal of all the Ibn Khaldun staff members comes as a great relief.

Contexts Magazine Feature

A special article, titled "A Letter from Cairo," by Ibrahim, will appear in the spring issue of ASA's *Contexts* magazine (www.contextsmagazine.org). In the article, Ibrahim discusses his experience in jail and his feelings on the need for greater democracy within Egypt. This issue is particularly pertinent to academic freedom. There are key lessons in his essay for any scholar doing politically sensitive research.

Ibrahim was recently honored at the human rights reception co-sponsored by ASA at the American Association for the Advancement of Science's (AAAS) Annual Meeting in Denver, CO. Sociologist Harriet Presser, University of Maryland-College Park, formally represented ASA at the event, which attracted some 100 AAAS attendees. Presser was joined on stage by Ibrahim's son Amir and daughter Randa, who attended the reception to speak on their father's behalf. Several other family members who live in the United States also attended. Ibrahim himself was unable to leave Egypt to attend the AAAS reception, as he awaited the verdict from his latest appeal. Randa, an attorney, has been representing her father in the Egyptian court system.

For Presser, the AAAS meeting represented a memorable life event, since she had the double pleasure of being inducted as a AAAS Fellow at the Denver meeting and presenting remarks at the Ibrahim reception. "The whole event was very special for me personally," she said. "I have now met all the members of Ibrahim's immediate family." Presser had met Ibrahim's wife Barbara in Argentina a few years ago when Presser served as a discussant of a paper Barbara presented.

Presser's remarks, which include a

ASA members to vote on a resolution on the war in Iraq. . . pages 2 and 3

Social Science Is Focus of Cairo Conference: Surveying Worldviews of Islamic Publics

by Joane Nagel & Patricia White,
National Science Foundation

For some time now social scientists have pondered the problem of deciphering the contents of the black boxes known as *Orientalism* and *Occidentalism*. How do we understand, for example, views held by individuals and communities in the East and the West as we gaze at one another through politically, culturally, and economically mediated lenses? Questions about beliefs and assumptions embraced by intellectuals and laypeople alike on both sides of this historical divide now have attained special importance and pertinence to world affairs. The events of September 11, 2001, the escalating Palestinian and Israeli discord, and the war in Iraq all amplify the urgency of engaging these fundamentally sociological issues.

In February, more than 30 social scientists from eight Islamic countries (Algeria, Egypt, Indonesia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Pakistan, and Turkey), the United States, and three European states (France, Sweden, and Spain) spent three days in Cairo, Egypt,

reporting and reflecting on what we know and what we need to know about the worldviews of members of Islamic societies and how those compare to Western worldviews. The purpose of the conference, titled *Explaining the Worldviews of the Islamic Publics: Methodological and Theoretical Issues*, not only was designed to promote understanding of the most important organizing principles of Islamic societies but also to provide an opportunity for collabora-

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Left to right, Front Row: Ahmed Houiti (Algiers University), Abdellah Bedaïda (Algiers University), Mansoor Moaddel (Eastern Michigan University), Marjan Moaddel, Ronald F. Inglehart (U. of Michigan-Ann Arbor), Mohamed Mahmoud Mohieddin (U. of Qatar), El Aswad Al Saayd (Wayne State University); Second Row: Fayiz Suyyagh (U. of Jordan), Fares al-Braizat (U. of Kent-Canterbury), Joane Nagel (NSF), Richard Lempert (NSF); Third Row: Mohammed M. Aboelenein (Tanta University), James Griffin (Office of Science and Technology Policy), Osman A. Shinaishin (NSF), Mohamed Abidi (Algiers University), Hannes Voolma (Soros Foundation), Jan Hjarpe (Lund University); Fourth Row: unidentified, Abdel-Hamid Adel-Latif (Ain Shams University), Patricia White (NSF), Ms. Karlsson, Ingmar Karlsson (Swedish Embassy in Turkey), Temirlan Tilekovich Moldogaziev (American University-Central Asia)



2003 Annual Meeting . . . The Question of Culture

The Double-edged Sword of Gentrification in Atlanta

Fourth in a series of articles highlighting the sociological context of ASA's next Annual Meeting location . . . Atlanta

by Lesley Williams Reid and Robert M. Adelman, Georgia State University

Chicago has Lake Michigan, Mexico City is surrounded by mountains; but Atlanta has no geographic boundaries to slow its sprawl. Consequently, Atlanta's 20 counties and four million people are spread across 6,000 square miles. With this size has come staggering commutes. Atlantans, on average, spend more time traveling to and from work than almost all other metropolitan residents in the United States, surpassed only by residents in New York City and Washington, DC.

While sprawl is by definition the growth of the suburbs, in Atlanta suburban sprawl also drives central city growth. The 2000 census shows that the city of Atlanta's population increased between 1990 and 2000, the first recorded increase since the 1960 census. Newcomers from the suburbs and transplants from else-

where have fueled this expansion. But regardless of their origin, these new residents possess moderate to upper incomes and they are moving into older, poorer neighborhoods.

These neighborhoods are changing dramatically. In recent years, in-town Atlanta neighborhoods have experienced transformations associated with gentrification such as increased property taxes, displacement of the poor, and heightened racial tensions. As a consequence, Atlanta is discovering that gentrification is a double-edged sword. On the one hand, city boosters, including politicians, often clamor for more gentrification because it raises tax revenues by replacing low-income residents with middle- and upper-income residents. On the other hand, this displacement can create havoc for poorer, often minority residents. Indeed, while gentrification may be good for the city coffers, it is bad for many residents.

Property Values

The white folk moved out and are now paying anything to move back. – Frank Edwards, Atlanta Resident

In the January 2003 *Footnotes* article about Atlanta, Charles Gallagher and Karyn Lacy asked to what extent lower-income black residents have been displaced by middle- and upper-income white residents. Without question, rising property values have displaced older, long-term black residents as middle- and upper-income whites bid up property values. While statistics are difficult to obtain, anecdotal evidence indicates that annual increases in property assessments have displaced many residents on fixed incomes as their property taxes doubled or even tripled. In few areas have these increases been as dramatic as in the enclave of neighborhoods on the east side of Atlanta, including Kirkwood, East Lake, and East Atlanta. Together, these neighbor-

hoods represent a case study of gentrification in Atlanta and across the United States. Each has characteristics that make a neighborhood ripe for gentrification: They are close to downtown; they have an ample stock of historic housing; their populations are aging, opening opportunities for new buyers; and, of increasing relevance in Atlanta, they have small tracts of undeveloped land for new, in-fill construction.

Property values have skyrocketed, increasing by almost 25% in these three east side neighborhoods over the last year. This one-year increase is a snapshot of a broader trend in these neighborhoods. In

See *Atlanta*, page 8

See tributes to New York Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan on page 6

Mercedes Rubio to Lead Minority Affairs Program

by Torrey Androski, Executive Office

Mercedes Rubio, Kellogg Scholar in Health Disparities at the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research and the School of Nursing, will join the ASA Executive Office staff on August 1, 2003, as staff sociologist and incoming Director of the Minority Affairs Program (MAP). The Minority Affairs Program's fundamental charge is to promote diversity within the discipline of sociology. The program has been particularly effective through the administration of its Minority Fellowship Program (MFP), which provides pre-doctoral fellowships to minority graduate students. The program has been funded by the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) for 30 years, making it possible for 228 MFP fellows to receive their PhDs in sociology to date.

"The ASA is very fortunate to have Dr. Rubio in this significant leadership role at ASA," said ASA Executive Officer Sally T. Hillsman upon announcing Rubio's appointment to the position. "She brings a strong research background in the sociology of health and mental health, which will strengthen our funded minority fellowship program, as will her commitment to training and advancement of sociologists of color. The Association will benefit greatly from having such an outstanding MAP director."

First-hand Knowledge

Rubio received her MA and PhD in sociology from the University of Michigan. She was awarded a pre-doctoral fellowship and traineeship from NIMH to work on psychosocial factors in mental health and illness. She completed her BA in sociology from California State University-Bakersfield. As an immigrant and the oldest child of Mexican immigrant parents, her interests in health disparities stem partly from her childhood experiences in seeing how the health system and medical professionals treat those who are poor, uninsured, and not English speakers. As a medical sociologist,

Rubio's research interests focus on the relationships among socioeconomic status, immigration, and health outcomes.

Rubio's research on health disparities involves primary data collection on an intervention project that aims to reduce HIV risk behaviors among Mexican youth ages 13 to 18 in Monterrey, Mexico. The intervention includes examining the association between social class, neighborhood context, and health behaviors. Rubio hopes that her research will contribute to understanding the health status of Mexican Americans in the United States as well.

In addition to her solid research background, Rubio has considerable administrative and mentoring experience that is relevant to her new position at ASA. She was a Coordinator for Recruitment Services at The Horace H. Rackham School of Graduate Studies at the University of Michigan, where she assisted with the administration of two major summer programs (The Summer Research Opportunities Program and the Summer Institute for Newly Admitted Students). In this role, she selected program participants; matched students with faculty members; maintained program files; planned, initiated, and ran seminars; and organized a symposium.

According to Jean H. Shin, Interim Director of MAP, "Dr. Rubio has a tremendous commitment to both students and faculty of color in the discipline, and I am excited that she will continue to support mentoring and research that further minority affairs issues. Her experience in research, planning, development, mentoring and management of programs, combined with her passion for supporting initiatives that encourage the development of communities of color, will make her a valuable addition to the Executive Office staff. She brings a great deal of dedication, energy and enthusiasm to her new post, and she is certain to provide strong leadership to a vital ASA program." □



Mercedes Rubio

Proposed ASA Statement Against the War on Iraq

Preamble

According to the bylaws of the ASA, members may circulate a resolution and if it secures the signatures of 3% of the membership eligible to vote, it comes to Council. Council can then either endorse the resolution as is (with a vote of a majority of a quorum) on behalf of the membership or refer the resolution to the membership for a vote. In the latter case, the decision of the majority of voting members is binding on the ASA. [See also Vantage Point on page 2 of this issue.]

Member Resolution

The member resolution against the war in Iraq satisfied the 3% requirement. The resolution was initiated by members of *Sociologists and Political Scientists Without Borders*: Judith Blau, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill; Eduardo Bonilla-Silva, Stanford University; Walda Katz-Fishman, Howard University and Project South; Tanya Golash-Boza, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill; Natalia Deeb-Sossa, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill.

Resolution

The American Sociological Association comprises sociologists and kindred professionals who study, among other things, war and peace, democracy and totalitarianism, conflict resolution and violence, systems of inequality and their effects, states and legal orders, nationalism, and nation-building.

- We believe that foreign interventions that do not have the support of the world community create more problems than solutions. President Bush's and Prime Minister Blair's decision to invade Iraq against the wishes of most of the nations of the world will undermine the already weakened UN, the League of Arab States, and the rule of international law, and will bring more harm than good to the Iraqi people.
- We also believe that the threat of terrorism is not ameliorated by this intervention in Iraq. Instead of lessening the risk of terrorist attacks, this invasion could serve as the spark for multiple attacks in years to come.
- This statement is not issued, and should not be construed in any way, as supporting the dictatorship of President Hussein or his regime. Our major concern with Bush and Blair's policy is not the stated end but with the means.
- Hence, the American Sociological Association calls for an immediate end to the war against Iraq.

Council Deliberations

On March 31, 2003, ASA Council conducted a meeting by teleconference at which 13 out of 19 members were present. Because of the gravity of the issues at stake and in the interests of broader involvement and discussion among ASA members, Council decided to put the member resolution to a vote of the membership that would determine whether the statement should be adopted by the ASA.

While Council recognizes the serious consequences of the war not only for the Iraqi people and American combatants but also for the world at large, it also urges the membership to consider a broad range of issues when voting on the Resolution.

(a) To what extent should ASA restrict its official public statements to questions around which there exist unambiguous and consensual scientific evidence? In the case of the Amicus Brief on Affirmative Action there is a general consensus in the discipline on the relevant data and conclusions, but in the case of the consequences of the Iraq War there would be no consensus about the relevant data or their interpretation.

(b) To what extent should the ASA attempt to form and express a common moral stance about public issues? Some Council members regard the Association as an organization within civil society, with a responsibility to the wider democratic process, while others think that the Association should be careful about adopting a public position that is based on opinion (as opposed to sociological research and analysis). Many other professional associations believe that they should confine public statements to matters that are of direct and immediate concern to the profession.

(c) To what extent should the ASA be concerned about possible adverse effects on the discipline of sociology when it takes public positions? Such repercussions might range from something as concrete as the withdrawal of funding to sociologists to something as amorphous as the reduction of the credibility of sociologists. On the other hand, among some publics the Association's reputation might be enhanced.

Website

In order to facilitate open debate within the ASA, Council has established an electronic discussion accessible via the ASA homepage (www.asanet.org) or directly at www.asanet.org/memarea/secure/forum/. Council encourages members to make their own contribution to the discussion of these issues and read the comments of others.

The Ballot

The ballot, mailed this month, contains the resolution and an opinion poll. The first asks you to vote on the member resolution described above, which, if passed, places the ASA on record as an organization against the war in Iraq. The second allows you to personally register your opposition to the war, which would allow the ASA to state the percentage of its voting members who oppose the war in Iraq. **We ask that members vote on these separately. You can vote for both, against both, or for one but not the other.** Below is the text of this specific ballot item that soon will arrive in your mailbox:

MEMBER RESOLUTION: Do you endorse the membership resolution on the ASA calling for an immediate end to the war against Iraq? (Yes/No)

OPINION POLL: Do you call for an immediate end to the war against Iraq? (Yes/No)

ASA Is Pleased to Announce . . .

The **Robert Wood Johnson Foundation** this year awarded ASA a **\$25,000-grant** to support an extra issue of ASA's *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* devoted to reviewing the contributions of the field of medical sociology. To be titled "Health and Health Care in the U.S.: Origins and Dynamics," the issue will be comprised of invited articles that examine current theoretical and empirical knowledge on the social organization of health care in the United States. The primary goal of this issue is to provide theoretical and conceptual focus and direction to research on the social organization of health care. The journal is edited by Michael Hughes in the Department of Sociology at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University. Contact Hughes (540-231-8967; mdh@vt.edu) for additional information, or visit the *JHSB* website at www.cddc.vt.edu/jhsb/index.htm.

New on the ASA Home Page

New resources for Academic Chairs & Departments are available at www.asanet.org/apap/. This new section, produced by ASA's Academic and Professional Affairs Program, consolidates both new information and pre-existing web links to a wide range of topics...from teaching resources to careers. The section includes links to ASA's Department Affiliate Program, High School Affiliate Program, Departmental Resources Group, Teaching Enhancement Fund, resources for hiring diverse faculty, resources for attending to diversity issues in the major, International Book Donation, Preparing Future Faculty initiative, Academic and Professional Affairs Program, Teaching Resources Center, *Student Sociologist* newsletter, Chair & Directors of Graduate Study Conference, and undergraduate Honors Program. The site includes other helpful resources for high school teachers, community college instructors, early career sociologists, graduate study directors, and department chairs.

Jerry A. Jacobs Is Appointed Incoming American Sociological Review Editor

by Kathleen Gerson, New York University

It is an honor to introduce Jerry Jacobs as the incoming editor of the *American Sociological Review* (ASR). Anyone familiar with Jerry's contributions to the discipline will understand why several brief paragraphs cannot begin to do justice to the wisdom of this choice.

Since earning his PhD from Harvard in 1983, Jerry has taught at the University of Pennsylvania, where he chaired the graduate program in sociology for much of the 1990s and currently holds the title of Merriam Term Professor of Sociology. Over the last two decades, Jerry has published more than 60 articles and two important books, *Revolving Doors: Sex Segregation and Women's Careers* and *Gender Inequality at Work*. Harvard University Press will soon publish a third book, which we have co-authored, titled *The Time Divide: Work, Family and Policy in the 21st Century*. Remarkably influential as well as prolific, Jerry has made path-breaking contributions to scientific understanding of gender inequality and its links to economic and social life. His research has addressed central aspects of women's employment, such as authority, earnings, working conditions, part-time work, and entry into male-dominated occupations. By revealing how social and economic forces shape the options and constraints of women and men, this work has changed the way we understand the social structuring of gender.

Among Jerry's many honors are grants from a dizzying array of sources, including the National Science Foundation, the Spencer Foundation, the Russell Sage Foundation, the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, the Sloan Foundation, the Mellon Foundation, and the Macy Foundation. He received the Max Weber Award for Best Paper from the ASA Section on Organizations and Occupations in 1993 for an article with Ronnie Steinberg that convincingly and elegantly refuted economic explanations for the persisting wage gap between women and men. More recently, he received the Rosabeth Moss Kanter Award for Excellence in Work-Family Research for an article we wrote on the link between family transformation and the rise of time squeezes.

Anyone who has worked with Jerry knows that he is a masterful organizer as well as a gifted sociologist, with uncanny administrative vision and energy. Jerry is always working on several ambitious research projects, but he still finds time to nurture others through exciting conferences, programs, editorial stints, collaboration, and mentoring. He has served on the editorial board of some of our discipline's most important journals, including *Sociology of Education*, *Work and Occupations*, *Social Forces*, and the ASR. He is the Chair of the Organizations, Occupations and Work Section of the ASA and just completed a stint as President of the Eastern Sociological Society (ESS), where he oversaw an exceptionally invigorating meeting and introduced innovations, such as viewing ESS as the hub for a series of smaller meetings, that will likely revitalize ESS and potentially other regionals as well.

These are just a sampling of the "facts" that make Jerry's career so impressive, but they cannot do justice to the personal qualities that also make him a treasured colleague, mentor, and friend. Since sociologists are made, and not born, a few snippets from Jerry's personal biography may be illuminating. For example, Jerry grew up in the Catskills (not far from Grossinger's and just 15 miles from Woodstock), where his parents and grandparents ran a small hotel that catered to summer tourists in the heyday of "Catskills culture." Here, Jerry learned many useful skills, such as hanging wallpaper, waiting on tables, and running a candy store. He also learned how to be the perfect host and how to laugh at—and tell—more than a few good jokes. Jerry's warmth, generosity, and wonderful sense of

humor are probably a legacy of these Catskills days.

