

Many Changes Evident Since Sociologists Last Converged on Atlanta

South was welcoming context for latest sociological science convening



by Johanna Ebner, Public Information Office

"Hotlanta" became even hotter August 16-19 with the arrival of a 4,100-strong legion of sociologists and other social scientists to the city. And, the American Sociological Association's return to the South—since last having convened there 15 years ago—was well worth the wait. The 2003 Annual Meeting of the ASA in Atlanta, GA, was a glowing success, thanks to organizers, participants, and staff.

Then & Now

The last Annual Meeting held in Atlanta was in 1988 when Herbert Gans was president. Much has changed in 15 years. For instance, in 1988 the attendance at the Annual Meeting was a mere 2,700. In 1988 the meeting was held in the Marriott Marquis but in 2003, the meeting filled the newly refurbished Marriott as well as the Hilton Atlanta. Fifteen years ago there were 257 sessions and this year's 550 sessions, courses, and work-

shops doubled the offerings. In 1988, DOS (remember this?) was the prevalent PC operating system, but in 2003, sociologists stood in line for a chance to remotely check their local PC's e-mail via the Internet. What did not change were the groundbreaking nature of presentations on research, the eager participants, and the continued and growing interest in social science research.

President Bielby's Annual Meeting theme, "The Sociology of Culture," was an invitation to critically assess how the concept of culture is used across the full range of areas of social inquiry and to take stock of alternative approaches to theory, method, and explanation developed outside of our discipline. This theme successfully permeated the two plenaries, "Taking Measure of Race" (Aug. 16) and "Culture and Political Identities" (Aug. 18).

Ripples from Northern Blackout

While the lights did not go out in Atlanta like they did in New York,

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Profile of the President

Tales of the Kefir Furnaceman: Michael Burawoy

by Jeff Byles

On a frigid February morning in 1985, Michael Burawoy's dream came true. He passed under gate number one of the Lenin Steel Works, ground zero of Hungary's industrial heartland, and found himself belly-to-brimstone with the flame-belching maw of an 80-ton furnace. This was no velvet-rope tour for the Berkeley sociologist, however. Over the course of three separate stints totaling a year, it would be Burawoy's job—along with seven comrades in the work team called the October Revolution Socialist Brigade—to tend this ungodly vessel, in which molten pig iron and scrap steel are melded in a roiling bath and pierced with high-pressure oxygen, kicking temperatures upwards of 1600 degrees. "A departing Boeing," he later wrote of the works at full gale, "couldn't make more noise."

It was music to Burawoy's ears. "The dream of my life was to get a job in a steel mill in a socialist country," he told a conference of graduate sociology students. He added bemusedly, "I think I'm the only person in the world who's had that dream."

It's the rare academic who can add the title "furnaceman" to his CV. But for the past 30-odd years Burawoy has been sociology's underground man, scribbling field notes from the factory floor and beaming back dispatches against the

global grain. He's spent one-and-a-half years as a personnel officer in the Zambian copper mines; worked 10 months as a "miscellaneous machine operator" in a South Chicago engine shop; toiled variously in champagne, textile, and auto-parts factories as well as a steel mill in Hungary; and ended up at a furniture plant in Arctic Russia. His take-



Michael Burawoy

home message? Don't believe the free-market hype until you've lived it from the bottom up.

And hitting the bottom of the slag pit at the two-century-old Lenin Steel Works was for Burawoy a career-defining coup. "It was my pièce de

résistance," he says. "I had finally gotten to the heart of the socialist working class."

You might call him the Walter Benjamin of the ravaged post-Soviet landscape. A professor at the University of California-Berkeley since 1976, the self-described itinerant worker-academic built a career spending one semester out of four and most summers scouring small-parts departments and scrap yards, seizing on the picked-over details of ordinary lives—say, the stamp on the wobbly radial drill he plied in a Hungarian auto shop that reads Csepel Machine

See Burawoy, page 4

Lewis Coser Remembered

by Andrew Perrin, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill

I am fortunate to have known Lewis Coser, quite literally, all my life. Since he thought "Grandpa" was too pedestrian and his native "Grossvater" or "Opa" too Germanic, I knew him first as "grand-pe're," a name he and Rose—both Francophiles—chose when I was born. As I became more aware, first of his political persona and, later, his academic one, I gained additional admiration for his remarkable life.

Born Ludwig Cohen in Berlin in 1913 (his father later changed the family name), Coser left for Paris in 1933. There he studied comparative literature and sociology at the Sorbonne and was active in Marxist politics. In 1940, he was arrested by the French government, which, as he told the story, rounded up all native Germans, even Jewish anti-fascists, and placed them in internment camps in the South of France. As a result of an expansion of U.S. quotas for immigration of political exiles, and with the assistance of the International Relief Association, he traveled through Marseilles and Portugal and boarded a boat to New York in 1941.

On the advice of an immigration official, he changed his name from

Ludwig to Lewis. Anxious to thank the caseworker at the International Relief Association who had worked to obtain a visa for him, he met Rose Laub and soon married her. The two began a lifelong companionship and collaboration, studying at Columbia University under, among others, Robert K. Merton and Paul Lazarsfeld, and both received PhDs in sociology. Rose Laub Coser—also a pathbreaking sociologist and a founding member of Sociologists for Women in Society—died in 1994. Lewis Coser's dissertation, *The Functions of Social Conflict*, became a classic in social theory, and was listed in a 1997 *Contemporary Sociology* review as one of the best-selling sociology books of the century.

During the postwar years, Coser was a member of the circle of leftist intellectuals active in New York. He wrote for several political magazines, including Dwight MacDonald's *Politics*, *Partisan Review*, *The Progressive*, *Commentary*, and *The Nation*. Along with Irving Howe and others, he founded *Dissent* magazine and served as a co-editor for many years.

Coser taught at several universities, including the General College of the University of Chicago as well as the University of California-Berkeley. He

founded the sociology department at Brandeis University and taught there for more than 15 years before joining the sociology department at the State University of New York-Stony Brook, where he remained until his retirement. In 1987 the Cosers retired to Cambridge, Massachusetts, where Lewis Coser was Professor Emeritus, first at Boston College and then at Boston University. He was the author or editor of more than 18 books, including the classics *Men of Ideas* and *Masters of Sociological Thought*, and the author of numerous articles. He was president of the Society for the Study of Social Problems in 1967-68, the American Sociological Association in 1975, and the Eastern Sociological Association in 1983.

In Stony Brook, the Cosers were famous for their monthly "salons," to which scores of guests would come for gourmet food, drink, and intellectual stimulation. Similarly, at their house in



Lewis Coser

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ASA Membership Reaches a Four-year High

In early September, ASA membership broke 13,000 for the first time since 1999. And, by the end of September, ASA 2003 membership stood at more than 13,100, which is about 400 more than 2002's final membership figure.

ASA Section Memberships Hit Historic Level

ASA members are joining the 43 sections of ASA in record numbers. As of September, there are 20,170 section memberships, the highest total ever.

"Thanks" go to all ASA members for their continued support and commitment!

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The Executive Officer's Column

NIH Peer Review Survives Political Challenge—for Now



Social science research projects came under serious attack in July in the House of Representatives, when Representatives Patrick Toomey (R-Pa.) and Chris Chocola (R-Ind.) filed an unfriendly amendment to the Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education (LHHS) FY 2004 funding bill (HR 2660). Their effort, which was only very narrowly defeated (by *two* votes), attempted to take funding away from five National Institutes of Health (NIH) grants, four of which involved social

and behavioral research on sexual health. These grants—Indiana University, Kinsey Institute; New England Research Institutes, Inc.; University of California-San Francisco; and University of Washington—were already funded, most by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD).

Coordinated work by ASA and other member organizations of the Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA) helped achieve this defeat. Had these representatives succeeded, Congress would have effectively circumvented NIH's peer review system and assumed an unprecedented role directly managing NIH grant review. When the Senate took up its counterpart appropriations bill in early September, as this issue of *Footnotes* was in preparation, the social science community was anxiously awaiting—and fully anticipating—the "other shoe to drop" and was scrambling for inside intelligence as to which Senator(s) might act.

Poised to engage resources against a new challenge, but not knowing where an attack might originate or which grants might be targeted, the science community and COSSA had to hold in waiting our ability to effectively and quickly activate grassroots or other advocacy action along established "battle lines." Any organized effort to educate Senators and their staff before such a possible amendment was offered would risk making an issue of something that might not materialize. The effort could potentially confuse and even backfire, if members didn't have sufficient time to absorb the merits of our position on NIH peer review.

Fortunately, an amendment was not offered, and ultimately, the Senate passed its bill. However, the issue may very well arise during hearings by the House Energy and Commerce Committee or the Senate Health Education Labor, & Pensions Committee. ASA and the social science community maintain a vigil against threats to NIH-funded social science research, and bolstering ASA's efforts, the ASA Council in August 2003 passed a resolution opposing any attempts to restrict NIH support for high quality, peer-reviewed research, including public-health related research on sexual function and behavior. Specifically, ASA Council stated:

"[ASA] strongly opposes any action by Congress that would restrict the ability of the National Institutes of Health to fund high quality, peer-reviewed research and affirms its support for the ability of NIH to support high

quality, public health-related research on sexual function and sexual behavior. . . . The ASA considers such actions to be a serious threat to the integrity of the peer review process and the independence of scientific thought, and represents political intrusion into scientific research. Such intrusion is not in the best interests of the American public, which depends upon the highest quality research in the development of scientific knowledge. We direct the Executive Office to oppose such actions publicly and to take all appropriate steps to help ensure these studies are not defunded."

Four of the five grants challenged in the House address aspects of sexual behavior and function. But among the key points cited by the social science community as to the value of this research is its fundamental importance to human health and well-being. With members of Congress having neither the information nor the expertise to decide on the merits of funding specific research, visits to Senate offices were made to stress the importance of Congress not micromanaging NIH grant approvals and the value of research on sexual dysfunction. The latter affects millions of Americans and is poorly understood by the medical community. Sexual behavior research addresses the prevention of HIV, sexually transmitted diseases, and unintended pregnancy. But ASA also collaborated with the Adhoc Group for Medical Research Funding and COSSA to combat the ill-informed congressional action that would have put Congress in the awkward and inappropriate role supplanting NIH's renowned peer review.

Past as Prologue

The 1991-1992 ASA Council had passed a resolution to strongly oppose the "totally egregious and unprecedented action" of then-HHS Secretary Louis Sullivan in rescinding an approved grant, the American Teenage Study. The grant had been awarded to the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill following peer review and approval by the NICHD [National Institute on Child Health and Human Development] Advisory Council and the NICHD Director. The resolution characterized the Secretary's action as "a serious threat to the integrity of the peer review process and the independence of scientific thought, and represents political intrusion into scientific research." The House's recent action presents the same profound threat, an attack aimed at behavioral and social science research and one to which ASA is prepared to be a "first responder" in the social science community.

We may not have long to wait. A study by former ASA Council member Linda J. Waite, at the University of Chicago Center on the Demography and Economics of Aging, may face the same kind of challenge. Her NIH-funded National Social Life and Aging Project holds significant promise to make a difference in the health and well being of Americans, and ASA stands ready to defend comparable high-quality science whose findings will be of interest and importance to sociologists, other scholars, policymakers, and the general public. □

—Sally T. Hillsman, Executive Officer

Vantage Point

Sociologists Receive Prestigious Fulbright Awards

More than 850 U.S. academics, professionals, and independent scholars have received awards under the Fulbright Scholar Program to study abroad in 2002-03. Each year the U.S. Fulbright Scholar Program sends scholars and professionals to more than 140 countries, where they lecture, consult, or conduct research in a wide variety of academic and professional fields. The Fulbright program is sponsored by the U.S. Department of State and administered by the Council for International Exchange of Scholars. Below is the list of 29 sociologists awarded a Fulbright for this year. Included are their titles, affiliations, and the countries in which they will study. For more information, see www.cies.org.

Kimberly April Battle-Walters, Associate Professor, Department of Social Work, School of Education and Behavioral Studies, Azusa Pacific University: South Africa.

Ellen Janice Benjamin, Assistant Professor, School for New Learning, DePaul University: Romania.

Ginetta E. Candelario, Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology and Department of Latin American and Latino/Latina Studies, Smith College: Dominican Republic.

Samuel Ross Cohn, Professor of Sociology, Texas A&M University-College Station: Brazil.

Diana Crane, Professor of Sociology, University of Pennsylvania: The Netherlands.

Mary Cuadrado, Assistant Professor of Criminology, University of South Florida-Sarasota/Manatee: Mexico.

Arlene Demirjian, Director, Child Abuse and Domestic Violence Treatment Program, Greenwich House (NY): Cyprus.

Pauline Irit Erera, Associate Professor, School of Social Work, University of Washington-Seattle: Thailand.

Henry J. Frundt, Professor, School of Social Science and Human Services, Ramapo College of New Jersey: Guatemala.

Martha Fraad Haffey, Associate Professor, School of Social Work, City University of New York-Hunter College: Indonesia.

Zhidong Hao, Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Social Work, Whittier College: Taiwan.

Christopher Giles Hudson, Professor, School of Social Work, Salem State College (MA): Hong Kong.

Rukmalie Thalani Jayakody, Assistant Professor, Department of Human Development and Family Studies and Population Research Institute, Pennsylvania State University-University Park: Vietnam.

Katherine Ruth Jensen, Professor, Department of Sociology and Women's Studies, University of Wyoming: Nepal.

Paul David Jesilow, Associate Professor, Department of Criminology, Law, and Society, University of California-Irvine: Sweden.

Harold Ray Kerbo, Professor, Department of Social Sciences, California Polytechnic State University-San Luis Obispo: Austria.

Roxanne Kibben, consultant, R. Kibben Company (Minn.): Cyprus.

Lynne G. Lackey, Scientist, Heller School, Schneider Institute for Health Policy, Brandeis University: Swaziland.

William G. Martin, Professor, Fernand Braudel Center, State University of New York-Binghamton: South Africa.

Duane Allan Matcha, Associate Professor of Sociology, Siena College: Poland.

Donald E. Maypole, Professor Emeritus, Department of Social Work, University of Minnesota-Duluth: Czech Republic.

Dorothy S. McClellan, Professor, Department of Social Sciences/Criminal Justice, Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi: Croatia.

Timothy Paul McGettigan, Assistant Professor of Sociology, University of Southern Colorado: Poland.

Catherine H. Nye, Associate Professor, School for Social Work, Smith College: Thailand.

Patrick M. O'Day, Assistant Professor of Criminal Justice, University of Texas-Pan American: Mexico.

David Bruce Optekar, Clinical Social Worker, Atlantic Shores Hospital (Fla.): Russia.

Patricia J. Ould, Professor of Sociology, Salem State College: India.

Carol L. Schmid, Professor, Department of Social Sciences, Guilford Technical Community College: Latvia.

Jennifer P. Talwar, Assistant Professor, Department of Liberal Arts, Pennsylvania State University-Allentown: India. □



At a recent Capitol Hill reception, ASA Executive Officer Sally T. Hillsman (center) conversed with the new National Institutes of Health directors (left to right): Nora Volkow, director of the National Institute on Drug Abuse; Ting-Kai Li, director of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism; Hillsman; Thomas Insel, director of the National Institute of Mental Health; and Norman Anderson, CEO of the American Psychological Association. ASA co-sponsored the reception to welcome the new institute directors (see www.asanet.org/public/nihdirectors.html).

PUBLIC AFFAIRS UPDATE

✓ **NIH funds eight Centers for Population Health and Health Disparities . . .** Health and Human Services Secretary Tommy Thompson announced in September the creation of eight new centers designed to support cutting-edge research to understand and reduce differences in health outcomes, access and care. Four institutes or offices within the National Institutes of Health (NIH)—National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, National Cancer Institute, National Institute on Aging, and the Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research—will support this transdisciplinary research to examine how the social and physical environment, behavioral factors, and biologic pathways interact to determine health and disease in populations. For the whole story, visit cancer.gov/newscenter/pressreleases/NewDisparityCenters.

✓ **Strategies to reduce underage drinking . . .** A broad plan to reduce underage drinking was recently unveiled by the Institute of Medicine (IOM). The report, requested by Congress, enlists the help of lawmakers, alcohol manufacturers, retail businesses, the entertainment industry, and parents. It recommends that federal and state lawmakers raise excise taxes on alcohol, particularly on beer, the most popular alcoholic beverage among young people. With alcohol being much cheaper today, after adjusting for inflation, than it was 30 to 40 years ago, the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) report notes that raising the price of alcohol will deter underage drinkers. The text of the report, *Reducing Underage Drinking: A Collective Responsibility*, is available on the web at books.nap.edu/books/0309089352/html/index.html.

✓ . . . On a related note, a Harvard University *study confirms strong link between low-priced promotions and heavier drinking among students* in the first national, on-site bar and liquor store survey. The Harvard School of Public Health College Alcohol Study (CAS), released in September, documents, through systematic on-site observations, the extent to which college students are targeted with sales of large volumes of alcohol (such as 24- and 30-can cases of beer, kegs, and "party balls"), low sale prices, and frequent alcohol promotions at bars, liquor stores, and other retail outlets surrounding college campuses. The study found a strong association between the presence of these promotions and higher rates of heavy drinking on college campuses. The study appears in the October issue of the *American Journal of Preventive Medicine* along with a second study that found that drinking and driving were less prevalent on campuses in states that had more comprehensive laws and stronger enforcement capacity to restrict drinking and driving, underage drinking, and high-volume consumption and sales of alcohol. The study's Principal Investigator was sociology professor Henry Wechsler, Director of College Alcohol Studies at the Harvard School of Public Health (see also December 2002 *Footnotes*, pg. 5). These studies and additional information on the Harvard School of Public Health College Alcohol Study can be found at www.hsph.harvard.edu/cas.

✓ **American Community Survey (ACS) updates . . .** The American Community Survey is a relatively new approach employed by the U.S. Census Bureau for collecting accurate, timely information for critical government functions. This approach provides up-to-date profiles of America's communities every year and is intended to replace the decennial long-form census. The ACS gives community leaders and other data users more timely information for planning and evaluating public programs geared to everyone from newborns to the elderly. There are two recent developments with regard to the ACS plans and activities. First, the U.S. House of Representatives approved the President's budget request to provide full funding for the ACS for full implementation beginning in July 2004. If the Senate concurs, the American Community Survey will become fully operational, sampling 250,000 households per month, or 3 million per year, in 2004. Second, ACS's organizational structure has been realigned, moving it from the Demographics Directorate and placing it under the Associate Director of the Decennial Census. A CD-ROM containing the 2000-2001 ACS data is available to the public free of charge by calling the U.S. Census Bureau at 301-763-4636. Also in September, the Census Bureau released ACS data from the 2002 Supplementary Survey. Finally, data from the 31 test sites consisting of three complete years of data (1999-2001) was released. For more information, see www.census.gov/acs/www/.

✓ **Senate appropriations create funding difficulties for agencies that support research and statistics . . .** The National Institute of Justice (NIJ), the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), the Census Bureau, and the State Department's Educational and Cultural Affairs exchange programs were denied requested increases by the Senate Appropriations panel this fall. The NIJ was provided with \$50 million in base funding, \$6.3 million less than the President's request for the agency. Because their current projects add up to more than \$50 million there are no funds left for social and behavioral science projects. The BJS received \$25 million for FY 2004 as recommended by the Senate panel, but this is \$10.8 million below the requested amount and \$7.1 million below last year. The Census received the same amount as last year (\$551 million). This is \$111 million less than the House approved amount. The Educational and Cultural Affairs exchange programs received a boost in funding from last year, but \$90 million below the House's appropriation.

Burawoy, from page 1

Factory, 1959—just as Benjamin wrote of the arcades of Paris, where the slag of mass culture imparted utopian jolts to strolling passersby. His antennae as a global ethnographer are keenly tuned to signals of “the planetary zeitgeist within the mundane, the marginal, the everyday.”

Utopian jolts, moreover, are increasingly charging his academic endeavors. For Burawoy is carving out a vision of a public sociology—the theme of his year as ASA President—that puts not only society’s margins but also the big questions of the day firmly in the disciplinary cross-hairs. A critical, engaged sociology ought to be “a sociology about the public, for the public,” as Burawoy defines it, one that galvanizes a wide audience by wrangling with hot-button issues such as globalization, world hostilities, and grievous inequalities. We need public sociology more than ever, he argues, to reckon with the world’s problems and to sharply reawaken sociology itself.

His outlook may be utopian, but Burawoy is no factory flaneur. Whether at a Moscow

rubber factory or, in more recent years, tracking the devolution of a furniture plant in the Arctic Circle burg of Syktyvkar, he has immersed himself in what he calls “the politics of production,”

tossing carbon bags into molten steel and brewing up “steelworkers’ soup” on the night shift. Then it’s back to the tie-dyes of Telegraph Avenue and the relative luxury of Barrows Hall, to ponder his encounters with the world’s industrial working class. “I’ve got almost two different personalities,” he explains simply, “and I like to think the one complements the other.”

Baptism by Fire

Bipolarity, perhaps, comes with the social-historical territory. Burawoy’s parents met in Leipzig and landed in England in 1933—his mother having fled Petrograd (previously St Petersburg and later to become Leningrad) just after the Revolution when she was 13, his father leaving Ukraine in 1912 at the age of 8—and raised Burawoy in lower-middle-class Manchester. His father was a chemistry lecturer never quite welcomed by the chummy academic world of Manchester’s College of Science and Technology, being a foreigner and a Jew—and one with avowed Communist sympathies. Following the elder Burawoy’s unexpected death, the family took in lodgers to make ends meet, turning the small, semi-detached house at 22 Queensway into “a veritable United Nations” of doctoral students from Pakistan to Poland to Peru.

Burawoy took a mathematics degree at Cambridge University but—his restless optimism kindled by a tour of America during the heady, proto-revolutionary ferment of 1965—found himself drawn into the inner Kings College sanctum of distinguished American sociologist (and eventual Burawoy nemesis) Edward Shils. Piqued by the nexus of education and politics, he embarked for South Africa in

1968, and an encounter with the austere Jack Simons (veteran freedom fighter, then sociologist-in-exile at the University of Zambia) steered Burawoy to a personnel post at the Anglo American Mining Corporation. There, he covertly researched the breaking points of race and class while tasked with the mammoth project of integrating the pay scales of blacks and whites amid the newly independent Zambian state. His clandestine research gave rise to *The Colour of Class on the Copper Mines*, which caused a commotion when published in 1972, depicting a color bar that merely floated upwards as whites were promoted over the new Zambian managers. The ensuing media melee made this study the first and only case of “public sociology” Burawoy says he has truly ever engaged.

A grueling “baptism by fire” awaited him at the University of Zambia’s department of sociology and anthropology, where a master’s degree under Simons and Jaap van Velsen set Burawoy firmly in the Manchester School tradition of social anthropology. (“I learned sociology and anthropology on the anvil of terror,” he recalls of the time, “healthy preparation for the University of Chicago but devastating for my ego!”) During his doctoral work at Chicago, he was shepherded through a frankly skeptical department by Bill Wilson, while reveling in poli-scientist Adam Przeworski’s

-Michael Burawoy

virtuosic renditions of Gramsci, Poulantzas, and Althusser.

Determined to tangle with the Chicago School on its own terrain, Burawoy plunged feet-first into industrial sociology by working at a Chicago machine shop (a former Allis-Chalmers plant) that turned out to have been the same factory studied 30 years earlier by intrepid workplace ethnographer Donald Roy. Burawoy’s 1979 book based on the experience, *Manufacturing Consent* (Chomsky would later pinch the title), has become a canonical text. Full of industrial-absurdist tales of “goldbricking,” “time-study men,” and “making out,” it examines the miraculous ability of the factory floor to contain class struggle and produce worker consent—construing the labor process as a drudgery-abating game to be played by sporting individual workers. “Monopoly capitalism,” Burawoy’s Foucault-esque conclusion states, “has managed to shape our very character in accordance with its rationality.”

Painting Socialism Black

Such engine-shop insights have helped turn industrial sociology upside down, using the extended case method—mounding up data through sustained participant-observation—to shovel grit into the works of so much armchair sociology. “My main focus has been in seeking to make little contributions to shifting sociology in a critical direction,” Burawoy explains. “As a Marxist I try to bring visions from the shop floor to academia, to recover visions from below that might inform alternatives for the future.” In honing these newfound visions, Burawoy has most recently been working with his friend Erik Wright to develop a sociological Marxism that taps

into the emancipatory potentials of civil society. In essence, they’re aiming to shift the production-centered Marx of *Capital* toward a society-centered Marxism, refreshing the latter with a vitalizing slug of sociology.

Collecting bona fide Marxian visions, however, has proved a tale unto itself. Landing the gig at the Lenin Steel Works entailed feats of diplomacy from fellow sociologist János Lukács, who prevailed only through the favors of a relative in the ruling party’s Central Committee. Moreover, during Burawoy’s tenure at the plant, one worker was burned alive; a brigade-mate had his leg chopped in two after being pinned under a steel pipe. The constant threat of danger ended up endearing him to his comrades—at least in Hungary. “One of the most interesting things is how skilled workers respond to somebody as incompetent as myself,” he says. “In Chicago they were disgusted. In Hungary they thought it was rather charming and they would come round and help me. In Russia they once again showed their disdain.” (Indeed *The Radiant Past*, a book on Hungary he co-authored with Lukács in 1992, reads at times like the witty screenplay for a lost Elia Kazan film.)

Fortunately, the October Revolution brigade took a shine to him. When he couldn’t stomach the lumps of pork fat his mates carved up for meals, subsisting instead on cartons of diluted yogurt, they christened him “Misi, the kefir furnaceman.” The camaraderie was sealed before a visit by a state dignitary, when the workers were ordered to paint their slag drawer bright yellow. Burawoy could only scrounge a black brush and proceeded to paint the group’s shovels black. When a supervisor demanded an explanation,

he replied haltingly that he was, well, helping to build socialism. A comrade shot back with gallows humor: “Misi, you are not building socialism, you are painting socialism, and black at that.”