Jerry was also a nationally prominent debater throughout his student years, becoming president of the Harvard Debate Council in college. Debating undoubtedly helped Jerry hone his intellectual skills, sharpen his ability to think clearly and logically, and deepen his gift for speaking persuasively about important issues. This may also be where he learned to collaborate so effectively with others, which can be seen in his work on so many successful, co-authored projects and his careful mentoring of countless graduate students.

While Jerry's forbears were Jewish immigrants, his family's religious convictions could be best described as "Democratic." From these roots, Jerry acquired his passion for politics, justice, and social equality. Indeed, Jerry's work and his life show an abiding concern for these principles. His commitment to women's equality is legendary. It can be found in his academic work, where he has helped us understand the roots of gender inequality and the policies that might overcome it, and in his relationships with colleagues, students, and friends. Jerry works not just for women but with women, actively contributing to organizations such as Sociologists for Women in Society and steadfastly promoting the careers of women scholars.

Jerry is also the proud father of two daughters, Elizabeth and Madeleine, and his wife, Sharon, can attest that he is an involved and egalitarian partner. Once, while participating in one of the many "feminist oriented" conferences at which Jerry often finds himself, he watched Elizabeth and Madeleine play beneath a glass coffee table in the hotel lobby. He joked that he did not want them hitting any "glass ceilings." There's that Catskills view of life again! Yet the joke also conveys Jerry's seriousness of purpose. If Jerry has his way, Elizabeth, Madeleine, and their peers will inherit a world of opportunity for all.

It is thus no mystery why Jerry is the right choice to assume the stewardship of the ASR. For Jerry, our flagship journal should be the place where new ideas are presented and developed in addition to being tested. He is committed to publishing the highest quality work, while embracing the diverse range of methodological and theoretical styles that make our discipline so exciting and, arguably, unique among the social sciences. To this task, Jerry brings an inspiring sociological imagination, a keen sense for recognizing important ideas, and a feel for offering incisive yet constructive critique.

Perhaps the best way to convey Jerry's outlook on the sociological enterprise is to share a quote he once sent me from a book review on the memoirs of a not-quite-famous 20th century biologist, John Bonner. The reviewer, John Turner, implores scientists to "love your subject more than your career, and your fellow humans more than either." This is sage advice for all of us, and it describes the path that Jerry has followed. Let us, then, welcome Jerry and thank him for taking on this demanding and important job. We can be confident that the ASR will flourish under his leadership. As several people have remarked upon hearing the news of Jerry's appointment, "Congratulations to all of us!" □

Editor's note: To assist readers who anticipate submitting manuscripts to ASR, we will announce in a forthcoming issue of Footnotes the transition date and new editorial office address.



Jerry Jacobs

Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline Proposals Are Sought - June 15 Deadline

Program Announcement

The American Sociological Association (ASA) invites submissions for the Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline (FAD) awards. Supported by ASA through a matching grant from the National Science Foundation, the goal of this award is to nurture the development of scientific knowledge by funding small, groundbreaking research initiatives and other important scientific research activities. FAD awards provide scholars with "seed money" for innovative research that has the potential for challenging the discipline, stimulating new lines of research, and creating new networks of scientific collaboration. The award is intended to provide opportunities for substantive and methodological breakthroughs, broaden the dissemination of scientific knowledge, and provide leverage for acquisition of additional research funds.

Selection Criteria

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

- Innovativeness and promise of the research idea
- Originality and significance of research goals
- The potential of the study as a building block in the development of future research
- Appropriateness and significance of the research hypothesis
- Feasibility and adequacy of project design
- Plans for dissemination of results
- Appropriateness of requested budget

Awards are limited to individuals with a PhD or equivalent. Preference is given to applicants who have not previously received a FAD award. The

selection committee consists of four members of the ASA Council, ASA's Vice-President, and the ASA Executive Officer.

Funding

The amount of each award *shall not* exceed \$7,000. Payment goes directly to the principal investigator (PI). Grant money may not be used for convention expenses, honoraria, or PI's salary. No overhead expenses are provided to institutions for administering the award. Awardees are encouraged to continue the tradition of donating to FAD any royalty income derived from projects supported by the grant.

Application Process

Applications must be received in the ASA Executive office by **June 15**. Applications should include eight (8) copies of the following:

- A cover sheet with the title, name of lead author, additional name(s) of author(s)
- A 100- to 200-word abstract of the research/conference topic
- A maximum of 5 single-spaced pages describing the project (excluding appendices)
- A detailed budget and time schedule
- A bibliography
- A statement of other pending support
- A vita

Contact Information

Send complete application packets to: FAD awards, ASA/NSF Small Grant Program, 1307 New York Avenue, NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005-4107. Prior to submitting proposals, feel free to phone or e-mail project director Roberta Spalter-Roth (202) 383-9005, ext. 317; e-mail spalter-roth@asanet.org. Applicants are required to notify ASA if other funding is received for the project. Consult www.asanet.org/members/fad.html for more information. □

Ask ASA . . .

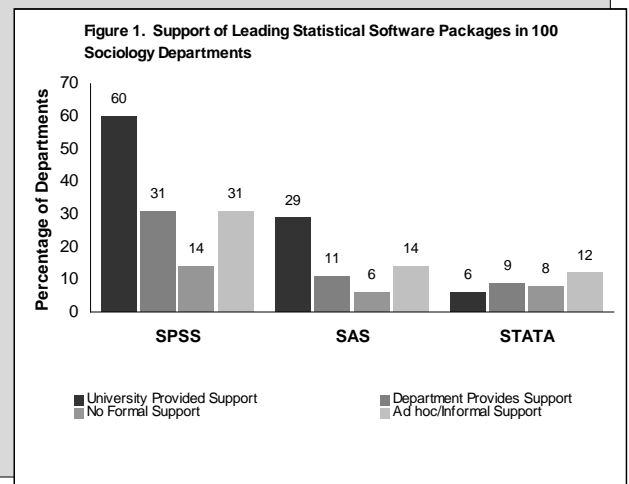
My university will provide technical support only for SAS, but we use SPSS. Is our department typical? For which statistical software packages do other sociology departments provide technical support?

This question provided a nice opportunity to "test drive" a new online survey tool that allows for quick and focused data collection on issues of interest to the sociological community. Depending on the utility of this tool, ASA's research department may use online survey technology for larger projects such as the recent departmental survey.

After posting our brief, four-item questionnaire about statistical packages, 100 of about 350 department chairs participating in ASA's Chairlink program responded within four hours. (The trial version of our data collection software is limited to 100 respondents.) The results indicate that SPSS remains the most frequently used software at almost all of 100 departments, followed by SAS (37%) and STATA (23%). Typically, SPSS is supported by university/college computing centers, but one-third of department chairs reported that their department also provides support (Figure 1). However, given the limited number of responses, these results are not necessarily representative of all sociology departments.

According to some comments, STATA is becoming increasingly popular for use in the 100 departments, perhaps because of its lower price, reputation for ease of use, graphics, and algorithms. Formal support for STATA, as might be expected, is less common by either departments or institutions, and is apparently more likely to be informally provided.

ASA's Research on the Discipline & Profession is interested in continuing brief survey projects. Forward your "hot topics" for brief online survey projects to research@asanet.org.



How Would Sociologists Design a Homeland Security Alert System?

Sociology has a science base for effective communication of risk & crisis

by Lee Herring, Public Affairs

The new U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS), which formally opened for business on January 24, consolidating some 170,000 government personnel from 22 agencies, is the largest modification of the federal bureaucracy since the founding of the Pentagon more than 50 years ago.

But DHS and its predecessor, the White House Office of Homeland Security, have struggled with developing an effective and credible national alert system to keep Americans informed of the likelihood of terrorist attacks against Americans. The resulting Homeland Security Alert System (HSAS) serves "to disseminate information regarding the risk of terrorist acts to federal, state, and local authorities and to the American people."

DHS also aspires to provide information to help Americans prepare for attacks. (See www.ready.gov/.) A substantial body of social science findings can be tapped to increase the efficacy of HSAS advisories especially as they are targeted to different audiences in the public and private sectors.

Color Coding

Presently, the DHS uses a simple, five-level, color-coded scale as its primary vehicle for communicating threat probability to the public. The threat level is determined by a White House analysis of a matrix of reports from security agencies such as the Central Intelligence Agency, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and National Security Agency. Following daily security intelligence briefings, the president ultimately decides where to position the threat level indicator.

A low threat level is labeled with the color green and a "guarded" threat level is labeled blue. Moving up the scale through the three other threat levels, the associated colors are yellow ("elevated" threat), orange ("high" threat), and red ("severe" threat). (See White House Office of Homeland Security information at www.whitehouse.gov/homeland/.)

Criticisms of HSAS

Critics of the HSAS say that, among other deficiencies, the system does not offer sufficient specificity to be of use and that the color coding is confusing. DHS counters that the warning system is intended as a national alerting service, and that changes in threat status are not predicated on highly specific data but rather tap an aggregate index of threat deriving from numerous intelligence sources. Knowledgeable sources point out that the color scheme was developed on an ad hoc basis and under severe time constraints following the events of September 11, 2001.

In developing the warning scheme, DHS relied in part on a document developed by President Clinton's National Science and Technology Council, which identified "the public and private sector R&D capability to provide early warning of natural or technological hazards that threaten the safety and well-being of our citizens." This November 2000 report, *Effective Disaster Warnings*, was written by the Working Group on Natural Disaster Information Systems' Subcommittee on Natural Disaster Reduction under the Committee on Environment and Natural Resources. It was "designed to assist scientists, engineers and emergency managers in developing more accurate and more numerous warnings...." Neal Lane, Clinton's Science Advisor, intended it as a "reference on the policy issues of implementing advanced technologies for delivering warnings...." However, missing from this mission was a focus on key social issues.

Guidance to Authorities

Critics of HSAS note that the system lacks clear advice on what specific actions people can/should take in response to changes in alert status. A primary imperative, according to research, is that "warnings should be specific with respect to the threat

and the expected protective response," according to sociologists Lee Clarke (Rutgers University-New Brunswick), author of the forthcoming *Worst Cases* (University of Chicago Press), and Kathleen Tierney, Director of the Disaster Research Center at the University of Delaware, senior author of *Facing the Unexpected: Disaster Preparedness and Response in the United States* (Joseph Henry Press, 2001).

Tierney and Clarke distilled findings on warnings and warning response from the social science literature (see accompanying sidebar) and summarized them in a concise set of recommendations that can help improve DHS warning communications. ASA is working with DHS staff and other social science organizations to ensure that relevant social research finds its way to key policymakers within DHS.

Tierney and Clarke note that there is a large body of research on risk perception and risk communication that can provide guidance as the nation attempts to better prepare the public for impending threats. The literature addresses many important topics, such as the need to design communications strategies that address issues associated with message sources, the content of emergency guidance and warnings, the channels through which information is disseminated, and the social characteristics of audiences and receivers of warnings. With respect to message content, for example, the simple "colored" homeland security warnings that are being issued to the entire nation contain no guidance on risk levels or what warning recipients should do differently.



Lee Clarke spoke on panic at a February summit on bioterrorism in DC. Kathleen Tierney (not pictured) chaired a panel at the summit.

No Fear of Crying Wolf

The literature on risk communication also provides guidance on what those charged with communicating hazard advisories and warnings should do, and what they should avoid. Research suggests, for example, that concerns about the "cry wolf" effect in issuing warnings are misplaced. People do not become inured to warnings. When the sirens blew in Britain during World War II, people consistently sought shelter, even if bombs did not fall after previous warnings. When residents of the Southeast United States are asked to evacuate because of hurricane dangers, and when those dangers do not materialize, they are no less willing to evacuate when warned of other storms. In fact, there is some evidence that people learn and benefit even from warnings that aren't followed by actual events, because they have an opportunity to "rehearse" emergency procedures.

Effective Messages

The risk communication literature also advises against the homily that people need to hear the same risk message from the same source at all times. While messages should be consistent, mutually reinforcing, and non-contradictory, effective messages (1) are well-designed, containing all elements needed to enable people to understand, personalize, and act on the information; (2) rely on multiple channels for dissemination; and (3) recognize that different audiences vary in terms of spokesperson credibility. Risk communication and source credibility studies suggest that people believe and trust spokespersons who are similar to themselves along social dimensions.

Cultivating Trust

Leaders achieve credibility and trust through their public demeanor—including being honest and forthcoming about what they do and do not know. New York Mayor Rudy Guiliani is a case in point. After the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, he

was straightforward about what actions the city was taking and about what he did and did not know. He often said "I don't know," and the error he avoided was to tell people that everything was "under control." He also did not tell people not to panic. Rather, he correctly assumed that they would respond appropriately. Communicators are credible when they speak in a straightforward and confident manner—even if what they say is that they do not know or are uncertain about particular aspects of the situation.

First Responders

Authorities should recognize that U.S. communities are perhaps the most important source of crisis response and resilience. Rather than being viewed as a management problem, as is frequently the case in planning defined by command-and-control approaches, the public should be seen as a key resource in emergencies. Decades of social science research documents that community residents are in fact the true "first responders." Basic units of social organization—families, work groups, neighborhood associations, community-based organizations, schools, church groups, and other civil-society institutions—are the building blocks of meaningful homeland security. For example, given that 20 percent of the nation's population is in grades K-12 most of the day, school personnel are "first responders" for a very large and important part of our population. Similarly, because working adults spend the majority of their days in workplaces, workplace-based programs should be a cornerstone of homeland security. This community-oriented, bottom-up approach to hazard management is in contrast with top-down perspectives that discount the role of the public in safety. □

Preparation, Communication, and Action

Among Tierney's and Clarke's recommendations are the following. The implications for policy appear in bold face italic type.

- **Multiple messages are necessary for effective risk communication.**

Providing pre-crisis preparedness information and emergency warnings to the public, is a complex process, partly because we are racially, ethnically, socio-economically, and linguistically diverse. These and other realities affect access to, comprehension of, and capacity to act on the information. Providing accurate, understandable, and timely information to a diverse society is among the major challenges our nation faces in this era of emerging threats.

- **Rather than the "one size fits all" approach currently in use, diverse communication strategies are needed in our increasingly diverse society.**

Related to this is that different population segments—differing in age, ethnicity, income, and primary language—differ in terms of how they access information (e.g., Internet, TV). A very small amount of emergency preparedness information and guidance is available in multiple languages. Hispanics are now the largest single minority in the country. This points to the need for both diverse and specially targeted information-dissemination strategies.

- **Warnings and preparation should address the needs of the most vulnerable groups in our society.**

Population diversity also affects vulnerability to disasters and other crisis events. Poor inner city residents—the very people who are probably least likely to have access to preparedness information and least likely to be able to take advantage of guidance—may well be at high risk for terrorist and bioterrorist attacks. Warning information directed to "mainstream" America through English-language channels may not reach large segments of the public when they need it.

- **People need to play a part in planning and recovery. Effective preparation and response cannot simply be dictated in a command-and-control fashion.**

Individual and group responses to warnings are never simple or problem-free. Emergency warnings are not "stimuli" to which people automatically respond. Studies repeatedly show that the first tendency upon receiving information on impending threats is to "normalize" (e.g., "This message isn't really directed at me; I don't need to act right now."). The second tendency is to seek confirmation of the warning within familiar social networks. Protective action is delayed while seeking consensus. Even in serious, acute threat (e.g., fires), the decision to evacuate is never instantaneous; in fact, delays in evacuating are a major contributor to deaths in fire emergencies.

- **Warnings should be specific with respect to both the threat and recommended protective measures.**

Warnings involve a series of steps: perceiving the warning, understanding the message, forming a belief that the warning is credible and accurate, personalizing the warning ("I really am personally at risk"), confirming its validity, and taking protective action. Interfering with the ability to complete this sequence—for example, any ambiguity about the meaning, validity, urgency, and specificity of a warning or about needed self-protective actions—will result in delays and other potentially problematic individual and collective behaviors (e.g., rumoring, confusion about proper action to take).

- **Openness rather than secrecy is more likely to produce institutional trust.**

Leaders often believe they should withhold information out of concern the public may panic. The notion that people panic (i.e., engage in mindless flight and other maladaptive behaviors under conditions of threat and danger) is a myth promoted primarily through entertainment industry depictions. True panic is rare, in part because social bonds are strong. Despite extreme fear, the vast majority of people in emergencies respond altruistically and adaptively. Authorities who withhold information may well help produce the very problems they seek to avoid, as rumors spread and heightened stress cause people to engage in counterproductive behaviors, such as resource hoarding. Failing to deal honestly with public concerns and share what is known about threats also undermines leaders' credibility.

Sociologists' Tributes to Daniel Patrick Moynihan . . .

Four-term Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan died on March 26, 2003, at age 76. Because he is known for his attention to important social issues, Footnotes in this issue is featuring tributes to Moynihan. ASA members Seymour Martin Lipset and Robert B. Hill pay homage to Moynihan in the following essays.

—The Editor

What Were Pat Moynihan's Values?

In his early days in politics, he would have been classified as a New Deal liberal, seeking to bring about a more productive and egalitarian society. Like Harry Truman, John Kennedy, Henry Jackson, and Hubert Humphrey, he was a strong anti-Communist. His background made him distrust those who were "soft" on the Soviets and their domestic flunkies, many of whom were active in the Democratic Party. His foreign policy positions led to his involvement in the centrist Coalition for a Democratic Majority (CDM), in which he and Henry Jackson played leading roles. Many of the anti-Communist intellectuals in CDM became the core of those known in the early 1970s as "neoconservatives." Almost all of them were Democrats; some, like Daniel Bell and Norman Podhoretz, were social democrats.

From the debates over the 1965 Moynihan Report, Pat learned that when research findings conflict with ideology, the latter often wins. One of the founding fathers of sociology, Max Weber, noted that all scholars have a "party line" (his term) and are predisposed to report data that coincide with the line and to ignore, or subject to severe methodological critiques, those that do not. Weber recommended that, if research produces results agreeable to

your "line," you not publish them but ask others to redo the study. He thought it safe to publish only findings that challenge one's prejudices.

Few, if any, follow his advice, but Pat did. The Moynihan approach to policy research sought to de-ideologize it and, in line with Weber's dictum, involved him over the years in serious controversy, particularly with liberal academics, intellectuals, and activist students. Such confrontations had a profound effect on those liberals who took the goal of objectivity seriously: they joined the ranks of identified conservatives. Why did Pat not go along with them? Some have suggested that it was because his views on social welfare were strongly influenced by Catholic welfare philosophy, which emphasizes the centrality of family interests. Yet many good Catholics, well versed in Catholic philosophy, have sharply different views from his.