The metaphor became a potent one. Workers in the plant, Burawoy found, were forced to paint over waste and favoritism spurred by meddling managers. When Burawoy and Lukács, who studied management while Burawoy tended the furnace, reported this to the plant’s officers, they took it icily. “We argued that in a socialist economy there’s a lot of uncertainty, with shortages and the like,” Burawoy says. “The only way to handle that is to have flexibility on the shop floor. We accused management of continually undermining the workers’ autonomy.” He returned after communism to find Lenin Steel Works jettisoning most of its employees, only to be bought by a Slovakian company in 1997, one of many factories in eastern Hungary sputtering as the global market sucked capital from the region.

Burawoy set the controls for the last great socialist destination on the map: “After the fall of goulash communism I got on the next plane out of Budapest and headed for Moscow.” Foiled again. “I arrived in January, 1991, and by August the place had disintegrated,” he says. “Everywhere I went, everything collapsed after me. Now my friends won’t let me go anywhere. China? Cuba? They say no. You’re staying in the Arctic

Circle.” Over the last decade, Burawoy has hung out at Polar Furniture Enterprise in Syktyvkar, a heavily forested outpost that was thick with labor camps until the 1950s. As the Soviet Union imploded and a seedy merchant capitalism sprang up, workers’ wages toppled, then vanished. Some of them got paid in butter, others in wood. Burawoy returned in 1995 to find most of the factory in darkness. Working with colleagues Pavel Krotov and Tatyana Lytkina, he set to tracking the fate of Polar’s employees, focusing on the household and gender. “Men become increasingly marginalized as their industrial jobs disappear,” Burawoy explains. “Their life expectancy dropped to 59 during the first years of the post-Soviet period. Russian society as a whole is being re-peasantized, with urban populations turning to their dachas and collective farms reverting to communes of subsistence producers.”

Slag Heap to Public Sociology

The liquidation of factories in Russia’s Komi Republic happens to comport well with Burawoy’s career. It’s a big problem working on the shop floor, after all, when one is in one’s 50s. So trading in his kefir garb for the ASA scepter, the ethnographer comes home. Having completed a term as chair of Berkeley’s sociology department—and fresh from a year as Visiting Scholar at the Russell Sage Foundation—the itinerant worker embarks on a new assignment: transforming his own discipline through the crucible of public sociology.

In truth, Burawoy has long and zestfully toiled in the academic trenches, teaching Berkeley’s required undergraduate theory course for 25 years—fashioning it as a two-semester sojourn through “Marxism and Sociology” that offers harried undergrads

provocative engagements with Marx and Engels, De Beauvoir and Fanon, Durkheim and Weber. His research praxis on participant observation, meanwhile, has produced two volumes co-authored with graduate students: 1991’s *Ethnography Unbound*, which deployed the extended case method to detach sociology from the “micro” view of American urban life; and the 2000 title *Global Ethnography*, which probed the slippery concept of globalization as lived by its agents and victims—welfare clients, homeless recyclers, breast cancer activists, and software engineers.

Forging a sociology that touches people’s lives, in short, has been the leitmotif of Burawoy’s work—from the slag heap to the ivory tower. “I don’t love working on the shop floor,” he explains of his post-Soviet forays. “I’d be much happier just sitting in my office. But there is very little research of an ethnographic kind on Russia. Most of what’s written doesn’t really touch people’s day-to-day existence, I’m afraid to say.”

Besides, a little humility helps in the machine shop of the modern university. “It’s good to be humiliated from time to time,” he says, recalling his chagrin on the factory floor. “Getting to know the underside of domination is the first step to change, a quite healthy exposure. Perhaps all academics should have to do this sort of work.”

A version of this article appeared in *The Village Voice*, April 17, 2001. □

Forging a sociology that touches people’s lives, in short, has been the leitmotif of Burawoy’s work—from the slag heap to the ivory tower.

Suggestions Are Invited for the 2005 Annual Meeting Program

It is not only ASA officers and staff who think about several Annual Meetings simultaneously. ASA members may also look ahead to the 2005 Annual Meeting while they are preparing to submit papers this winter for the 2004 Annual Meeting. The 2005 program is now starting to take shape under the leadership of President-elect Troy Duster and the 2005 Program Committee. "Comparative Perspective, Competing Explanations: Accounts for the Rising and Declining Significance of Sociology" is a theme that invites participation across the discipline and gathers together a variety of sociological work in diverse formats.

Program Components Feature All Major Subfields of Sociology

The wide spectrum of sessions on the Annual Meeting program reflects the ASA's commitment to facilitate intellectual communication and the transmission of knowledge, information, and skills relevant to the field of sociology and aligned social sciences. Members are encouraged to send suggestions of topics and organizers for the following components of the program.

Thematic Sessions Delve into the History and Development of Sociology

Thematic Sessions are specially designed and planned by the Program Committee to further examine the meeting theme. The sessions are broad in scope and endeavor to make the theme of the meeting come alive. Ideas are encouraged that confront issues in new ways, unfold the theme in various settings, or bring new research together in new ways. Participation in a thematic session is by invitation only; a proposal should include suggestions for organizer and participants (see guidelines).

Special Sessions Feature Significant Sociology or Explore New Territory

Special Sessions focus on new areas of sociological work, timely topics, and a variety of critical areas facing the world today. Special sessions may or may not relate to the theme; participation is by invitation. They generally address sociological issues, whether in research or its application, of importance to the discipline or of interest beyond. The Program Committee seeks proposals and organizers for such sessions that focus on significant or emerging topics in sociology and/or areas to which sociology is pertinent.

Centennial Celebration

The 100th ASA Annual Meeting will be held in 2005, and the Program Committee is interested in receiving session proposals on topics pertinent to the centennial. Proposals may be for open submission topics or for closed/invited sessions and must include a description clearly showing the relation of the proposed session topic to a centennial celebration of sociology.

Regular Session Topics and Organizers Needed

For the open *Regular Sessions*, the Program Committee selects more than 100 broad topics, drawing on the experience of past programs as well as suggestions from the membership, the committee's own ideas, and topics it considers to be timely or emerging. Once these broad topics are identified, they form the backbone of the Call for Papers that will appear in the fall of 2004. The

Program Committee encourages proposals for open submission topics at this stage of the planning process. Please refer to the guidelines for pertinent information on organizer eligibility. While many topics recur from year to year, the Program Committee annually reviews and revises the Regular Session topic roster. Important new areas for this program component are welcome.

Workshops: Venues for Training and Idea Exchange

Workshops and Seminars provide the opportunity to learn about cutting-edge developments in research, theory, teaching, and practice. If you have tried a pedagogical approach that has been effective, or have wisdom to share about teaching a particular class or using sociology in practice, please volunteer to lead a workshop. If you have methodological or theoretical knowledge in an important area where skills need to be honed, please submit a proposal for a seminar.

What Role Will You Play in ASA's 2005 Annual Meeting?

Help shape the program for 2005 and share your professional work with colleagues. Submit session proposals by November 25, 2003, for review at the first planning meeting and by February 1, 2004, for consideration at the second meeting. The Program Committee's initial planning is directed toward the

development of a structure of session types and organizers.

Room for All

The ASA meeting resonates as a program of the members, by the members, for the members. But a meeting of this size and scope requires advance planning. Please think ahead for 2005 and propose session topics and organizers *now*. With the collective input of ASA members, the Annual Meeting program for the 2005 centennial year will achieve a high mark of excellence.

GUIDELINES FOR SESSION PROPOSALS

Session proposals should provide the following information:

- Working title for the session;
- Brief description of the substantive focus;
- Rationale for inclusion of the topic on the 2005 program;
- Designation of the session type: (a) Open, Regular Session; or (b) Closed/By Invitation, Thematic Session; Special Session; Workshop; or Seminar;
- Recommendation(s) for session organizer, including address, telephone, and e-mail information; and
- A list of potential participants if the session is to be an invited panel (i.e., Thematic Session or Special Session).

Proposals must be typed or printed and should be no more than two pages in length. Proposed Thematic Session topics must be closely related to the meeting theme; Special Session topics may be in any area of sociological study.

Organizer Eligibility. Those submitting suggestions for organizers of Regular Sessions should be aware of the organizer eligibility policy of the Program Committee. Any member who organized an open submission session for the 2003 program or who will serve as an open submission session organizer for the 2004 program is considered ineligible to be nominated as an open submission session organizer for 2005. This eligibility restriction spreads the benefits and burdens of organizing across the membership and helps ensure that no one individual affects general program access for an extended period of time.

Deadline. Session proposals for 2005 should be submitted no later than February 1, 2004. Those received by November 25, 2003, will be reviewed at the first committee meeting in December. A long lead in planning time is needed in order to publish the *Call for Papers* in the fall of 2004.

Proposals should be sent to the attention of: Janet Astner, Meeting Services Director, American Sociological Association, 1307 New York Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20005-4701, USA; meetings@asanet.org; fax (202) 638-0882.

2005 Annual Meeting Theme:

100th ASA Annual Meeting August 13-16, 2005

**Philadelphia Marriott Hotel & Loews Philadelphia Hotel
Philadelphia, PA**

Comparative Perspectives, Competing Explanations: Accounting for the Rising and Declining Significance of Sociology

This is the centennial for the Association, so the meeting theme should be sufficiently expansive to address a wide historical sweep, and yet have sufficient focus to provide a framework in which to address key aspects of the social history of the discipline—its contemporary situation and its potential future development.

Each of the three elements from the title is designed to produce a fruitful meeting frame:

First, the notion of "comparative perspectives" is itself "accordion-like" and can fit a number of purposes and goals. There is the international aspect, so that we can incorporate a comparison of American sociology with international developments. There is the internal evolution of perspectives inside of the United States, which would include the development and emergence of challenging and oppositional perspectives in the discipline, from the Society for the Study of Social Problems, to Sociologists for Women in Society, to the Association of Black Sociologists, to name but a few organizational manifestations of the challenges of the last half century. There are others that will surely surface from the general call.

Second, there is the notion of "competing explanations." Competing explanations (from psychological to biological to economic), and their resonance or lack thereof in public policy debates (among the general population, political activists, and community organizers) is the way in which this whole matter of the significance of the discipline—including its variable status with such funding sources as the National Science Foundation, the National Institutes of Health, and a full range of private foundations—is segue to:

Third, "What could be characterized as the 'rising and declining significance of Sociology'?" Here, we encourage an explicit look back across the full century to try to account for the various periods in which there was a sense of ascendancy and a receptivity (along a continuum, of course) in the various arenas noted above. The "declining significance of sociology" is deliberately provocative and could be the source of some scintillating debates and contestation.

—Troy Duster, President-Elect

2005 Program Committee

Troy Duster, *President-Elect and Committee Chair*, New York University and University of California-Berkeley
Judith D. Auerbach, American Foundation for AIDS Research
Patricia Hill Collins, University of Cincinnati
Joan H. Fujimura, University of Wisconsin-Madison
Sally T. Hillsman, *Executive Officer*, American Sociological Association
Arne L. Kalleberg, *Secretary*, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill
Ron Lembo, University of Massachusetts-Amherst
Caroline Hodges Persell, *Vice President-Elect*, New York University
Barbara Risman, North Carolina State University
Jill Quadagno, Florida State University
Stephen Steele, Anne Arundel Community College
David Wellman, University of California-Santa Cruz
Franklin D. Wilson, *Secretary-Elect*, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Atlanta, from page 1

ASA Executive Officer Sally Hillsman (left) with science policy session participants Nora Volkow, Director of the National Institute on Drug Abuse, and James Griffin, White House Office of Science and Technology Policy (also the Science Policy honoree).

Detroit, and Cleveland, the mid-August electrical blackout did have a mild impact on the Annual Meeting. For example, a couple of exhibitors were unable to attend, and a number of registrants, including an awardee, were unable to reschedule a flight to Atlanta for the conference. Troy Duster, New York University, was able to catch a last-minute flight out of New York, and to the plenary session organizers' relief, walked onto stage during the "Taking Measure of Race" session, just in time to make his presentation.

While plane flight cancellations deterred or prevented some from attending, the meeting was well attended. And although the number of registrants was slightly lower than last year's Chicago convention, the registration area



Current and former editors of the *American Sociological Review*: (left to right) James Short, Franklin Wilson [current editor], Glenn Firebaugh, Paula England, Neil Smelser, and Jerry Jacobs [incoming editor].

was busy as usual. This year's lines were more manageable thanks to many participants having pre-registered. A growing number of participants register using the ever-improving online registration system, helping ASA realize increasing operational efficiencies. As was true for last year's Annual Meeting, the preliminary program was online in both a searchable format and as a printable PDF file. This markedly increased the ease with which one can search for a particular topic, session, or presenter.

Marxist Marketing

The meeting was a prime opportunity for ASA and its sections to boost their membership numbers. The meeting attracted some 120 more ASA members, pushing the total number of members this year up just over 13,000, a four-year high point. Sections had different tactics

to lure people to sign up. An ingenious—and perhaps a bit ironic—marketing tool employed by the Marxist Section was the sale of T-shirts or a free T-shirt with membership (membership and T-shirt were the *same* price). The ploy helped this section recruit a record number of members (nearly 40)!

The meeting was a time to celebrate and recognize anniversaries and timely issues. For example, 2003 marks the one hundredth anniversary of W.E.B. DuBois' *The Souls of Black Folks*. The gathering of sociologists in Atlanta provided an important opportunity to focus on DuBois' contributions to the

discipline. Both the Section on Racial and Ethnic Minorities and the Marxist Section organized sessions reflecting on this seminal book. There was also a special session and a regional spotlight focusing on DuBois' cultural contributions.

Fun & Fundraising

The Minority Fellowship Program (MFP) celebrated its 30th anniversary at the meeting. The program has sponsored more than 350 fellows, with 32 of them in attendance at the meeting. A reception luncheon for the MFP-sponsored fellows featured a presentation by Colwick M. Wilson on his mental health research. Fellows presented their research projects in a panel session and attended a session

to learn about various career trajectories and options. The MFP Benefit Reception proved to be a very successful event, raising \$3,325 from about 100 contributors. On a related note, the Teaching Enhancement Fund's "Just Desserts!" brought in about \$1,675. Both benefits earned more than they did in 2002. "Thank you" to everyone who contributed.

International Guest

Another timely aspect of the meeting (and one that received much media attention) was the attendance of Egyptian-American sociologist and human rights advocate Saad Eddin Ibrahim who was recently released from an Egyptian prison. His special session, "A Conversation with Saad Eddin Ibrahim," provided an informal and stimulating opportunity for attendees to hear a sociologist muse



ASA 2003 awardees (top row, from left) John Moland, Frances Fox Piven, Immanuel Wallerstein, Michael Burawoy, (bottom row): Robert Hauser, Devah Pager, and Richard Lachmann (not pictured-Cynthia Fuchs Epstein and Lewis Yablonsky).

about prospects for peace and democracy in the Middle East. The renowned social activist from the American University in Cairo provided the mostly American ASA audience a rare glimpse into and insights about public attitudes in the Middle East. At the International Scholars Reception following the session, Ibrahim was honored for his significant research contributions and exemplary scholarly leadership in the face of harsh political obstacles.

ASA leveraged Ibrahim's presence to attract a good deal of media attention from *Reuters*, *Voice of America*, *Time* magazine, the *Atlanta Journal-Constitution*, and others. In addition, Ibrahim was interviewed at a local NPR affiliate station during a live call-in show, *The Connection*, which was very successful and provided world-wide exposure for ASA's Atlanta gathering. The broadcast audience is estimated to be about 600,000 listeners with additional web casting around the world.

The meeting produced three *Atlanta Journal-Constitution* articles, two *Cincinnati Enquirer* articles, a *United Press International* article, a number of radio interviews, and other media hits. Some 14 journalists attended the meeting. While it is becoming increasingly easy for journalists to write stories without physically attending the meeting, many still praise the contacts they make and the research they discover at the meeting.

Awards

The 2003 recipients of ASA's eight highest awards were honored at the Awards Ceremony, which was presided over by Craig Calhoun, Social Science Research Council. We send our heartiest congratulations to all award winners. (See article on p. 7).

The ceremony closed with Bielby's original and engaging Presidential Address, "Rock in a Hard Place: Grass-Roots Cultural Production in the Post-Elvis Era," which examined cultural aspects underlying American young people's, particularly males', formation of rock bands in the post-Elvis and pre-Beatles era. The Honorary Reception, the primary social event of the Annual Meeting, followed the address. The reception is traditionally co-hosted by the ASA and regional sociology departments and those who have ties to the president and awardees. In addition to the 13 listed in the program, sponsors included the

University of California-Santa Barbara and Harvard University.

Sociologists not only observe social habits, but they also participate as social creatures, as evidenced by the variety of social events, networking opportunities, special meetings, and informal gatherings that occurred every evening during the Annual Meeting. Events began with the Welcoming Party but other activities included Orientation for First-time Attendees, a Reception for International Scholars, and the Departmental Alumni Night (DAN), which once again featured music by Bielby's cover band "Thin Vitae" and proved a great opportunity to reconnect with friends and colleagues and reminisce about graduate school days. Also on the schedule were the Community College Faculty Breakfast, a Student Reception, and section receptions.

Sold-out Tours

The tours were once again a huge success, five having sold out before the meeting even began. The tour of Atlanta's Historically Black Colleges took participants on a visit to the largest consortium of black colleges in the world. These colleges have many noteworthy graduates including Martin Luther King who graduated from Morehouse College with a sociology degree in 1948. Other tours included the Carter Presidential Center, the New Immigrant Community Site Visit, two of the most ambitious "smart growth" projects in Atlanta, and an Atlanta Braves vs. the Arizona Diamondbacks game.

In addition to the tours, Atlanta proved a prime location for social scientists to study and present on everything from desegregation and education to immigration. The regional spotlights focused on central and specific issues such as "Black Movie Fandom in Atlanta, circa 1935" to the more regional issues of "Gentrification in the South" and "Suburbanization in the South."

Overall the Annual Meeting was a huge success. Thank you, 2003 Program Committee, for a successful meeting. Also, appreciation is extended to all who attended (or who really wanted to attend but were unable to schedule a flight). Be sure to take advantage of pre-registration for next year's meeting in San Francisco. □

ASA Award Recipients Honored in Atlanta

The 2003 recipients of the major ASA awards were honored on August 16 at the Awards Ceremony during the Annual Meeting in Atlanta, GA. Craig Calhoun, Chair of the ASA Committee on Awards, presided over the ceremony, which was attended by Annual Meeting participants, friends, family, and colleagues of the award recipients.

The ASA awards are the highest honors that the Association confers, with selections made by award selection committees who work, in some cases, for many months to make their final selection. [See p. 6 of this issue of *Footnotes* for a photo of the award recipients.]

Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award

Immanuel Wallerstein, Yale University

This award is presented annually to honor a scholar who has shown outstanding commitment to the profession of sociology and whose cumulative work has contributed in important ways to the advancement of the discipline. The selection committee decided to present the 2003 Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award to Immanuel Wallerstein.

Wallerstein has been described as one of the most influential sociologists of his generation, due in large part to his development of a new paradigm for sociology, world-systems analysis. The world-systems paradigm offers linkages for previously unlinked studies and previously unaffiliated scholars. His world-systems analysis shifted the focus of studies of large-scale political processes from societies and nation states as the unit of analysis, to the world system, thereby bringing attention to interdependencies that had been largely ignored.

Through his work, Wallerstein has extended the influence of sociology into other disciplines, including history, geography, economy, political science, cultural studies, ethnic studies, and women's studies. His work has crossed not only academic borders but also has extended the influence of sociology to other parts of the world. His writings have inspired a whole generation of sociologists in Asia, Africa, and Latin America who want to know more about how the capitalist world-economy has shaped the contour of development of their own countries. His multi-volume *The Modern World-System* is a classic.

His contribution has been to start not only a paradigm shift in motion, but to sensitize sociologists to think in world-system terms for epochs predating our own. He has helped us to see that globalization is not merely something that set in at the end of our century, but shaped the very character of the "rise of the west" five centuries ago.

Wallerstein's mark on the ASA is clear in many ways, but most visibly through the existence of the Section on the Political Economy of the World System, which he founded. His service to the field extends beyond his research to include work as a mentor to younger scholars, and development of the Fernand Braudel Center at SUNY-Binghamton and its journal *Review*. Immanuel Wallerstein truly has had a career of distinguished scholarship.

Distinguished Scholarly Publication Award

Richard Lackmann, State University of New York-Albany

This award is presented annually for a single book or monograph published in the three preceding calendar years. The winner gives the Sorokin Lecture at a regional or state sociological association.

Swimming against the tide of hyper-specialization, atheoreticism and the focus on ever-narrower stretches of human social experience, Richard Lackmann's publication of *Capitalists in Spite of Themselves* in 2000 stood out as an extraordinary piece of work eminently deserving of the ASA Distinguished Scholarly Publication Award for 2003. A century ago, sociology was founded as a distinct discipline by the debate over the "great transformation" question: What led to the rise of modern industrial capitalism in the West? Marx, Weber, Spencer, Durkheim and many others advanced various explanations in terms of class conflict, religiously inspired cultural transformation, population growth, and evolutionary change. Refurbishing these theories, contemporaries have pointed to imperial conquest, cultural modernization, state-building, and ecological advantages. None of these, however, have proved satisfactory.

By drawing on a fine-grained historical comparative analysis of the major social formations of early modern Europe, Lackmann pokes holes in all of these answers and provides impressive support for his own elite conflict theory of transformative social change. An elite is "a group of rulers with the capacity to appropriate resources from non-elites and who inhabit a distinct organizational apparatus." Lackmann argues that the institutional foundations for the breakthrough to modern capitalism were first created in post-Reformation England as an indirect by-product of elite conflict. Defending their interests against rival elites (i.e., the crown and aristocracy) as well as subordinant classes, the English gentry used their autonomy in local county government to transform traditional land rights, creating a new form of alienable landed property combined with a growing pool of "free" wage labor that made capitalist agriculture possible.

Through a series of political struggles, including support for the Puritans in the English revolution, this autonomous gentry was able to transform feudal agriculture and institute the features of modern capitalist agriculture. Lackmann shows that this configuration of elite power and conflict was unique and created unintended outcomes in terms of the rise of modern capitalism. Lackmann's is a rich groundbreaking analysis, which will inspire new research and better answers on what remains the central sociological question.

Jessie Bernard Award

Cynthia Fuchs Epstein, City University of New York

The Jessie Bernard Award is given annually in recognition of scholarly work that has enlarged the horizons of sociology to encompass fully the role of women in society. Cynthia Fuchs Epstein is the recipient of this year's Jessie Bernard Award. Currently Distinguished Professor of Sociology at the City University of New York, Epstein is one of the most distinguished social scientists working on gender today. Her long and distinguished career has been influential not only within the field of sociology but also in advancing women's equality in the legal profession.

Professor Epstein's work has pioneered the exploration of women's exclusion from the professions. Among her books are *Woman's Place* (1970) and *Women in Law* (1981)—both of which established her career trajectory and an entire field of study. Her landmark

theoretical work, *Deceptive Distinctions* (1988), exposes the sociological fallacies of assertions of sex differences.

Perhaps her most central insight is that since women and men are far more similar than they are different—in terms of both abilities and aspirations—the exclusion of women from equal status in the professions is without foundation and can only be attributed to inaccurate stereotypic notions of women's lives, hopes, and abilities.

The Jessie Bernard Award committee characterized Epstein as a careful and eloquent sociologist, a tireless advocate for women's equality, and a generous colleague and mentor.

DuBois-Johnson-Frazier Award

John Moland, Jr., Alabama State University (retired)

This award, which honors the intellectual traditions of W.E.B. DuBois, Charles S. Johnson, and E. Franklin Frazier, is given annually for either a lifetime of research, teaching, and service to the community, or to an academic institution for its work in assisting the development of scholarly efforts in this tradition. The distinguished recipient of this year's DuBois-Johnson-Frazier Award is Professor John Moland, Jr.

Before heading to Fisk University where the young Mr. Moland would receive his bachelor's degree under Charles Johnson, one of the scholarly greats for whom this award is named, John Moland served in the U.S. Army (1945-47) as First Sergeant, Infantry in the Pacific. An honors student at Fisk, Mr. Moland majored in sociology and minored in psychology, and went on to earn his master's degree at Fisk with a Carnegie Corporation fellowship. A "magnet" for scholarships, Moland earned a sociology doctorate (focusing on social psychology) with a Noyes scholarship at the University of Chicago. An instructor at Florida A&M and then an Associate Professor at Grambling State before he left for Chicago, Dr. Moland returned to the historically Black university and spent the balance of his career first at Southern University, where he was Professor of Sociology and Director of the Center for Social Research from 1969-1988, and then at Alabama State University, where he was professor of Sociology and Director of Social Science Research from 1988-2001. He has been a servant to the ideal of the university in his various capacities as chairperson, assistant to the president, director of development, director of federal relations and grants, and director of international programs.

His work is careful, thoughtful, and always relevant, with research and writing on subjects from mental health to juvenile delinquency, from gang behavior to the culture of adolescent humor, from poverty in rural America to the impact of Alzheimer's disease, from community relations with law enforcement to the importance of employment programs for African Americans across the South. The author of 30 publications including monographs, book chapters, refereed articles, and book reviews, Moland has just as frequently presented papers to audiences that were in positions to make a difference, whether they were in Mississippi, Nigeria, Shreveport, or his classrooms.

In the very best traditions of W.E.B. DuBois, E. Franklin Frazier, and Charles Johnson, John Moland, Jr., has shown his commitment to historically Black colleges and universities, has shown his commitment to the communities in which he has

lived, and has shown everyone with whom he has come into contact that sociology has a purpose that is larger than the boundaries of its own discipline; it provides tools to live more justly and equitably in the world.

Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology

Lewis Yablonsky, California State University-Northridge

This award is presented annually to individuals who, in making contributions to the practice of sociology, have advanced the utility of the discipline, elevated the status of sociology in the public's mind, contributed to the development of the field, and advanced human welfare in our community.

For more than 50 years as a sociologist, criminologist, and psychotherapist, Lewis Yablonsky has made outstanding and unique contributions that "advance human welfare," both in and outside the field of sociology. His wide-ranging work has improved organizational performance, made communities better, and elevated the field of sociology in the United States and abroad. He has published 17 books in sociology and criminology that have been translated into 12 languages.

Yablonsky was one of the early pioneers in youth gang work and intervention, and his theoretical and applied research on youth crime has shaped the training of thousands of students and practitioners. He has been a pioneer in developing therapeutic communities to assist substance abusers and criminals. He has worked as a counselor in a juvenile jail, directed a New York crime prevention program, and been a marriage and family therapist at several California State Psychiatric Hospitals.

The award selection committee found that Yablonsky's outstanding scholarship and practice in sociology and criminology made him a most worthy recipient of ASA's Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology.

Award for the Public Understanding of Sociology

Frances Fox Piven, City University of New York

This award is given annually to a person or persons who have made exemplary contributions to advance the public understanding of sociology, sociological research, and scholarship among the general public. The award may recognize a contribution in the preceding year or for a longer career of such contributions.

The selection committee presented the 2003 Award for the Public Understanding of Sociology to social theorist, welfare rights activist, and political science professor Frances Fox Piven, Distinguished Professor of Political Science and Sociology at the Graduate School and University Center of the City University of New York. Piven is a scholar who is equally at home in the university setting and the world of politics. Her work reflects a concern with the uses of political science to promote democratic reform. In fact, a Boston newspaper article some years ago described Piven as anything but "a cloistered academic."

Widely recognized as one of America's most thoughtful and provocative commentators on America's social welfare system, Piven started her career as a city planner. After brief service in

Continued on next page

Awards, from page 7

New York City, she became a research associate at one of the country's first anti-poverty agencies, Mobilization for Youth, a comprehensive, community-based service organization on New York City's Lower East Side.

Piven's collaboration with Richard Cloward came to influence both their careers, and the two eventually married. Their early work together provided a theoretical base for the National Welfare Rights Organization (NWRO), the first in a long line of grass-roots organizations in which Piven acted as founder, advisor, and/or planner.

Piven is known equally for her contributions to social theory and for her social activism. Over the course of her career, she has served on the boards of the ACLU and the Democratic Socialists of America, and has also held offices in several professional associations, including the presidency of the Society for the Study of Social Problems and the American Political Science Association.

In the 1960s, Piven worked with welfare-rights groups to expand benefits; in the 1980s and 90s she campaigned relentlessly against welfare cutbacks. A veteran of the war on poverty and subsequent welfare-rights protests both in New York City and on the national stage, she has been instrumental in formulating the theoretical underpinnings of those movements.

In *Regulating the Poor*, Piven and Cloward argued that any advances the poor have made throughout history were directly proportional to their ability to disrupt institutions that depend upon their cooperation. This academic commentary proved useful to George Wiley and the NWRO as well as a great many other community organizers and urban theorists. Since 1994, Piven has led academic and activist opposition to the "Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996," (known as the Personal Responsibility Act), appearing in numerous public forums, from television's *Firing Line* to the U.S. Senate, to discuss the history of welfare and the potential impact of welfare reform initiatives.

In corollary activity, Piven's study of voter registration and participation patterns found fruition in the 1983 founding of the HumanSERVE (Human Service Employees Registration and Voter Education) Campaign. The Campaign's registration reform effort culminated in the 1994 passage of the National Voter Registration Act, or the "Motor-Voter" bill, designed to increase voter registration, especially among low-income groups.

Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award

Robert M. Hauser, University of Wisconsin-Madison
Michael Burawoy, University of California-Berkeley

This award is presented annually to honor outstanding contributions to the undergraduate and/or graduate teaching and learning of sociology, which improve the quality of teaching. This year, the award selection committee decided to honor two individuals for their distinguished contributions to teaching, Dr. Robert Hauser and Dr. Michael Burawoy.

Robert Hauser

Robert M. Hauser's scholarship has profoundly changed several fields in which he has worked, including social stratification, social demography, and statistical methodology. His scholarly contributions have been widely recog-

nized through numerous honors to his credit. However, former students felt that his important contributions to the sociological profession as an outstanding mentor to graduate students had not been appropriately acknowledged. He has served as mentor to scores of successful sociologists. His students consistently praise his level of engagement, close involvement in their work, and how he shares his wisdom. He is committed to the solid intellectual development of his protégés, and his dedication extends to those who are not officially "his" advisees. His students continue to emulate Hauser's mentoring skills. They credit him for teaching them how to maintain a solid intellectual track. Finally, he engages his students in numerous professional socialization opportunities, all in an effort to invest in the discipline's future.

Michael Burawoy

Michael Burawoy's students note that he has made it his life's work to place teaching on an equal footing with his well-regarded scholarship. Many of his graduate students have gone on to become very successful sociologists, have published their dissertations, and have collaborated with Burawoy on projects. They extol his devotion to his students, note with rich detail his intellectual impact on their work and his approach to the discipline, and comment on his desire to learn from his students. His commitment to undergraduate education is seen in the high respect given to his demanding theory course. He has inspired countless undergraduates to pursue sociology as a career.

Dissertation Award

Devah Pager, Northwestern University

The ASA Dissertation Award honors the best PhD dissertation for a calendar year from among those submitted by advisors and mentors. The winner of this year's award is Devah Pager, currently at Northwestern University. Pager took her degree at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. The award committee declared her dissertation, *The Mark of a Criminal Record*, as being very timely and using an impressively ambitious methodology. The committee stated that it was executed with rigor and interpreted with deep insight.

The study makes an important contribution to the growing body of research on the effects of the increasing incarceration rate in the United States. While the study, an employment audit, itself is focused on entry-level jobs in a single metropolitan area (Milwaukee), it is designed to be more generalizable across a range of entry-level jobs than prior assessments.

The core result of the research is that callbacks to job applicants were received for 34% of White testers, 17% for Whites with prison records, 14% for Blacks without prison records, and 5% for Blacks with prison records. These figures demonstrate that a felony conviction reduces the employment chances of all young men, and that the effects are even stronger among Black than among White men. Given that these testers were matched on all other attributes, this demonstrates the continuing salience of racial discrimination in labor markets as well as the importance of prison records in structuring the opportunities of both Black and White ex-felons. The committee believed Pager's analysis effectively demonstrates that incarceration has become a substantial determinant of life chances in contemporary America. □

PUBLIC SOCIOLOGY

Sociology translates to public action . . .

This new occasional column highlights projects or people that successfully engage sociology in the civic arena in service to organizations and communities. Over the years, members of ASA and sociologists as individual professionals and citizens have sought to make the scientific knowledge we generate directly relevant to our communities, countries, and the world community. Many sociologists within the academy and in other sectors practice the translation of expert knowledge to numerous critical issues across a variety of activities and venues. They do so through consultation, advisement, testimony, commentary, and writing. (Readers are invited to submit contributions to this column. Consult with Managing Editor Lee Herring (herring@asanet.org, 202-383-9005 x320) prior to submitting your draft (1,000 to 1,200 words maximum).

This inaugural column features Frances Fox Piven, a Distinguished Professor of Political Science and Sociology at the Graduate School of the City University of New York. Piven received ASA's 2003 award for the Public Understanding of Sociology, and this column is adapted from her remarks delivered at the 2003 ASA Annual Meeting awards ceremony.

Forthcoming columns include ones by **Diane Vaughan**, Boston College (2003 NASA *Columbia* Space Shuttle crash), and **Arthur Shostak**, Drexel University (American labor unions) . . . **Stay tuned!**

Sociology Needs a Public

by Frances Fox Piven

I would like to explain why I think it is a good thing that the American Sociological Association has an award for the "public understanding of sociology."

The public regards sociologists as experts. Whether we always consider ourselves experts may be another matter. But experts, when they speak only to the powerful, can be dangerous to democracy.

A little story about another sort of expert will make my point. The priests of the flourishing pre-Columbian Mayan kingdom in Yucatan were indeed experts. Long before the arrival of the conquistadors, they had figured out the calendar, so they knew when the rains would return each year. However, they did not share their key to the mysteries of the seasons with their people. Instead, they performed elaborate rituals as the rainy season approached, presumably to persuade the gods to bring the rains, but really to persuade their people of their own influence with the gods. In other words, the priests who had deciphered the calendar controlled a valuable political resource, not because they and their royal and warrior allies could control the seasons, but because they could use their knowledge to mystify and subdue their people.

We see something broadly similar in the invoking of expertise by more contemporary figures. Nassau Senior and Thomas Malthus in 19th Century England, and Josephine Shaw Lowell and Stephen Humphreys Gurteen in the United States, were considered experts on the problem of poverty. They used their expertise to justify England's notorious 1834 New Poor Law, and the similar policies instituted in many American cities toward the end of the century. In our own time, Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Martin Anderson, Charles Murray, Lawrence Mead, legions of other social science experts associated with the Brookings Institution, the American Enterprise Institute, the Heritage Foundation, and even social scientists in our universities have used or allowed their expertise to be used to justify the draconian welfare reform of 1996 known as "Temporary Assistance to Needy Families." It would be overreaching to say these experts *caused* the harsh turn in relief policy. But they did provide the patina of expertise that helped to delude people about the motives of those who did shape policy.

The expert in our time is the scientific expert, including the social scientific expert. But here's the rub. Social science is far less important in shaping policy than in legitimating policy initiatives taken by elites, and in obscuring with the cant of research the political interests that actually do shape policy.

Paul Krugman, our new Izzy Stone, titled his August 5, 2003, *New York Times* column "Everything Is Political" and made the point that the job of analysts in the Environmental Protection Agency, the Treasury Department, and the National Institutes of Health is to provide the information that systematically misleads the public. Krugman thinks sort of politicized analysis is the hallmark of the current administration. He is right that the practice has become heedlessly extreme. But while recent distortions are surely worse, the Bush administration did not invent the uses of expertise as propaganda.

Social science, whether conducted in government agencies, as in Krugman's example, or in other institutions, is regularly used to mislead or befuddle the public. Whether the issue is poverty or marriage or child-rearing or immigration or health, social scientists do not provide the findings that solve social problems, they do not help to bring the rains or reduce poverty, but rather their work is used to legitimate policies for which the claim is made that the people's work is being done, although policies are ordinarily shaped more by the hidden interests of the powerful than by the social problems for which they are named.

This is a serious problem for our discipline. The uses of sociology by those in power is not good for democracy because it obfuscates the consequences of policy, and also helps to delude us about the interests that shape policy.

Put another way, we have a dilemma as social scientists. We are attracted to power, to the idea or the illusion that we can make an imprint on the course of events, to the hope that we can make a difference. We are also attracted by the dollars that government, foundations, and businesses provide to underwrite our work. We cannot wish away either of these influences.

But we can try to counter them by developing ways of communicating what we know or think we know directly to broader constituencies. We should try as sociologists to have a public voice. And we should do this in order to contribute to a democratic discourse about public problems that tempers concentrated power. So, I am glad we have an award for the marks the importance of the "public understanding of sociology." And of course I am honored to be this year's recipient. □

Job Openings in Sociology: What Is in Demand?

A Content Analysis of the ASA Employment Bulletin

by Patricia Drentea, and Juan Xi,
University of Alabama-Birmingham

The search for an academic position in sociology hinges on one's expertise and experience, as well as market demand. Some subspecialties are more marketable than others in today's academic departments. To assess market demand, we ranked sociology subspecialties using the *ASA Employment Bulletin*.

Specifically, we analyzed 933 job openings published in the *ASA Employment Bulletin* during one calendar year (September 2001-August 2002). We restricted the analysis to academic job openings: 784 tenure-track, and 149 non-tenure-track positions. The unit of analysis was the subspecialty.

Since most job openings listed multiple subspecialties in the request for applications, 2,273 total subspecialties were coded (2,063 tenure-track and 210 non-tenure-track). Our process involved listing every possible subspecialty mentioned in a separate file. This created a total number of 115 subspecialties. We then let some sub-specialties merge into one category. For instance, "Social Organization/Formal" and "Social Organization/Complex" were merged into the category of "Formal Organizations." Similarly, some categories were subsumed under a larger heading. For example, Comparative Sociology had several subheadings, including Comparative Sociology/Macrosociology, Cross-National Research/Development and Globalization. As such, there is title proliferation under the most popular subspecialties. A case in point is under the medical sociology umbrella, AIDS/HIV, Alcohol and Drugs, Health/Illness, Medical Sociology, Mental Health, Public Health and Health Services were represented. Often the ad would solicit a medical sociologist in one of these areas. In this case, both medical sociology and their indicated subspecialties were each counted once.

Finally we used the list of ASA sections as a guide for creating the comprehensive list of standard sociological categories. Only four new categories were added, Asia, Anthropology, Gender/Race/Class, and Social Work/Social Service, because they had at least five requests, were considered nontrivial, and possibly served as a window on the future of what will become more marketable in the next decade.

Marketability of Subspecially

In analyzing the data, not surprisingly, the most common "call" for applicants was "open," indicating that there is always flexibility in departmental hiring. In order of prevalence, the 10 most common subspecialties were: 1. Open, 2. Criminology, 3. Race and Ethnicity, 4. Medical Sociology, 5. Methodology, 6. Inequality/Stratification/Mobility, 7. Urban, 8. Sex and Gender, 9. Marriage and the Family, and 10. Comparative Sociology (see Table 1).

Table 1. Top-10 Job Opening Subspecially as Reported in September 2001-August 2002 ASA Employment Bulletin

Job Opening Subspecially	Tenure	Non-tenure	Total	Rank
Open	355	85	440	1
Criminology/Law and Society	275	19	294	2
Race and Ethnicity	139	4	143	3
Medical Sociology	128	11	139	4
Methodology	117	20	137	5
Inequality/Stratification/Mobility	102	3	105	6
Urban	74	5	79	7
Sex and Gender	64	7	71	8
Marriage and the Family	65	2	67	9
Collective Behavior/Social Movements	68	5	63	10

The most marketable areas in sociology (as defined by total number of mentions of subspecialty) often experienced a great deal of title proliferation. For instance medical sociology and criminology each had seven categories subsumed under the broader subspecialty. Title proliferation is common when status distinctions are important, and there are internal political struggles in an area (see Baron and Bielby, 1986). Of course, title proliferation leads to a higher number of "counts" in the main subspecialty as well.

Reasons for the popularity of some subspecialties include the possibility of attracting governmental grant support. Specifically, Medical Sociology and Criminology are both able to attract a disproportionate amount of federal dollars (see Turner and Turner, 1990). The call for those teaching in race and ethnicity reflects our demographically changing population and professoriate, and call for a more diverse perspective coming into academe (Eitzen, 1991). The high demand for sex and gender, family, inequality and methodology likely reflect the need for these courses to consistently be taught throughout the academic year. Finally, the demand for methodology reflects an emphasis on quantitative methods in sociology (Berger, 2002). Only 8 of the 137 job subspecialties asked for qualitative methods.

Results from this analysis indicate some of the market forces that shape job opportunities. While sociologists may choose to study anything of interest to them, knowledge of market forces may help us match our interests to that which is in demand. However, with "open" as the most popular job subspecialty, we are reminded we have a lot of leeway.

For more information or the full table of findings, contact Patricia Drentea, PhD, Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Alabama-Birmingham, U-239-I, 1530 3rd Ave S., Birmingham, AL 35294-3350, (205)934-2562, Pdrentea@uab.edu. □

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New Resource for Research and Teaching: Child Trends DataBank

by Brett Brown and Berkeley Smith,
Child Trends

A new research tool has become available to the social science community in the past year. The Child Trends DataBank (www.childtrendsdatabank.org) provides the latest data and research on a comprehensive set of indicators of child and youth well-being. This promises to be a valuable source of information for researchers, journalists, policymakers, advocates, and the public.

"The DataBank is the richest source of information on children and their families that has been assembled. What a treasure trove for scholars and teachers in sociology!" said Frank Furstenberg, Zellerbach Family Professor of Sociology at the University of Pennsylvania.

The DataBank currently covers more than 80 indicators of child and youth well-being, with new indicators added each month. Coverage is broad, including the areas of health; social and emotional development; income, assets, and work; education, and skills; demographics; and family, and community (see box for details).

Each indicator includes a brief, plain-language summary of the importance of the indicator based on the latest available research, and describes national trends and population subgroup differences. Downloadable color graphics and tables accompany indicator information, allowing easy and direct placement into presentations and reports. In addition, for each indicator the DataBank provides links to the following resources on the web:

- Relevant research and major government reports;
- State, local, and international estimates, as available;
- Original source documents and surveys; and
- National goals, as applicable (e.g., *Healthy People 2010*).

The national data presented are drawn from reputable sources (e.g., federal reports and vetted websites). Some data derive from original analyses by staff at Child Trends, a nationally respected nonpartisan, nonprofit research center in Washington, DC. Users can count on finding the latest available estimates since new estimates are fully incorporated into the DataBank indicators within a week of their release. New research is also incorporated on an ongoing basis.

The DataBank has generated substantial press coverage. Recent findings picked up by major news outlets include:

- Infant homicide rates are approaching teen rates;
- Teen dating has declined in the last decade; and
- Rates of work among poor families with children fell in 2001 for the first time since welfare reform in 1996.

The site has experienced heavy traffic in the months since its launch in July 2002. In May 2003, there were more than 29,000 visits to the DataBank. The site also supports a listserv that informs subscribers when new indicators and important new estimates become available on the site.

New Additions to the DataBank

Child Trends adds one or two new indicators to the DataBank every month. Additionally, in the fall of 2003, the DataBank launched a data brief series that looks across multiple related indicators and discusses key themes. The first brief examines violence in the lives of children and youth.

Child Trends recently incorporated a "what works" section for many of its youth-related indicators. This section briefly summarizes research on interventions intended to affect that indicator (e.g., programs to lower teen birth rates). Ultimately, Child Trends plans to include this information for all indicators in the DataBank. In addition, as funding becomes available, there are plans to add links to publicly available survey instruments that include questions related to each indicator.

The Child Trends DataBank is funded by a number of private foundations including the Foundation for Child Development, The David and Lucile Packard Foundation, The Edna McConnell Clark Foundation, and the John S. and James L. Knight Foundation.

For additional information, visit www.childtrendsdatabank.org, or contact the director of the DataBank, Brett Brown, at bbrown@childtrends.org, or project manager Sharon Bzostek at sbzostek@childtrends.org. □

Research Areas Covered by the Child Trends DataBank

- **Health** (e.g., percent of overweight children, percent of children with learning disabilities, percent of youth carrying weapons)
- **Social and emotional development** (e.g., percent of young children "ready" to start school, percent of students attending religious services, percent of teens who report "binge" drinking)
- **Income and work** (e.g., parental employment, percent of children covered by health insurance, percent of children whose caretakers receive food stamps, percent of children in families receiving welfare benefits)
- **Education** (e.g., trends in academic proficiency, percent of children watching television during the week, rates of parental involvement in their children's schools)
- **Demographics** (e.g., the number of children in the United States overall and by race/ethnicity, percent of children living with two parents)
- **Family and community** (e.g., trends in the percent of parents who believe in spanking as an appropriate form of discipline, percent of youth who volunteer)

Last-minute Legislating in the Senate

by Susan Halebsky Dimock,
ASA 2003 Congressional Fellow

Though known as the more deliberative chamber of Congress, the Senate is rife with last-minute decision-making. This happens both when a bill is coming up for markup (revisions) in a committee or subcommittee and when the full Senate considers a bill. There is ample time for sides to negotiate a bill, but the actual give and take and compromising does not occur until last minute. The reason for the last-minute legislating is brinkmanship: in the weeks leading up to a decision very little negotiating takes place because neither side is willing to make concessions until the last moment. The last-minute negotiating prior to markups is much more secretive than action on the Senate floor, but both leave staff and senators with little time to study the legislation and evaluate its potential effects.

Late-night Dealmaking

The most recent example that I observed on the Senate floor was the Medicare debate, which was a challenge for senators and staff because of its size (656 pages) and because the bill was brought to the floor less than two weeks after its contents were made public. The last day of the debate was especially fast-paced as the Senate stayed in session past midnight to deal with all of the amendments to the Medicare bill. As the evening progressed, there was much wheeling and dealing over which amendments would be voted on and which would be accepted into the "manager's package" (added to the final bill by unanimous consent without a debate or vote). For most of the evening, I watched the debate from the staff bench on the Democratic side of the Senate floor where I observed some of the last-minute dealmaking.

When votes were needed on key amendments, compromises were made. Often, to get a particular senator's support on an amendment, the bill's manager, Senator Grassley, had to be willing to accept that senator's amendment with some modifications. With over 200 amendments to the Medicare legislation filed, there were deals and adjustments made throughout the night. Many amendments were passed in bulk by unanimous consent; other amendments were dispensed with through simple up or down votes or were subjected to motions to table, which is a vote to end debate on an amendment, and a vote to table allows senators to vote against an amendment without going officially on record as having done so.

For a staffer, trying to follow the action required attention to what was happening step by step—to know which amendments were being voted on, which had been accepted, and which had not. This was challenging because often an amendment would be up for a vote with many senators and staff knowing little about its contents. At other times, Senator Grassley would announce a list of the

amendments to be added at once, by unanimous consent, into the bill. In this case, few staff were privy to whose amendments would be included in the package, this negotiation was done, usually somewhere on the Senate floor, by the managers' staff and the interested party in the amendment. There was also great uncertainty on which amendments would be voted on and when. Consequently, many participants in the policymaking process were unsure what was in the final Medicare bill until well after passage by the Senate at 12:40 AM on July 27.



Susan Halebsky Dimock

Of Trust and Deference

Despite the challenges of the Medicare legislation, the process on the Senate floor was much more open than the treatment of some health bills that come before the Health, Education, Labor and Pensions (HELP) Committee. On multiple occasions, HELP Committee senators and their staff would not see the final text of a bill until 9 AM when a markup session was scheduled for 10 AM the same morning. In

most of these cases, the Committee Chairman's and Ranking Member's staff negotiated the contents of the bill late the previous night. As a result, staff not privy to negotiations must rely on the leadership's staff

for information on the contents and effect of the changes made to the legislation.

One recent example was the passage of patient safety legislation. The beginning of the negotiating process (discussions of the bill's contents) was open to a number of staffers from both parties, but after a week, the process became closed to the majority of HELP Committee Senators' staff. The night before the markup, there were late-night, last-minute negotiations between the Chairman's and Ranking Members' staff on the language of the bill. One participant in the negotiations complained about how unnecessary some of it was—deals were made that night that could have been made earlier in the negotiations.

Overall, the process is frustrating to staff not included in negotiations and then faced with a final bipartisan bill. The culture of last-minute legislation relies on trust and deference. Senators are willing to defer to the judgment of their leadership on the floor and in committee. But, as a result, much of the legislative process is not open to full discussion and debate. This is more often the case in the committee process, where there is no record of the give and take. While on the Senate floor, legislation may move swiftly, and even though negotiations may be private, there is at least a public record of the amendments filed, offered, accepted, and rejected, and therefore a means to reconstruct the development of the final bill. □

Sociologist Redefines Cost of Alzheimer's Disease

Businesses suffer \$61-billion annual "hit"; Congress provides \$250 million in additional research funding

The Alzheimer's Association reported this year that the annual economic impact of Alzheimer's disease on U.S. businesses in 2002 was an astounding \$61 billion. This is nearly a twofold increase from just four years ago, according to the report's author, sociologist Ross Koppel of the University of Pennsylvania. "This is equivalent to the net annual profits of the top-10 Fortune 500 companies," Koppel told *Footnotes*. Koppel's 1998 report estimated the cost at that time of \$33 billion.

Koppel, who is also affiliated with Penn's Medical School and who heads the Social Research

Corporation near Philadelphia, found that most estimates of Alzheimer's disease costs—and indeed most analyses of all diseases'

costs—focus only on direct factors (e.g., medical expenses, lost work time, out-of-pocket expenses, housing modifications) and don't include caregiver lost productivity and other opportunity costs. With Alzheimer's disease, however, most of the sufferers are out of the labor force, and thus lost productivity has been assumed to be irrelevant. Koppel's estimates incorporate economic costs of caregivers and calculate a more realistic estimate of cost to businesses and, ultimately, to society. His analysis pegged the total annual cost of Alzheimer's disease at \$161 billion, a previous estimate of \$100 billion.

Congress's response to the 1998 cost report, according to the Alzheimer's Association, was to allocate an additional \$50 million for research every year since 1999, for a total, so far, of \$250 million. Koppel's 1998 report was the primary component of an assertive educational campaign directed at federal legislators.

Falling on the heels of this effort was Koppel's 2002 report, *Alzheimer's Disease: Cost to U.S. Businesses in 2002*, which characterizes "Alzheimer's as one of the

nation's most expensive diseases, exceeded only by heart disease and cancer," says Koppel. "With a growing proportion of elderly in the population, the cost of Alzheimer's will increase almost four-fold in the next few decades—perhaps much more if we consider the decrease in 'free' caregiving associated with the increase in women's labor force participation or the trends toward flexible benefit programs with eldercare and long term care insurance."

Koppel, who teaches sociology at the University of Pennsylvania and directs research at the Center for Clinical Epidemiology and Biostatistics at the University of Pennsylvania's School of Medicine, says that the largest proportion of the \$61 billion cost to businesses (\$36.5 billion, or 60%) is for workers who are caregivers for people with Alzheimer's disease. This includes (in round numbers):

absenteeism (\$10 billion); productivity losses (\$18 billion); worker replacement cost (\$6 billion); continuing insurance for workers on leave and temporary worker replacement fees (\$2 billion); and Employee Assistance Program usage (\$64 million).