More relevant to understanding Pat, I believe, was his family background. His father left home when he was ten years old; his mother remarried, but that marriage broke up when he was 14. When Pat spoke about the need for family stability, he spoke from experience, aware of the devastating effects of poverty and unemployment on the family and on the morale and psyche of the young. Unemployment and poverty were not for him mere statistics or the necessary consequences of economic adjustments.

Why was Pat so prescient? Because he understood that there is no first cause, in politics or in social science. Wait, I'm wrong. As I told Pat more than 35 years ago, "[James] Coleman finds that it's all the family." And Pat knew about the family, as he knew that those who don't know about the family are wrong. He taught that there are no utopias, no solutions. There are only approximations, and the continuing

struggle for decency, for morality, for equality of opportunity and respect.

Seymour Martin Lipset,
George Mason University

Editor's note: Adapted from "The Prescient Politician," by Seymour Martin Lipset, in *Daniel Patrick Moynihan: The Intellectual in Public Life*, Robert A. Katzman, Editor, published by The Woodrow Wilson Center Press and The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1998.

Moynihan's Legacy

Most Americans will remember the late Daniel Patrick Moynihan, the unflappable former Senator from New York, for his contributions on a wide range of issues. First, as a scholar, he was ahead of his time. As Harvard professor, he authored many books and articles on a variety of engrossing topics. Although he was a Democrat, he was avidly bipartisan and served in the administration of four presidents—two Democrats and two Republicans. He played a major role in international affairs, first as Ambassador to India and later as the fiery U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations.

Most African Americans, however, have a less favorable view of Senator Moynihan. They remember his 1965 report that identified the female-headed family structure as a "self-perpetuating tangle of pathology," which was primarily responsible for most black ills. Many critics accused this study of "blaming the victim," since it appeared to minimize the role of contemporary external forces, such as racism, economic oppression, and ineffectual government policies. We also recall the "benign neglect" memorandum he prepared as an advisor to President Nixon in 1969. This memo was widely construed as urging this nation to shift its attention from racial concerns. Thus, many African Americans still consider him to be "anti-black" and "anti-poor." Yet, a careful assessment of Mr. Moynihan's accomplishments over the past four decades reveals that such characterizations are far from the truth.

Let us review this controversial report: *The Negro Family: A Case for National Action*. As Assistant Secretary of Labor, Moynihan prepared this study for President Johnson to incorporate in his speech at the 1965 commencement exercises of Howard University. It was designed to motivate policymakers to launch a major legislative initiative to strengthen black families. However, despite its laudable intentions, many blacks and liberal whites roundly condemned the report.

But much of this report had strong empirical support. It made a convincing case for assessing the lasting effects of slavery, historic discrimination, unemployment, and poverty on black family instability. It referenced studies that found strong correlations between single-parent families and low educational achievement and high rates of delinquency and crime. It also predicted that the declining ratio of males to females in the black population generally would have detrimental consequences for black families.

But the most troubling aspect of this analysis was the causal role attributed to the female-headed family structure. Although Moynihan widely cited E. Franklin Frazier in this report, Frazier did not view single-parent black families in urban areas as a causal factor, but as a consequence of societal forces, such as urbanization, recessions, discrimination, unemployment, and

poverty. In his classic 1968 critique, Andrew Billingsley argued that one could not adequately understand black family functioning without carefully assessing the impact of social forces and institutions in white society as well as in the black community. Moreover, the 1972 National Urban League study, *The Strengths of Black Families*, contended that most black families headed by women were not characterized by a weak work ethic and moral defects but by strong kinship networks and other assets.

Interestingly, black scholars and leaders have been repeatedly accused of not focusing on female-headed families and out-of-wedlock births. Yet, contrary to this conventional wisdom, almost all of the prior family studies by black scholars underscored the disproportionate levels of female-headed black families. Moreover, at the 1930 White House Conference on Children, the noted black sociologist, Ira De A. Reid, Director of Research for the National Urban League, presented a "pre-Moynihan" report that highlighted the alarming rates of single-parent families, out-of-wedlock births, infant mortality, poverty, overcrowding, and ill health among blacks across the nation. Reid concluded that the black community would be willing to address these issues itself, if it were provided adequate resources. But his plea went unheeded for generations.

What has been the legacy of Daniel Moynihan regarding issues affecting minorities and the poor? As Senator, he played a major role in ensuring that the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program provided more adequate income to elderly persons who had worked as domestics or farmers when the 1935 Social Security Act did not cover them. He spearheaded the expansion of the progressive Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) in 1986 to reduce the disparate tax burden on low-income working families. Both of these measures disproportionately help poor blacks.

Furthermore, he was mainly responsible for garnering bipartisan support to win passage of the innovative Family Support Act in 1988. He also vigorously criticized President Clinton—a fellow Democrat—for supporting and signing the so-called "welfare reform" act of 1996. He predicted that this "anti-family" legislation would have harmful consequences for many poor families. Subsequent research has vindicated his forecasts. While this measure (aided by a flourishing economy) succeeded in reducing the welfare rolls, it failed to lift most former recipients out of poverty. Numerous studies have revealed that: (a) most welfare leavers are in poverty-level jobs with no fringe benefits; and (b) many of them experience economic hardships since they no longer receive food stamps and Medicaid, even though they are still eligible for those benefits.

Moynihan can also be credited with another legacy rarely mentioned. Although it is continually asserted that the controversy over his 1965 report stifled research on this issue, it was the catalyst for hundreds of studies on black families by both black and white scholars. A comprehensive review of black family research identified more than 1,000 works between 1965 and 1984. Moynihan should be recognized for stimulating a plethora of research and evaluation studies that has markedly increased this nation's understanding of family life among blacks and other economically disadvantaged groups. Although it is belated, it is time for the black community to acknowledge Senator Moynihan's unstinting "pro-family" efforts over the years to improve the social and economic well being of families of all races. This nation has truly lost a visionary scholar and a statesman with integrity. □

Robert B. Hill, a former Director of Research at the National Urban League, is Senior Researcher at Westat, Inc., a research firm in Rockville, Maryland.

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tion across East-West borders and to support social science activities and infrastructures of participating countries.

The conference was organized by American Sociological Association member Mansoor Moaddel, Eastern Michigan University, and his Egyptian colleague, Abdel-Hamid Abdel-Latif, Ain Shams University, and was supported by grants from the National Science Foundation (NSF), the Ford Foundation, and the World Value Survey Association. Representatives from NSF, the White House science advisor's office (Office of Science and Technology Policy), and other government agencies attended the meeting.

Increasing Sophistication, Data

Fortunately, for social science and social understanding, this was not the first time these researchers, individually or as teams, had met. This was the third meeting of researchers interested in the study of values and value change in the Islamic world. The first such meeting, funded by NSF, was a pilot project organized at the Center for Jordanian Studies at the University of Jordan in Amman, in 1999. In that workshop, participants designed a questionnaire to explore the similarities and differences in value orientations of the publics in Egypt, Iran, and Jordan. (See January 2003 *Footnotes*, pg. 1.) In addition to items specifically designed for Islamic countries, the questionnaire replicated key items from the World Values Survey (WVS) in order to permit comparisons with WVS data collected from dozens of countries around the world. A grant from the Rockefeller Foundation made a

second meeting possible (at the University of Tehran, Iran, in 2000) to revise the sampling frame and the questionnaire in light of the pilot survey data.

Another impetus for the 2003 Cairo conference was to take stock of the accumulating and significant social science data and analyses following the completion of comprehensive comparative national values surveys in more than ten Islamic countries in the past two years. This data set allowed comparison among Islamic countries on issues specific to those countries and between Islamic countries and representative national surveys of the publics of 80 societies—comprising more than 85 percent of the world's population—covered by the WVS. The February conference in Cairo featured presentations on varied topics such as Islam in a global context; modernization of Islamic countries; Islam and liberal democracy; the relationship among religion, class, and party politics; ideology, text, and power within the Islamic context; family; self-rated health; migration; and culture and identity, as well as methodological issues related to the study of values in Islamic countries. A recurring finding reported at the conference was that most Islamic publics combine a deep religiosity with favorable attitudes toward democracy.

"We expect to continue with further conferences," said Moaddel in an interview following the conference, "as the importance of the issues raised is only increasing. Social science has an awesome obligation to further understanding to help bridge the differences, real and not-so-real, among cultures." □

A Double Life Stitched: On the Merits of Being an Academic and Activist*

It was like being called to the principal's office. I was a young assistant professor at Columbia University in the early 1960s, a recent graduate of the University of California-Berkeley. I had \$300 to my name, a newborn baby, and a used pram that doubled up as his bed. I was told to see the chair, who warned me that if I wanted to be a sociologist I had to stop all this social work, that the discipline was laboring to be recognized as a science, and my activism was undermining it. The last thing we need is another C. Wright Mills. I was active in the peace movement and had just published a movie review.

After long deliberations I concluded that I really had no choice. I could not silence my public voice and yearned to be an academic sociologist (and badly needed to make a living). I decided to try to get away with doing both.

Looking back on the decades that followed, I have wondered if I would have delivered more if I had spent all of my time either sticking to my sociological knitting or to public work. In retrospect, I say to those who are inclined to follow a similar course that the price one pays for a double life is worth paying and that it brings some handsome dividends, albeit not necessarily the kind you can cash in at the bank.

Did the long hours and days I spent in the public square undermine my academic work? At first, the answer seems obvious. There are only so many hours in the day. If you spend them on op-eds and radio call-in shows, you cannot dedicate them to digging in the stacks. If your day is consumed by dashing from one airport to another on the way to meeting this or that public leader, you do not invest it in trying to make sense out of regression analysis. Worse yet, public life is said to corrupt one's academic habits of thinking and leads one to yield to the twin temptation of over-generalizing and under-documenting.

To some extent, all this is true. However, there is no denying that many public intellectuals have learned to speak in two distinct voices. Just as a person can write, say, in French and in English, so a person can address his academic colleagues in one form and the public at large in another. The fact that one avoids footnotes and statistics, significance tests and technical vocabulary in one realm does not mean that one is a stranger to them in the other. True, those who speak only in one tongue may marshal it more perfectly than those who speak in two, but it is also true that the two realms often enrich one another. It is this point that the critics of public intellectuals too often overlook.

I did benefit from my social science training and lessons in social philosophy in my public endeavors. For instance, a strategy for psychological disarmament (tension reduction) that Charles Osgood and I developed) is based on concepts and findings drawn from social psychology. And my recommendations to President Carter drew on studies in socio-economics. At the same time, my academic work (like that of many other public intellectuals) gained from my public involvement. My public role reminded the scholar in me what was of significance and what was esoteric. Precisely because professors are basically not accountable to anyone once they gain tenure, and because there is a strongly held belief that one cannot foretell what is productive, professors can get lost in prolonged bouts of trivial pursuit. *Very* trivial.

I am not saying that public needs should determine what academics study.



Society—not merely scholarship—is served when academics can follow their own lead, even if it means that some spend their lives contemplating and comparing their navels. But, I am confident that if more academics voluntarily took into account social relevance when choosing the subjects of their study, both academia and society would be better for it.

Also, public involvement by scholars provides a reality testing for ideas, a test that does not come naturally. Thus, my theoretical notions of how government works were greatly revised after my year in the White House. And hours of Q & A sessions after public lectures and participation in call-in shows greatly enhanced my understanding of how the public thinks.

Most important, the cross-pollination between public and academic lives affected my values. Social scientists often claim that their work is value-free, that their findings are neither liberal nor conservative, but evidence-driven. However, working in the public square serves as a constant reminder that academic findings and concepts have social consequences. Thus, the publication of a study that claims to have found that blacks are inherently inferior to whites, however tortured the evidence and rampant the speculation (e.g., *The Bell Curve*), strengthens the hand of racists. Public intellectuals are more likely than pure academics to be aware of the social and moral consequences of such works. Hence, most will be more circumspect in reporting their findings. And, those who disregard the public consequences of their publications will do so with the malice of forethought rather than stumbling innocently into these thickets, as a pure academic might. While an academic presumes to be free to publish whatever is discovered, there is no rule that prohibits study of potentially harmful topics. Rather, public sensibilities and moral values legitimately influence not the findings but the topic of one's academic work. Such sensitivities often affected my research selections. Should this admission be held against me when I arrive at the gates of heaven, and I am not allowed into the chambers in which pure scientists rest, so be it.

Amitai Etzioni, *The George Washington University*

*Adapted from *My Brother's Keeper* (in press, Rowman and Littlefield, May of 2003).

Rejoinder to Burawoy, Gans

I have no difficulty with Michael Burawoy's excellent description [January 2003 *Footnotes*, page 8] of "dialogical teaching," since I would have thought this is what we all have in mind—a given, in fact—when we talk of teaching. (I think of it as "making the world problematic.") This kind of approach will always be an integral part of public sociology because one can hardly participate in discussions of public issues without at the same time, "insisting on an explicit examination of society's values" or noting that "[s]ociety's values are multiple and multi-valent" or "expos[ing] the gap between society's professed values and its practices."

When I favored a more modest model of public sociology—"modest" merely relative to an "activist model"—I was neither condemning "dialogical teaching" nor approving a passive transmission of knowledge. (After all, who among *Footnotes* readers has not looked to

Socrates as a role model?) But, as Herbert Gans' comment implies [January 2003 *Footnotes*, page 8], there is a difference between "engagement" in the classroom and engagement in the actual public arenas of contested issues.

Burawoy's citation of Kristin Luker's experience neatly illustrates the point. Although she appeared on the radio shows and gave many talks about her research, she changed no one's mind. Her confession of ineffectuality means that she entered this arena as an advocate of a particular point of view, one that allied her with a liberal political position against powerful conservative politics. The issues a public sociologist addresses are almost always one way or another political ones, and, like Luker, the sociologist becomes partisan, to a greater or lesser extent, in the political fray. This should not discourage anyone from joining the battlefield, but Burawoy's conception of "sociology as the conscience of society" makes it difficult to avoid a major pitfall.

Conscience is a rarely still and quiet voice that tells us the right or moral way to behave, and when we disregard its directions it nags us and visits guilt upon us. When Burawoy defines conscience simply as "sociology's interrogation of society's values that stimulates discussion about their meaning," he highlights conscience as nag and overlooks conscience as that which *knows* the correct way to think and act. Public sociologists who see themselves as being one of the voices of society's conscience by virtue of being sociologists are more likely to enter the political arena as crusaders convinced of their own rectitude. They more easily become ideologues "privileging certain values" with their "interrogation" resembling more that of an Ashcroft-like prosecutor seeking the death penalty rather than "dialogical teaching."

The core of my objection to Burawoy, then, is his yoking the notion of *conscience* to the definition of *public sociology*; it is not only unnecessary but potentially subversive of the ambitious tasks Burawoy assigns it.

Murray Hausknecht, *City University of New York-Lehman College*; mehaus@msn.com

Public Sociologies: Sociology's Lack of Credibility

I just wrote to the editor of *The Atlantic Monthly*, praising a set of critical essays, "The REAL State of the Union," in its January/February 2003 issue. At the same time, I proposed writing an article for the magazine that goes further, both in examining the largely hidden forces behind those problems and in proposing directions for solutions. While the article series was useful in confronting current issues, unless we also unearth and confront the long-term and profound forces behind those issues, we will find that our problems continue to escalate. For example, our current income and wealth gaps derive, in my view, from centuries of a "revolution of rising expectations" coupled with patterns of social stratification and bureaucracy limiting their fulfillment. And that same gap between aspirations and fulfillment in turn is yielding widespread and increasing alienation that limits political participation. I believe that a direction for solutions involves uniting journalism with the wealth of knowledge from the social sciences.

I believe there is little chance that *The Atlantic Monthly* will invite me to write

that article. I believe one possible reason for this is a fundamental problem that lies behind the recent discussions of public sociologies by Herbert Gans, Murray Hausknecht, and Michael Burawoy, and also behind Kristin Luker's failure to gain broad support for her data contradicting the powerful messages of conservative think tanks and the Christian Right [see December 2002 and January 2003 *Footnotes*]. Although the discipline of sociology is home to a wide range of knowledge that can add breadth and depth to almost any public debate, as claimed by Burawoy and Gans, individual sociologists only rarely can put forward such breadth and depth. The result has been that journalists, governmental officials, other social scientists, and the general public do not view the discipline as a whole as credible.

This is not to suggest that sociologists should not at this time follow the advice of Burawoy and Gans to support the importance of public sociology and even consider entering the public arena themselves. So long as they follow Burawoy's and Gans' suggestions, they will not presume to speak for sociology as a whole, thus avoiding any further loss of credibility for the discipline. As Hausknecht argues, credibility is indeed very important, but the fact is that we presently have very little of it, and the continuation of the present state of affairs will do nothing to change that situation.

What we sociologists require most urgently at this time in history, with its massive and escalating social problems, is both a broad approach to the scientific method that follows scientific ideals—as suggested metaphorically by C. Wright Mills' idea of "the sociological imagination"—as well as efforts to integrate the vast knowledge within our 42 sections by using that methodology. This would not be a quick fix to limited credibility, but at least we would be following a direction that could yield greater credibility. With such integrated knowledge we could learn to overshadow the arguments of talking heads and journalistic experts with the relatively limited knowledge at their command. And more sociologists would feel comfortable about entering public debates, given much wider and deeper knowledge at their disposal. Instead of losing credibility, as Hausknecht fears, they would gain credibility.

At the risk of appearing self-serving, I mention some methodological and theoretical efforts to support my argument. My *Beyond Sociology's Tower of Babel: Reconstructing the Scientific Method* (see November 2002 *Contemporary Sociology*) and *Toward a Sociological Imagination: Bridging Specialized Fields* (Eds. Bernard Phillips, Harold Kincaid, and Thomas Scheff, with contributions by Howard Becker, David Britt, Chanoch Jacobsen, James Kimberly, Richard Lachmann, David Maines, and Suzanne Retzinger) were efforts to develop a very broad methodological approach for social science.