Koppel estimates the cost to business of health care for people with Alzheimer's disease is \$24.6 billion, including a business tax contribution to federal health care costs and research. He adds that determining even the direct health care costs is difficult because Alzheimer's is not the first or even the fourth official diagnosis. For example, a

person with Alzheimer's might be listed as experiencing hypothermia, frostbite, and a damaged foot. But the real explanation may be that the patient developed these injuries while wondering outside in the winter night.

-Andrew Ziner

Ross Koppel has expanded our understanding of Alzheimer's costs, and of the costs of all diseases, to explicitly include the workplace implications of caregiving.

"Ross Koppel has expanded our understanding of Alzheimer's costs, and of the costs of all diseases, to explicitly include the workplace implications of caregiving," said Professor Andrew Ziner, sociologist and gerontologist at Cedar Crest College, Allentown, PA.

Koppel emphasizes that about three-quarters of the direct work of caregiving is performed by women, who also maintain their other family and economic responsibilities. "We did not attempt to measure the individuals' loss of opportunities from foregone training, career advancement, and the like," said Koppel. "We also could not put a dollar value on the loss of family time, disrupted relationships, stress, and so on. Clearly, the human costs are staggering and horrific," Koppel states.

"The \$61 billion cost is just the tip of the iceberg," said Steve McConnell, Interim President and CEO of the

Alzheimer's Association.

"These calculations are based on four million people—the number estimated to have Alzheimer's disease now. Within the decade, baby boomers will enter their

These calculations are based on four million people—the number estimated to have Alzheimer's disease now. Within the decade, baby boomers will enter their retirement years, and the number with Alzheimer's will begin to explode—to as many as 14 million by the middle of the century.

-Steve McConnell

retirement years, and the number with Alzheimer's will begin to explode—to as many as 14 million by the middle of the century. The costs—to families, to government, and to business—will be unsustainable. "This study underscores the importance of employers' investment in support of their employees who are caregivers, and it highlights the need to reexamine the role of Medicare," said McConnell. "It also provides compelling new evidence that the nation needs to expand its research on Alzheimer's disease to head off an epidemic of disastrous proportions."

The report, *Alzheimer's Disease: Cost to U.S. Businesses in 2002*, is available from the Alzheimer's Association: www.alz.org/Media/newsreleases/current/062602ADCosts.pdf. □

Minority Fellowship Program Announces New Fellows

Alondo C. Campbell

Undergraduate Institution: California State University-Long Beach
Graduate Institution: Purdue University



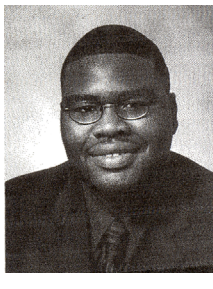
Alondo C. Campbell

Alondo C. (A.C.) Campbell grew up in East Saint Louis, IL. He is a second-year PhD student at Purdue University. A.C. earned a Masters in sociology from California State University-Fullerton. His Master's thesis was titled "Labor Market Experiences of

African-American Males." As an undergraduate student, A.C. co-authored a paper with Dr. Jeffrey Davis. Titled, "Minority Health, Labor Quality and Job Quality in California," this research showed that the poorer health of racial and ethnic minorities limits productive capacity and labor market chances. His current research interests include the psychological development of the Black child under the sociopolitical domination of Eurocentric pathology. A.C. has presented papers at the Pacific Sociological Association conference and at the Association of Black Sociologists conference. In addition to his intellectual pursuits, A.C. was a founder of a student organization called The Alliance for the Preservation of African Consciousness (APAC) at California State University-Fullerton and currently mentors at-risk youth.

Jason L. Cummings

Undergraduate Institution: Fairfield University
Graduate Institution: Indiana University



Jason L. Cummings

Jason L. Cummings is a graduate student in the Department of Sociology at Indiana University-Bloomington. He received a BA in sociology and English from Fairfield University in 2002.

Jason's research interests are in the areas of Medical Sociology, Demography, Race & Ethnicity, and Social Stratification. He intends to bridge these areas by exploring the relationship between parent's socioeconomic status and the mental health trajectories of their children as they progress through adulthood. Jason is currently working on his master's thesis on racial and gender differences in psychological distress among married and unmarried parents.

Jesse Diaz

Undergraduate Institution: Pitzer College
Graduate Institution: University of California-Riverside



Jesse Diaz

Jesse was born in Ontario, CA, but grew up in Chino, CA. After dropping out of high school in 1982 and working as a landscaper for many years, he decided to earn

*by Mercedes Rubio, Director,
Minority Affairs Program*

The Minority Fellowship Program (MFP) of the American Sociological Association is pleased to introduce its seven new Fellows. These fellows comprise the 30th cohort of ASA's 30-year-old MFP program. The MFP Advisory Panel had selected these students as the new fellows based on applications it reviewed in April, culling the group from a highly competitive pool of applicants. The seven students began their three-year MFP Fellowship on August 1, 2003.

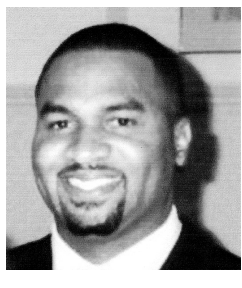
MFP Cohort 30 consists of PhD candidates with much promise in the sociological study of mental health and in the discipline in general. The fellows attended the ASA Annual Meeting in Atlanta, where they received a day-long orientation and met many sociologists whose research interests match their own.

The Minority Fellowship Program is funded primarily through a training grant from the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH). The program is also made possible by generous member contributions and donations from Alpha Kappa Delta, Sociologists for Women in Society, the Association of Black Sociologists, the Pacific Sociological Association, the Midwest Sociological Society, and the Southwestern Sociological Association.

his GED and did so in 1997. He enrolled in Chaffey Community College and graduated in 2000. He began his education at Pitzer in the fall of 2000 where Jose Calderon, Norma Rodriguez, and Halford Fairchild mentored him. Jesse is active in bridging theory and practice by serving on the executive board of the Pomona Day Labor Center where he serves as President and volunteer. As a recipient of the Ernesto Galarza Research Center Faculty Grant, he intends to further his research on the mental health and psychosocial well-being of day laborers. He has presented his research at various conferences on topics such as Chicano gangs, Mexican day laborers, and mental health. He plans to teach and conduct research in the area of criminology, race and class inequality, and mental health.

Donald Hutcherson

Undergraduate Institution: Bowling Green State University
Graduate Institution: Ohio State University



Donald Hutcherson

Donald Hutcherson is a native of Cleveland, OH. He is starting his second year of doctoral studies at the Ohio State University. His educational background and his area of interest is criminology. Donald received a Master's degree in criminal justice administration from the State University of New York-Albany and a Master's in sociology from Bowling Green State University. He was the recipient of the American Society of Criminology Minority Fellowship, the Simon Dinitz Fellowship, and was selected to participate in the Ninth Annual National Institute of Justice Data Resource Program Workshop on "Prisoner Reentry and Community Justice," which took place at the University of Michigan. Donald's research experiences span a wide range of criminal justice topics such as prison culture; the disproportionate number of minorities in the Ohio Juvenile

Justice system; and crime patterns in Ohio cities. For the latter, he used the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Incidence Based Reporting System (NIBRS) data. He hopes to bridge his work-related and research experiences with public policy.

Shalon Irving

Undergraduate Institution: Hampton University
Graduate Institution: Purdue University



Shalon Irving

In May 2002, Shalon graduated summa cum laude with a Bachelor of Arts in sociology from Hampton University. As an undergraduate, she was a National Institute of Mental Health Career Opportunities in Research (NIMH-COR) Scholar and took a research-intensive course load while working as a research assistant in a lab focused on urban stress and that explored the effects of violence exposure on African American and Latino youth. In addition, she served as President of Alpha Phi Sigma, the National Criminal Justice Honor Society, and was a member of Alpha Kappa Delta, and Golden Key International Honor Society.

Since matriculating at Purdue University in the graduate sociology program, Shalon has served as a research assistant in a health and aging lab and recently completed a paper on parental death and self-rated health that was presented at the ASA Annual Meeting in Atlanta. The topic of her Master's thesis is the physical and mental health consequences of child abuse on adults. In the spring of 2003, she was elected as Vice President of the Purdue University Black Graduate Association. She is interested in the African American family and the development of self-esteem among African American female adolescents. Upon competing her PhD, she plans to teach and conduct research at a Historically Black Institution.

Jose "Joey" Mata

Undergraduate Institution: Pitzer College
Graduate Institution: Indiana University



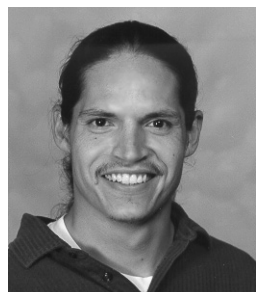
Jose "Joey" Mata

Born in the Pearl of the Pacific, Joey moved from one side of the Pacific to the other by immigrating with his family at the age of six from the Philippines to the United

States and settling in California. After completing high school at Sierra Vista High School in Baldwin Park, Joey entered Pitzer College of the Claremont Colleges in the fall of 1997. During his four years at Pitzer, Joey received the Pitzer College Trustee Community Research Fellowship, the John W. Atherton Scholarship, and the ASA MOST Summer Research Fellowship. In the spring of 2001, Joey graduated from Pitzer with a Bachelor's degree in English and world literature and with honors in sociology. In the fall of the same year, Joey accepted Indiana University's Chancellor's Minority Fellowship and an offer to study in Indiana University's Department of Sociology where he continues his studies today. Presently, Joey is working on several projects involving his research interests, including the sociology of culture, urban and community sociology, the sociology of mental health, and social psychology more broadly.

Lawrence Voegele

Undergraduate Institution: University of Nebraska-Lincoln
Graduate Institution: University of Nebraska-Lincoln



Lawrence Voegele

Lawrence Voegele is a member of the Hunkpapa band of Lakota. He is studying sociology at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln (UNL). Lawrence received his Bachelor's degree in psychology from UNL in 2002. While completing his BA, he worked with Nebraska inmates as a GED instructor and as a board member of the Native American inmate cultural organizations at the state penitentiary. His research experiences included an applied investigation of the bi-directional relationship between psychological well-being and physical illnesses among elderly nursing home residents. He also assisted the Director of Nursing at an Omaha, NE, nursing home to improve infection-control policy. Working on the McNair research project, under the guidance of Dr. Les Whitbeck, he assisted the Healing Pathways Project team at UNL to identify subpopulations with bicultural identity within the reservation communities of a Northern Midwest Tribe. Lawrence's research and professional goals include understanding and seeking culturally sensitive solutions to the substance abuse and mental health challenges facing Native American communities. □

Coser, from page 1

Wellfleet on Cape Cod, they welcomed friends, colleagues, comrades, and students to a summer-long series of cocktail and dinner parties at the pond.

Although he prided himself on separating his political and sociological thinking, he was critical of modern American sociology's abandonment of social criticism for what his ASA presidential address called "the fallacy of misplaced precision." I traveled with him to East Berlin, Dresden, and Leipzig in 1990, where he warned in his lectures that sociology was "in danger of losing its critical bite."

His love of books and reading permeated his life. I remember, as a child, walking with him in downtown Boston when we found a small amount of money on the ground. He quickly walked me to the nearest bookstore and bought me *Gulliver's Travels*, reading it to me later. Late in his life, he proclaimed, "if ever I can't read, that's when I want to go." Less than two weeks before his death, he found it too difficult to continue reading.

When my son, his first great-grandson, was visiting him at his Wellfleet

house at the age of 9 months, during the summer of 2001, we asked him what it felt like to be a great-grandfather. "It's wonderful," he replied. "You get all of the honor with none of the work!" His charm, wit, intellect, and commitment will be remembered and continued by colleagues, students, and family.

A memorial service will be held in the fall at SUNY-Stony Brook. The Theory Section of the ASA will be awarding an annual Lewis Coser Prize in his memory; those wishing to contribute to that memorial may send checks to the Lewis Coser Memorial Fund at the American Sociological Association, 1307 New York Avenue, NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005.

In addition to me, his grandson, Coser is survived by his partner, Leona Robbins of Cambridge, MA; his daughter, Ellen Coser Perrin, of Brookline, MA; his son, Steven Coser, of Melrose, MA; two other grandsons: E. Benjamin Perrin, of Cherryfield, ME; and Matthew Coser, of Melrose, MA; and a great-grandson, Jonah Perrin, of Chapel Hill, NC. □

Sociologists Remember Lewis Coser

Rare in the academy is the unique combination of human qualities that Lew Coser possessed: openness to ideas, a focused and disciplined brilliance, and deep convictions about social welfare and political governance. Special, too, was his inconsumable interest in all of sociology because for Lew it was important that our field have coherence and integrity. His book reviews for *Contemporary Sociology* always reflected his great ability to consider how a book or topic related to that coherence and integrity. Once it was said at a department meeting it would be a good idea to include Coser's book reviews on the reading list for comprehensives as they often surpassed the book author's understanding of the topic. If not that always, we prized them for their style and his gracious synthesis. His own range of interests was especially broad: sociological theory, the history of ideas, social conflict, and the sociology of literature, and these complemented—but did not especially overlap with—his other interests in social and political commentary. I have many wonderful memories of Lew, and Rose, as well as of my husband's high regard and affectionate feelings for them both, whom he knew from the days when they were graduate students at Columbia University.

In his 1975 ASA presidential address, Lew spoke of the importance of the tradition of critical social thought and about two contemporary works that threatened to undermine this tradition. One was micro (i.e., ethnomethodology), and the other was macro (i.e., Blau's and Duncan's work on stratification). Peter, sitting next to me, was totally intrigued with Lew's criticisms. "He is completely right about ethnomethodology, and half right about stratification." At dinner later, congratulations said, the two of them started fresh on the debates that had always brought them close together: How is sociology embedded in history,

science, and politics? That generation of sociologists, I believe, cared more about this big question than we do these days. But for Lew, it mattered not only that sociology was embedded in these other spheres, but also that sociologists draw from a broad knowledge base to ambitiously pose important questions about social life, and therefore to challenge our biases and preconceptions about society so that we might consider ways of improving it.

Judith Blau, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill

I met Lewis Coser the first day of school [SUNY-Stony Brook]. There he sat at the head of the seminar table peering at us through a cloud of smoke, chain-smoking. In a thick German accent he mesmerized us with stories of our forefathers, our heroes, the masters of sociological thought. There were the Europeans: Mannheim, Simmel, Veblen, the refugees and the Americans, George Herbert Mead, and Robert Park. Coser placed the great thinkers in the context of their time. It felt like a tribal campfire, a ceremonial rite of passage.

Usually I sat in class writing song lyrics or making up names for imaginary bands. But Coser's "Classical Theory" course changed my life. From cosmetology to cosmology, the sociology of knowledge slowly lifted me up from the gutters of positivism. I departed the material world and entered the spiritual realm, unknown, and unseen. Once, pointing from his office window out to the snowy walkways and trees of Eastern Long Island, Professor Coser referred to data as "anything out there." After that, anything seemed possible.

Most American intellectuals at the time [1980s] seemed xenophobic, like they hated the U.S.A. Not Coser. He and his wife Rose—an acclaimed scholar in her

own right—did not look back to the killing fields of Europe, to "good old days" that were never really that great. Instead, they pushed forward, forging an intellectual bridge between the old world and the new. More sedate in their later years, the Cosers were rebels for their time, bohemians.

[From "Science as a Vacation," in *A Misfit's Manifesto: The Spiritual Journey of a Rock & Roll Heart*, 2003].

Donna Gaines, New School University

The men and women of Lew Coser's generation have always held a special fascination for me. They came into political awareness during the scariest of times—the Fascist victory in Spain, the triumphant rise and growing power of Hitler, and the bombastic rhetoric of the Soviet Union overlaying an ugly reality. I am a half-generation younger but I lived in this era vicariously, through obsessive reading of historical accounts and memoirs.

The intellectuals with whom I identified were, like Lew, carriers of what Richard Flacks calls the "tradition of the left." The recognition of a variety of cultural and material inequalities and a commitment to change them is at the core of this tradition. But many of these representatives of the "old left" drifted away. For them, the 1960s produced a prolonged case of dyspepsia. In the rhetorical excesses and sometime foolishness of some elements of the "new left," they heard the echoes of stormtroopers from their traumatized history.

But not Lew Coser. He maintained his critical edge while others around him were losing theirs. He recognized his younger self in many of the movement participants. Albeit sometimes misguided, but nonetheless they were fellow carriers of a tradition to which he remained loyal. His example told me that the pathway from the tradition of the left to the celebration of power and privilege among many former leftists was not a developmental process but a life choice. He provided a needed reminder that one can maintain an oppositional consciousness one's whole life. And a reminder also that one can do this with grace and humor without ever becoming an old curmudgeon. For these lessons, Lew, I salute you.

Bill Gamson, Boston College

After having been forced out of two countries, Lewis A. Coser, born in Berlin, arrived alone on American shores in 1941. He was penniless and carried one small handbag. Uprooted twice and surely traumatized, out of his "handful of thistles" (the title of his collected essays volume) he shaped a distinguished and noble life that bound together scholarship and politics in equal measure. Most of the twentieth century's major "macro and micro" upheavals intersected directly with his journey.

At the center of his scholarship, often in concealed forms, stood a major theme in the works of his spiritual mentor, Georg Simmel: marginality. This (as he would have said) was not by chance. The son of a strict Lutheran mother and a Jewish banker father, he became a rebel and left-wing radical in Weimar Germany—and aware of himself as a Jew. He then found a home in Paris (1933-41) and became a *citoyen*—until rounded up and sent to a labor camp. In the 1940s he fell in with a crowd of Leftist intellectuals in New York City. Although at the time too

far to the Left (and too European) to feel fully at home in the American political landscape, he discovered in the late 1960s, after several visits to Europe, that he was more American than European. Even in sociology, and despite having moved from Marx to Weber, Simmel, and (not least) Merton, he always described himself as a "heretic within the church of Structural-Functionalism." Although fully dedicated to the discipline (and a scholar who unfailingly read the major journals from cover to cover) and a major civic player for more than 40 years, from time to time he immersed himself in fiction and world politics—while *The Functions of Social Conflict*, a classic text instrumental in weakening the Parsonsian hegemony, became one of the most widely read and translated books in post-war American sociology. At times one wondered whether his comparative-historical writings on "greedy organizations" (which thoroughly encompass the individual) might not have contained an element of personal longing. Not by chance, more than half of his 18 books charted out how ideas and theories can only fully be understood if located in their political, social, and intellectual contexts (*Men of Ideas* and *Masters of Sociological Thought*). He abhorred "the foreshortening of historical vision" that led to a "parochialism of the contemporary."

The "wanderer" immigrant in possession of "the bird's eye view" produced, in every decade from 1950 to 1990, classic works that broadly influenced the discipline and from which we benefit deeply, even today. Magnanimous and engaged, Lew Coser eventually became convinced that he belonged in American scholarship and politics. Here his thistles intertwined.

Stephen Kalberg, Boston University

Perhaps the toughest criticism I ever published about a colleague concerned Lew Coser's work on social conflict. Characteristically, he responded with grace and precision, acknowledging the aptness of my points and going on to advance inquiry about them. Such criticism did not deter him from staunchly supporting its authors.

Lew did much to raise the literacy bar for the sociological community. Many of us would have had careers that were poorer, more solitary, and more brutish without his enthusiasm, his chuckle, and his wit. Personally and collectively, we shall miss his irreplaceable combination of political engagement and intellectual integrity.

Donald N. Levine, University of Chicago

In the fall of 1974, I arrived for graduate study at SUNY-Stony Brook. I had few clues of what to expect from a graduate program. Having been accepted by several doctoral programs, I was uncertain about which to choose.

Lewis Coser determined my choice without having a conversation with me. I grew up during the heyday of the Civil Rights and Black Power movements. As an African American, I was acutely aware of American racism and identified deeply with those movements. In the early 1970s social conflict was not a major focus of American sociology. Structural/functionalism with stresses on value consensus and social order still held sway. I was interested in social conflict and social movements, not social order. My undergraduate advisor informed me that of my choices only Stony Brook was truly interested in conflict and that Coser, the

main conflict theorist of American sociology, taught at Stony Brook. I headed to the "Brook."

At that time the Sociology Department was experimenting with admitting Black students and had decided to select a mentor for each of them in advance. I was excited to meet with Coser, once a week. Upon arriving in his office I was struck by the large portraits of Marx, Weber, and Durkheim that graced his walls. He asked me what I was interested in studying. I said the Civil Rights and the Black Power movements. He nodded affirmatively and glanced towards the portraits and asked if I had mastered the works of these sociological giants. I replied, not really. He went on to argue that classical theory was critical to the understanding of all important social phenomena. He then quoted Goethe, "What you have learned from your fathers, you must earn in order to possess." I remember thinking, "Hmmm, I doubt that these dead white men are my fathers," but I decided to follow his advice and read these scholars in depth. From that moment on I have always taken theory seriously.

When I entered graduate school I was well aware that my white professors were experimenting with admitting minority students and were suspicious of our abilities to succeed. Coser was quite European in style and demeanor. I speculated that he probably did not harbor the same doubts about minority students as most of the white American professors. In my second office visit with Coser I straight out asked him what caliber of student he thought I was. He looked at me quizzically and replied, "Solid B." After skipping past my great disappointment in his assessment, I pledged to myself that I would show him differently.

Professor Coser *did* change his mind about my abilities. He served as my dissertation advisor and when I turned in the first draft he responded that it was just what the doctor ordered. He wrote strong letters of recommendation for me when I applied for grants and my first job. He introduced me to publishers and sent interesting articles and books my way. He became a mentor. Our intellectual bond was built on the foundation that social conflict is necessary for change and deserves serious sociological study.

Aldon Morris, Northwestern University

I met Lew Coser shortly after I began teaching at the University of Virginia. He had been struggling to complete an introductory textbook for several years. I joined this project midway through its development. Our text went through three editions. Lew was senior author and made all executive decisions. I simply counted myself lucky to have the chance to meet and work with such a scholar. Anyone who knew him will attest to his high standards of scholarship, which were always mixed with a delightful sense of humor. Our collaboration was one of the highlights of my early years in the profession.

Shortly after the publication of the second edition of our text, we received a letter from Chinese officials congratulating us on having our book adopted for use in universities throughout that country. The only wrinkle in this great honor was the fact that the book would be translated and published by the Chinese government without any royalties paid to our publisher. In his characteristic way, Lew showed us how to gracefully accept such a situation when he

said, "Better that millions read it than millions be earned from it."

Steven Nock, University of Virginia

I met Lew Coser a few days after arriving at Stony Brook for graduate study in the fall of 1972. He was urbane, impeccably dressed, and the most erudite person I had ever encountered. I was a scruffy, long-haired surfer with a very low draft lottery number. I read Coser's *Masters of Sociological Thought* as an undergrad and opted for graduate school over Vietnam. I took two courses from him in my first year, and wrote several papers on his beloved Simmel. We grew close, but he remained Dr. Coser. In May, as he prepared for his annual retreat to Cape Cod, he said I should contact him if I was in the area. Later that summer, my wife and I were in Cambridge, MA, and we called the Cosers on a lark, and they invited us to visit. We arrived, and after a few glasses of wine, were put to work cleaning fish. Preparations were underway for a grand dinner. We tried to leave, partly out of embarrassment at our imposing on them, but were urged to stay. The dinner guests were their close friends—Marianne Simmel (Georg's granddaughter), Digby Baltzell, Frank Manuel, and Bernard Rosenberg and their families. At dinner's end, we tried to excuse ourselves to find a hotel. "Nonsense," the Cosers said, "stay on the bunkbeds upstairs." We left six days later. Thus began a relationship that spanned Thanksgiving dinners, annual visits to their Wellfleet home, a co-authored book (*The Culture and Commerce of Publishing*), and much, and more.

Conversations with Lew were a joy, given his breadth of experience and engagement. Politics occupied a central place, as did his abiding interest in patterns of receptivity to ideas. When discussing his remarkable life, he did not like telling stories per se, but in the right context, he would reflect on his contacts with Andre Gide in Paris in the 1930s and involvement in antifascist movements then, or on the world of post-war political magazines, such as *Politics*, *Partisan Review*, and *Dissent*, and his close relationships with Dwight MacDonald and Irving Howe. One of Lew's funniest stories involved his move to the University of Chicago to teach. He was staying at David Riesman's home, which he was sharing with another young lecturer he had not yet met. Neither Rose nor Lew had ever been to the Midwest, and the unfamiliar setting of the first evening was rendered more unusual by the sounds of gunfire. Racing down the stairs, Lew met his new housemate, C. Wright Mills. 'Charley' was shooting at empty beer bottles in the Riesman's fireplace.

Lew wrote, with great facility, thousands of book and journal reviews. The most remarkable thing was that he often wrote the review upon receipt of the book or manuscript. When staying with them at their summer cottage, I would make the morning mail/newspaper run. I remember giving Lew a new book or manuscript, whereupon he would disappear for a few hours, and pound out a review on his old manual typewriter. I envied his first drafts, written with such panache and verve. His writing was infused with his commitments—to a more just and egalitarian world, to the role of public intellectuals, and to a sociology that was not lost to either theoretical or methodological fetishism.

It is the personal moments that I treasure the most. A phone call late on a Saturday evening saying that Rose was

out of town and he needed a "professor-sitter." He would soon arrive for dinner with a wonderful bottle of wine. He decided early in our research on the book publishing industry that I needed to learn about wine and spirits in order to facilitate interviewing, so we began a multi-year course. We would visit various wine shops in Manhattan, and he would stock up for the many gatherings at his house. We would always select a bottle for us to share. I still revere these memories, and the world of ideas that Lew Coser opened up to me.

Woody Powell, Stanford University

I always admired Lewis Coser for his important role as a social theorist and public intellectual. My fondest memories go back to 1941. When I first met Lew (and Rose), we engaged in very weighty discussions about the miseries of left-wing politics and the future of socialism. At that time I was riding an express train, destination unknown but definitely away from Marxist doctrine. Rose and Lew had just arrived from Europe, and they too were seeking something different from left-wing orthodoxies. I was about to edit a new "little magazine" called *Enquiry: A Journal of Independent Radical Thought*, and Lew showed some interest in the project. When the magazine did appear (from 1942-45), Lew (writing as Louis Clair) wrote some pieces for it. They were mostly in defense of more traditional socialist ideas; he objected to the revisionist notions some of us were expressing. He was more committed to the socialist vision than I was, and this led later to his collaboration with Irving Howe as a co-editor of *Dissent*.

Although Lew and I had some basic disagreements, we remained good friends as both of us concentrated on the work we were doing in sociology. Some echoes of the past remained, however. In the early 1960s, Lew was a visiting professor at Berkeley, and he helped organize a "Dissent Forum" on the topic, "Should Students Be Radicals?" I said students should be students and should let the chips fall where they may. I also warned against "premature commitment" to radical ideas because that could prompt charges and fears of "apostasy," with attendant self-doubt. For Lew, the intellectual should always be a critic of his society. He gave short shrift to the role of intellectuals as creative interpreters and defenders of received institutions or traditions.

For me, Lew always remained a valued companion along the road to more secure and more profound knowledge of the ideas and values we shared and cherished. And yet we remained friendly antagonists, each seeking his own way to theoretical and moral enlightenment.

Philip Selznick, University of California-Berkeley

In the mid and late 1960s, when I was a graduate student at Brandeis University, Lewis Coser taught the required seminar in classical sociological theory and introduced us not only to Durkheim, Marx, Weber, and Simmel, but also to thinkers such as Max Scheler, whose ideas have fallen from view. Dressed in tweed jacket and tie, Coser spoke with an accent etched by both French and German. As Juan Corradi recently observed, Coser's lectures were "systematic, never boring, both authoritative and friendly at the same time"; the content, Judith Adler recalls, "almost fell effortlessly onto one's

page as an ordered, coherent whole."

Lewis Coser's European background, and the experiences he occasionally shared (e.g., about his youthful participation in Marxist political groups in Paris) extended our intellectual and personal horizons. One day in the theory seminar Coser shifted topics by standing up and slowly, lovingly writing a name—Maurice Halbwachs—on the blackboard. As he wrote in a rightward-tilting script, Coser began to describe Halbwach's fascinating theory of collective memory; he also told us about the French sociologist's death at Buchenwald in 1945.

Coser linked us to the past, and he also welcomed us into the future of sociology. I remember sitting in the hall by his office, anxiously awaiting the results of my qualifying exam in social theory. He came out smiling, called out "Mazel Tov!" and opened his arms for a bear hug. Lew extended his welcome as fully to women as to men. He often spoke respectfully of his wife, Rose, a sociologist with her own trajectory of interests and publications. As a dual-career couple, they provided a model and an inspiration, even as many of us noted her difficulties in finding a regular job. In the late 1970s I experienced a sweet sense of shared cause when Lew and I served together on the ASA Status of Women Committee.

Barrie Thorne, University of California-Berkeley

I first "met" Lew Coser in 1971 as a senior in college through reading *Men of Ideas* in a class on the sociology of intellectuals. Soon after, I came across his equally inspiring *Sociology through Literature*, an unprecedented introduction to sociology through fiction, and discovered his distinctively eclectic intellectual taste. Where else could a sociologist read a sixteenth-century Chinese story by Chin P'ng Mei along with a Yiddish story by Sholom Aleichem and works of Pirandello and Balzac? I suspect those writers didn't know that they were doing sociology, yet Lew did know that and succeeded in making us see it too.

My favorite piece of Coseriana is *Greedy Institutions*, a classic study of the "traditional" form of group affiliation. Like his hero, Georg Simmel, Lew was at his best assembling in the same work historically and culturally different players such as the Byzantine eunuch, the modern housewife, the Bolshevik revolutionary, and the celibate priest. By lumping them together he managed to compellingly demonstrate how the similarity in the formal profile of their patterns of social affiliation outweighed their sociohistorical differences—a perfect illustration of formal sociological theorizing.

Along with *Masters of Sociological Thought*, those were Lew's works that inspired me to become a sociologist. Yet he influenced me even more as a professional role model, an intellectual who combined an exceptionally broad range of interests, concerns, and erudition with excellent scholarship. Years later, when I became his colleague during his last year of teaching at Stony Brook in 1985-86, I was fortunate to also witness how scholarly eminence need not entail an "imperial" aura or pomposity—an experience certainly shared by anyone who participated in the monthly soirées at the Cosers.

I shall always remember Lew Coser as a great sociologist, a good friend, and a unique professional role model.

Eviatar Zerubavel, Rutgers University



Special Public Forum



ASA Member Resolution on the Iraq War

Following are ASA member opinions concerning the ASA member resolution passed this past spring about the U.S.-led war in Iraq. (See pp. 2-3 of the April 2003 *Footnotes* and p. 1 of the July/August *Footnotes*.) This Special Public Forum is devoted exclusively to airing both supportive as well as dissenting opinions. The resolution called for the Association to take a formal position favoring an immediate end to the war in Iraq. It was passed by two-thirds of voting members after Council referred the issue to membership for a vote. Members of Sociologists and Political Scientists Without Borders initiated the resolution through a formal petition mechanism provided for in ASA's bylaws. Some ASA members have weighed in on this issue on ASA's Member Forum on its website at www.asanet.org/memarea/secure/forum/.

In Support of the Resolution

Response to Criticisms

As the U.S. Representative to Sociologists and Political Scientists without Borders (SOCPOLSF) that initiated the resolution and as myself, I am pleased to respond to some comments posted on the ASA website.

COMMENT: "The statement ought to pertain to, be informed by, and/or advance the discipline." REPLY: The vote indicates to me an endorsement of the idea that interpretation cannot be alienated from what is observed, as well as the view that engaged critique is better than silence or cynical commentary. Thus the vote against the war helps us to better understand how we practice sociology and find it useful.

COMMENT: "[This] resolution is the rightmost wing of the anti-war movement." REPLY: Earlier, SOCPOLESF issued, in its own name, a more focused statement, "Manifesto for International Nonviolence" (see www.asanet.org/footnotes/nov02/fn14.html).

COMMENT: "Is this a scientific association or a political one?" REPLY: To illustrate current national priorities: the U.S. budget for Head Start was \$6 billion for 2003 and may be substantially cut this year. The 2004 budget for military expenses is \$814 billion, which excludes the Iraqi war, and which itself is costing \$4 billion a month. Representing combined sciences in his 2003 presidential address to the National Academy of Science, Bruce Alberts, stressed the great importance of global peace both in and of itself and for the good of science.

COMMENT: "We are learning that opposition to the war—France, for example—was motivated by its economic interests." REPLY: Were I in France I would protest. Pierre Bourdieu did.

COMMENT: "I can't imagine the Bush administration would listen to sociologists." REPLY: Perhaps, yet it is not an excuse to be silent.

COMMENT: "[O]pinions masquerading as sociological expertise." REPLY: All of us are involved in ongoing inquiries as specialists within a larger community, sharing respect for the different interests of others, while recognizing that, as humans, we draw from our sociological expertise and knowledge to shape the questions we ask as well as to inform our judgments. The vote

indicates to me that the majority of sociologists felt, as human beings, that their sociological expertise and knowledge are relevant in the case of Iraq, and they concluded that America waged an unjust war.

Judith R. Blau, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill

Professional Objectivity

As an upstart sociologist 35 years ago, I was active in trying to get the ASA to go on record against the Vietnam war. Conventional wisdom then took for granted that professional organizations ought not take stands on public issues; the expression of collective opinion undermined claims to professional objectivity and violated the autonomy of members who disagreed with the majority.

That perspective prevailed in the 1960s, but, today, it is the 1960s generation that has taken over the ASA leadership. So the current leadership's conventional wisdom is not opposed to taking stands, but it stresses that such stands should be based on substantial research and professional (rather than moral) consensus. The member resolution on Iraq contradicted that view; it expressed the shared 'moral opinion' of ASA members (whether members voted for, against, or not at all). But since the resolution's call to end the war was obsolete by the time of its passage, there is a tendency perhaps to see this episode as an embarrassing moment that is best forgotten.

I differ from conventional wisdom as follows: A casualty of war is likely to be the narrowing of space for free discussion of the legitimacy of the state's policy. Indeed, the freedom required by academically based institutions is greatly endangered in war; it seems appropriate *in war time* for normally 'neutral' professional associations to foster debate and create space for it. The idea behind antiwar resolutions in universities and academic associations isn't to create a precedent for all kinds of opinionated statements. It is instead to be conscious of a special responsibility of such institutions to challenge state legitimacy—to demand rational reasons for policy—at a time when such challenge is both most difficult and most necessary. Vietnam was such a time. So is this.

A much better resolution could have been written, however. A better resolution would not simply make a gesture of opposition, but would help sociologists define for the longer term what they might do as teachers and

scholars to enable a turn toward peace, perhaps even establishing some kind of professional machinery for facilitating such activity (teaching materials, speakers lists, policy research teams, etc.). Maybe the controversy over this resolution will spur some members to frame such a longer term agenda that will enable sociologists qua sociologists to make a difference in this dark time.

Dick Flacks, University of California-Santa Barbara

Democratic Impulse

The ASA is a formal organization with a weak fiduciary administration. It is member-driven from top to bottom. This is signaled by the extremely short term of its president, and the fact that its primary hierarchal dimension is an informal prestige system. All of its official administrative offices are carried out by individuals who are elected and whose primary identity is "sociologist." Its unstinting mission is to serve the interests of the profession and of sociologists in general.

In short, the ASA resonates as a democratic institution. Consistently, it also represents a profession in which public policy has always been an area of concern, dating to its founding as a discipline, and always among a broad swath of its membership. Membership resolutions on public policy issues are therefore inevitable. Indeed, they may be necessary, for insofar as every formal organization must establish its characteristic forms of connection and negotiation with the greater social environment, or risk existence/effectiveness, it would be in nature of the ASA to do so precisely through such activities as membership resolutions.

More generally, just as it is not a good idea to try and fool nature, it is fundamentally not a good idea for any kind of regime to dampen the democratic impulse. And yet, this is what the recent complaint among those members who accuse the ASA of violating its own ethics policy in the Iraq war resolution would do in its claim that sociological science is unequipped to pronounce on moral questions.

Of course, equality inherits responsibilities, and the ASA must attend to the complexity of its profession, including the tension of competing definitions of science. (Even the most normative of sociological perspectives depends on a logic of scientific claims-making.) A good example of being responsible is the statement that ASA Council put out prior to the vote on the war resolution, which precisely clarified for the deliberation of the voting membership the issues of evidence, "science," morality, and the propriety of being both scientific and political. The threaded e-mail discussion prior to the vote provided an open town-hall airing of these and other issues. In other words, Council was exemplary in meeting its responsibility, providing a democratic means for the membership to choose to diminish, or do away with, the democratic proclivity of its organization as represented in this instance by the issue of a membership resolution on a momentous public policy issue.

Phillip B. Gonzales, University of New Mexico

In Opposition to the Resolution

Idols of the Tribe

Most people assume that, as the editor of a major journal in human rights, I would be against the war in Iraq. In fact, there are numerous arguments for the war in Iraq that are grounded in the long and noble history of human rights. The struggle for rights has always played itself out in opposition to tyranny, and there seems no better example of tyranny in the modern world than Saddam Hussein's murderous regime. Those who voted the resolution have ruled out the possibility of engaging in dialogue with those who hold alternative moral positions on the war and have made it more difficult for those who wish to do value-free scientific research on the war. All future work will have to be done in the shadow of the opprobrium of the ideological majority rather than with the support of a community of scientists.

Members of the ASA ought to be able to engage in an ecumenical and tolerant community of scholars without feeling the weight of "official" ideological positions. One joins a professional association, ostensibly, to engage in a free marketplace of ideas. With the adoption of an official political position against the war, however, the ASA has ceased to be a free-marketplace of ideas and has, instead, become an ideological proxy organization.

Instead of taking an opportunity to engage the unique perspective of sociology on the most important questions of the day, sociologists have chosen the comfort of the ideological herd. The members of the ASA, in voting the resolution, have shown that they are incapable of fostering and tolerating diverse perspectives on complex social phenomena and have done a disservice both to the Association and the larger American public, which it ought to serve with the unique insights of the sociological imagination.

Thomas Cushman, Wellesley College; Editor, The Journal of Human Rights

Dissent

Ardent involvement in a collective effort to sponsor a resolution on a weighty topic tends to elicit a nice warm glow, the kind people get when they do something they think their significant and insignificant others will see as a truly selfless act of great benefit to humankind. Nonetheless, two problems arise when ASA members are asked to vote on such resolutions.

One problem concerns the difference in the modes used to validate political choice and scientific truth. ASA members come together on the basis of their interest in scholarship and science, yet the resolutions typically concern issues of international and national politics. Political issues are appropriately decided by the one person-one vote formula used in democratic politics. The provisional truths of science are never determined by popular vote.

A second problem is that the claim to sociological expertise on political



Public Forum

Letters to the Editor

Doing "Racial" Research: A Dissent

Professors Barlow and Duster's "Researchers Challenge California Initiative to Ban Racial Data" (*Footnotes*, July/August 2003) contains some patent inaccuracies and is most misleading. Their designation of the Racial Privacy Initiative (RPI) as an "Initiative to Ban Racial Data" sets the tone of misinformation and aspersion. This level of negative preemption should not emanate from professors of sociology and the president elect of the ASA. Proponents of the RPI argue for separation of race and state. Have done with those official requests for confessions of racial identity. My "race" has to be my private business, given the perpetual controversies over "race" within both "politics" and "science."

Barlow and Duster claim: "The American Sociological Association has a compelling interest to oppose the RPI." They do not, however, inform readers how they arrived at this conclusion. However, readers are justified in expecting sociology professors to offer reasons for their central claims, as they expect from students. Arguably, the ASA has a compelling interest in opposing the government's cradle to grave imposition of racial identities on individuals. A reason? This imposition flies in the face of logical reasoning. In Census 2000, a person can claim membership of many "races." In the interest of consistency, government should measure and keep records of inequality among "blacks," "whites," and "multiracials."

Barlow and Duster advise sociologists to function as spokespersons for government. But it's all in a good cause—the eradication of racial inequality. "Sociologists," they write, "can explain to the public that governmental efforts to track race are not mere efforts to force people to proclaim an arbitrary identity, but are necessary to overcome racial inequality." Unfortunately, the history of these "governmental efforts to track race" does not reveal benign intentions, and the public has no way of knowing how future governments might use confessions about racial blood lineage. In a classic example of inconsistency, Barlow and Duster support government's "collection of racial data" and at the same time warn readers: "Government, however, is expanding its collection of data about the public at the very time that the public is being denied access to government data." *The ASA has a compelling interest in warning the public about government's tracking of race.*

Barlow and Duster inaccurately portray what the government does about "race" and data on "race." Government does not "track race." "Race" is not trackable by government. Some biologists and geneticists select certain anatomical attributes, as well as geographic and genetic markers to categorize persons as "races." Governments—particularly in the American South, Nazi Germany, and South Africa—allocated persons to racial groups on the basis of

appearances, droplets of blood pre-defined as racial, personal confessions, local customary practices, location of birth and residence, "culture," and so on, and on that basis denied them access to property, civil and human rights. In pursuit of redress, Barlow and Duster ask sociologists to help Federal, state, and local governments to maintain racial classification. Such classification, they argue, is necessary for overcoming racial inequality. Their analysis fails on its own terms. How is "racial inequality" even identifiable, given the following: (1) the different bases of racial classification used by various levels of government, states, and counties; (2) discoveries of racial under, over- and miscounting at federal, state, and local levels; and (3) reports of one person having many different racial identities on official documents? Second, the continued classification of persons itself creates the polarized racial identities that underlie discrimination. Barlow and Duster simply refuse to reflect on the effects of their own practices. Their conception of "empirical research" derives from an empiricism/positivism that obscures what "researchers" bring to the table, theoretically. Governments and sociologists do not collect; they fabricate racial data. In Karl Popper's famous observation: "All our knowledge is theory-impregnated." Data become "racial" through an a priori racial classification of actors.

Barlow and Duster assert that people routinely use "race" to order their behavior and relationships. This assertion should be accompanied by a specification of the concept of race that people allegedly use, as well as the conception of race that the researchers themselves are deploying when they designate actors as "whites" and "people of color." Researchers necessarily take some conception of race into the "field." The authors refuse to divulge theirs, and present themselves as "scientific" investigators of the social world. By implication, they ignore cardinal contributions from those working within the ethnomethodological and symbolic interactive perspectives. The meaning of actors' routine use of "race" has to be negotiated. Any instructor of a course on "race relations" can observe the confusion over what is race by asking students to count how many races there are in the classroom, or in U.S. society. The answers will range from 1 to the number of students in the classroom, as "race" is understood as "nationality," "ethnicity," "culture," "skin color," and "skin color plus," and there will be quite a few students pleading the Fifth. The "social meaning of race" may be construed as follows: the multiple senses in which the word "race" is used in science, social scientific research and texts, journalistic commentaries, and private conversations indicate that *people are clueless about "race" and are talking past one another.* Let "race" go, the way phlogiston went. How? First, by terminating the official classification of individuals according to their anatomical and/or cultural properties.

Yehudi Webster, California State University-Los Angeles

Reply to Webster: The Serious Consequences of Banning Racial Data

Professor Yehudi Webster continues his efforts to depict the collection of data about populations' race, ethnicity, and national origin as arbitrary and unscientific [May/June 2003 *Footnotes*, p. 7]. He even holds responsible those who defend the collection of such data for "the polarized racial identities that underlie discrimination." In the January, 2003 *Footnotes* [p. 9], Troy Duster, responding to Webster [p. 8-9], argued that race is a real set of social relationships of privilege and oppression in every sphere of American social life, and that sociologists (as well as government) must employ race-based data both to document the problems of racial discrimination and to propose solutions to them. Our main difference with Webster is that we maintain that American society is structured and stratified by race. Webster, on the other hand, believes that "governments and sociologists do not collect; they fabricate racial data," and that this "fabrication" is itself a primary source of the racialization of society. Webster's perspective on race trivializes one of the most powerful social phenomena of contemporary American society.

But Webster's position more than distorts the significance of race: it leads directly to his advocacy of California's Proposition 54. This ballot initiative proposes to terminate the collection of population data about peoples' race, ethnicity, and national origin. Sociologists should debate the significance of race, and how to measure racial discrimination, and the appropriate policies to remedy it, but, as Duster and I argued in the July/August 2003 *Footnotes*, Prop. 54 is a blunt instrument that compels sociologists as a whole to take action. Prop. 54 would deny sociologists the capacity to demonstrate the continuing power of race in the United States, and the deadly realities of racial inequality in health care, criminal justice, education, employment, housing, etc. Absent the collection of such data, racial discrimination will certainly increase, as the weakening of state monitoring programs will encourage more brazen attempts to discriminate. We are gratified that at its August meeting, the ASA Council did take action, putting the ASA on record—along with the American Public Health Association and the California Medical Association—in opposition to Prop. 54.

The debate with Professor Webster is not just a difference of opinion. Those who advocate the abolition of race as a legitimate subject of sociological inquiry and public policy are engaging in serious business. They would deprive us of the ability to monitor and redress real racial discrimination by public and private agencies. They propose a policy that would give a green light to those who might benefit from discrimination. Webster is accountable not just for his views about race, but for the potentially deadly consequences that may flow from them.

Andrew L. Barlow, University of California-Berkeley and Diablo Valley College

issues is usually stretched way too thin, as in the recent resolution on Iraq. Sociologists have done little research on either Iraq or on warfare. Opinions on the consequences of preemptive strikes are better expressed individually at the polls.

Scholarly associations, it seems to me, should sponsor resolutions only on those issues that concern the ability of members of or scholars in other disciplines to do research and propagate knowledge. False claims of expertise can only devalue a discipline's scholarly contributions.

Joan Huber, Ohio State University

Code of Ethics

The Iraq war member resolution—now an official position of the ASA—violates the ASA's *Code of Ethics* (1999), which states that sociologists must "provide service only within the boundaries of their competence, based on their education, training, supervised experience, or appropriate professional experience" (Ethical Standards, Section 1) and "rely on scientifically and professionally derived knowledge; act with honesty and integrity; and avoid untrue, deceptive, or undocumented statements in undertaking work-related functions or activities" (Ethical Standards, Section 2.a.). Statements in the resolution such as "we believe" that the war will "bring more harm than good to the Iraqi people" and "could serve as the spark for multiple attacks for years to come" are opinions ("undocumented statements"), and are not supported social scientific evidence. Has sociology reached a level of scientific and theoretical precision that allows it to forecast the future of terrorism and other international behavior (or any form of human behavior for that matter)? Certainly not, and to claim otherwise is dishonest and an abuse of professional authority. Furthermore, most sociologists are not specialists in terrorism, war, and international relations, and are therefore not professionally qualified to take a position on the issues addressed in the resolution.

More generally, the call for an immediate end to the war is a moral position that lies beyond the jurisdiction of sociology as a science, regardless of the validity of the predictions about the effects of the war. As any philosopher of science knows, moral positions cannot be deduced from science itself, meaning sociological theory and research, no matter how advanced, cannot tell us whether any particular social policy (such as the decision to go to war) is desirable or undesirable. The morality of war is therefore a matter that is beyond the purview of a scientific organization.

Note: A longer version of this statement was included as part of an ethics complaint that was endorsed by more than 100 sociologists, including three past Presidents of ASA.

James Tucker, University of New Hampshire

[Editor's Note: The ASA Council considered the question of expenditures for "political activity" and unanimously agreed that the ASA does not expend funds on partisan political activity.]

Correction

Herbert J. Gans gave the commencement address to the School of Fine Arts at the University of Pennsylvania in June. The university was mistakenly omitted in the announcement in the July/August Footnotes.

Call for Papers

Conferences

Arkansas Undergraduate Sociology and Anthropology Symposium, 25th Annual Meeting, March 19, 2004, Hendrix College, Conway, AR. Student presentations with a keynote address "Creating Humanized Spaces for People Through Architecture: A Social Psychological Viewpoint" by Anna Szafrank of the Technical University of Lublin, Poland. E-mail abstracts by March 8, 2004, to: James R. Bruce, Department of Sociology/Anthropology, Hendrix College, 1600 Washington Ave., Conway, AR 72032; e-mail brucejr@hendrix.edu.

Hawai'i Sociological Association 25th Annual Conference, February 14, 2004, Ala Moana Hotel, Honolulu, Hawai'i. Send (e-mail submissions are encouraged) title and one-page abstract by December 1, 2003, to: Michael Hallstone, Division of Professional Studies, University of Hawaii-West O'ahu, 96-129 Ala Ike, Pearl City, HI 96782; (808) 454-4709; fax (808) 453-6176; e-mail hallston@hawaii.edu.

Journal of Baseball History & Culture 11th Annual Spring Training Conference, March 11-14, 2004, Tucson, AZ. Theme: "The Historical and Sociological Impact of Baseball." Keynote Speaker: Eliot Asinof, author of *Eight Men Out*. Original unpublished papers are invited that study all aspects of baseball with a particular emphasis on history and social implications. Abstracts only, not to exceed two pages, should be submitted by December 1, 2003, to: NINE Spring Training Conference, #444, 11044 - 82 Ave. Edmonton, AB T6G 0T2, Canada. <www.ninejournalofbaseball.com>.

National Women's Studies Association 25th Annual Conference, June 17-20, 2004, Hyatt Regency Hotel, Milwaukee, WI. Theme: "Women in the Middle: Borders, Barriers, Intersections." Proposals may be submitted by mail, fax, or e-mail. All proposals must be postmarked no later than midnight Sunday, November 9, 2003. If you are submitting more than one proposal, please make a photocopy of the proposal cover sheet for each proposal. Contact: NWSA 2004 Conference, Center for Women's Studies, Bolton Hall 735, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, PO Box 413, Milwaukee, WI 53201; fax (414) 229-6855; e-mail nwsa2004@uwm.edu. Submission form is available at <www.uwm.edu/Dept/CWS/nwsa/>.

Oral History Association 2004 Annual Meeting, September 29-October 3, 2004, Portland, OR. Theme: "Telling Stories: Narratives of Our Own Times." We invite proposals that examine narratives that are meaningful at local, regional, national and international levels. Proposals must be postmarked by January 15, 2004. Contact Program Co-Chair: Lu Ann Jones, Department of History, Brewster A-315, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC 27858; (252) 328-1025; e-mail joneslu@mail.ecu.edu. <www.dickinson.edu/ohas>.

The Program on Comparative Economic Development (PCED), Cornell University, International Conference, May 7-9, 2004. Theme: "75 Years of Development Research." The PCED encourages the submission of papers on diverse topics and using diverse methods, as long as they have a bearing on development and the well-being of poor nations. Completed papers or long abstracts may be submitted by January 31, 2004, and preferably earlier. Contact: Dan Wszolek, Department of Economics, Uris Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853; fax (607) 255-2818; e-mail dev75years-mailbox@cornell.edu. For updates and more detailed information see

<www.arts.cornell.edu/econ/75years.htm>.