And the Sociological Imagination Group (SIG) has sponsored conferences on this topic at ASA meetings in DC, Anaheim, and Chicago. I encourage readers to attend SIG conferences in Atlanta, San Francisco, and Philadelphia, all on "Toward a Sociological Imagination," which will focus on the "web approach" to theory, terrorism, and education, respectively. To date, Atlanta SIG participants include Maria Antonopoulou, Hans Bakker, Martha DeWitt, G. Willie Jasso, D. Paul Johnson, James Kimberly, Harold Kincaid, Louis Kontos, Lauren Langman, myself, Thomas Scheff, Sandro Segre, Leo Semashko, Robert Stebbins, and Jonathan Turner.

Bernard Phillips, *Longboat Key, FL*;

Continued on next page

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Kirkwood, for example, median sales prices soared 275% over the past 10 years. These changes coincide directly with property tax increases. In Kirkwood, property appraisals have jumped 40% annually for the past three years. For some Atlantans, of course, property value increases are welcome financial windfalls presenting opportunity. But, for others, the high values mean unaffordable taxes that force them from their homes. While displacement may be traumatic for homeowners, it is even more troublesome for renters who are forced from neighborhoods as the rental housing stock is decimated.

Changes in Racial Composition

Regentrification, that's just a nice word for taking black folks' property. – Billy McKinney, Former State Representative

Issues of race further complicate the economic consequences of gentrification in Atlanta. Racial strife has characterized these eastern neighborhoods for decades, from white flight and blockbusting in the 1960s to gentrification today. Although Kirkwood, East Lake, and East Atlanta are predominantly black neighborhoods, whites drive gentrification. Between 1990 and 2000 the white population in these neighborhoods doubled. The most dramatic racial change was in Kirkwood, where white residents increased from 1% to 14% of the population between 1990 and

2000. This area had not experienced such a shift since the 1960s. Between 1960 and 1970, these neighborhoods changed from being almost 100% white to almost 100% black. In Kirkwood, for example, 91% of residents were white in 1960; by 1970, 97% of the population was black.

This earlier transition in Kirkwood, East Lake, and East Atlanta was not peaceful. Between 1960 and 1970, these neighborhoods experienced raw, neighbor-to-neighbor racial hostility. Real-estate agents used white anxieties about having black neighbors to blockbust, convincing white families to sell their homes at below-market prices and then reselling these same homes to black families at prime market prices, pocketing the profits. In 1969, a white Kirkwood resident told the *Atlanta Journal Constitution* that he sold his home to a realtor at well below market value only to have a black family buy that same house for the highest price ever recorded. Paired with racial prejudice, this economic exploitation created enmity between long-standing white residents and black newcomers. The manifestations of this antagonism ran the gamut from the arson of a black family's home, to the incorporation of Eastern Atlanta, Inc., an organization created for the sole purpose of buying property that might fall into the hands of blacks. But the endgame of this hostility was the creation of "vanilla suburbs" as whites moved out of the city en masse. This racial tension from the 1960s set the stage for the racial tensions

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On the Right Giant's Shoulders

The lead tribute to the late Robert Merton by Craig Calhoun (March 2003 *Footnotes*) was moving as an intellectual biography in miniature. It does, however, commit a *faux pas* of its own, surely an unanticipated consequence of Calhoun's argument for Merton's breadth of knowledge. Even if Merton may have been influenced by his youthful reading of *Tristram Shandy* in writing *On the Shoulders of Giants*, that influence would not have taken "the form of an epistolary novel," because that isn't what *Tristram Shandy's* author Laurence Sterne wrote. What Merton might have learned instead was how to turn out the entertaining digressions that Calhoun speaks of earlier, because that is what *Tristram Shandy* consists of. Sterne invented the antinovel, and was recognized for doing so by the Russian formalists, among others.

The eighteenth century abounded in epistolary novels, by novelists such as Richardson and Laclos. It takes the protagonist of Sterne's novel nearly half of the book's pages to be born. And indeed, the art of *Tristram Shandy* points to a radically distinct tradition, that took at least a century longer to be born.

The moral, of course, it to be sure one is standing on the shoulders of the right giant.

Richard Koffler (rkoffler@degruyterny.com), Walter de Gruyter Publishers

OTSOG: Reply to Koffler

Richard Koffler rightly notes that *Tristram Shandy* is not an epistolary novel (and I am sorry if I implied the contrary: too much editing for length rather than content). It is, however, the novel that most influenced Merton's *On the Shoulders of Giants*. OTSOG is written in epistolary form, but is also replete with Shandean associations and consequent digressions—hence Merton's subtitle: "A Shandean Postscript." No forced choice

between poetic traditions here. But perhaps there should be a digression on Alexander F. Shand, the early 20th century British psychologist who pioneered work on association and on grief....

Craig Calhoun (calhoun@ssrc.org), Social Science Research Council

Merton Remembered, Correctly

It was rewarding to read the appreciations of Robert Merton in the March 2003 issue of *Footnotes*. One small correction is in order: he does not really deserve to be credited (or discredited, as the case may be) with the development of what are now called "focus groups," mentioned by at least two of the tribute authors.

Merton tells the story himself in the Introduction to the 1990 edition of *The Focused Interview*. He wrote: "There can't be many people in the field of social science...who know less about focus groups than I." Later he quoted Leo Bogart as having written: "The term *focus group* is a barbarism that confused sociologist Robert K. Merton's technique of an unstructured but 'focused' interview—in which a skillful interrogator keeps the respondent's attention from wandering off the subject at hand—and the traditional sociological technique of talking to homogeneous or related groups of people who stimulate each other under the interviewer's guidance."

It is true that Merton, et al. do give some examples of their approach with groups (as well as many from individual interviews), but that is not the focus of their focused interview. They reference a 1926 article by Bogardus as one source for the study of group interviewing.

"Focus groups" have become as much a sales pitch today as they are a serious approach to research, so disconnecting Merton's name from the present practice is no loss to his reputation. The connection is probably there to begin with as a misapplication of something Merton did conceptualize: the Matthew Effect.

Howard Schuman, University of Michigan & Phippsburg, ME; hschuman@umich.edu □

2004 Annual Meeting . . . Book Nominations Invited for "Author Meets Critic" Sessions

The 2004 Program Committee invites ASA members to submit nominations of books to be considered for inclusion in **Author Meets Critics** sessions on the 2004 Annual Meeting Program. Books published during 2001-2003 are eligible for nomination. Only ASA members may submit nominations; self-nominations are acceptable.

- Book nominations should provide the following information:
- Name and affiliation of book author(s)
- Complete title of the book
- Publication date and name of publisher
- Brief statement about the book's importance to the discipline of sociology
- Rationale for inclusion on the 2004 program
- Optional: Suggestions for critics and session organizer

Nominations may be submitted by e-mail, mail, or fax, and must be typed or printed; handwritten material is unacceptable. All book nominations should be submitted by June 1, 2003, to the chair of the 2004 Program Committee: Dr. Michael Burawoy, Russell Sage Foundation, 112 East 64th Street, New York, NY 10021; (212) 371-4761 fax; burawoy@socrates.berkeley.edu.

that undergird gentrification in Atlanta today.

Race and social class are not the only cleavages dividing these neighborhoods. As with much gentrification, the first wave of whites moving back into Kirkwood, East Lake, and East Atlanta were gay men and lesbians. In 1998, racial hostility, class antagonism, and homophobia collided in Kirkwood. A gay couple new to Kirkwood filed a civil suit against their black next-door neighbor for creating a nuisance by allegedly selling drugs out of her home. When the neighbor failed to respond to the complaint, the couple was awarded over \$35,000 in damages. Soon thereafter, a local African-American minister distributed flyers in the neighborhood calling a meeting of black residents to discuss saving Kirkwood from a "white... homosexual and lesbian take-over." Not surprisingly, the flyer and subsequent meeting incited controversy in the neighborhood and across Atlanta. Perhaps as never before, this incident and its backlash served to open discussion on the negative aspects of gentrification and provided a voice for the fears of long-term residents.

Political Implications

I don't represent you because you didn't vote for me. – Sherry Dorsey, Former City Council Person

The controversy in Kirkwood opened up dialog on gentrification, but it also precipitated the overthrow of a political machine. Sherry Dorsey, the Atlanta city council member representing Kirkwood, East Lake, and East Atlanta, did little to stymie the 1998 controversy. In fact, she incited more racial tension by repeatedly telling new white residents that she was not their representative because they had not voted for her. In the end, she lost her city council seat in 2001, changing the political landscape that had dominated the neighborhoods for years. Her successor,

Natalyn Archibong, ran on a campaign to more broadly represent the growing diversity of her constituents. The challenge for her is to balance the demands of new, white residents with the needs of long-term, black residents.

Solutions?

Our job was to...mitigate the negative effects without damaging the positive effects.
–Larry Keating, Gentrification Task Force

In response to events in recent years, the Atlanta city government created a task force to deal with the negative aspects of gentrification. The task force suggested that the city institute aggressive affordable housing policies, especially for low-income residents; provide incentives for builders to include affordable housing in new developments; use land seized by the city through tax foreclosures for affordable housing; prevent property tax liens from being sold to private collection agencies; and educate longtime residents on predatory lending and below-market price sales scams. But, as sprawl and long commutes continue to plague Atlanta, the demand for in-town housing will increase. Developers and renovators will be more than happy to meet that demand. Indeed the biggest challenge facing Atlanta is to prevent those who control the market from defining the terms of gentrification. This is a task few cities have done well, and in a city built on a mantra of pro-growth, pro-development, no-holds-barred boosterism, it is a particularly daunting task.

If you find Atlanta's experience with gentrification interesting, plan to attend the ASA's annual meeting session, Gentrification in the South, being planned by the Regional Spotlight Committee. This session will examine how Atlanta and other southern cities are gentrifying. □

Call for New Films & Videos to be shown at Annual Meeting

Based on the interest shown in previous years, there will again be a new film/video screening series held during the upcoming Annual Meeting in Atlanta in August. Those who wish to propose a new film for inclusion in the 2003 screening series may send a copy of the film/video and a brief description of the work and its relevance to sociological instruction and research to:

Jean Beaman
Academic and Professional Affairs Program
American Sociological Association
1307 New York Avenue, Suite 700
Washington, DC 20005
(202) 383-9005 x318
apap@asanet.org

To be considered for this year's film series, nominations must be received by June 15, 2003. Films will be reviewed for submission in the coming months and returned after the Annual Meeting.

Competitions, continued

20 pages in length. Graduate papers must not exceed 35 pages. Submit six copies of submissions (indicating graduate or undergraduate status), plus an abstract of no more than 200 words, to: John B. Diamond, School of Education and Social Policy, Northwestern University, 2115 North Campus Drive, Room 217, Evanston, IL 60208-2610; e-mail jdiamond@northwestern.edu.

Association for the Study of the Cuban Economy (ASCE) Student Prize Committee solicits nominations for the 2002 Best Student Paper competition. Anyone can nominate papers authored by university undergraduate and graduate students. The papers should address any topic related to Cuba's domestic issues, its foreign relations, or Cuba in comparative perspectives. The Best Student Paper Prize carries a \$500-award, an invitation to present the paper at the ASCE Annual Conference, and subsequent publication in the *ASCE Proceedings* with the appropriate notation. Papers received or postdated by June 7, 2003, will be considered. The winner of the competition will be announced by July 9. For further information contact: Enrique S. Pumar, Chair Student Prize Committee, e-mail pumare@wpunj.edu.

Sociologists for Women in Society presents an annual award for graduate students and recent PhDs working in the area of women and paid work-employment and self-employment, informal market work, or illegal work. The award is supported by a bequest from the family of the late Cheryl Allyn Miller. The purpose of the award is to recognize a sociology graduate student or recent doctorate whose research or activism constitutes an outstanding contribution to the field of women and work. The award is \$500, and will be presented at the banquet at the August SWS meeting. The winner may present her or his work at the meeting. Fare to the meeting will be paid by SWS. Applicants must be graduate students or have received their PhD in 2002 or 2003 and must belong to SWS. Applications must be postmarked by May 15, 2003. Contact: Dana M. Britton, Department of Sociology, Anthropology and Social Work, Waters Hall 204, Kansas State University, Manhattan, KS 66506-4003; (785) 532-4968; fax (785) 532-6978; e-mail brittn@ksu.edu.

In the News

The **American Sociological Association** was mentioned in the *Toledo Blade* on February 10 for its amicus brief in the University of Michigan Supreme Court case on affirmative action.

Laurence A. Basirico, Elon University, was quoted in the November 21, 2002, *New York Times*, in the October 25, 2002, *American Press*, and in the March *Reader's Digest* on his research on family reunions.

Andrew Beveridge, Queens College, **William Kornblum**, City University of New York Graduate Center, and **David Halle**, University of California-Los Angeles, were quoted in the March 5 *New York Times* on income disparities within New York City tracts.

William Bielby, University of California-Santa Barbara. His data on the number of women versus men employed by Wal-Mart at different levels was featured in a February 16 *New York Times* article on a discrimination lawsuit against Wal-Mart accusing it of favoring men over women in promotions and pay. He was also mentioned in the March 3 *Business Week* for his involvement as an expert witness in the Wal-Mart discrimination case.

Diane Bjorklund, Illinois State University, wrote a feature article in the March 7 *Chronicle of Higher Education* on the characterization of sociologists in novels.

Charles Bosk, University of Pennsylvania, was quoted in a February 10 *Washington Post* article on communications problems within NASA that might have contributed to the recent Columbia space shuttle disaster.

Lee Clarke, Rutgers University, was quoted in news outlets both in the United States and internationally on catastrophic disasters, bioterror attacks, and public response to disasters. He was quoted in the *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* (February 14), *United Press International* (February 13), *Reuters* (February 13), *Newhouse News Service* (February 13), *BBC News* (February 14), *The Globe and Mail* (February 15), *The Daily Telegraph* (February 15), *Space Daily* (February 17), *ABCNews.com* (February 27), and the *Chronicle of Higher Education* (March 14). He also wrote an op-ed in the February 20 *New York Daily News* on the same topic.

David Croteau, Virginia Commonwealth University, was interviewed and quoted in an Associated Press article, published in the February 28 issue of *Wired News*, and in the *Boston Globe*, *Seattle Times Intelligencer*, *USA Today*, *Washington Post*, *San Francisco Chronicle*, *Newsday*, *Salon.com*, *CNN*, and *ABC News*.

Gili S. Drori, Stanford University, was interviewed by Moira Gunn on National Public Radio's *TechNation* (broadcast on February 4) about her newly published book is co-authored with **John W. Meyer** (Stanford University), **Francisco O. Ramirez** (Stanford University), and **Evan Schofer** (University of Minnesota).

Samantha Friedman, George Washington University, was quoted in the February 28 *Washington Post* in an article titled "A Turkish Voice Explains the Islamic Movement."

Herbert J. Gans, Columbia University, was quoted in the March 7 *New York Times* about the fame surrounding the man arrested in a mall for wearing a "give peace a chance" T-shirt.

Barry Glassner, University of Southern California, was quoted in a February 19 *Baltimore Sun* article on the warnings from the Department of Homeland Security to buy duct tape and plastic sheeting and how it compares to the Cold War era.

Calvin Goldscheider, Brown University, was interviewed and quoted in a February 26 *United Press International* story about an article he wrote for *Contexts* magazine on Jewish culture.

Rosanna Hertz, Wellesley College, was quoted in a February 17 *Baltimore Sun* article about the Fox TV reality show *Joe Millionaire* and the idea of women marrying for money.

Richard J. Lundman, Ohio State University, had his research on racial profiling featured in the "Unconventional Wisdom" column in the February 16 *Washington Post*.

John Macionis, Kenyon College, was featured in the college's *Alumni Bulletin* where it was mentioned that he won the ASA's Distinguished Contribution to Teaching Award.

David Moberg, Marquette University (emeritus), was featured in the November/December 2002 issue of *Aging Today* about his latest book, *Aging and Spirituality: Spiritual Dimensions of Aging Theory, Practice and Policy* (The Haworth Press, 2001).

Steven M. Ortiz, Oregon State University, was interviewed and quoted in the *Chicago Sun-Times*, October 27, 2002, on the topics of the groupie phenomenon and marital infidelity in the world of professional sports. He was also interviewed and quoted in *The Atlanta Journal-Constitution*, February 7, on the topic of NBA groupies. He was interviewed on Australia's Radio National program, *The*

Sports Factor, for the segment, "Married to the Game," October 25, 2002. He also did a live interview on the topic of sport marriages on the *Red Symons Breakfast Program* in Melbourne, Australia, November 6, 2002.

Melissa Partin was quoted in the February 18 *New York Times*, in the Jane Brody "Health" section, on current controversies surrounding use of PSA in prostate cancer screening.

Barbara Risman, North Carolina State University, was quoted on the topic of parents staying home to take care of children for a temporary span of time in the March 10 *Baltimore Sun*.

Joseph A. Soares, Yale University, was quoted in a February 5 *Boston Herald* article on why Boston's Government Center is a failure as public space.

Karen Sternheimer, University of Southern California, was quoted in a *San Jose Mercury News* article on February 26 about the tendency of the press to draw copycat connections between the media and young people when accused of a violent crime.

Christopher Uggen, University of Minnesota, was cited in a *New York Times* article on December 29, 2002, on the number of U.S. citizens in prison or who have done time in prison.

Diane Vaughan, Boston College, was interviewed and quoted for a February 16 *Miami Herald* article on the insulating foam issue in regards to the Columbia space shuttle disaster.

John B. Williamson, Boston College, was interviewed and quoted for an Associated Press story on older activists speaking out on issues concerning the elderly. The story was picked up by the *Fort Worth Star Telegram* (February 18), *Baltimore Sun* (February 18), *Newsday* (February 19), the *Guardian-UK* (February 19), *Kansas City Star* (February 19), and *Macon Telegraph* (February 19).

David Yamane, University of Notre Dame, was quoted in articles on the Catholic priesthood in the *Allentown (PA) Morning Call* on October 21, 2002, and on faith-based political advocacy in the *Austin American Statesman* on February 3.

Sharon Zukin, Brooklyn College and CUNY-Graduate Center. The book she co-edited with **Michael Sorkin**, *After the World Trade Center: Rethinking New York City* (Routledge, 2002), was named one of the best books of 2002 in architecture by the *New York Times*. She was quoted in the *Times* in December 30, 2002, on the intergenerational enclave aspects of Gerritsen Beach, a neighborhood in Brooklyn. She was also one of ten urbanists interviewed by the *Times* for predictions of what New York City would be like in the next 10 years (January 5).