Publications

American Sexuality magazine is seeking articles on sexuality health, education, and rights in the United States. *American Sexuality* is an on-line magazine published by San Francisco State University's National Sexuality Resource Center (NSRC). Newly established scholars and graduate students, as well as senior faculty are encouraged to submit brief proposals (200 words) for articles concerning sexual health, sexual education, sexual rights and/or sexual communities and cultures in the U.S. Publishing in *American Sexuality* is a unique opportunity to disseminate scholarly research in a widely read, internationally accessible medium aimed at informing academics, the general public and community-based advocates on the critical gaps in sexuality research and policy. The published article will be 1000-1500 words and written in a style accessible to non-academic audiences. Further instructions at <nsrc.sfsu.edu>. Contact the Editor, Cymene Howe, at (415) 437-1472; e-mail cymene@sfsu.edu.

Childhood: A Global Journal of Child Research, Call for Papers and Reviewers for a special issue: "Children and Global, Commercial Culture." Special emphasis on non-Western childhoods. Dan Cook, University of Illinois, Guest Editor. Deadline: April 15, 2004. Contact Dan Cook (e-mail dtcook@uiuc.edu), or visit: <www.comm.uiuc.edu/Advertising/>.

Communication Review. With the goal of exploring new, disciplined approaches to communication studies, the *Communication Review* seeks a synthesis of concerns traditional to the field of communication and humanities scholarship and is interested in a variety of theoretical challenges to, and perspectives on, orthodox categories in our field. We invite submissions employing critical theoretical, historical, and other empirical approaches to a range of topics under the general rubric of communication research. Contact: *The Communication Review*, Institute of Communication Research, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 228 Gregory Hall, 810 S. Wright St., Urbana, IL 61801.

Critical Thinking in the Sociology Classroom. Call for syllabi and instructional materials for a new ASA handbook on using critical thinking in the classroom. Critical thinking is broadly defined as "intellectually disciplined thinking" within a field of study. Please send the following submissions for consideration: syllabi that reflect critical thinking; classroom exercises that promote critical thinking; assignments and projects that develop and demonstrate critical thinking among students; evaluation and assessment instruments that measure critical thinking in any course. Also considered will be bibliographic entries, guides, videos, and resources on using critical thinking in the sociological classroom. Materials will be selected using the following criteria: clarity, relevance, depth, breadth and precision. Deadline for submissions is December 1, 2003. Please forward a hard copy and a disk with MS Word file to: Agnes Caldwell, Department of Sociology, 110 South Madison, North Hall, Adrian, MI 49221; (517) 264-3963. E-mail submissions to acaldwell@adrian.edu.

Global Crime. With a new name, focus, and editorial team, the journal will build upon the foundations laid by *Transnational Organized Crime* to consider serious and organized crime, from its origins to the present. The journal will continue to be published by Frank Cass and will appear three times a year, starting in spring 2004. Articles and queries about submissions should be sent to the Editor: Mark Galeotti, *Global Crime*, School of History, Keele University, Staffs. ST5 5BG, UK; e-mail Global.Crime@keele.ac.uk. We prefer articles to be submitted electronically in MS Word. See <www.frankcass.com/jnls/gc.htm> for further information.

History of Intellectual Culture is a peer-reviewed electronic journal that publishes research papers, forum pieces, and book and essay reviews on the socio-historical contexts of ideas and ideologies and their

relationships to community and state formation, physical environments, human and institutional agency, and personal and collective identity and lived experience. The journal highlights the viability and vibrancy of intellectual history as a scholarly field, presents new perspectives for research and analysis, and stimulates critical discussion among scholars and students across disciplines. *History of Intellectual Culture* is published by the University of Calgary Press. For further information visit the journal website at <www.ucalgary.ca/hic/>. Editors: Paul Stortz pjstortz@ucalgary.ca; and E. Lisa Panayotidis elpanayo@ucalgary.ca.

Internationalizing Sociology in the Age of Globalization. ASA Syllabus Set revision, Call for syllabi and related materials. A revision of the ASA syllabi set is in progress. The editors are Kamini Maraj Grahame (Penn State University-Harrisburg), Peter Grahame (Mount Saint Mary's College), and Martin Malone (Mount Saint Mary's College). We are looking for materials for inclusion in the new edition. In particular, we invite syllabi on internationalizing sociology, globalization processes, and global studies with a sociological focus. We are interested in both general processes of internationalization and globalization, as well as more specific topics such as the global environment. In addition to syllabi, assignments, lists of films, and other supplementary materials are also of interest. All materials should be submitted on disk or in electronic form; paper copies are encouraged as well. We cannot return submitted materials. Deadline for contributions is December 10, 2003. Syllabi, sample assignments, and supplementary materials should be sent to: Kamini Maraj Grahame, Department of Behavioral Sciences, Pennsylvania State University-Harrisburg, 777 West Harrisburg Pike, Middletown, PA 17057. Inquiries regarding contributions can be e-mailed to Grahame at kmg16@psu.edu.

Journal of GLBT Family Studies, will cover the sociology of families and family life from the perspective of affirmative research on gay parents, gay children, lesbian motherhood, gay adoption, alternative relationships. The Editor, Jerry Bigner, is an international authority in the field of gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender issues in family relations. Contact: Jerry Bigner, Department of Human Development and Family Studies, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80523; (970) 491-5640; fax (970) 491-7975; e-mail bigner@cahs.colostate.edu.

Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies. Call for Papers on the theme: "Can the Market Be Moral?" Deadline for submissions: January 1, 2004. Contact: JIS Editor, IIR, 1065 Pine Bluff Dr., Pasadena, CA 91107.

The *Journal of Poverty* is a refereed journal designed to provide an outlet for discourse on poverty and inequality. Articles guided by conceptual analyses involving quantitative and qualitative methods are encouraged. The intent is to produce and disseminate information on poverty and social, political, and economic inequalities and to offer a means by which nontraditional strategies for change might be considered. Submissions should reflect the mission of the Journal. Authors should submit five copies of the manuscript to: Keith Kilty and Liz Segal, *Journal of Poverty*, PO Box 3613, Columbus, OH 43210-3613; e-mail kilty.1@osu.edu. <www.journalofpoverty.org>.

Journal of Sociology, Journal of The Australian Sociological Association (TASA). Special issue theme: "Fear and Loathing in the New Century." The *Journal of Sociology* invites submissions. Papers may be empirically or theoretically oriented, and may deal with fear or loathing or both. Submissions should be sent by February 2, 2004, to: The Editors, *Journal of Sociology*, Department of Sociology, Flinders University, GPO Box 2100, Adelaide SA 5001, AUSTRALIA.

Research in the Sociology of Health Care. Papers are being sought for volume 22. The major theme for this volume is: "Chronic Care, Health Care Systems, and Services Integration." Papers dealing with

macro-level system issues and micro-level issues involving ways to provide chronic and long-term care and meet health care needs of people both in the U.S. and in other countries are welcome. The volume will contain 10 to 14 papers, generally between 20 and 40 pages in length. Send completed manuscripts or detailed outlines for review by February 15, 2004. Contact: Jennie Jacobs Kronenfeld, Department of Sociology, Box 872101, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287-2101; (480) 965-8053; (480) 965-0064; e-mail Jennie.Kronenfeld@asu.edu.

The Social Organisation of Healthcare Work. Proposals are invited for the eleventh monograph in the series published by Sociology of Health and Illness, in conjunction with Blackwell Publishers, in 2005. The monograph aims to build on the strong tradition of studies of health care organisation in medical sociology and develop further the links with the sociology of the professions, health policy, and division of labour; organisational sociology, health services management; language and communication studies and studies of technically mediated collaborative work. Send proposals to: Davina Allen, Nursing, Health and Social Care Research Centre, East Gate House, 35-43 Newport Road, Cardiff, CF24 0AB, United Kingdom, by November 28, 2003. E-mail submissions are encouraged (allenda@cf.ac.uk). The

monograph will appear both as a regular issue of the journal and in book form. All proposals will be reviewed and notifications of the outcome will be given by January 16, 2004. Those invited to contribute to the monograph will be asked to submit articles of between 6,000-7,000 words by June 30, 2004.

Sociology of Sport Journal, Special Issue theme: "Whiteness and Sport." Guest Editor: Mary G. McDonald. Submissions of empirical and theoretical work are welcome from a variety of disciplinary and interdisciplinary viewpoints including but not limited to sociology, cultural studies, ethnic studies, gender studies, history and anthropology. Submissions must conform to the editorial guidelines identified in the *Sociology of Sport Journal's* Instructions for Contributors and will be subject to the usual review process. The deadline for submission is June 15, 2004. The issue will appear in Volume 22, published in 2005. Contact: Mary G. McDonald, Miami University, 204C Phillips Hall, Oxford, OH 45056, (513) 529-2724; e-mail mcdonamg@muohio.edu.

Studies in Crime and Punishment, an editorial series published by Peter Lang Publishing, welcomes short manuscripts and book proposals. Completed manuscripts will be between 100-150 pages and be di-

Continued on next page

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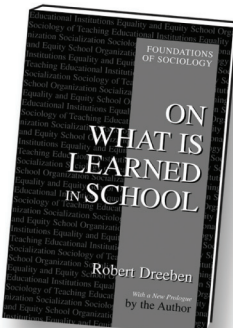
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Teaching About Families. Have creative ideas about how to teach about families? Then please consider submitting them! *Teaching About Families*, an ASA syllabi collection, is seeking contributions for its next edition. We are interested in innovative syllabi, useful classroom exercises, service learning/experiential learning components of classes, and annotations about books or films that you have found useful. The deadline for submissions is November 21, 2003. Potential contributors should send a hard copy of their work as well as a disk (clearly labeled), using either Word or WordPerfect. Send contributions to: The Family Teaching Project, Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Criminal Justice, Valdosta State University, Valdosta, GA 31698-0060. Questions? Feel free to e-mail any of the editors: Ginger Macheski (macheski@valdosta.edu), Kathelowney (klowney@valdosta.edu), Michael Capece (mcapece@valdosta.edu), Kate Warner (kwarn@valdosta.edu) or Martha Laughlin (mjlaughl@valdosta.edu).

Meetings

September 23-26, 2003, 6th Conference of the European Sociological Association, Murcia, Spain. For more information visit the conference website at www.um.es/ESA/ or the ESA website at www.valt.helsinki.fi/esa/index.htm.

October 8-12, 2003, Oral History Association 37th Annual Meeting, Hyatt Regency, Bethesda, MD. Theme: "Creating Communities: Cultures, Neighborhoods, Institutions." Contact: Oral History Association, Dickinson College, PO Box 1773, Carlisle, PA 17103-2896; (717) 245-1036; fax (717) 245-1046; e-mail oha@dickinson.edu <www.dickinson.edu/oha>.

October 16-19, 2003, 21st Annual Meeting of the Society for Applied Sociology, New Orleans, LA, at the Lakeside Double Tree New Orleans Hotel in Metairie, LA. Theme: "Sociological Know-How: Back to Our Applied Roots." Individuals with backgrounds in the social and behavioral sciences, related fields, and disciplines who share an interest in applying knowledge to solving social problems are invited to participate. Contact: Paul T. Melevin, 2003 Program Chair, Customer Survey Services Unit, Audit and Evaluation Division, Employment Development Department, 800 Capitol Mall, MIC 78, Sacramento, CA 95814-4807; (916) 487-6990; fax (916) 653-7171; e-mail pmelevin@sbcglobal.net. Visit www.appliedsoc.org.

October 24-25, 2003, Pennsylvania Sociological Association 53rd Annual Conference, California University of Pennsylvania, California, PA. Theme: "Meeting Pennsylvania's Community Challenges: Local Initiatives-Global Challenges." For more information view website at www.cup.edu/liberalarts/sociology/pss or contact Elizabeth Jones at Jones_EA@cup.edu or (703) 938-5723.

October 30, 2003, The Sociological Imagination: Past, Present, and Future, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN. This symposium considers change in the discipline of sociology, especially the sociological imagination. Keynote speaker: Craig Calhoun, Director of the Social Science Research Council and Professor of Sociology at

New York University. Contact: Phyllis Hunt, Sociology, Stone Hall, Purdue University, 700 W. State Street, West Lafayette, IN 47907-2059; (765) 494-4666; e-mail huntp@soc.purdue.edu.

November 1, 2003, Michigan Sociological Association Annual Meeting, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, MI. Theme: "Social Action: Using Sociology to Change the World." For more information e-mail aghill@alpha.delta.edu. <users.tm.net/aghill/msa/msa03-1.html>.

November 8, 2003, New England Sociological Association 2003 Fall Conference, Bryant College, Smithfield, RI. Visit our web site at web.bryant.edu/~nesa. Click on the link to the 2003 Fall Conference for detailed information. Contact: Fall Conference Organizer Keshia Moore: kmoore@bryant.edu; NESAs President Yvonne Burgess: yvonne.burgess@merrimack.edu; the NESAs Business Office: nesa@bryant.edu.

November 16-18, 2003, International Conference on Civic Education Research, New Orleans, LA. Contact: Center for the Study of Participation and Citizenship, 1100 E. Seventh St., Woodburn Hall #210, Bloomington, IN 47405; e-mail civiced@indiana.edu. <www.indiana.edu/~civiced/>.

January 2-10, 2004, International Workshop and Conference of Transnational Risks and Civil Society, Berlin, Germany. Contact: Irmgard Coninx Stiftung, c/o Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung, Reichpietschufer 50, D-10785 Berlin, Germany; Fax: + 49 30 25491 684; e-mail info@irmgard-coninx-stiftung.de

January 12-13, 2004, NIDDK Conference, Bethesda, MD. Theme: "From Clinical Trials to Community: The Science of Translating Diabetes and Obesity Research." Contact Sanford Garfield at sg50@nih.gov.

January 29-February 1, 2004, Sociologists for Women in Society 2004 Winter Meeting, Hyatt Regency, Albuquerque, NM. Theme: "Women's Rights, Globalization, and Feminist Praxis." Contact: Nancy A. Naples, Sociology and Women's Studies, 344 Manchester Road, Unit 2068, Storrs, CT 06269-2068; (860) 486-3049; fax (860) 486-6356; e-mail Nancy.Naples@uconn.edu.

March 22-24, 2004, British Sociological Association Annual Conference, University of York, UK. Theme: "Sociological Challenges: Conflict, Anxiety and Discontent." If you are a member of the American Sociological Association you can register at the BSA Annual Conference at the BSA member's registration rate. Further details from e-mail conference2004@britsoc.org.uk. <www.britsoc.co.uk/AnnualConference2004>.

March 31-April 4, 2004, Society for Applied Anthropology 64th Annual Meeting, Dallas, TX. More information at www.sfaa.net/am.html.

April 9-11, 2004, African American Studies International Conference, Boston University, Boston, MA. Theme: "Race, Nation, and Ethnicity in the Afro-Asian Century." Contact: Ronald K. Richardson, Director, African American Studies, Boston University, 138 Mountfort Street, Brookline, MA 02446.

June 5-23, 2004, Erasmus Institute Summer Seminars, University of Portland, Oregon. See our website www.nd.edu/~erasmus.

July 10-12, 2004, 2004 Conference for Carnegie Doctoral/Research Intensive Institutions, Illinois State University, Normal, IL. Theme: "Mission, Values and Identity." Visit www.illinoisstate.edu/carnegie/. E-mail us at carnegie@ilstu.edu.

October 14-16, 2004, Humboldt 2004 Bicentennial Conference, The Graduate Center, City University of New York. Theme: "Alexander von Humboldt: From the Americas to the Cosmos." In commemoration of a visit from Alexander von Humboldt to the United States in 1804 at the invitation of President Thomas Jefferson, the Graduate Center of the City

University of New York will host an interdisciplinary conference devoted to Humboldt and his legacy. Contact: Program Committee, Humboldt Conference, c/o the Bildner Center, The Graduate Center-CUNY, 365 Fifth Avenue, Suite 5209, New York, NY 10016-4309; fax (212) 817-1540; e-mail humboldt@gc.cuny.edu. <www.humboldtconference.org>.

October 21-23, 2004, 26th Annual North American Labor History Conference, Wayne State University. Theme: "Class, Work and Revolution." Contact: Janine Lanza, Coordinator, North American Labor History Conference, Department of History, 3094 Faculty Administration Building, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI 48202; (313) 577-2525; fax (313) 577-6987; e-mail aol605@wayne.edu.

Funding

American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Visiting Scholars Program, 2004-2005, Post-Doctoral and Junior Faculty Fellowships. Postmark Deadline: October 31, 2003. The American Academy of Arts and Sciences invites applications for research projects related to its major program areas: Humanities and Culture, Social Policy and American Institutions, Education, and Science and Global Security (see program descriptions at www.amacad.org). The American Academy will soon mark its 225th Anniversary, it would also welcome proposals on topics that examine the impact of scientific and technological advances in the past two centuries on, for example, American institutions, social movements, and cultural change, humanities and culture in America, and American foreign policy and global security. Visiting Scholars will participate in conferences, seminars, and events at the Academy while advancing their independent research. Terms of Award: \$35,000 stipend for post-doctoral scholars; up to \$50,000 for junior faculty. For details, contact: The Visiting Scholars Program, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 136 Irving Street, Cambridge, MA 02138-1996; (617) 576-5014; fax (617) 576-5050; e-mail vsc@amacad.org. Application information is available on the Academy's website at www.amacad.org.

American Institute for Yemeni Studies (AIYS). AIYS expects to award pre- and post-doctoral fellowships under a variety of programs, subject to renewal of funding by the U.S. State Department's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA). The annual deadline is December 31. ECA-supported fellowships for U.S.-based scholars may only be held by U.S. citizens. Contact: Maria Ellis, Executive Director, AIYS, PO Box 311, Ardmore, PA 19003-0311; (610) 896-5412; fax (610) 896-9049; e-mail mellis@sas.upenn.edu. <www.aiys.org/fellowships>.

The American Association of University Women <www.aauw.org/> is accepting applications for fellowships to support women in completing a dissertation or conducting postdoctoral research. Deadline for applications: November 15. Amount of individual awards: \$20,000 for dissertation research, \$30,000 for postdoctoral research. <www.aauw.org/3000/fdnfelgra/american.html>.

The American Research Institute in Turkey announces the 2004-2005 ARIT Fellowships for Research in Turkey. ARIT Fellowships are offered for research in ancient, medieval, or modern times, in any field of the humanities and social sciences. Post-doctoral and advanced doctoral fellowships may be held for various terms, from two to three months up to terms of a year. Stipends range from \$4,000 to \$16,000. Deadline for applications: November 15, 2003. Contact: American Research Institute in Turkey, University of Pennsylvania Museum, 33rd and Spruce Streets, Philadelphia, PA 19104-6324; (215) 898-3474; fax (215) 898-0657. Website: ccat.sas.upenn.edu/ARIT.

Andrew W. Mellon Postdoctoral Fellowship for 2004-2005 at Wesleyan University's Center for the Humanities, an institute devoted to advanced study and research in the humanities, arts, and social sciences. The stipend is \$40,000. For information on criteria for eligibility, the application procedure, and the Center's themes for 2004-2005, send an e-mail to Susan Ferris at sferris@wesleyan.edu. Completed applications must be received by November 14, 2003.

The Aspen Institute Nonprofit Sector Research Fund (NSRF) announces grants to support doctoral dissertation research focused on the nonprofit sector and philanthropy, including hospitals, universities, human service agencies, arts organizations, advocacy groups, and other tax-exempt entities. Studies may focus on philanthropic and nonprofit activities in the U.S. or other countries. Guidelines online at www.nonprofitresearch.org/usr_doc/DoctoralGuidelines1.pdf. NSRF will award grants up to \$20,000. Deadline for applications: October 1, 2003. For more information contact Jill Blackford at (202) 736-5855; e-mail jill.blackford@aspennstitute.org.

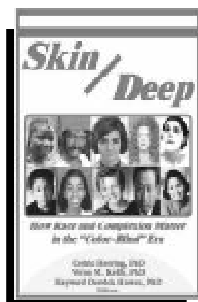
University of California-Los Angeles. The Division of Cancer Prevention and Control Research of the School of Public Health and Jonsson Comprehensive Cancer Center is accepting applications for a post-doctoral training program in population-based multi-disciplinary cancer prevention and control research. The program is funded by the NCI/NIH, and features: tailored coursework including the option of completing a MPH or MSPH degree; research in collaboration with nationally recognized

senior faculty mentors; independent translational research leading to scientific publications and grant applications. Traineeships can be for one to three years. Compensation will range from \$40,000 to \$50,000 annually, plus benefits. Additional funds provided for tuition, travel and research expenses. Applicants must hold a doctoral degree (e.g., PhD, MD, EdD) and must be U.S. citizens or permanent resident aliens. For admission into the program in Summer/Fall 2004, application materials must be submitted by December 15, 2003. Contact: Barbara Berman, Coordinator, UCLA Division of Cancer Prevention and Control Research, A2-125 CHS, Box 956900, Los Angeles, CA 90095-6900; (310) 794-9283; e-mail bberman@ucla.edu. UCLA is an Equal Opportunity Employer. Minority candidates are especially encouraged to apply.

The Canadian Studies Conference Grant Program announces three grant opportunities. Priority topics include bilateral trade and economics, Canada-U.S. border issues, cultural policy and values, environmental, natural resources and energy issues, and security cooperation. In addition, projects that examine Canadian politics, economics, culture, and society as well as Canada's role in international affairs are welcome. (1) The *Research Grant Program* promotes research in the social sciences and humanities with a view to contributing to a better knowledge and understanding of Canada and its relationship with the United States and/or other countries of the world. The purpose of the grant is to assist individual scholars, or a team of scholars in writing an article-length manuscript of publishable quality and reporting their findings in scholarly publications, thus contributing to the development of Canadian Studies in the United States. Applications must be postmarked by September 30, 2003. For more information see: www.canadianembassy.org/education/grantguide-en.asp#research; (2) The *Graduate Student Fellowship Program* promotes research in the social sciences and humanities with a view to contributing to a better knowledge and understanding of Canada and its relationship with the United States and/or other countries of the world. The purpose of the fellowship is to offer graduate students an opportunity to conduct part of their doctoral research in Canada. Applications must be postmarked by October 31, 2003. For more information see: www.canadianembassy.org/education/grantguide-en.asp#graduate; (3) The *Faculty Enrichment Program* (Course Development) provides faculty members an opportunity to develop or redevelop a course(s) with substantial Canadian content that will be offered as part of their regular teaching load, or as a special offering to select audiences in continuing and/or distance education. We especially en-

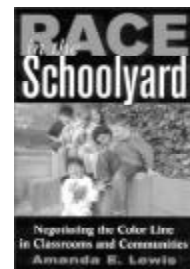
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Important New Books on Race



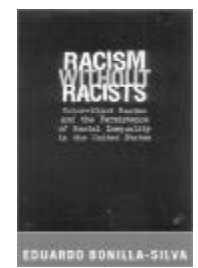
Univ. of Illinois Press \$19.95

Skin Deep
Cedric Herring, Verna Keith, and Hayward Derrick Horton (Eds.)
Shattering the myth of the color-blind society, *Skin Deep* sheds light on "colorism," skin tone inequality, and family racial identity and composition. It also grapples with emerging issues such as biracialism, color-blind racism, and 21st century notions of race.



Rutgers Univ. Press \$22.00

Race in the Schoolyard
Amanda E. Lewis
Race in the Schoolyard takes us into our children's classrooms and reveals the lessons about race that are communicated there. This eye-opening book explains how race shapes everyday life in schools and beyond.



Rowman & Littlefield \$24.95

Racism Without Racists
Eduardo Bonilla-Silva
If race has become irrelevant and racists are few and far between, how can racial inequalities persist? *Racism Without Racists* challenges our racial common sense, showing that color-blind racism, a new subtle racial ideology, has emerged to support the racial status quo.



Routledge \$22.95

White Out
Ashley Doane and Eduardo Bonilla-Silva (Eds.)
What does it mean to be white? How is white racial identity constructed? How does whiteness contribute to the persistence of racism? *White Out* gives readers cutting-edge answers.

Order Today! Available online or from the publishers.

Funding, continued

courage the use of new Internet technology to enhance existing courses, including the creation of instructional web sites, interactive technologies, and distance learning links to Canadian universities. Applications for the Faculty Enrichment Program must be postmarked by October 31, 2003. <www.canadianembassy.org/education/grantguide-en.asp#faculty>. Information for all three grants can be found in <www.canadianembassy.org/education/guidelines-en.pdf>.

Erasmus Institute Fellowships, 2004-05. The Institute offers three types of residential fellowships: for dissertation students (advanced graduate students in the writing phase); for recent PhDs and untenured faculty; and for more senior faculty. Fellowships are provided for a complete academic year although applications for a single semester will be considered. Fellowships are both stipendiary and non-stipendiary. Stipendiary dissertation fellowships provide \$15,000; postdoctoral fellowships \$35,000; faculty fellowship stipends vary according to the fellow's 2003-2004 salary at time of application. The Institute also welcomes applications for residence from scholars with funding from other sources. See our website for application instructions: <www.nd.edu/~erasmus>. All application materials, including letters of recommendation, must be received in hard copy format by January 30, 2004, at: Erasmus Institute, Residential Fellowships, 1124 Flanner Hall, Notre Dame, IN 46556-5611; e-mail erasmus@nd.edu.

Freie Universität Berlin and Social Science Research Council. The Berlin Program for Advanced German and European Studies, established in 1986 at the Freie Universität Berlin and in the United States at the Social Science Research Council, promotes a new generation of young North American scholars with specialized knowledge of modern and contemporary German and European affairs. The Program supports anthropologists, economists, political scientists, sociologists, and all scholars in germane social science and cultural studies fields, including historians working on the period since the mid-19th century. Fellowships are awarded for doctoral dissertation field research as well as postdoctoral research leading to comple-

tion of a monograph. The Program offers a stimulating academic environment that integrates research opportunities with intellectual and cultural interaction. An essential part of the Program is the bi-weekly seminar, conducted in German, which brings together the North American fellows and leading German scholars. Fellows have access to Berlin's broader intellectual community and extensive libraries. For complete information and to download an application, go to <www.ssrc.org/fellowships/berlin/> or e-mail berlin@ssrc.org. Deadline is December 1, 2003.

The Fulbright New Century Scholars Program (NCS) is a new initiative designed to build on the strengths of the Fulbright Scholar Program by extending its mission and outreach. Theme for 2004-2005: "Toward Equality: The Global Empowerment of Women." Leading scholars and professionals in any area of the social sciences or humanities concerned with the study of women or gender are welcome to apply. Successful candidates will be active in the academic, public or private sector and will demonstrate outstanding qualifications and a distinguished record of experience, research and accomplishment in an area clearly related to the NCS theme. Applicants must be conducting current research relevant to the program's theme and objectives, be open to exploring and incorporating comparative, interdisciplinary approaches in their investigations, and interested in developing collaborative activities with other program Scholars. Contact: Micaela S. Iovine, Senior Program Officer or Dana Hamilton, Senior Program Coordinator, (202) 686-6252; e-mail NCS@cies.iese.org. More information at <www.cies.org/NCS/>.

Library of Congress Fellowships in International Studies. The Library of Congress, the Association of American Universities, and the American Council of Learned Societies are pleased to announce the Library of Congress Fellowships in International Studies, supporting postdoctoral research in all disciplines of the humanities and social sciences using the foreign language collections of the Library of Congress. Up to ten fellowships will be available for four to nine months each, with a stipend of \$3,500 per month. During the fellowship, scholars will be expected to be engaged in

full-time research at the Library. Application deadline: November 3, 2003. Applicants must hold a PhD conferred prior to November 3, 2003, and strong preference will be given to scholars at an early stage of the career—those within seven years of the degree. Applicants must be U.S. citizens or permanent residents. Completed applications must be submitted through the ACLS Online Fellowship Application system (OFA) at <ofa.acls.org>.

National Institute of Child Health and Human Development/NIH/DHHS. The sponsor's Demographic and Behavioral Sciences Branch (DBSB) and the Child Development and Behavior Branch (CDBB) and the Developmental Psychopathology and Prevention Research Branch of the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), invites research grant applications focused on creating a science base on the development of children living in low-income families. The NICHD and NIMH seek to stimulate systematic, multidisciplinary, and ecological research to understand the specific cognitive, linguistic, sociocultural, and economic factors, and the complex interaction among these factors that promote or impede development of children in low-income families. The research studies stimulated by this initiative should contribute scientific data on the developmental trajectories of low-income children and have relevant implications for emerging public policy issues, including health disparities. The sponsor intends to commit approximately \$1.5 million and the NIMH intends to commit approximately \$500,000 in total costs to fund three to four new grants. The sponsor's partner agencies may add funds to support or supplement projects in the program. Applications should include funds to support travel to a meeting in each of the requested years of support. Contact: Natasha Cabrera, Demographic & Behavioral Sciences Branch, 6100 Executive Boulevard, Room 8B13, MSC 7510, Bethesda, MD 20892-7510; (301) 496-1174; fax (301) 496-0962; e-mail cabrera@exchange.nih.gov. <grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/PAS-00-108.html>.

National Institutes of Health (NIH) will accept applications to its five Loan Repayment Programs. December 31, 2003, is the application deadline. The NIH Loan Repayment Programs can repay up to \$35,000 a year of qualified educational debt for health professionals pursuing careers in clinical, pediatric, contraception and infertility, or health disparities research. The programs also provide coverage for Federal and state tax liabilities. Participants must possess a doctoral-level degree, devote 50% or more of their time to research funded by a nonprofit organization or government entity (federal, state, or local), and have educational loan debt equal to or exceeding 20% of their institutional base salary. U.S. citizens, permanent residents, or U.S. nationals may apply. The five NIH Loan Repayment Programs are the Clinical Research LRP, Clinical Research for Individuals from Disadvantaged Backgrounds LRP, Contraception and Infertility Research LRP, Health Disparities Research LRP, and Pediatric Research LRP. Visit <www.lrp.nih.gov> to apply.

National Institutes of Health (NIH) invites applications in support of research on mind-body interactions and health. A central goal of this program is to encourage interdisciplinary collaboration and innovation towards understanding the processes underlying mind-body interactions and health as well as towards the application of such basic knowledge into interventions and clinical practice in the promotion of health and the prevention or treatment of disease and disabilities. The participating ICs intend to commit at least \$3,500,000 in FY 2004 or FY 2005 to fund approximately eleven (11) new grants. You may request a project period of up to five years. Awards pursuant to this RFA are contingent upon the availability of funds and the receipt of a sufficient number of meritorious applications. Direct inquiries regarding to: Ronald P. Abeles, Office of Behavioral and Social Research, Office of the Director, National Institutes of Health, Gateway Building, Room 2C234, MSC 9205, 7201 Wisconsin Avenue, Bethesda, MD 20892-9205; (301)

496-7859; e-mail abeles@nih.gov. Send letter of intent by November 17, 2003.

National Institutes Health Funding Opportunities. PA-03-161. Research on the Reduction and Prevention of Suicidality, <grants1.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/PA-03-161.html>. Request for Applications, RFA-MH-04-003. Developing Centers on Interventions for the Prevention of Suicide (DCIPS), <grants1.nih.gov/grants/guide/rfa-files/RFA-MH-04-003.html>.

National Science Foundation (NSF) offers a two-year postdoctoral research and training fellowship in the social and behavioral sciences primarily for underrepresented minority scientists within four years of receipt of their doctoral degree. Applicants must be U.S. citizens, nationals, or lawfully admitted permanent residents and recipients of the doctoral degree within the past four years. The postdoctoral fellowships are designed to permit Fellows to choose a sponsoring scientist and a research and training environment most beneficial to their scientific development. Applications are due the 1st Monday of December. For additional information, see the NSF Program Announcement 00-139 at <www.nsf.gov/pubsys/ods/getpub.cfm?nsf00139>. The contact for the program is John Perhonis; (703) 292-7279; e-mail jperhoni@nsf.gov.

Office of Research Integrity (ORI)/National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS)/National Institute of Nursing Research (NINR)/National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)/Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) welcome grant applications on research topics associated with research integrity. Funding has been increased to \$250,000 per year for three years (direct costs). Applications are sought for research on research integrity. The purpose of this RFA is to foster empirical research on societal, organizational, group, and individual factors that affect, both positively and negatively, integrity in research. Deadline: November 14, 2003. For more details: <grants1.nih.gov/grants/guide/rfa-files/RFA-NS-04-001.html>.

The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission invites applications for its 2004-05 Scholars in Residence Program. The Program provides support for up to three months of full-time research and study in manuscript and artifact collections maintained by any Commission facility, including the Pennsylvania State Archives, The State Museum of Pennsylvania, and 26 historic sites and museums around the state. Deadline for applications is January 16, 2004. Contact: Division of History, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Commonwealth Keystone Building-Plaza Level, 400 North Street, Harrisburg, PA 17120-00531 (717) 787-3034; e-mail lshopes@state.pa.us. <www.phmc.state.pa.us>.

The Robert Penn Warren Center for the Humanities at Vanderbilt University invites applications for the 2004/2005 William S. Vaughn Visiting Fellowship. The faculty seminar, whose theme for the year will be "Strategic Actions: Women, Power, and Gender Norms," consists of an interdisciplinary group of eight Vanderbilt faculty members and one visiting fellow. Holly McCammon (sociology) and Cecelia Tichi (English) will co-direct the program. The year-long seminar will explore the ways in which women have acted strategically to further women's interests and to reconstruct gender norms. Application deadline: January 14, 2004. For details and application visit <www.vanderbilt.edu/rpw_center>, call Mona Frederick at (615) 343-6060, or e-mail rpw@vanderbilt.edu.

Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, Substance Abuse Policy Research Program (SAPRP). The focus of this solicitation will be to produce policy-relevant information about ways to reduce the harm caused by substance abuse in the U.S. Proposals submitted must address one of the six research topics as outlined on the program's website <www.saprp.org>. Letter of intent deadline: November 7, 2003. For more information call (336) 713-5259; or visit <www.rwjf.org/cfp/saprp>.

The Social Science Research Council announces the fifth annual dissertation fellowship competition of the Program on Philanthropy and the Nonprofit Sector. Fellowships will provide maintenance support for dissertation research on the history, behavior, and role of nonprofit and/or philanthropic organizations in the United States. Up to seven fellowships of \$18,000 each will be awarded to graduate students in the social sciences and humanities. Application materials must be received by December 1, 2003. For further information, see the SSRC website <www.ssrc.org/programs/philanthropy> or contact program staff at (212) 377-2700; e-mail philnp@ssrc.org.

The U.S. Community Forestry Research Fellowship Program (CFRF) provides fellowships to graduate students to support their field work in communities in the United States. The awards are up to \$15,000 for dissertation fellows, up to \$7,000 for masters fellows, and \$2,000 for predissertation fellows. Students enrolled in degree-granting programs in the social sciences, economics, forestry or natural resource management, policy and planning at any institution of higher learning may apply for a fellowship. Applicants must be engaged in research that deals directly with or is explicitly relevant to U.S. forest communities. Questions concerning the sustainable production and distribution of benefits from the forest across diverse cultural and socio-economic groups are especially welcome. Fieldwork must be participatory. Fellows must work actively with members of the community in which they are conducting research to engage them in the research process. The deadline for application is February 2, 2004. Contact: Carl Wilmsen, CFRF Program Coordinator, College of Natural Resources, 101 Giannini Hall #3100, University of California-Berkeley, Berkeley, CA 94720-3100; (510) 642-3431; e-mail cfellow@nature.berkeley.edu. <www.cnr.berkeley.edu/community_forestry/>.

Competitions

The Nineteenth Century Studies Association (NCSA) is pleased to announce the inauguration of the annual NCSA Article Prize. The Prize will recognize excellence in scholarly studies on subjects from any discipline focusing on any aspect of the long 19th century (French Revolution to World War I). The winner will receive a cash award of \$500 to be presented at the 25th anniversary of the Nineteenth Century Studies Association in St. Louis in March 2004. Articles published between September 1, 2002, and August 31, 2003, are eligible for consideration for the first annual Prize and may be submitted by the author or by an editor or a publisher of a journal, anthology, or volume containing independent essays. Submission of multi-disciplinary studies is especially encouraged. Essays written in part or in whole in a language other than English must be accompanied by translations in English. The winning article will be selected by a committee of nineteenth-century scholars representing diverse disciplines. The deadline for submission is October 15, 2003. Send three off-prints or photocopies of published essays/articles to the Chair of the Article Prize Committee: Suzanne Ozment, Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs, University of South Carolina-Aiken, 471 University Parkway, Aiken, SC 29801; e-mail suzanneo@usca.edu. Electronic submissions will not be accepted. Applicants should provide an e-mail address so receipt of their submissions may be acknowledged.

Awards

2003 Southwestern Sociological Association Student Paper Awards: James F. Hollander, University of North Texas, and Andrew Clarkwest, Harvard University and Benemerita Universidad Autonoma de Puebla.

Continued on next page

Families and Poverty Research Conference Call For Papers

The Family Studies Center (FSC) in the School of Family Life at Brigham Young University is sponsoring a research conference on Families and Poverty, **March 10-12, 2004**. The conference covers a broad range of topics including: parenting, health care for poor families, how family processes influence families experiencing economic hardship, consequences of welfare reform in the United States, economic status of ethnically diverse elderly, micro-entrepreneurship in developing countries and others.

Submit a two page proposal for a paper or poster to D. Russell Crane, Director of the FSC (russ-crane@byu.edu). Offers to serve as panel chairs and discussants are also welcome. Submissions are due November 30, 2003.

More details on the conference may be found at: <http://familiesandpoverty.byu.edu>

Awards, *continued*

The **Social Science Research Council** in partnership with the **American Council of Learned Societies** is proud to announce the 2003 International Dissertation Field Research (IDRF) fellows conducting research in sociology: **David Fitzgerald**, University of California-Los Angeles; **Hwa-Jen Liu**, University of California-Berkeley; **Sandra Moog**, University of California-Berkeley; **Yektan Turkyilmaz**, Duke University; **Jonathan VanAntwerpen**, University of California-Berkeley; **Matthias vom Hau**, Brown University.

University of Nebraska-Lincoln has awarded the following commendations: "Certification of Recognition for Contributions to Students Award" to **Julia McQuillan** and **Lynn White**; "College Distinguished Teaching Award" to **Julia McQuillan**; "College Distinguished GTA Award" and the "UNL Outstanding GTA Award" to **Katherine Acosta**.

Richard D. Alba, SUNY-Albany, has been named a Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study Fellow for 2003-2004.

Howard Aldrich, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, received the Center for Women's Business Research award for "Best Women's Entrepreneurship Paper" at the 2003 Academy of Management, for his paper, "On Their Own Terms: Gendered Rhetoric Versus Business Behavior in Small Firms."

Mounira Maya Charrad, University of Texas-Austin, received the following awards for her book, *States and Women's Rights: The Making of Postcolonial Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco* (University of California Press, 2001); Hamilton Award for Outstanding Book in Any Field, University of Texas-Austin, 2002; Award for Best First Book in History (co-winner), Phi Alpha Theta International Honor Society in History, 2002; Honorable Mention, Best Book in Sociology Komarovskiy Award, Eastern Sociological Society, 2003.

Xavier Collier, Universitat de Barcelona, won Honorable Mention for the 2003 Seymour Martin Lipset Award from the Society for Comparative Research.

Stephen J. Cutler, University of Vermont, has been selected as a Fulbright Scholar to do research and lecture at the University of Bucharest in Romania during the 2003-2004 spring semester.

Nancy Davis, DePauw University, won the university's Fred C. Tucker Jr. Distinguished Career Award.

Glen H. Elder, Jr., University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, and **Rand Conger**, University of California-Davis, were recently honored with the 2003 Award for Distinguished Service to Rural Life by the Rural Sociological Society.

Keith Hampton, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, received the Harold A. Innis Biannual Award for Outstanding Dissertation in the Field of Media Ecology (2001-2002) from the Media Ecology Association. He was also awarded the MIT Class of '43 Career Development Professorship.

Xia Jianzhong won a CSCC Chinese Fellowship for Scholarly Development from the American Council of Learned Societies.

Lora Lempert, University of Michigan, won the Sarah Goddard Power Award from the Academic Women's Caucus and the Susan B. Anthony Award from the Women's Commission for "leadership, scholarship, and service on behalf of women."

Anthony P. Lombardo, McMaster University, is the winner of the 2003 Martin Levine Student Essay Competition.

Patricia Yancey Martin, Florida State University, received the Best Paper Award for 2002 from the journal, *Human Relations*.

Leslie Salzinger, University of Chicago, won a 2003 Charles A. Ryskamp Research Fellowship from the American Council of Learned Societies.

Heike Trappe, Max Planck Institute for Human Development, has been named a

Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study Fellow for 2003-2004.

James H. Wiest, Hastings College, was awarded the 2002 *USA Today* top professor award for the state of Nebraska.

James Q. Wilson, Harvard University and University of California-Los Angeles, was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom at a ceremony at the White House on July 23.

Feng Xiaotian, Nanjing University, won a CCSC Chinese Fellowship for Scholarly Development from the American Council of Learned Societies.

Joseph Zajda, has received the Australian Catholic University National Award for Excellence in Teaching for 2003.

Lynne Zucker, University of California-Los Angeles, received a grant from the National Science Foundation to study the social implications of nanotechnology.

In the News

The **American Sociological Association** was mentioned in the July 5 *Washington Post* in an article about efforts by conservative activists in California to ban the state from using racial categories in collecting data from its residents.

Howard Aldrich, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, was quoted in the *Raleigh News & Observer*, in an August 24 article on how management styles differ between men and women.

Andrea Baker, Ohio University-Lancaster, was a guest on the July 8 *Kojo Nnamdi Show* on National Public Radio, discussing online dating services.

Carl L. Bankston III, Tulane University, was interviewed on National Public Radio's "Here and Now Program" regarding the ending of five decades of court supervised desegregation in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. He was also interviewed on the Baton Rouge radio station WIBR on his 2002 book, *A Troubled Dream: The Promise and Failure of School Desegregation in Louisiana* (Vanderbilt University Press, 2002). Quotations from several other interviews with Bankston about the Baton Rouge case appeared in newspapers around the United States in August, 2003.

Laurence Basirico, Elon University, was quoted in numerous media outlets about his work on family reunions in April, May, and July including the *Baltimore Sun*, National Public Radio's *Talk of the Nation*, the *Washington Post*, and the *San Diego Union-Tribune*.

Jon Bloch and **Shirley A. Jackson**, both at Southern Connecticut State University, appeared on WTNH (New Haven, CT) on August 7, where they were interviewed on a course on Men's Studies.

Dannielle Blumenthal was quoted in the August 2 *New York Times* about femininity and pop culture.

Alan Booth, Pennsylvania State University, was featured in the June 10 *Psychology Today* about his research on marriage and married couples.

Lisa Catanzarite, University of California-Los Angeles, her research on Hispanics skewing down the wage levels for blue-collar occupations in large cities was featured in the August 19 *Wall Street Journal*.

Christopher Chase-Dunn, University of California-Riverside. His research on long waves of trade globalization with Yukio Kawano and Benjamin Brewer, originally published in the *American Sociological Review* (February, 2000) was summarized in the June 2003 *Scientific American*.

Karen Christopher, University of Louisville, wrote a letter to the editor in the August 3 *New York Times*, which was critical of President Bush's marriage promotion policies for welfare recipients.

Scott Coltrane and **Michele Ann Adams**, University California-Riverside, were

quoted in the "Conventional Wisdom" column in the June 22 *Washington Post* on their research on housework by husbands as a turn on to their wives.

Mick Couper, University of Michigan, had his research featured in an article in the June 8 *New York Times* on the impact of using computerized voices in interviews for surveys.

Mathieu Deflem, University of South Carolina, was quoted in an article on the IRA in the *South China Morning Post*, August 15.

Bette Dickerson, American University, was quoted in an article on child abuse in the August 18 issue of *Newsweek* magazine.

Peter Dreier, Occidental College, wrote an article on politics in Los Angeles since the 1992 riots in the Spring 2003 issue of the *National Civic Review*. He also co-authored an article in the June 22 *Los Angeles Times* on the growing influence in city politics of Progressive City Council members. He also wrote, "Is Baseball Ready for a Gay Jackie Robinson?" in the August 15 *In These Times* magazine.

Troy Duster, New York University, was quoted in a June 30 *Wall Street Journal* article on California's Racial Privacy Initiative. The **American Sociological Association's** race statement and opposition to the initiative was also mentioned. He was also interviewed and featured in the "Newsmaker" section of the July 28 *Research USA*, a weekly science policy publication.

Bonnie Erickson, University of Toronto, had her research on social connections featured in "In the Racks" in the April 17 *Denver Post*.

Toby A. Ten Eyck, Michigan State University, was featured in a story concerning safe food practices during a blackout on WLNS-TV of Lansing, MI. The story was broadcast August 15.

Donna Gaines, <www.donnagaines.com>, was interviewed for a July 6 feature in the *Washington Post* about "Guido" youth subculture in New Jersey. She was interviewed by Bravo for a TV series, *More Than Music: Songs That Changed Our World*, Regarding the Ramones' song "I Wanna Be Sedated." Gaines wrote the liner notes for the reissues of Ramones first two albums on Rhino, as well as their induction essay into the Rock & Roll Hall of Fame. Gaines appeared in the July 31 edition of *Dan's Papers*, following a speaking engagement at the Ross School, East Hampton, where she read from her recent memoir, *A Misfit's Manifesto: The Spiritual Journey of a Rock & Roll Heart*.

Charles A. Gallagher, Georgia State University, was interviewed on Fox's *The O'Reilly Factor* on June 26 and MSNBC's *Lester Holt Show* on June 19 to discuss why the study of whites should be included in classes on race relations.

Al Gedicks, University of Wisconsin-La Crosse, wrote an op-ed column on the Indonesian invasion of Aceh in the June 7 *Madison (WI) Capital Times*.

John E. Glass wrote an article in the August 1 *CommonDreams.org* about the violence portrayed in the rumor that a game in Las Vegas involved chasing naked women in a paintball game.

Norval D. Glenn, University of Texas-Austin, was quoted in the June 29 *New York Times* on Internet dating becoming more socially acceptable as a form of meeting people. He was, again, quoted in the August 10 *Times* in an article about gay marriage.

Catherine Hakim, London School of Economics, was quoted in an article in the July 23 *New York Times* about recently proposed far-reaching legislation to outlaw sexual discrimination by the European Commission.

Cedric Herring, University of Illinois-Chicago, was a featured guest in June on WVON Radio (Chicago) to discuss "African American Interests in Global Perspective." He was also a guest on Chicago's CBS affiliate WBBM Radio's "At Issue: Affirmative Action" to discuss the Supreme

Court's decision with respect to the University of Michigan affirmative action cases.

Robert B. Hill, Westat, was interviewed in the August 17 *Baltimore Sun* about his views on the state of Black families.

Dean Hoge, Catholic University, was quoted in the June 29 *Washington Post* in an article about the increasing disputes and charges of heresy within Protestant churches.

Allan V. Horwitz, Rutgers University-New Brunswick, had his research on twins, which was published in the June issue of the *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*, featured in the August 4 *Chronicle of Higher Education*.

Philip Kasinitz, City University of New York-Graduate Center, was quoted in an editorial about shifting ethnic identities in the May 16 *Los Angeles Times*. He and **John Mollenkopf**, City University of New York-Graduate Center, were both quoted in a front page *New York Times* story on the recent blackout on August 17.

Lisa A. Keister, Ohio State University, was featured in the "Unconventional Wisdom" column in the August 31 *Washington Post* about her research on the relationship between having siblings and wealth.

James R. Kelly, Fordham University, was quoted in the August 31 issue of the *New York Times* about the complicated relationship between mayors of New York City and religion.

Pauline Kent, Ryukoko University, was quoted in a July 19 *New York Times* article about the work of cultural anthropologist Ruth Benedict in post World War II Japan.

Stephen A. Kent, University of Alberta, was quoted in the July 5 *New York Times* in an article about the controversy in the Anglican Church surrounding a bishop who performs same-sex marriages in Vancouver.

Takeshi Kitazawa, Rikkyo University, was quoted in a July 12 article in the *Washington Post* about a controversial child murder case in Japan.

Jerome Krase, CUNY-Brooklyn, had his book, *Ethnicity and Machine Politics* mentioned in an August 13 issue of the *New York Sun*.

Paul Eric Krueger was featured in a story in the August 1 *Chronicle of Higher Education* about National University rescinding its job offer to him because of a past murder conviction.

Valerie Lee, University of Michigan, and **Sean Reardon**, Pennsylvania State University, were quoted on the learning gap between black and white school children in the August 19 *Wall Street Journal*.

Gerhard Lenski wrote a letter to the editor that appeared in the July 22 *New York Times Magazine*.

Peggy Levitt, Wellesley College, was quoted in a July 6 *Dallas Morning News* article about the growing numbers of church missionary volunteers.

Stanley Lieberman, Harvard University, was quoted and his book, *A Matter of Taste: How Names, Fashions and Culture Change*, was mentioned in a July 6 *New York Times Magazine* article on the naming styles of each generation.

Clarence Lo, University of Missouri-Columbia, was mentioned as author of *Small Property versus Big Government* in a June 1 *Sacramento Bee* op-ed marking the 25th anniversary of Proposition 13 in California.

John Logan, University at Albany, was featured in a June 17 *Chronicle of Higher Education* article on how neighborhoods are changed or formed from decisions made from outside the community. This article is based on his article, "Neighborhoods in Context," which appeared in the Spring issue of *Contexts*.

Robert Manning, Rochester Institute of Technology, was featured in a May 22 article in the MSNBC website on recent college graduates' credit card and other debt.

Sue Falter Mennino, Tulane University, was interviewed on June 23 by a local radio station (WWL-AM) on stay-at-home dads.

Melissa Milkie, University of Maryland, was quoted in a July 13 *New York Times* article about retailers seeking out good-looking people as their employees.

Continued on next page

New Book by Amitai Etzioni *My Brother's Keeper: A Memoir and a Message*

The book is full of lessons Amitai Etzioni learned from vying with the "demi-gods" at Columbia University, on how to be an activist professor and still survive in academia. How to deal with charges of sexual harassment and – an FBI entrapment. How to build opposition to war and enhance diversity. And what one can learn from his attempts to teach sociology and ethics at a major business school, and from trying to convince economists to change their rationalistic theories. Above all, how to get one's voice heard in the corridors of power – in the U.S. and elsewhere – and what to do when you are refused a hearing.

"Few people are privileged to launch their own 'ism.' Communitarianism in its contemporary academic form is arguably just warmed-over Hegelianism. But Amitai Etzioni's New Communitarianism is something genuinely new, or certainly something that comes as news to contemporary social theorists."

– Robert Goodin, Australian National University

"Amitai Etzioni is a creative thinker, one of those rare 'public intellectuals' who has consistently rolled up his sleeves to make a difference in shaping the public policy of this nation. With zeal and gusto, Etzioni has devoted considerable thought and action to issues that matter to the public at large – democracy, civic responsibility, and the moral character of our children."

– Richard W. Riley, Former U.S. Secretary of Education

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In the News, *continued*

Peter M. Nardi, Pitzer College, was cited in the *Calgary Herald* (Canada) and *Time* magazine on men's friendships, and in the *Montreal La Presse* and *Hartford Advocate* (CT) on recent gay events in the news.

Robert Newby, Central Michigan University, was quoted in a June 23 *USA Today* article on the implications of the University of Michigan Supreme Court decision.

Steven Ortiz, Oregon State University, was quoted by Canada's *National Post* (July 24) and the *Globe and Mail* (July 23) about his study of "the culture of adultery" in relation to the Kobe Bryant case. He was also quoted in the August 10 *Chicago Sun-Times* in an article about Kobe Bryant's wife remaining with him.