Awards

Maxine P. Atkinson is the recipient of the First Year Student Advocate Award at North Carolina State University.

Carol A. Jenkins, Glendale Community College (Arizona), has been awarded the 2002 Excellence in Instruction Award by the Rural Sociological Society.

William E. Knox, emeritus, was honored by the American Civil Liberties Union of North Carolina Legal Foundation at the 34th Annual Frank Porter Graham Awards Dinner on February 8 in Durham, NC.

Lora Bex Lempert, University of Michigan-Dearborn, received two major awards for leadership on behalf of women. The Sarah Goddard Power Award from the University of Michigan Academic Women's Caucus and the UM-Dearborn's 25th annual Susan B. Anthony Award.

Gwen Moore, SUNY-Albany, was named a finalist for the European Union's Descartes Prize, the premier science prize in Europe for her study of women and men in top economic and political positions in 27 industrialized nations.

Thomas F. Pettigrew, University of California-Santa Cruz, is one of ten Americans recently named a New Century Scholar by the U.S. Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Board.

Sally Ward, University of New Hampshire, has been awarded the 2003 Lindberg Award for Outstanding Teacher-Scholar in the College of Liberal Arts.

People

Margaret Andersen, University of Delaware, was named chair of the National Advisory Board of the Center for Comparative Studies of Race and Ethnicity at Stanford University.

Wendy Baldwin, University of Kentucky, has been elected to the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) Committee on Nominations.

James M. Jasper made his New York debut as a standup comedian in November. Since then, he has been performing monthly at the Gotham Comedy Club and the Boston Comedy Club in Manhattan.

Michael Macy, Cornell University, spoke on February 14 at the Annual Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Denver in a symposium. He was also awarded a grant from the National Science Foundation to conduct research on peer-enforced norms.

Herm Smith was conferred the rank of Professor Emeritus by the University of Missouri-St. Louis for his distinguished service since 1970.

David Sonnenfeld, Washington State University, has been selected as a Distinguished Southeast Asian Science and Policy Fellow at the College of William and Mary and Virginia Institute of Marine Science. He also has been appointed Guest Professor in the Dept. of Social Sciences, Wageningen University, the Netherlands. He will be a Fellow of the Wageningen Institute of Environment and Climate Research (WIMEK).

Members' New Books

Kum-Kum Bhavnani, University of Bradford, **John Foran**, University of California-Santa Barbara, and **Priya A. Kurian**, editors, *Feminist Futures: Reimagining Women, Culture and Development* (Zed Press, 2003).

Diane E. Davis, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and **Anthony W. Pereira**, Tulane University, editors, *Irregular Armed Forces and Their Role in Politics and State Formation* (Cambridge University Press, 2003).

Mario Diani, Universita di Trento (Italy), and **Doug McAdam**, Stanford University, editors, *Social Movements and Networks* (Oxford University Press, 2003).

John Foran, University of California-Santa Barbara, editor, *The Future of Revolutions: Re-thinking Radical Change in the Age of Globalization* (Zed Press, 2003).

Sally K. Gallagher, Oregon State University, *Evangelical Identity and Gendered Family Life* (Rutgers University Press, 2003).

Jim Gobert, University of Essex and **Maurice Punch**, London School of Economics, *Rethinking Corporate Crime*,

(Butterworths, 2003).

Michael S. Kimmel, SUNY-Stony Brook, and **Abby L. Ferber**, University of Colorado-Colorado Springs, *Privilege: A Reader* (Westview, 2003).

James R. Lincoln, University of California-Berkeley, and **Arne L. Kalleberg**, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, *Culture, Control and Commitment: A Study of Work Organization and Work Attitudes in the United States and Japan* (Percheron Press/Eliot Werner Publications, 2003).

James Mahoney and **Dietrich Rueschemeyer**, editors, *Comparative Historical Analysis in the Social Sciences* (Cambridge University Press, 2003).

Alan S. Miller, Hokkaido University, and **Yoshinori Kamo**, Louisiana State University, *Nihon: Yoi Shigarami, Warui Shigarami (Japan: Good Bondage, Bad Bondage)* (Nihon Keizai Shimbun Press, 2002).

Jeylan T. Mortimer, University of Minnesota, *Working and Growing Up in America* (Harvard University Press, 2003).

Lena Wright Myers, Ohio University, *A Broken Silence: Voices of African American Women in the Academy* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 2003).

Joan Roelofs, Keene State College, *Foundations and Public Policy: The Mask of Pluralism* (SUNY Press, 2003).

Victor N. Shaw, California State University-Northridge, *Substance Use and Abuse: Sociological Perspectives* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 2002).

Caught in the Web

Child Trends DataBank <www.childtrendsdatabank.org>. The DataBank is a one-stop-shop for the latest national trends and research on over 70 key indicators of child and youth well being, with new indicators added each month. Child Trends is a non-partisan, non-profit research firm in Washington, DC.

A new issue of the online journal *IT and Society* (jointly produced by the University of Maryland and Stanford University) can be found at <www.itandsociety.org>.

The Scholar & Feminist Online, published by the Barnard Center for Research on Women, is a new breed of interactive web journal which provides public access to the Barnard Center for Research on Women's most innovative programming by posting written transcripts, audio and visual recordings, and links to relevant intellectual and social action networks. The journal builds on these programs by publishing related scholarship and other applicable resources. Increasing access to New York City-based cultural programming that spans boundaries of discipline, politics, and artistic medium, S&F Online is free to scholars, artists, students and the general public. To subscribe, visit <www.barnard.edu/sfonline>.

Summer Programs

National Science Foundation Short Courses for College Teachers is available at <www.chautauqua.pitt.edu>. These courses provide an excellent way to improve your courses and meet other participants from many different institutes of higher education from around the country. Idea sharing is optimal.

Second Annual Summer Institute on Sexuality, Society, and Health, San Francisco State University, San Francisco, CA, four-week Summer Institute (July 7-31, 2003) and Practitioner Training (July 7-

Continued on next page

11, 2003). Join the nation's foremost scholars, researchers, community members, and health care providers who are redefining sexuality research in our time at the second annual summer institute on sexuality, society, and health in the United States. For further information call the Summer Institute Office at (415) 405-3572 or visit <hmsx.sfsu.edu/summerinstitute/index.html>.

Other Organizations

Central Archive for Empirical Social Research, Cologne, Germany, and the Institute for the Study of Labor in Bonn will be offering an International Seminar on September 1-12, 2003. For registration and further information contact <www.gesis.org/Veranstaltungen/ZA/CSS/>.

International Journal of Comparative Sociology is seeking an Editor for a term of at least four years. The Editor's responsibility is to oversee the selection of Guest Editors and topics and to establish a steering committee to help select topics, if desired. The Editor can invite scholars and disseminate a "call for special issues." Special issues are about eight to ten articles (including an introduction). Depending on the length of the special issue, each of the remaining four regular issues contain about three to five articles that may include research communications (i.e., short articles about ongoing research, new studies, and preliminary results), and book reviews. Stipend will be offered, the amount yet to be determined. We will also supply a computer and travel grants. Editorial Board can be revised to help support your efforts. Deadline for submissions is April 31, 2003. More information about the journal can be found at <www.desitpublications.com>. Contact: Shivu Ishwaran, Editor, de Sitter Publications, 374 Woodsworth Rd., Willowdale, Ontario M2L 2T6, Canada; e-mail ishwaran@yorku.ca.

Journal of Social and Political Thought (*j_spot*) Call for Associate Editors. *j_spot* seeks volunteers to assist for one-year terms, pro bono, with a specified range of editorial duties. *j_spot* is an interdisciplinary, peer-reviewed electronic journal focusing on a wide range of intersections between theory, politics, culture, and social justice. <www.yorku.ca/jspot>.

New Academic Programs

University of California-Irvine is now offering an online master's degree program in Criminology, Law, and Society. The first online master's program in the University of California system, this fully accredited program is designed for professionals seeking a graduate degree for career advancement in the areas of law enforcement, probation, corrections, secret service, investigation, and many other fields. More information is at learn.uci.edu/mas-clc. Contact Lise White, Educational Consultant, University of California-Irvine, Criminology, Law and Society; (949) 824-9055; e l w h i t e @ uci.edu.

Georgetown University's Department of Sociology and Anthropology is starting a new concentration in Social Justice Analysis. This optional track focuses on the theories and analysis of structural inequalities through community-based learning. This concentration is designed to incorporate a student developmental approach to learning and provide students with academic skills necessary to effect positive social change. The gateway course to the concentration is "Social Justice Analysis: Theory and Prac-

tice" and the capstone course is "Project D . . . C . . ." More information is at <www.georgetown.edu/departments/sociology/newsletter/SJA.html>.

Deaths

Jeffrey K. Hadden, University of Virginia, died on January 26.

Stanford Morris Lyman, Florida Atlantic University, died on March 8.

Alan S. Miller, Hokkaido University, Japan, died on January 17.

Obituaries

Robert Alford (1928-2003)

Robert Alford died of pancreatic cancer on February 14, 2003, just months before his 75th birthday. There was to be a celebration at his parents' ranch in Avery, California, in the Sierras. Bob grew up near here at Angel's Camp, the site of the Calaveras jumping frog contests fabled by Mark Twain. Bob loved to walk the forest paths that radiate out across the property, past the pond dense with water lilies and an apple orchard with forgotten species of fruit. The lupine and the Indian paintbrush would have been in bloom. Bob was a huge man who loped gracefully and could walk for miles. He thought best walking, which was how we worked out the structure of the *Powers of Theory* (1985), through hours and hours of movement.

Bob was the socialist child of Republican parents who had raised their children to suspect authority. There was also a leftist heritage. His maternal grandfather had been a Wobbly, as well as a member of the Salvation Army. In 1951 Bob dropped out of UC-Berkeley, opposed to the McCarthy loyalty oaths, and went to work and to organize as a member of the Labor Youth League in an International Harvester truck factory. Robert Blauner was a fellow worker and cell-mate there. After Khrushchev's "secret" 1956 speech to the 20th Party Congress leaked out, a speech detailing Stalin's "crimes," his incarceration and execution of spies and enemies who were, in fact, loyal Communists, Alford, like many others, including Blauner, returned to the university. The state's promulgation of information that was, in fact, disinformation, or outright lies, would later become a theme in his work.

A graduate student of Seymour Martin Lipset, his 1961 doctoral dissertation on class voting was subsequently published as *Party and Politics*, distinguishing between determinants of the class distinctiveness of parties and the partisan distinctiveness of a class in Anglo-American democracies. The young quantitative political sociologist left for the University of Wisconsin, where, together with Michael Aiken, he led the Social Organization program until 1974. In this multivariate citadel, a generation of young students fired by the New Left enabled Bob to return intellectually to the home terrain of his politics, and indeed to leave behind the econometric rewriting of the social. In his turn, Alford took his students through a critical reengagement with the classic debates with Marxism as the way forward. It was at the seminar table, through a combination of withering critique and an overwhelming sense of care, that Bob shaped generations of sociologists who learned from him that a statement of a problem, the choice of an indicator, the settling on a particular level of observation, could have fateful consequences. His objective, as he put it, was "to unpack" a student's approach to a problem. Doctoral prospectuses, chapters, seminar papers all merited copious, typewritten comments. His seminars were always charged, overcrowded zones of engagement. We all

foolishly thought that this was how academic life was lived everywhere. Teaching for him was a kind of wrestling, a loving combat. Sometimes after Bob's "unpacking," you just wanted to go home and get in bed for the indefinite future. But you knew he knew you could go farther. And you did. His students didn't just admire him; we loved him. In 1997, he was given the ASA's Distinguished Contribution to Teaching Award.

Bob left Wisconsin to return home to California in 1974, taking on the direction of the sociology program at the UC-Santa Cruz. In 1975, he published *Health Care Politics: Ideological and Interest Group Barriers to Reform*. In that work he showed the ways in which displays of rationality and rituals of rationalization were forms of symbolic politics, part of a political process by which interest groups, organizations and the very structure of the system blocked substantive reform. The volume won the C. Wright Mills Award.

This work on politics as aesthetics, beautiful form as substitute for interested transformation, was later followed by work on the politics of aesthetic production. Music was Bob's first passion and the piano a life-long gift, one whose pleasure was later denied him by a congenital ear defect that steadily rendered him deaf. I think music was, in fact, the template by which he understood the practice of sociology, the imagination and construction of a beautiful structure, a disciplined passion, an enchanted reconstruction of the world. And it was from music that he learned the problematic of technique. A gifted teenage pianist, he had hitchhiked from Angels Camp to San Francisco just to hear Arthur Rubinstein play. If you asked him, 40 years later, he would still talk about Rubinstein's piano-playing technique. Bob discovered that concert pianists, as well as other types of musician, often experienced bodily pains, sometimes quite extreme, indeed even leading to permanent injury. This pain, however, was not a necessity, but a taken-for-granted cost of an institutionalized technique. Bob wrote about it with Andras Szanto in "Orpheus Wounded: The Experience of Pain in the Professional Worlds of the Piano" (1996, *Theory and Society*). He had wanted to write much more, but his own pain at not any longer being able to hear the music ended that research.

Bob used to take out his dog-eared copy of *The Sociological Imagination* and read passages out loud to me like a catechist. C. Wright Mills had felt that he arrived when he finally made it to Manhattan. Bob had fallen in love with New York City as a result of doing research there for his health care politics book. Like Mills, in 1988 Alford, too, finally made it to Manhattan. A boy who had grown up in a small town where the cattle ranchers were at the apex of the social structure of Angels Camp was now a Distinguished Professor of Sociology at the CUNY Graduate Center. At CUNY, he spent most of his time working with students crafting their dissertations. Sociologically speaking, Bob was a committed Trinitarian. Everything came to him in threes—home domains, theories, levels of analysis, modes of inquiry, classical theorists, and as it turned out, academic homes. His last major book, *The Craft of Inquiry: Theories, Methods, Evidence* (1998), an exploration of historical, quantitative and interpretative modalities, developed out of decades of doing what he did best—working through the design, the genre, the technique by which one sought to apprehend the social. Bob was the master of the master class. There are hundreds of scholars out there whose craft was learned at his table. And for this we give thanks.

Roger Friedland, *Departments of Religious Studies and Sociology, University of California-Santa Barbara*

Dafna Nundi Izraeli (1937-2003)

Dafna Nundi Izraeli, feminist sociologist and women's rights and peace activist, died on February 21, 2003, in Tel Aviv, after fighting a losing battle with cancer for the past year. She leaves a legacy of warmth and generosity, political activism, and engaged feminist scholarship.

Izraeli was Professor of Sociology and former Chair of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Bar Ilan University, Tel Aviv. At the time of her death, she was Chair of the Graduate Program in Gender Studies and Head of the Rachel and J.L. Gewurz Center for Research on Gender at Bar Ilan University, which she endowed in the name of her parents. The Bar Ilan Program, which she organized, is the only MA/PhD Gender and Women's Studies program in Israel.

Born in France on September 9, 1937, Izraeli grew up in Montreal, Canada, where she completed her BA in political science and philosophy and her MSW in social work, both at McGill University. She continued her graduate studies in political science and Hebrew history at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem and then in sociology and anthropology at Manchester University in England, where she received her PhD degree in 1972. She spent a post-doctoral year at the University of California-Berkeley, and was a visiting professor at New York University, Northeastern University, Harvard University, and the University of California-Berkeley.

Izraeli published eight books (with colleagues); among them were *The Double Bind: Women in Israel* (Kibbutz Hameuchad, 1982, in Hebrew); *Women's Worlds: From the New Scholarship* (Praeger, 1985); *Dual-Earner Families: International Perspectives* (Sage, 1992); *Women in Israel* (Transaction, 1993); *Competitive Frontiers: Women Managers in a Global Economy*, (Blackwell, 1994) and *Sex Gender Politics: Women in Israel* (Kibbutz Hameuchad, 1999, in Hebrew). She was the author of numerous articles in professional journals and encyclopedias on issues related to gender in unions, work, family, social policy, and the Israeli military.

At the time of her death, she was on the Advisory Board of *Jewish and Christian Perspectives Series*, and on the editorial boards of *Jewish Women: A Comprehensive Historical Encyclopedia*, *Gender & Society*, *Israeli Sociology: Journal for the Study of Israeli Society* (in Hebrew), *Community Work and Family*, and *International Review of Women and Leadership*.

Izraeli was a long-time member of the American Sociological Association, Society for the Study of Social Problems, Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues, Academy of Management, and Sociologists for Women in Society. She was on the Executive Board of the Research Committee on Women in Society of the International Sociological Association and on the Executive Committee of the Israel Sociological Association, where she was founder and chair of the Section for Research and Training of Sex Roles. She was a founding member of the Israel Association for Feminist and Gender Studies, a member of the Israel Industrial Relations Association, and the Academic Council of Emek Yezrael College. She was Co-Chair of the First International Interdisciplinary Conference on Women, held in Haifa in 1981.

A tireless worker for peace, democracy, and women's rights in Israel, Izraeli was a Vice-President of the New Israel Fund, a progressive U.S.-Israeli organization working for peace and democracy in Israel. Through many projects and personal contacts, Izraeli was personally and professionally involved in bringing Palestinian and Jewish women together and in efforts to bring about a just peace in Israel. She was a founding member of the Israeli Women's Network, an activist organization that has been fighting for women's equality in Israel since 1985. She was also an active member of U.S./Israel Women-to-Women, an organization that supports women's projects in Israel.

In the last 27 years, Izraeli was advi-

sor to many government committees on the status of women in Israel. In 1976-1978, she was a consultant to the Prime Minister's Commission on the Status of Women. At the time of her death, she was consultant to the subcommittees on the Advancement of Women and Work and on the Economy in the Knesset Standing Committee on the Status of Women. She was also a founder and board member of Legal Equity Action for Women in the Workplace.

Izraeli, then Gewurz, married Dove Izraeli in 1960 and emigrated to Israel. Dove Izraeli was professor of management studies at Tel Aviv University, where he specialized in marketing and business ethics. He died of a long-term illness on January 31, 2003. Izraeli is survived by three children, Leora Sharon, Sharona Wattenberg, and Haim Izraeli; a sister, Gisela Garmaise; two brothers, Werner and Samuel, 18 grandchildren, and two great grandchildren.

Judith Lorber, *Professor Emerita, Brooklyn College and Graduate School, City University of New York*

Helena Lopata (1925-2003)

Helena Lopata, Professor Emerita of Sociology at Loyola University Chicago, died in Wisconsin at the age of 77 on February 12, 2003. She was a faculty member at Loyola University from 1969 until her retirement in May 1997. Her husband, Richard Lopata, died in 1994. Her children, Theodora Menasco and Stefan Lopata and three grandchildren survive her. Until her death she remained an active member of the department and the profession, teaching, participating in national and international conferences, and writing.

Helena was born in Poznan, Poland, on October 1, 1925, and lived there until the age of 15. Her father, Polish sociologist Florian Znaniecki, was in the United States when the Nazis occupied Poland on September 1, 1939, and, as part of their campaign to weaken the resistant Polish intelligentsia, sent the teenage Helena and her mother, Eileen Markley, to a concentration camp. In her column for "My Turn" (SWS Network News, October 2001) she wrote a compelling story of this time:

"Upon seeing the cattle cars, mother decided to act. Having been trained as an American lawyer, she marched to the camp commander demanding to be released.

She claimed American citizenship, which she did not have because she had married a foreigner before the 1924 act that allowed American women to retain their citizenship after marrying a national of another country. Speaking English, she claimed that she had come to Poland to visit her sister and family. She explained that her sister and her sister's husband had been killed by the bombs and that I, the niece, was with her now. She said that she did not understand what was going on but that she had important friends in America who could cause trouble. This was before the United States entered the War. The Commander became frightened and let us go. The Poles standing outside the fence threw stones as we left, thinking that we had claimed to be "Volksdeutsch" or Germans, so Mother yelled in Polish (which she was not supposed to know) that we were Americans. With that, the crowd carried us on their backs to the streetcar, and we returned safely to Poznan."

From Poznan, Helena and her mother made their way, with difficulty, through Austria and Italy to the United States, joining Znaniecki who had accepted a teaching position at the University of Illinois.

Helena finished high school in Champaign, Illinois, and received bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of Illinois. She received her PhD in 1954 from the University of Chicago, where she studied with Herbert Blumer, Everett Hughes, and Louis Wirth. From 1965 to 1969 she

Continued on next page

Obituaries, *continued*

taught at Roosevelt University in Chicago. In 1969 she moved to Loyola University, where she chaired the department from 1970 to 1972 and was Director of the Center for the Comparative Study of Social Roles from 1972 until her retirement. She was also Visiting Professor of Sociology at the Universities of Southern California, Minnesota, Guelph, Victoria, and Boston College.

Helena published 20 books (often with colleagues and graduate students) and numerous articles. She edited the series, *Current Research on Occupations and Professions* (formerly *Research on the Interweave of Social Roles*) for JAI Press, which resulted in ten edited volumes. Her articles and book chapters covered a variety of topics, including social roles, the life course, time, grief, loneliness, family support networks, and women's employment. At the time of her death she was working on a series of papers on "the cosmopolitan community of scholars," an interest originating in her own extensive international connections and experience.

Helena was active in a vast array of professional organizations. During her career she was elected to the presidencies of several organizations, including SWS and SSSP, and chaired numerous ASA committees and sections. An internationalist and world traveler, she was a 30-year member of the International Sociological Association, and participated actively in its seminars in family and in its sociology of work and sociology of aging research committees.

Helena drew on and elaborated her father's theoretical approach to social roles as comprising "social persons" embedded in "social circles." In her empirical work she applied her concept of roles first to the study of housewives and later to employed women and to widows, showing how expanding and contracting social circles shaped women's options in the context of wider societal shifts. Her portraits of women buffeted by a changing American landscape and, more recently, by global forces, also show in detail how these women navigated, improvised, and innovated strategic responses to changing worlds.

Helena was an internationalist long before studying globalization became important to American sociologists. To those of us who worked alongside her, Helena was a wonderful colleague and mentor. For many years, faculty and graduate students made pilgrimages to the Lopata's beautiful home on the shore of Lake Delavan in Wisconsin, where we were treated to lavish Polish meals and good conversation. Always ready for the next meeting, seminar, dinner, or party, she lived as well as studied the sociability that enlarges our lives. We will miss her.

Judith Wittner, Loyola University

Norma Juliet Wikler (1942-2002)

Norma Juliet Wikler graduated from the Department of Sociology at the University of California-Berkeley in 1973.

Norma arrived in Berkeley in the mid-1960s with an undergraduate degree from the University of Michigan in nursing, which she hated. Having never taken a sociology course, she plunged into graduate school to study social movements and social change, inspired especially by Herbert Blumer. Active in the anti-war movement, Norma wrote her dissertation on "Vietnam and the Veterans' Consciousness," with William Kornhauser and Arlie Hochschild as committee members.

Norma taught at the University of California-Santa Cruz from 1971 to 1990. Her co-authored book, *Up Against the Clock: Career Women Speak on the Choice to Have Children* (1979), and her articles on reproductive technology are still timely. Combining her sociological skills and activist concerns, she became founding director from 1980-82 of the National Judicial Education Program on Gender Bias in the Courts, a project of NOW Legal Defense and Education

Fund, and wrote extensively on women in the courts. She continued speaking, organizing conferences, and consulting with state task forces after moving to Costa Rica in 1992 to grow organic pineapples.

Norma was an intense, vital, funny person and a brilliant organizer. She never flagged in her commitment to the "class struggle." In 2001 she moved to New York to search for a place for herself in the cause, but it wasn't there. Refusing to compromise, she took her own life on May 27, 2002. A bench in Central Park is dedicated to her memory. The plaque reads "Norma Juliet Wikler. Outraged and Outrageous."

Ruth Dixon-Mueller, University of California-Berkeley

Official Reports and Proceedings

Editors' Reports

American Sociological Review

During 2002, *ASR* published 39 articles and 3 comment/reply exchanges. The articles reported significant new research in many of the areas of the discipline. These included: economic and political sociology, race and ethnicity, gender, criminology, social movements, theory, culture, religion, organizations, stratification, family, childhood, mental health, demography, and comparative-historical sociology. The methods used in these articles were highly varied. Slightly more than one-fourth of published articles in 2002 were based, for example, on non-quantitative methods (ethnography, textual analysis, archival research), the same fraction at which non-quantitative manuscripts were submitted.

The most recent data available (January 2003) from the Institute for Scientific Information's Journal Citation Report indicates that *ASR* retained its first place position, among 93 sociology journals worldwide, in terms of "impact." (A journal's impact is calculated by dividing the number of current [2001] journal citations to articles published in the focal journal during the two previous years by the total number of articles published in the focal journal in those two years.) By this measure, *ASR* also outscored its "sister" journals in neighboring disciplines (viz., the *American Political Science Review* and the *American Economic Review*).

Also during 2002, five recent *ASR* articles won Best Article Prizes from sections of the American Sociological Association. We congratulate the award winners: Judith Stacey and Timothy Biblarz for "(How) Does the Sexual Orientation of Parents Matter?" (Sex and Gender Section); Susan Eckstein for "Community as Gift-Giving: Collective Roots of Volunteerism" (Park Award, Section of Community and Urban Sociology); Vincent Roscigno and William Danaher for "Radio and the Mobilization of Textile Workers in the South" (Sociology of Culture Section); Evan Schofer and Marion Fourcade-Gourinchas for "The Structural Contexts of Civic Engagement: National Politics and Individual Association Membership" (Political Sociology Section); and Brian Uzzi for "Embeddedness in the Making of Financial Capital" (Scott Award, Section on Organizations, Occupations and Work). Peter Stamatov was also honored (with the Bendix Award from the Section on Comparative and Historical Sociology) for his paper on the political uses of Giuseppe Verdi's operas in the 1840s, a revision of which subsequently appeared in *ASR*. This number of awards, we are pleased to say, is twice the number of section prizes received by any other journal.

The manuscripts submitted to *ASR* in 2002 were as varied as those published. In descending order, the top dozen areas of submission (making up slightly more than half of the submission pool) were: race and ethnicity, stratification, political sociology, comparative-historical sociology, family and marriage, economy and

society, demography, social movements, sex and gender, and sociology of culture. This range of topics portends well for breadth of content in future issues of the journal.

In evaluating manuscripts submitted to *ASR*, we have been enormously helped, again this year, by our indefatigable Deputy Editors: Denise D. Bielby (Santa Barbara), Evelyn Nakano Glenn (California-Berkeley), Charles N. Halaby (Wisconsin-Madison), Judith A. Howard (Washington), Andrew G. Walder (Stanford), and David L. Weakliem (Connecticut). We also benefited from the advice of more than 750 external peer reviewers, including the hardworking members of our Editorial Board. (For a list of all reviewers, see *ASR*, December 2002, Volume 67, pages 925-929.)

With the close of 2002, the terms of 20 Board members came to an end, and we thank them for their three years of excellent service to the profession: Richard Biernacki (San Diego), York Bradshaw (Memphis), John S. Butler (Texas-Austin), Stephen Chiu (Chinese University of Hong Kong), Marjorie DeVault (Syracuse), Frank Dobbin (Princeton), Lauren Edelman, (Berkeley), Kathryn Edin (Northwestern), Patricia Fernandez-Kelly (Princeton), Kenneth Ferraro (Purdue), Renata Forste (Brigham Young), Jan Hoem (Max Planck Institute), Pamela Jackson (Indiana), Elizabeth Jelin (Buenos Aires), Kelly Moore (Barnard), Silvia Pedraza (Michigan), Arthur Sakamoto (Texas-Austin), Gay Seidman (Wisconsin-Madison), Marilyn Whalen (Xerox Palo Alto Research Center), and David R. Williams (Michigan). We also thank Jennifer Glass (Iowa), whose election to Council required her early departure from the Board.

At this time, we welcome onto the Editorial Board the following scholars, whose terms run from 2003 to 2005: Neuma Aguiar (Federal University of Minas Gerais, Brazil), Olga Amsterdamska (Amsterdam), Sharyn Roach Anleu (Flinders), Richard Breen (Oxford), Robert Crutchfield (Washington), Theodore Gerber (Arizona), Phillip Gorski (Wisconsin-Madison), Ching-Kwan Lee (Michigan), Orville Lee (New School), Michael Lovaglia (Iowa), Jeff Manza (Northwestern), Cecilia Menjivar (Arizona State), Leslie McCall (Rutgers), Debra Minkoff (Washington), Eliza Pavalko (Indiana), Townsend Price-Spatlen (Ohio State), Zhenchou Qian (Ohio State), Shulamit Reinhartz (Brandeis), Lala Carr Steelman (South Carolina), Xiaohe Xu (Mississippi State), and Ezra Zuckerman (MIT).

As a result of these changes, *ASR*'s 2003 Editorial Board has 62 members: 52 percent (N = 32) are men, 48 percent (N = 30) are women, 29 percent (N = 18) are minority scholars, and 23 percent (N = 14) reside outside the United States. Together, these Board members bring expertise in a wide range of substantive areas and methodological practices; 42 percent of them (N = 26), for example, are scholars closely familiar either with ethnographic, historical, or textual-analytic methods.

In thanking all these scholars, we also want to express appreciation for the excellent day-to-day work of Karen Bloom, our Managing Editor, and Jacolyn Hudson, our new Editorial Associate.

2002 Totals

ASR considered a total of 574 manuscripts in 2002 (see Table 1). Of these manuscripts, 86 were already in review when the year began, so, 488 new or revised manuscripts were submitted in 2002. Of these, 387 were first submissions and 101 were resubmissions. The mean number of weeks for an editorial decision was 13.3.

As to the disposition of manuscripts, the breakdown for 2002 was as follows: We rejected 70.4 percent ([304 + 25]/467) of submitted papers; we issued "revise and resubmit" invitations to 13.4 percent (63/467) of manuscripts; we accepted 10.7 percent (50/467) of submissions. These percentages are close to those we previously reported for 2001, with a slight increase in the percentage of accepted manuscripts, and a slight fall in the "re-

vised and resubmit" figure. Despite minor fluctuations, the figures for 2002 thus differ little from those in 2001.

Charles Camic and Franklin D. Wilson, Editors

Contemporary Sociology

Books Considered

The editorial office of *Contemporary Sociology* received 1,520 new books to consider for review in Volume 31. All the new books were sent directly by the publishers to the Purdue office, or indirectly through the ASA office. A total of 95 books were carried over from the previous year. The editors examined 1,615 books for consideration in 2002.

Several goals guided the editorial process for Volume 31: (1) increase the number of new book reviewers and contributors, (2) publish a continuities symposium, (3) publish a symposium on a major collection of new books, and (4) publish a symposium on transnational issues.

(1) We cannot accurately count the number of first-time contributors to *Contemporary Sociology*. Nonetheless, we estimate that at least one-quarter of the reviews published in Volume 31 were written by scholars who had not previously prepared materials for the journal. In addition, in the January issue we featured an essay that is co-authored by a senior sociologist and her graduate student.

(2) Most of the featured essays and symposia materials featured new books. We published a continuities symposium on *The Behavior of Law* in the November issue. Eight contributors participated. The symposium was organized by Allan Horwitz, an editorial board member.

(3) The September issue featured a symposium, organized by the editors, on *The Multi-City Study of Urban Inequality*. A cluster of six books, discussing the findings from a major research initiative that was co-sponsored by the Ford Foundation and the Russell Sage Foundation, was the basis for the symposium.

(4) The editors invited Myra Marx Ferree to organize a symposium on German feminist politics. Seven contributors prepared work that appeared in the January 2003 issue of *Contemporary Sociology*.

On July 17, 2002, The Report of the Committee on the Status of Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, and Transgendered Persons in Sociology was submitted to the ASA Council. The Report suggested that *Contemporary Sociology* feature an essay on the state of LGBT studies. The editors have invited the Committee to suggest contributions for near-future issues, including a symposium; and have asked for recommendations for editorial board members.

Reviews

The editors selected a total of 482 reviews to publish in Volume 31. This number, smaller than the corresponding number for Volume 30, is due to a larger number of pages devoted to essays and symposium materials.

The editors attempted to commission reviews for all new books received that are authored or edited by sociologists. Revised editions were not reviewed. In addition, at least 30 books were summarized in the "Take Note" section of each issue. The "Take Note" section is intended to bring to the reader's attention new books in fields related to sociology and the work of sociologists. The editorial assistants, Lorrell Kilpatrick and Brian Ruby, are PhD students in sociology at Purdue University. They prepared the "Take Note" summaries for Volume 31.

Editorial and Production Lags

On average, a seven-week editorial lag applies to Volume 31 materials. This represents the time between receipt of materials and a publication schedule. The journal's managing editor, Barbara Puetz, edits and formats all the work received (including the "Take Note" summaries) in preparation for publication. The production lag, eight months, represents the time between receipt of the materials and the publication date.

Items Published

In Volume 31, 11 review essays and 13 contributions to symposia were published. A total of 465 book reviews were published.

Editorial Board Members and Reviewers

The current editorial board includes 18 men and 18 women. The editorial board members are diverse in terms of race, ethnicity, and intellectual interests. They are especially helpful in their suggestions for potential reviewers.

JoAnn Miller and Robert Perrucci, Editors

Contexts

Contexts is the ASA magazine devoted to bringing sociology to the widest possible public. It appears to be doing well. Subscriptions are, I understand, ahead of projections; the magazine has been picked up by newsstand distributors as of issue 1:4; several of our articles have gotten media attention and/or have been reprinted; and informal word is that many instructors are using our articles in their classes. In this report, I will review how we work and a few matters that may be of interest to the committee.

As of issue 2:1, each issue of *Contexts* will have the following departments: Letters to the Editor, feature articles, photo essay, "From the Polls" (a summary report on recent surveys concerning a specific subject—the death penalty, for starters), "Field Note" (a simulated extract from field-workers' first-hand experiences), book reviews, "Revision" (a new department—before and after images of social change), and a personal essay (a social scientist reflects on experiences in the public arena—in the Spring issue, a long essay by Saad Ibrahim).

For 2003, the magazine underwent a minor design change: Design Site, the subcontractor for the University of California Press (which publishes *Contexts* on ASA's behalf), developed a style for the two new departments and modified a few others to make their looks slightly more distinct.

General Operations

Contexts' editorial office runs differently than do those of the other ASA journals. We do not accept unsolicited manuscripts for our features section—five articles of about 3000-3500 words, plus illustrations. Instead, we accept and solicit approximately one-page proposals for feature articles. The proposals are reviewed by a few consulting editors and, if approved, sent back with substantial suggestions to direct the writing. First drafts get the same intense treatment. Second drafts are heavily edited in house. Three other text sections of the magazine—book reviews, field notes, and personal essays—are reviewed and edited only in house. Field notes and personal essays usually appear only after considerable back-and-forth with authors; that is occasionally true of book reviews, also. Two additional text sections—Discoveries and From the Polls—are written in house. Contributions to the two image sections—photo essays and Revisions—are received or solicited by the Image Editor, Jon Wagner.

Our office structure includes myself as executive editor, a half-time managing editor, Scott Savitt; a quarter-time graduate assistant editor paid by UC-Berkeley; and several Berkeley graduate student volunteer editors. The volunteers are absolutely critical in reviewing and editing. Our assistant editor, Jennifer Utrata, who has been remarkably energetic, creative, and responsible, will be leaving to do her dissertation research in March and Aliya Saperstein will take her place. (Jon Wagner's image operation is described below.)

Acquiring Articles

First, feature articles: In 2002, the number of (plausible) unsolicited proposals were few. This surprised me. I expected a reasonable flow after the first couple is-

Continued on next page

Reports, continued

sues of *Contexts*, but it did not develop. (On the other hand, we are asking busy sociologists to write something additional to—and different from—their usual prose and for no pay.) Consequently, much of my time is spent developing ideas, contacting plausible authors, discussing possibilities with them, moving on to others if need be, repeated communication, getting, and then reshaping proposals. The proportion of initial ideas that have become or are on their way to being realized is perhaps 65 percent; the proportion of authors contacted who end up sending us a proposal is perhaps 20 to 30 percent. It would be far better—for the workflow, but even more for the diversity of our topics—if more unsolicited proposals came in. (Early indications suggest that this might be starting in 2003.)

As of November 25, 2002, we had: 9 feature articles in press for the February and May 2003, issues; 13-18 proposals for feature articles under development; 7 proposals under editorial review; 9 first drafts awaited; 1 second draft awaited; 1 translation awaited.

Book reviews are, of course, solicited, as have been all the personal essays. The latter have also required a good deal of suasion. We have gotten about half of our field notes unsolicited (but most also take considerable revision).

Editorial Work

This hybrid format—presenting academic work in a popular magazine format—is a challenge. Few sociologists write with the structure, or the style, or the vocabulary needed to reach a general audience and, therefore, substantial editing and rewriting are required. (Optimally, we would have a professional social science journalist available to revise articles rather than relying on a sociologist and sociology graduate students.) Also, few sociologists are attuned to the scheduling demands of magazine work and so much time is spent nudging.

The Discoveries section—short items on recent research—is, we hear, quite popular. We also think that Discoveries has served to publicize our sociology journals. Only some sociology articles have findings that would be appreciated and understood by lay readers; finding those and then “translating” the material is a major task of the student editors and myself.

All this notwithstanding, our operations have gotten smoother as we have learnt what works and what does not. A better arrangement would probably be to have a separate editor handle book reviews and yet a third to handle the non-feature articles. Ultimately, however, there can be only so much efficiency in an operation that depends as greatly as we do on volunteer contributors and in-house editors.

Production: From Editorial Office to End Product

The innovations and the learning required both on our side and on that of the University of California Press and its subcontractor, Design Site, led to several stumbles in the first year. We’ve had problems with late changes, scheduling, copyediting, photograph arrangements, consistency in style, printers’ procedures, web site, publicity, and so on. It looks like we’ve gotten through the growth pangs and now have a system that works pretty well. Our managing editor, Scott Savitt, has been in the middle of this operation, making sure that in the end it succeeded and that we have gotten better organized.

Images

The images in *Contexts* are critical to its success and are essentially a separate—and largely a volunteer—operation, subject only to the executive editor’s approval and editing. Jon Wagner, of UC-Davis, aided by a work-study graduate student paid for by UC-Davis and a few undergraduates, finds or creates the images to accompany Discoveries and the feature articles, as well as to produce the Photo Essay and the new image feature, Revision. Finding images to match text involves searching databases and putting

out the call to amateur, professional and sociologist photographers. Getting permissions to use photographs is another hurdle, especially given that we must ask their owners to donate them gratis. (Recently, the ASA has allowed us \$500 per issue to pay for processing and shipping images; that has made the work notably easier.) As in other aspects of the magazine, we—the designer, UC Press, the printer, and us—had to learn by some trial and error how to get the workflow set up and the quality raised. Early issues had problems in matters such as captions, cropping, and inking, but it appears that, with issue 1:4, we have successfully settled those.

Wagner points out that a few uncertainties remain. He’d like to get more of the images onto our ASA web site, perhaps on a distinct page, and also mount a set of guidelines for photo submission. The question of redistribution of the images for teaching use of our articles remains open. And Wagner has uncovered a set of general copyright/fair use concerns that apply not just to *Contexts* but to any scholarship that employs images.

Transition

My term as editor ends on the last day of 2004. A new editor will be selected in early 2004.

Claude S. Fischer, Editor

Journal of Health and Social Behavior

Overall Operations and Manuscript Flow

The *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* (*JHSB*) published 28 articles and 2 comments in 2002. The number of new and revised submissions was nearly 27 percent higher in 2002 than in 2001. This increase is slightly higher than the increase we experienced in 2001. Overall, we are processing significantly more manuscripts than was typical for *JHSB* in years past. At the same time, the *Journal* did not function as smoothly as it did in the previous year. This was due primarily to the fact that we had a complete turnover of office personnel in the spring of 2002. The combined problems of increased manuscript load and the restructuring of office operations resulted in an increase in the length of time papers have been in review and in delays in publication of the September and December 2002 issues.

Audience

The audience for *JHSB* is primarily medical sociologists, health psychologists, public health researchers, health policy researchers, gerontologists, family researchers, social psychologists, and psychiatric epidemiologists. Because *JHSB* publishes research on topics that have to do with aspects of human well-being that are of general interest, we have increased our efforts to get more publicity for *JHSB* articles. Policy makers and the educated public are audiences outside the social research community that we are working to reach. Two procedures that we have in place to deal with this are (1) to send advance copies of abstracts of articles to be published to the Center for the Advancement of Health, an organization that sends out press releases on articles of general interest, and (2) to send material on upcoming articles of general interest to ASA for inclusion on the ASA website.

Special Projects

(1) The June 2002 issue of *JHSB* was a special issue on measurement in mental health research edited by Allan V. Horwitz on “Selecting Outcomes for the Sociology of Mental Health: Issues of Measurement and Dimensionality.” This special issue dealt with the question of what constitutes the appropriate outcome dimensions for sociologists who do research in mental health. Papers included in the issue focused on positive mental health, alternative measures of mental health, and the question of categorical vs. continuous measures of negative mental health.

(2) The September 2003 issue of *JHSB* will be a special issue on Race and Men-

tal Health edited by David Williams and David Takeuchi. A call for papers for this issue was publicized in 2001. This will be both a special issue and an expanded issue that will be approximately double the size of a usual issue. The extra pages are being paid for by two small grants from the National Institutes of Health.

(3) In 2004, *JHSB* will publish an extra issue on “Health and Health Care in the U.S.: Origins and Dynamics,” and funded by a grant of \$25,000 from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation to the ASA. This extra issue will examine current theoretical and empirical knowledge on the social organization of health care in the United States. The primary goal of this issue is to provide theoretical and conceptual focus and direction to research on the social organization of health care. The articles are being selected for their potential to guide future research and policy efforts by building on, and furthering, the contributions that medical sociology has made both to the discipline of sociology and to the larger network of academic, clinical, and governmental institutions that serve the public’s health.

While there has been much empirical and policy research in these areas, a broader contemporary theoretical understanding of social and structural processes in health care is lacking. This extra issue will be an opportunity for sociologists to creatively synthesize ongoing developments in health status and health care, using both their own and others’ empirical research, as well as analytic and interpretive approaches to these problems.

Planning for this extra issue has been ongoing for the past two years. Discussions have occurred with the ASA executive office and among members of ASA Publications Committee, the *JHSB* Editorial Board, and at ASA Annual Meetings among Council members and other members of the ASA Medical Sociology Section. After much discussion, Donald W. Light of the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey agreed to organize the extra issue and to serve as its editor. Light recruited a co-editor, Ivy Lynn Bourgeault from the University of Western Ontario. With the *JHSB* editor, Light developed a set of specific topics and a list of leading researchers and theorists in medical sociology to be invited to submit papers. In addition, Light and Bourgeault, with the help of the *JHSB* editorial office, developed a list of appropriate reviewers. Review procedures follow standard practice for ASA journals. The extra issue editors will make decisions on acceptance or rejection of papers and will forward those decisions in the form of recommendations to the *JHSB* editor, who will have final decision-making responsibility.

Editorial Board

Eight members of the *JHSB* Editorial Board rotated off the board in 2002: Christine Himes (Syracuse), Donald W. Light (UMDNJ), Richard Rogers (Colorado), Sarah Rosenfield (Rutgers), David Takeuchi (Washington), Peggy Thoits (Vanderbilt), Heather A. Turner (New Hampshire), and Mark VanLandingham (Texas – Medical Branch). These retiring Editorial Board members deserve our gratitude for their extraordinary service and commitment to the *Journal*. Eight new board members were added. These new members, whose terms began as of January 1, 2003, are David M. Almeida (Arizona), Chloe Bird (Rand Corporation), Phil Brown (Brown), Kenneth F. Ferraro (Purdue), Jo C. Phelan (Columbia), Elaine Wethington (Cornell), Helen Raskin White (Rutgers), and Kristi Williams (Ohio State).

Diversity

The diversity issue at *JHSB* has three dimensions: (1) the Editorial Board, (2) ad hoc reviewers, and (3) content.

Editorial Board. The ethnic/racial composition of the 2003 *JHSB* Editorial Board is: 25 whites, 5 African Americans, and 1 Asian American and 1 Hispanic/Latino American. In addition, 17 of the board members are female, and 15 are male.

Ad Hoc Reviewers. The review of manu-

scripts submitted to *JHSB* usually requires the use of ad hoc reviewers. The editorial staff faces a continuing problem of recruiting qualified and willing reviewers. To ensure that the editor has input from reviewers who are fully representative of those who have the expertise and experience necessary to review papers that are submitted to *JHSB*, the editorial staff makes a strong effort to take advantage of the full range of racial, ethnic, and gender diversity in medical sociology and the profession generally.

Content. *JHSB* has a continuing interest in publishing articles that deal with (1) causes and consequences of gender, racial, ethnic, and class inequality in health, medical treatment, and the medical professions and (2) global inequality in health and health care. We are particularly interested in encouraging submissions of papers that deal with the causes, consequences, and theoretical significance of the transformations in the social organization of health care in the United States and globally, and how these transformations are influencing inequalities in health and health care.

Current Problems and Issues

As was the case in 2001, a continuing problem in 2002 was finding competent and willing reviewers. Usually we can fairly readily identify competent reviewers with the relevant expertise and experience. More difficult is finding such persons who are willing to review. Reviewer fatigue seems to be a serious problem. To reduce the probability of sending manuscripts to people who will decline or fail to do a review, we send email requests to potential reviewers before assigning reviews. This procedure has increased the rate of return of reviews by reviewers. However, the procedure has not eliminated the problem of reviewers committing to do a review and failing to send one in.

There are two other problems in the operation of the *Journal*. First, there have been delays in publication of the September and December 2002 issues. Second, our editorial lag is longer than it should be. Though we did begin focusing attention on addressing this latter problem in the final months of 2001 (as noted in our

2001 report), the figure for 2002 does not indicate improvement. In fact, the editorial lag worsened somewhat. As noted in the opening paragraph above, the main reasons for these two problems are (1) the increased load of manuscripts, and (2) the complete turnover of staff during 2002. We are continuing to work on restructuring editorial operations and on developing procedures to solve these problems.

Michael D. Hughes, Editor

Rose Series in Sociology

Since the beginning of 2002, we have received and reviewed 25 manuscripts and proposals, and reviewed six other manuscripts and proposals carried over from 2001. Of these, we have given three advance contracts (Frank Furstenberg, Julie Kmec, and Mary Fischer’s *Setting Out: Establishing Success in Early Adulthood Among Urban Youth*; Arne Kalleberg’s *Good Jobs, Bad Jobs, No Jobs: Changing Work and Workers in America*; Madonna Harrington-Meyer and Pamela Herd’s *Retrenching Welfare, Entrenching Inequality: Gender, Race and Old Age in the U.S.*). In addition, we have requested five revise-and-resubmits, we have rejected 16, and we are currently reviewing one more. We currently anticipate another 20 submissions (based on our discussions with potential authors), and are actively in discussion with more than 25 other potential authors.

This year, Anthony S. Bryk, Barbara Schneider, and Julie Reed Kochanek’s *Relational Trust in the Chicago School System* was published (in time for the ASA 2002 meetings), and Frank D. Bean and Gillian Stevens’ *The New American Immigrants* is now in process at the Russell Sage Foundation. In addition to the books listed above, the current editors have signed contracts for Suzanne Bianchi, John Robinson, and Melissa Milkie’s *Changing Rhythms of American Family Life*, Rebecca Emigh, Dylan Riley, and Patricia Ahmed’s *The Production of Demographic Knowledge*, and Scott Feld and Katherine Brown Rosier’s *Regulating Morality by Choice*. This year, we had the first of our meetings with authors who are partway

Continued on next page



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Reports, continued

through their manuscripts. We brought Feld and Rosier and Emigh, Riley, and Ahmed to Amherst to meet with us. We also have meetings scheduled during the spring with Bianchi, Robinson, and Milkie and with Melissa Hardy and Lawrence Hazelrigg, whose manuscript *Pension Puzzles: Questions of Principle and Principal* was accepted by the previous editor. We feel that our meetings with authors have been quite successful in moving manuscripts along in effective ways.

We have undertaken a variety of efforts to generate high quality manuscripts and proposals. To identify authors and topics that might be suitable for the Rose Series, we have reviewed all the major journals in sociology, consulted lists of major grants awarded, and worked with our editorial board. While these efforts have yielded a number of potentially promising submissions, maintaining a steady flow of quality proposals and manuscripts remains a challenge. We are working to publicize the ASA Rose Series through such means as notices in *Footnotes*, and a poster and mailing to approximately 500 departments around the country. We will, of course, continue to utilize the many connections of our fine editorial board.

We also have reorganized our editorial board, with a goal of having 30 members all serving three-year terms, with 10 outgoing and 10 incoming members each year. This has meant adding a number of new members this year. Overall, our editorial board has a highly representative gender, racial and ethnic composition, and we will continue to ensure that it remains so.

Randall Stokes and Joya Misra (rotating Executive Editors with Doug Anderton, Dan Clawson, Naomi Gerstel, Robert Zussman, Editors); Jeffrey Beemer, Rose Fellow

Social Psychology Quarterly

The past year was a very busy one for *SPQ*. We had two special issues in preparation, one on *Race, Racism, and Discrimination* and one on *Sociological and Social Psychological Approaches to Social Identity Theory*. Both special issues drew an excellent response from scholars and we are excited about the way their contents are shaping up.

The special issue on *Race, Racism, and Discrimination* is being edited by Lawrence Bobo, with a goal of giving us a profile of the vital new social psychological scholarship on race. As a sign of the pent up demand for more focused attention to work in this area, especially under the direction of an expert like Larry Bobo, the special issue drew a massive response to its June 2002 deadline, receiving a total of 40 manuscripts. The exceptionally large number of submissions created some coordination problems, both for the *SPQ* office and for the special issue editor, and created more delays in processing the manuscripts than we like. We all worked hard to resolve these problems, however, and the issue is now in the final stages of the editorial process. It will appear in December 2003, and promises to be an exceptionally interesting issue.

The goal of the special issue on *Social Identity Theory* is to bring sociological social psychology into a mutually fruitful dialog with the increasingly influential European tradition of social identity theory. Social identity theory has had an impact on a number of sociological fields such as social movements and organizational behavior. Michael Hogg and I are co-editing the issue to combine sociological and social identity perspectives. Hogg is a prominent, British trained social identity theorist who is now at the University of Queensland in Australia. A total of 23 manuscripts were submitted for the issue in March 2002. The issue is now complete and in production. It will appear in June 2003.

As both a side effect of the special issues and a sign of the journal's vitality, *SPQ* handled a substantially increased volume of manuscripts in 2002. We considered 223 papers in 2002, compared to

Table 1: Summary of Editorial Activity, January 1-December 31, 2002

	ASR	CS ¹	CNT ²	JHSB	Rose	SPQ	SM	ST	SOE	TS
A. Manuscripts Considered	574	1615	40	306	31	223	38	94	178	228
Submitted in 2002	448	1520	40	223	25	180	23	86	150	199
Carried over	86	95	0	83	6	43	15	8	28	29
B. Review Process										
1. Screened by editor/accepted for review	549	482	*	299	25	218	38	79	173	158
a. Rejected outright	304	*	*	76	16	70	17	35	66	42
b. Rejected—revise/resubmit	63	*	*	68	5	41	9	11	47	63
c. Conditional acceptance	25	*	*	8	0	9	4	0	18	21
d. Outright acceptance	50	*	*	27	2	19	0	18	18	0
e. Withdrawn	1	*	*	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
f. Pending	106	*	*	120	1	79	8	15	23	31
2. Screened by editor/rejected	25	*	*	7	0	5	0	4	5	8
C. Editorial Lag (weeks)	13.0	7.0	*	16.7	*	17.4	*	7.4	14.1	11.8
D. Production Lag (months)	3.0	8.0	*	*	*	8.0	*	*	9.0	6.0
E. Items Published	42	495	52	30	*	24	14	24	18	77
Articles	39	0	20	28	*	24	12	24	17	36
Book reviews	0	465	20	0	*	0	0	0	0	41
Symposium reviews	0	13	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0
Review essays	0	11	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0
Comments	3	6	0	2	*	0	1	0	0	0
Other	0	0	12	0	2 ³	0	1	0	1	0
F. Reviewers										
Males	*	277	*	*	3	141	*	137	137	45
Females	*	188	*	*	1	110	*	25	110	37
Minorities	*	*	*	*	0	22	*	*	40	17
G. Editorial Board Members										
Males	33	14	15	16	13	16	11	13	15	15
Females	35	17	14	16	16	17	2	9	7	18
Minorities	19	9	8	8	8	4	0	1	6	10

¹Figures for *Contemporary Sociology* refer to books received and book reviews.

²As a new magazine, most submissions to *Contexts* were proposals for articles, not actual manuscripts. Thus, many standard review processes do not apply.

³"Other" items published are books in the Rose Series.

*Information not applicable, not known, or not supplied by the editor.

161 in 2001 and 181 in 2000. Of these, 175 were submitted in 2002 rather than carried over from a previous year and 77% of the 2002 submissions were new papers rather than revisions. This is considerably above *SPQ*'s more typical rate of about 125 submissions in a year, about 65-70% of which are typically first submissions (in 2001 and 2000 there were 125 and 127 submissions respectively).

Special issues always attract a certain number of papers that would come to the journal anyway but are simply directed to a special issue once it is announced. One of the goals of special issues, however, is to reach beyond the normal pool of submissions to attract papers from authors who might not normally think to submit to *SPQ*. Considering the increase in manuscripts attracted to the journal in 2002, the special issues seemed to have served their purposes in this regard. Broadening the pool of social psychological scholarship that *SPQ* considers can only strengthen its quality and value for its readership.

The official acceptance rate for *SPQ*, which is acceptances as a percentage of all decisions, was 13% in 2002. This is a little lower than is typical and may partly reflect the wider range of papers that were considered in 2002 due to the special issues. In recent years *SPQ*'s acceptance rate has generally been in the 16-20% range and is likely to return to that level in 2003. When calculated as a percentage of all final decisions on papers (i.e., accepts / accepts+rejects), the acceptance rate in 2002 was 19%. The comparable figure for 2001 was 33%, in 2000, 34% and in 1999 it was 28%.

The downside of *SPQ*'s increased manuscript flow for 2002 is that it put an unusually heavy demand on the editorial process and the *SPQ* office. The large number of papers submitted for the special issues substantially increased coordination tasks with editors and the time it took to secure reviews from a broader than usual pool of reviewers. As a result, the median time lag between first submission of a paper and an editorial decision was an unacceptable 17.4 weeks in 2002. This compares with 9.5 weeks in 2001 and 10.6 weeks in 2000. I apologize to authors

who were inconvenienced by delayed decisions. With the special issues now largely complete, the editorial backlog has been eliminated and *SPQ*'s review process has returned to a more typical time length of about 10 weeks. Despite an unusual year in other respects, however, the time from acceptance of a paper to publication in 2002 remained at a typical duration of 8 months, which compares with 9 months in 2001 and 6 months in 2000.

Finally, I would like to thank a number of people who made the production of *SPQ* possible in 2002. The efforts of Kathy Kuipers, our Managing Editor, have been invaluable in such a busy year. I am grateful as well to *SPQ*'s former Graduate Editorial Assistant, Cynthia Brandt, who worked so ably on the journal from 2001 until mid-2002. *SPQ* was very fortunate to have Justine Tinkler join us as Graduate Editorial Assistant after Brandt's departure. I would also like to thank the outgoing members of *SPQ*'s Editorial board for their generous advice and service. These include Diane Felmler, John Heritage, Ross Matsueda, Elizabeth Menaghan, Phyllis Moen, Gary Oates, Robert Roberts, and Dawn Robinson. In addition, I would like to welcome to the Editorial Board Rebecca Erickson, Richard Felson, Pamela Braboy Jackson, Melissa Milkie, Timothy Owens, Sarah Rosenfield, Michael Schwalbe, Shane Thyne, and David Williams.

Cecilia L. Ridgeway, Editor

Sociological Methodology

This report addresses three questions: In what direction am I taking *Sociological Methodology*? How do I decide which papers to accept and which to reject? And, What challenges does *Sociological Methodology* now face? In addition, this report makes public my apology to the deputy editors of *Sociological Methodology* for the production error that caused their names to be omitted from the 2002 volume of the journal. These editors are Robert Emerson, Larry Griffin, and Martina Morris. I am grateful to all of them for their contribution, and I am deeply embarrassed by this error.

struction, network analysis, and methods for combining qualitative and quantitative research methods. I am pleased by the breadth of topics examined in the 2002 issue, and I want to increase that breadth. I want to keep publishing first-rate papers on all of these topics, and more.

Decisions

I am very much aware of and supportive of the idea that *Sociological Methodology* belongs to the discipline, rather than to the editor. I seek advice and I take the advice that I get, so long as that advice is soundly argued on the basis of evidence and logic. And my own opinion is just one opinion too, and subject to the same standards as any other opinion, as far as I am concerned. Further, I am very much aware that editors come and go pretty fast; they seem to last as long as a nice shirt, but not as long as a nice necktie. If the journal is to have an existence that transcends its editor of the moment, then each editor must consider what previous editors would have done. As a result, I take some papers that I don't like, I don't take some papers that I do like, and I take the blame for everything that anybody else dislikes.

Challenges

Among the many challenges that every journal faces, I think that *Sociological Methodology* now faces three that are worthy of note. First, the journal still lacks a publication backlog. The absence of a backlog is very nice for authors, because it puts their papers into print just a few months after they are accepted for publication. But backlog is the buffer that keeps editors and publishers calm as publication deadlines draw near. It is a more anxious editorial life without a backlog. The editor of *Sociological Methodology* want a less anxious editorial life. Second, tardy reviews are the scourge of all refereed journals, including *Sociological Methodology*. The problem is not reviewers who take extra time to do their reviews, nor is it those who promptly decline our requests to review submitted papers. Rather, the problem is the reviewer who neither declines the request to review, nor writes the review. Third, I am sorry to report an incident in which a person whose work was criticized in a forthcoming paper in *Sociological Methodology* attempted by unusual means to delay or abort the publication of that paper. Scholarship and science advance by debate and criticism. My own personal view is that our claims to scholarship and science cannot stand if we tolerate efforts to silence critics by tampering with the normal editorial processes of academic and scientific journals.

In closing, I want to stress that *Sociological Methodology* is the journal of all the methodologies of sociology. Your editor seeks to publish excellent contributions on each and every one of those diverse research techniques.

Ross M. Stolzenberg, Editor

Sociological Theory

Continued on next page

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Reports, continued

This year has been highlighted by the move to a quarterly format that will allow for the more rapid flow of manuscripts into press. This format will also enable me to occasionally produce special issues on a topic. Two such issues are in the works. At present, I have a reasonable queue of articles, but I am anxious to increase the rate of submissions. With more submissions, I can make the case to the Publications Committee for more pages. Without a substantial increase in submissions, the journal will receive the same number of total pages that it did when only three issues were published each year.

Last year, we had 94 articles submitted, with an acceptance rate of 23%. Both of these figures are about the same as in 2001. Thus, the number of submissions is not increasing, a fact which signals that there are opportunities to publish in *Sociological Theory*. I continue to get a wide variety of articles, but most could be grouped under the label of meta-theory—that is, commentary on existing theories. It would be nice if more explanatory articles—broadly conceived—were submitted, but it may be the case that the vast majority of those who identify with theory are engaged in meta-theorizing.

Both the managing editor and the first group of members on the editorial board have moved on. I want to thank David Boyns who was the managing editor from the moment that I took over the journal; he did a wonderful job and is now in a tenure tract faculty position. The new managing editor, Christopher Schmidt, comes with considerable experience, having been the managing editor of *Symbolic Interaction*. My first editorial board has been very responsive; and I want to thank Robert Antonio Albert Bergesen, Janet Chafez, Gary Alan Fine, Douglas Heckathorn, Karin Knorr-Cetina, Michele Lamont, Charles Lemert, Alexandra Maryanski, Cecilia Rigeway, George Ritzer, Bryan Turner, Walter Wallace, and Morris Zelditch. In particular Robert Antonio and Charles Lemert should be commended for staying on for a full second term. Michele Dillon continues on the board, and the new members of the board are Jeffrey Alexander, Paul Colomy, Neil Gross, Christine Williams, Jennifer Earl, and Guillermina Jasso.

All in all, the journal is doing well. If another 30 or so submissions come in, I hope to increase the number of pages, which in turn will allow for more special issues, debate and commentary, and symposia.

Jonathan Turner, Editor

Sociology of Education

2002 was a year of transition for *Sociology of Education*. The outgoing editorial team of Aaron Pallas and Annette Lareau continued to accept new submissions through July 1 and invited resubmissions through mid-September. Submissions after those dates were directed to incoming editor Karl Alexander and his two Deputy Editors, Linda Grant and Suet-ling Pong. The editorial office at Teachers College remained active throughout the year processing resubmissions, but most journal activities followed the manuscript flow south to Johns Hopkins. The transition, from our perspective, has gone smoothly; we hope others have not been inconvenienced by it.

Manuscript flow

This report covers the combined activity of the two offices. That is to say, it covers the entire year.

The total number of manuscripts submitted during the 2002 calendar year is 150. This total represents a 22% increase over 2001, and exceeds the annual totals going back to 1997. Just under 80% of the 2002 submissions (N=119) were processed under the outgoing editor. Sixty-four of the 119 were invited resubmissions. That is an unusually large number (e.g., the total for 2001 was 42), but it is likely the impending editorial transition played a role. As mentioned, the outgoing editor agreed to complete the

processing of invited resubmissions received by September 15, thereby achieving a consistent editorial perspective. A special mailing was sent out to that effect and the numbers suggest that many authors availed themselves of the opportunity. Most accepted manuscripts are drawn from resubmissions, and this is reflected in the 2002 acceptance figures: 36 resubmitted manuscripts either accepted outright or accepted pending minor revisions. This compares with a 2001 total of 31. (Keep in mind that most conditional accepts show up again as accepts when the minor revisions are complete. We will not be publishing 31 or 36 manuscripts in a year.) That, combined with the Special issue set aside, means there is an exceptionally large backlog of accepted manuscripts. These will carry over into 2003, and possibly 2004. Realizing this, the outgoing and ingoing editors together requested from the Publications Committee a one-time increase in the journal's page allocation. We are pleased to report that ASA Council, upon the Publication Committee's recommendation, has added 30 pages to *SOE's* 2003 allocation.

Diversity

The 2002 editorial board consisted of 22 members, of whom 9 were women, and 6 members of racial/ethnic minority groups. The composition of the Board was more diverse this year than last, and the five new Editorial Board appointments made by the incoming editorial team for 2003 will continue this pattern. They are Ann Ferguson, Bradley Levinson, Meredith Phillips, Tony Tam, and Min Zhou—we welcome their involvement with the journal. The new Board members enhance diversity not just in demographic terms (Ferguson being Afro-Caribbean, Tam Asian, and Zhou Asian American), but also in terms of research methodologies (Ferguson and Levinson do mainly qualitative research) and in terms of the journal's geographic reach (Tam being based in Taiwan). *Sociology of Education* needs to be welcoming of all styles of scholarship and open to diverse theoretical perspectives. Whether that has always been the case is impossible to say, but clearly the journal was not always perceived in that light. The outgoing editorial team was committed to diversity in the journal's operations and publications; so too is the new editorial leadership. It is reflected in who they are, in their own research styles, in their new Board appointments, and they intend for it to be apparent in all aspects of the journal's functioning.

Special issue

A special issue is in preparation on the sociology of school and classroom language, an initiative undertaken by outgoing Editor Pallas. His hope is that a special issue on the sociology of school and classroom language will demonstrate the value of close study of how children and educators talk to one another in and out of the formal institutional setting of the school. Donna Eder of Indiana University is the guest editor for the special issue. Manuscripts for the special issue were solicited at the 2001 Annual Meeting, in *Footnotes*, and in the journal. This issue is scheduled to appear as the July 2003 issue of the journal.

Perspectives on Critical Issues

Most of what is published in *Sociology of Education* is culled from unsolicited submissions. That is as it should be; that is as it always will be. But the journal also should be forward-looking and proactive in agenda setting. Often that happens through special issues, such as the one on classroom discourse scheduled to appear this year. Occasionally it happens through commentaries and think pieces. As examples, some of you will recall the exchanges on educational tracking and school choice that have appeared in the past in *SOE*. Starting in 2003, and with the Publications Committee's blessing, Alexander, Grant and Pong will be introducing a regular feature of commentaries. Entitled "Perspectives on Critical Issues," these will be brief (on the order of

6 journal pages) solicited think pieces on topics deemed timely and relevant (though invited, they will be subject to review). Usually there will be two commentaries, preferably articulating different points of view. They will be written in parallel, not as point-counterpoint statements and not in reaction to a published article. Grant and Pong, together with volunteers from the Editorial Board, are heading up this initiative. The first Perspectives topic will deal with gender in the schools; the second likely some aspect of immigration. The plan is to publish Perspectives feature pieces in every other issue, but for this first year of the experiment they are targeted for the July and October issues. We welcome your ideas for Perspectives topics and authors.

Acknowledgments

As outgoing editor, Pallas is indebted to his Deputy Editor Annette Lareau and editorial assistant Esther Hong. Alexander's list is a bit longer, and at the very top are his immediate predecessors Aaron Pallas and Annette Lareau. Well before July 1, he was bombarding them with questions and seemingly endless calls for help. They are passing along a journal in good health and they have gone well beyond the call of duty in helping make the transition both seamless and painless. Both of us thank Karen Edwards, the ASA publications director, and Wendy Almeleh, Pallas' managing editor, who will be continuing her good work with the journal. They've been absolutely terrific!

Next, looking inward, Linda Grant and Suet-ling Pong responded enthusiastically to Alexander's invitation to join him as the journal's Deputy Editors. The three of them are scattered about, with Grant at Georgia and Pong up the road from Hopkins at Penn State, but e-mail, conference calls and the like make it all quite manageable. They've helped time and again when Alexander has been stymied for reviewers, given him counsel on particularly tough decisions, helped on outreach, and have taken the lead on the "Perspectives" initiative. The three of them are working hard and well together, and even managing to have a bit of fun in the process.

Alexander's most immediate support circle of course is located at his home base. Anna Stoll is doing the day-to-day work of the journal as his Editorial Assistant. Stoll and Alexander have been working together 16 years on Alexander's research project, the Beginning School Study. Never one to shy away from a challenge, Stoll welcomed the invitation to work on the journal. She manages the data base that tracks the flow of manuscripts, maintains the journal's physical files, oversees its budget and expenses, does most of the correspondence and, perhaps most importantly, rides herd on Alexander to do what he's supposed to do—he would be lost without her.

Thanks also are due Alexander's Department Chair, Andy Cherlin, for granting him course relief, making it possible for Alexander to entertain the editorship. There also are two graduate student helpers to be acknowledged. Angela Estacion and Ying Yi Ma are volunteering their time to help with two self-study type projects: one is to compile a database as an aid in identifying external reviewers; the other will scrutinize the Journal's winnowing or gatekeeping process by monitoring the flow of manuscripts—how do published articles compare with what comes in? They plan to examine, for example, manuscript content (e.g., topical focus, research approach, subject population, geographic coverage) and author characteristics (demographics, institutional affiliation, professional rank). These projects are just germinating at the moment, but if all goes well next year they will be in full bloom and there will be more to report.

Aaron M. Pallas, Editor, and Karl Alexander, Editor-Elect

Teaching Sociology

The journal continues to gradually increase the number and quality of manu-

scripts submitted each year. Dr. Laurie Scheuble has sustained a high level of book, film and video reviews that have benefitted our readership as well. This fall the Publications Committee initiated the process for recruiting and recommending a new editor, who should be on board by July 2003 and whose first issue will appear in January 2004. We do not yet know the new editor's identity, but we were pleased with the quality of applications that would be forwarded to Council. The momentum behind the scholarship of teaching and learning in the ASA ensures a bright future for the journal.

In the summer, we received a concern from an author regarding plagiarism from the literature review of an article published earlier in *Teaching Sociology*. The author did not want to file a formal grievance with the ASA Committee on Professional Ethics, but sought guidance in responding to the current author(s). After discussions with the Journal Board in August, we notified the current author(s) of those specific manuscript elements and the ASA Professional Ethics code and asked for a statement acknowledging (1) the authorship process, which resulted in the plagiarized materials, and (2) the steps that would be taken in classroom and professional development activities within the department to ensure against future incidents in the professional writing process. The current author(s) responded and identified current and revised future practices for ensuring that all sociologists and in-training sociologist would have appropriate guidance and materials. The editorial comments in the upcoming issue of *Teaching Sociology* will emphasize the teaching and learning dimensions of these ethical issues.

We are supporting "guest editorships" of two issues (not budgeted as additional issues of the journal) or sections of journal issues. The first of these is "Teaching Sociology with a Purpose: Issues in Curriculum Design and Outcomes Assessment," edited by Bruce Keith, Assistant Dean for Academic Assessment at the United States Military Academy, West Point. This issue appeared in October 2002. The second of these is "Case Studies and Pedagogies at Historically Black

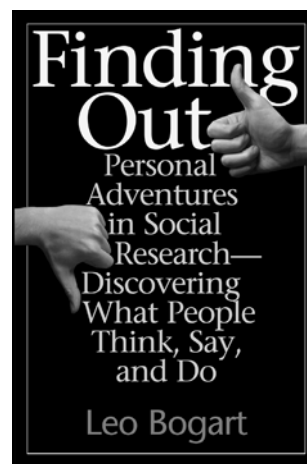
Colleges and Universities," edited by John Stanfield II, Professor of Sociology at the University of Indiana and the recent recipient of the career distinction award from the Association of Black Sociologists. This issue is projected to be published in October 2003.

The series of working papers from the July, 2000 national conference at James Madison University on Sociology and the Scholarship of Teaching and Learning continue to be published in this journal, three of these appearing in the current volume year. I anticipate a total of five papers from this series.

Ms. Katherine Acosta completed the first year of her two-year assignment as Managing Editor and attended the ASA meetings this past August to meet the Board and participate in discussion of the direction of the journal. Kathy is an ABD sociology graduate student whose dissertation work focuses on minority women's health care alternatives in the wake of reduced insurance coverage due to changing family and work situations. Kathy was also a participant in the ASA Preparing Future Faculty initiative.

Helen Moore, Editor

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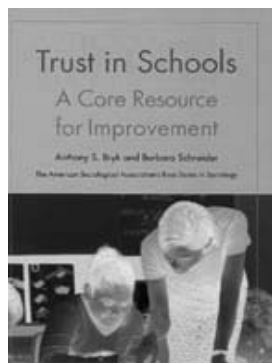
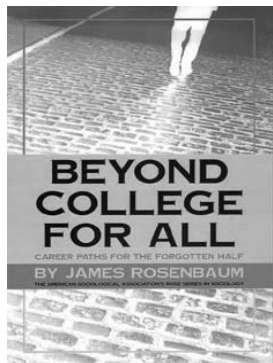
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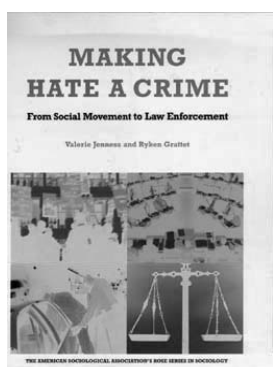
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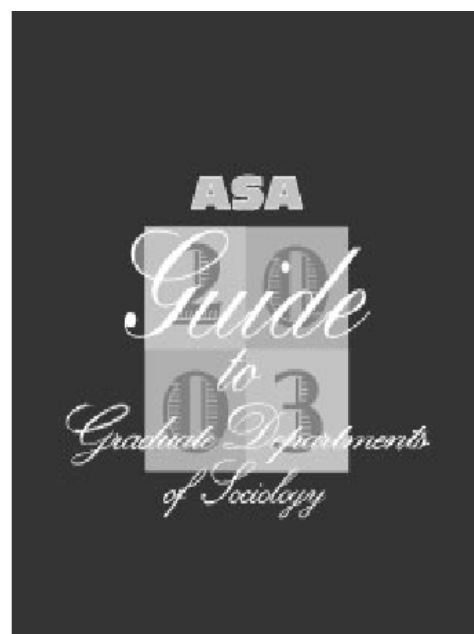
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