Orlando Patterson, Harvard University, authored a June 22 *New York Times* op-ed on the U.S. Supreme Court's recent ruling on affirmative action. Patterson's op-ed was also cited in a June 28 op-ed in the *New York Times*.

H. Wesley Perkins, Hobart & William Smith College, was quoted in a July 25 *Chronicle of Higher Education* article on the effectiveness of "social norms" process to curb college drinking. [See article on p. 5 of December 2002 *Footnotes* and Public Forum (p. 11) in February 2003 *Footnotes*.]

David Popenoe, Rutgers University, was quoted in a July 27 *USA Today* article on the rapidly changing opinions about the rights of homosexuals.

Cecilia Ridgeway, Stanford University, was quoted in an editorial in the August 10 *Washington Post* about the lack of ROTC programs in elite colleges.

Stephen C. Richards, Northern Kentucky University, was featured in an August 9 *New York Times* article about criminologists who had spent time in prison as inmates and how they are making an impact in their field.

Gene Rosa, Washington State University, was interviewed in Paris by *BBC Television* about whether Paris or London, candidates for the 2012 Olympic summer games, was better prepared to prevent the type of terrorism that occurred in Atlanta.

Ruth Rubinstein, the Fashion Institute of Technology, was quoted in a June 1 issue of *USA Today* on the retro fashions becoming popular again. Her book *Dress Codes: Meanings and Messages in American Culture* was mentioned.

Juliet B. Schor, Boston College, was quoted and her book, *The Overworked American: The Unexpected Decline of Leisure*, was mentioned in a June 26 *New York Times* article on using work e-mail as your personal e-mail address.

Marc Smith, Microsoft research, was the focus of a feature article in an August 19

Cnet.com article for his studies at Microsoft and was quoted in the August 19 *San Francisco Chronicle* on social scientists and technology.

Robert C. Smith, Barnard College, was quoted in the July 30 *New York Times* about the Mexican experience in New York.

Gregory D. Squires, George Washington University, and **Samantha Friedman** wrote a "Viewpoints" column for the *American Banker* on August 29.

Bill Strauss was mentioned as a co-founder of the Cappies Awards, a highly successful annual awards program for Washington, DC-area high school theater, in the June 8 *Washington Post*.

Verta Taylor and **Leila Rupp**, University of California-Santa Barbara, were interviewed for a cover story about their book *Drag Queens at the 801 Cabaret* in the April 3-16, 2003 issue of *Celebrate*, Key West Florida's Gay Newspaper. The book was also noted among new scholarly books in the July 4 issue of the *Chronicle of Higher Education* and discussed in articles in the June 11 issue of *The Washington Blade*, the July issue of *Instinct Magazine*, and the July 18 issue of *GAYTODAY.com*. They were also feature guests on *Larry Mantel's Airtalk*, KPCC Southern California Public Radio, August 6, where they discussed their book.

John Torpey, University of British Columbia, was quoted in the *Taipei Times* on August 25 in an article on international requirements of more biometric markers in passports and other identification documents.

Diane Vaughn, Boston College, see Public Sociologies column in this *Footnotes*.

Sudhir Venkatesh, Columbia University, was quoted in the August 3 *New York Times Magazine* about his work on the economics of small-time drug dealers with economist Steven Levitt.

Milton Vickerman, University of Virginia, and **Andrew Beveridge**, Queens College and the CUNY-Graduate Center, were quoted in a front page *New York Times* story on Caribbean Immigrants, June 28.

Ruth A. Wallace, George Washington University, was recently interviewed by the National Public Radio program *Religion and Ethics*, which aired on June 20.

Suzanna Walters, Georgetown University, was quoted in an August 11 *Washington Post* article about the lure of chain letters.

Duncan J. Watts, Columbia University, had his research on degrees of separation between strangers in the Internet featured in the August 8 *CNN News* and National Public Radio's *Science Friday* show.

Rhys H. Williams, University of Cincinnati, was quoted in the August 27 *Wall Street Journal* in an article on the growing

popularity of NASCAR comparing it to other movements of Southerners.

Howard Winant, University of California-Santa Barbara, was quoted in the June 20 *Washington Post* in an article on the controversy over "whiteness studies" as an academic discipline.

David Yamane, University of Notre Dame, wrote, "The Bishops and Politics" in the May 23 *Commonweal Magazine*.

People

Pablo J. Boczkowski, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been selected to hold the Cecil and Ida Green Career Development Chair at MIT beginning July 1, 2003, for a three-year term.

Jeffrey R. Breese has joined the faculty at the University of Tampa as an Associate Professor.

David Brinkerhoff retired in December, 2002, after 25 years at University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

Wendy Cadge will join the faculty of Bowdoin College in Brunswick, Maine, as an Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology in Fall 2003.

Thomas Calhoun, has been appointed Chair of the Department of Sociology at Southern Illinois University-Carbondale effective Fall 2003.

Robert L. Crosnoe, University of Texas-Austin, and **Wen-Jui-Han**, Columbia University, each received a three-year, \$150,000 fellowship from the Foundation for Child Development to study the development of immigrant children from birth to 10 years of age.

Raymond De Vries, St. Olaf College, will be a plenary speaker in the British Sociological Association's Annual Conference on September 26-28.

Riley E. Dunlap, Åbo Akademi University (Finland), gave the inaugural Afonso de Barros Memorial Lecture at the Superior Institute for the Study of Work and Enterprise in Lisbon, Portugal, in May.

Kenneth Ferraro has been named Director of Purdue University's new Center on Aging and the Life Course.

Viktor Gecas has joined the faculty of Purdue University as the Head of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology.

Jack A. Goldstone has been named the Faculty Research Lecturer for 2003 by the University of California-Davis. This is the highest recognition given by the UC Davis Academic Senate for research. He will also become the Virginia E. and John T. Hazel, Jr. Professor of Public Policy in the School

of Public Policy at George Mason University in fall 2003.

Shirley A. Jackson, Southern Connecticut State University, is the incoming president of the New England Sociological Association.

Jason Kaufman was recently named John L. Loeb Associate Professor of the Social Sciences at Harvard University. His book *For The Common Good? American Civic Life and the Golden Age of Fraternity* will be reissued in paper this summer by the Oxford University Press.

Judith Lorber, Brooklyn College and Graduate School-CUNY, was Visiting Professor in the Dynamics of Gender Constellations Research Program, University of Dortmund, Germany in May-June 2003. She gave a lecture at the official opening of the program and the keynote address at a workshop. She also lectured at seven other universities in Germany.

Robert Lee Maril will be the Chair of the Department of Sociology of East Carolina University as of August 1.

Thelma McCormack, York University, addressed joint meetings of American and Canadian Library Associations in Toronto on June 25 on political and cultural censorship in Canada.

Ann Meier has accepted a position as Assistant Professor at the University of Minnesota.

Ann L. Mullen has joined the faculty at the University of Toronto as an Assistant Professor in the Sociology Department.

Mark Oromaner, Hudson County Community College, will retire December 31 after 26 years at the college. He is the longest serving employee in the college's history, and also served as dean of academic affairs, executive vice president, and acting/interim president.

Keith Parker has accepted an administrative position at the University of Georgia-Athens.

Winnie Poster, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, was awarded a grant by the National Science Foundation for her project: "Women in the Global Information Technology Workforce: Customer Service Call Centers in India." The grant was for \$89,000.

Richard Quinney presented the keynote address at the annual meeting of the Justice Studies Association in Albany, NY, on May 29.

Adrian Raftery, University of Washington-Seattle, was the world's third most cited mathematician in the decade 1993-2003, according to the Institute for Scientific Information, which publishes the Science and Social Science Citation Indexes and the Web of Science.

Jack Rothman, University of California-Los Angeles, was featured in a recent issue of *UCLA Today* about his unconventional second career as a standup comedian.

Deirdre A. Royster has been elected chair of the College of William and Mary's Department of Sociology.

Doris P. Slesinger, University of Wisconsin-Madison, received the Distinguished Rural Sociologist Award from the Rural Sociological Society.

David A. Sonnenfeld has been granted tenure and promoted to Associate Professor, Department of Community and Rural Sociology, Washington State University.

Zoltan Tarr lectured in May at the universities of Erlangen and Kassel, Germany.

Ramon S. Torrecilha, former ASA Minority Fellowship Program Director, is the new Provost of Berkeley College.

Ana Wahl has assumed a faculty position at Wake Forest University.

Charles V. Willie, Harvard University, was re-elected president of the Judge Baker Children's Center in Boston.

Joseph Zajda, Australian Catholic University, has been appointed Chair of the Publications Standing Committee (2003-5), World Council of Comparative Education Societies. He is the Editor of the *International Handbook of Globalisation and Education Policy Research*; Chair of the Presidential Advisory Council for International Relations, Comparative and International Education Society; and was appointed Guest Editor of a special issue of *International Review of Education*.

Members' New Books

Javier Auyero, SUNY-Stony Brook, *Contentious Lives. Two Argentine Women, Two Protests, and the Quest for Recognition* (Duke University Press, 2003).

Barbara J. Bank, University of Missouri-Columbia, *Contradictions in Women's Education: Traditionalism, Careerism, and Community at a Single-Sex College* (Teachers College Press, 2003).

Helen A. Berger, Evan Leach, Leigh Schaffer, West Chester University, *Voices from the Pagan Census: A National Survey of Witches and Neo-Pagans in the United States* (University of South Carolina Press, 2003).

Eduardo Bonilla-Silva, Texas A&M University, *Racism Without Racists: Color-Blind Racism and the Persistence of Racial Inequality in the United States* (Rowman and Littlefield, 2003); **Ashley Doane** and **Eduardo Bonilla-Silva** (eds.), *White Out: The Continuing Significance of Racism* (Routledge, 2003).

Richard D. Bucher, Baltimore City Community College, *Diversity Consciousness: Opening Our Minds to People, Cultures, and Opportunities* (Prentice Hall, 2004).

Stephen J. Caldas and **Carl L. Bankston III**, Tulane University, *The End of Desegregation?* (Nova Science Publishers, 2003).

Thomas Calhoun, Southern Illinois University, and **Alex Thio**, *Readings in Deviant Behavior, 3rd Edition* (Allyn & Bacon, 2004).

Luiz A. Castro-Santos, Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, *O Pensamento Social no Brasil (de Janeiro em Brazil)* (Campinas, EDICAMP, 2003).

Dan A. Chekki, University of Winnipeg, *The Philosophy and Ethics of the Virasaiva Community* (Edwin Mellen Press, 2003).

Richard A. Colignon, Duquesne University, and **Chikako Usui**, University of Missouri-St. Louis, *Amakudari: The Hidden Fabric of Japan's Economy* (Cornell University Press, 2003).

Gordon J. DiRenzo, University of Delaware, *Individuo e Societa: Prospettive sullo Studio del Comportamento Sociale dell'Uomo* (DR Editore, 2003).

Keith Doubt, Wittenberg University, *Sociogija nakon Bosne (A Sociology for Bosnia)* (Buybook, 2003).

Susan A. Eisenhandler, University of Connecticut, *Keeping the Faith in Late Life* (Springer Publishing Company, 2003).

Debra S. Emmelman, Southern Connecticut State University, *Justice for the Poor: A Study of Criminal Defense Work* (Ashgate Publishers, 2003).

David O. Friedrichs, University of Scranton, *Trusted Criminals: White Collar Crime in Contemporary Society, 2nd Edition* (Thomson/Wadsworth, 2004).

Josef Gugler, University of Connecticut, *African Film: Re-Imagining a Continent* (Indiana University Press, 2003).

Maureen T. Hallinan, University of Notre Dame, **Adam Gamoran**, University of Wisconsin-Madison, **Warren Kubitschek**, University of Notre Dame, and **Tom Lovell**, Brookings Institution (editors), *Stabil-*

Continued on next page

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New Books, continued

ity and Change in American Education: Structure, Process, and Outcomes (Eliot Werner Publications, 2003).

Richard Hogan, Purdue University, *The Failure of Planning: Permitting Sprawl in San Diego Suburbs, 1970-1999* (Ohio State University Press, 2003)

John Iceland, University of Maryland, *Poverty in America* (University of California Press, 2003).

Richard M. Ingersoll, University of Pennsylvania, *Who Controls Teachers' Work? Power and Accountability in America's Schools* (Harvard University Press, 2003).

Amanda Lewis, University of Illinois-Chicago, *Race in the Schoolyard: Negotiating the Color Line in Classrooms and Communities* (Rutgers University Press, 2003).

W. Allen Martin, University of Texas-Tyler, *The Urban Community* (Prentice Hall, 2003).

Sharon Preves, Hamline University, *Intersex and Identity: The Contested Self* (Rutgers University Press, 2003).

William I. Robinson, University of California-Santa Barbara, *Transnational Conflicts: Central America, Social Change, and Globalization* (Verso Press, 2003).

Deirdre A. Royster, College of William and Mary, *Race and the Invisible Hand: How White Networks Exclude Black Men from Blue Collar Jobs* (University of California Press, 2003).

Charles Selengut, County College of Morris, *Sacred Fury: Understanding Religious Violence* (AltaMira Press, 2003).

Christopher E. Smith, Michigan State University, **Christina DeJong**, Michigan State University and **John D. Burrow**, University of South Carolina, *The Supreme Court, Crime & The Ideal of Equal Justice* (Peter Lang, 2003).

Gregory D. Squires (ed.), George Washington University, *Organizing Access to Capital: Advocacy and the Democratization of Financial Institutions* (Temple University Press, 2003.).

Mary C. Tuominen, Denison University, *We Are Not Babysitters: Family Child Care Providers Redefine Work and Care* (Rutgers University Press, 2003).

Debra Umberson, University of Texas-Austin, *Death of a Parent: Transition to a New Adult Identity* (Cambridge University Press, 2003).

Robin M. Williams, Jr., Cornell University, *The Wars Within: Peoples and States in Conflict* (Cornell University Press, 2003).

Charles V. Willie, Harvard University, and **Richard J. Reddick**, *A New Look at Black Families 5th edition* (AltaMira Press, 2003).

Sarah Susannah Willie, Swarthmore College, *Acting Black, College Identity and the Performance of Race* (Routledge, 2003).

Joseph Zajda, Australian Catholic University, *Schooling the New Russians: Transforming Soviet Workers to Capitalist Entrepreneurs* (James Nicholas Publishers, 2003).

New Publications

Journal of Gay and Lesbian Issues in Education puts cutting-edge research studies, articles from frontline practitioners, and scholarly essays into your hands. With concise, jargon-free writing, this quarterly journal delivers timely information that will keep you current with what's happening in educational policy, curriculum development, professional practice and pedagogy. Contact the Editor: James T. Sears, PO Box 5085, Columbia, SC 29250; e-mail jglie@jtsears.com <www.jtsears.com/jglie.htm>.

Caught in the Web

The **Center for Research on Child Wellbeing** at Princeton University and the **Social Indicators Survey Center** at Columbia University are pleased to announce the release of the second public use file from the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study. The study follows a cohort of children born in the late 1990s to married and unmarried parents. The study follows both mothers and fathers, documenting their relationship, each parent's relationship with the child, the family's health and wellbeing, and a variety of other outcomes. This public use release contains data from the first follow-up, which occurred when the focal child was aged 12-18 months. Visit the website at <cwcw.princeton.edu/fragilefamilies>. To go directly to the data archive, visit <opr.princeton.edu/archive/ff>.

Children, Youth and Environments (CYE) is a new web-based, refereed journal, guided by a distinguished Editorial Advisory Board. The editors solicit submissions on a broad range of topics related to young people and their environments, broadly defined. The current issue includes papers on street children, environments for play and learning, and children's resilience under stress. CYE's readership is international. During the first two months, more than 6,000 readers from 59 countries accessed the journal. For more information, visit the website <cye.colorado.edu> or e-mail Willem van Vliet (co-editor) at willem@spot.colorado.edu

Stanford Social Innovation Review, Stanford Graduate School of Business <www.ssireview.com>.

Other Organizations

The **Consumers, Commodities and Consumption Research Network** has been in existence for five years serving as a forum for sociologists interested in the study of consumption. We have a website, a biannual newsletter and a listserv. Members have organized ASA sessions and attended receptions and dinners. We are currently soliciting petitions from those interested in making this group an official ASA Section. If you are interested, contact Dan Cook directly (dtcook@uiuc.edu) or download a petition from the group's website <st-socrates.berkeley.edu/~nalinik/ccn.html>. Petitions will be accepted at any time, but we are seeking to get as many as possible by October 21.

Cornell University's College of Agriculture and Life Sciences have changed their name to Development Sociology. According to Philip McMichael, the department's chairperson, rural social change is contained within development sociology rubric, but the reverse is not true. The faculty emphasizes "development" as the framework motivating its work on social and economic change in rural and urban contexts throughout the world. The department is comprised of 14 faculty members and four PhD-level researchers. Approximately 70 undergraduate students major in development sociology, and about 50 graduate students are currently enrolled in the PhD program in development sociology. <www.cals.cornell.edu/dept/devsoc/>.

The **Egyptian Students Association in North America (ESANA)** announces the 7th Annual Book Campaign. Each year an Egyptian university is selected to receive books as a donation. Ain Shams University is the chosen university for the 2003 campaign. Local units collect the donations and ship them to the central collection point in Purdue University from which the books will be shipped to Egypt. We are looking for your generous contribution to this year's book campaign with any available books and journals in all disciplines that are published after 1985. PC hardware and software that can be used in developing a computer-based library system to replace the existing manual system in Egypt's li-

braries will be of great use. E-mail book@esana.org. For more information visit: <www.esana.org>.

The **National Endowment for Financial Education (NEFE)** is seeking research papers and case studies in preparation for a 2004 think tank on the topic, "Motivating Americans to Develop Constructive Financial Behaviors." Guidelines for submission and volunteer reviewers may be found on NEFE's website at <www.nefe.org> in the "Research and Strategy" area of the Innovative Thinking Section. The direct link to the Call for Papers is <www.nefe.org/callforpapers/index.html>. The postmark deadline for submissions is October 31, 2003.

Policy and Practice

Robert Manning, Rochester Institute of Technology, delivered testimony, titled "The Role of FCRA in the Credit Granting Process," at a June 12 congressional hearing before the Subcommittee on Financial Institutions and Consumer Credit of the Financial Services Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives.

Gregory D. Squires, George Washington University, presented his recent research on insurance redlining and housing discrimination before staff at the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development on July 15. He also participated in a U.S. Commission on Civil Rights forum on community reinvestment on July 18 where he discussed his recent work on predatory lending as well as insurance redlining.

Deaths

Lewis A. Coser, former ASA President, died on July 8.

Deborah Franzman, Alan Hancock College, was killed by a fatal shark attack in August in Avila Beach, California.

Rob E. Kling, Indiana University Center for Social Informatics, passed away unexpectedly on May 14, 2003.

Joseph H. Meyerowitz died in Jerusalem, Israel, on March 19 after an 18-month struggle to overcome lymphoma.

Msgr. Philip J. Murnion, sociologist and adviser to parish and diocesan leaders, died August 19 of colon cancer in New York.

Ashakant Nimbark, Dowling College, Oakdale, NY, died suddenly on March 15.

Ruth Useem died on September 11.

Kust Wolff died September 14 of a pulmonary embolism.

Obituaries

Albert D. Biderman (1923-2003)

One of the "First Citizens" of the Social Indicators Movement, Albert D. Biderman, died June 15, 2003. He was nearing his 80th birthday. He contributed essays, methodological studies, and a wide range of other research on a number of topics, including social indicators, crime, military sociology, interviewing methodology and others. His life work engaged social theory in the service of applied research in numerous applications.

Biderman's essay, "Social Indicators and Goals," in *Social Indicators*, edited by Raymond A. Bauer, positioned indicators in the agenda for achieving national goals set by study boards and presidential addresses. He charted the shift in emphasis of the President's State of the Union addresses between economic and non-economic indicators. Recent addresses, he found, shifted emphasis from the individual to economic growth. He also reviewed problems of collection and interpretation of crime statistics, a topic he later studied intensively. His essay called for a system of social indicators that show the

state of society in areas not covered by economic indicators.

With Albert J. Reiss, Biderman examined crime statistics, reporting in *Data Sources of White-Collar Law Breaking* (1980), and, with James P. Lynch, *Understanding Crime Incidence Statistics: Why the UCR Diverges from the NCS*. These and other studies led to an essay in the volume *Victimology: A New Focus*, edited by Isreal Drapkin and Emilio Viano (1975). During 1979-86 he was Director of the Crime Survey Research Consortium. One outcome was the Victimization Survey, which is one of the three important data gathering instruments that arose from the Social Indicators Movement. He made another contribution to social indicator data collection in a volume he edited with Thomas F. Drury, *Measuring Work Quality for Social Reporting* (1976).

During Biderman's association with the Air Force's Human Resources Research Institute, 1952-57, he engaged former prisoners of war in interviews. This resulted in two publications, *March to Calumny: The Story of American POW's in the Korean War* (1963), and, as co-editor, *Mass Behavior in Battle and Captivity: The Communist Soldier in the Korean War* (1958).

Biderman's interest in military sociology resulted in contributions to several volumes, among them: Morris Janowitz (ed.) *The New Military: Changing Patterns of Organization* (1964); Mortimer Appley and Richard Trumbull (eds.) *Psychological Stress* (1966); Sol Tax (ed.) *The Draft: A Handbook of Facts and Alternatives* (1967); and, Roger W. Little (ed.) *A Handbook of Military Institutions* (1971).

With Herbert Zimmer, Biderman published *The Manipulation of Human Behavior* (1961), and an article in the *International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences*.

Al was born in Paterson, New Jersey, July 10, 1923, the son of Isaac and Celia Silberstein Biderman. He attended New York University where he received an AB degree in economics in 1947. He received an MA in sociology from the University of Chicago in 1952, and a PhD in sociology from the University of Chicago in 1964. At the University of Chicago he, and others who contributed to the social indicators development, including Eleanor B. Sheldon, came under the influence of W. F. Ogburn, the editor and mover behind *Recent Social Trends*, the first important U.S.

social report that demonstrated the significance of charting trends.

During 1943-45 he served in the U.S. Army and from 1948-52 he taught at the Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago. Then he turned to applied research and teaching became a minor interest. He was a research social psychologist with the Human Resources Research Institute at Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama, in 1952-57. He joined the Bureau of Social Science Research in Washington, DC, in 1957 and remained there until it was closed. While officially retired in 1986, in semi-retirement he served as Research Professor of Justice at the American University.

His contributions were recognized by the District of Columbia Sociological Society in 1985 when he received the Stuart A. Rice Award. He had been president of that organization in 1965-66. He was also honored by being appointed a Fellow in the following: the American Statistical Association, The Human Ecology Fund, 1958-59, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In addition to these organizations, he belonged to the American Sociological Association, the American Association for Public Opinion Research, and the Society for the Study of Social Problems. He regularly contributed papers at their annual conventions.

On November 9, 1951, he married Sumiko Fujii. She and their three children survive him: David Taro Biderman and Joseph Shiro Biderman of Los Angeles, and Paula Kei Biderman of Purcellville, Virginia.

Abbott L. Ferriss, Emory University

Elizabeth Anne Czepiel (1967-2003)

Elizabeth Anne Czepiel of Pomfret Center, CT, formerly of Old Saybrook and Gaithersburg, MD, died June 24, 2003, at Hartford Hospital after a courageous battle with lymphoma. She was born in New Haven on April 5, 1967. Ms. Czepiel was a 1985 graduate of Old Saybrook High School. She earned a Bachelor of Arts degree from Upsala College in human resource management and sociology in 1989 and a Master of Arts degree in sociology from Boston College in 1992. From 1994 to 1998, Ms. Czepiel held the position of Governance Coordinator for the American So-

Continued on next page



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Obituaries, *continued*

ciological Association (ASA) at the Association headquarters in Washington, DC. In this role she worked with many members and leaders of ASA Sections and committees. She was highly dedicated to the Association and its members.

After leaving ASA, she served as the Director of Member Services for the Composite Wood Council in Gaithersburg, MD, from 1998 to 2001. Ms. Czepiel returned to Connecticut in 2001, where she worked with students at Quinebaug Valley Community College (QVCC) in Danielson and as a mentor for an on-line educational service for college students across the country. She completed a Master of Arts degree in higher education, student affairs, at the University of Connecticut in January 2003. She had planned to specialize in providing support of at-risk college students, when she was stricken with cancer. Liz, as she was known to her many friends, loved nature, hiking, camping, gardening, gourmet cooking, fine wines, cats, her work, her family, and her friends. Her vivacious nature and enthusiasm for life will be missed by those who knew her.

Liz leaves behind her fiancé, Douglas Ungeheuer of Pomfret Center, his parents, Marion and Otto Ungeheuer of Danielson; her mother and stepfather, Laurel and Thomas Kahak; her father, Ronald Czepiel; and her brother Adam Czepiel, all of Old Saybrook; her aunts, Susan Cunningham of Pomfret Center, Beverly Zadroga of Florida and Sandy Kahak of New Jersey; and her uncles, Joseph Kahak of Illinois and Robert Kahak of Texas. A Quinebaug Valley Community College scholarship has been established in memory of Elizabeth Czepiel. The scholarship will provide a QVCC at-risk student with funding for tuition. Persons wishing to make a contribution may send a check payable to: QVCC Foundation, Inc., attention Elizabeth Czepiel Memorial Scholarship, 742 Upper Maple Street, Danielson, CT 06239.

Susan Cunningham and Adam Czepiel

John T. Flint (1927-2003)

John Torgny Flint, Professor Emeritus of Sociology, died unexpectedly of heart failure at the age of 76 at his home in Binghamton, NY, on June 17, 2003. He was born in Mahanomen, Minnesota on March 28, 1927, to Rev. John Flint and Josephine Flint (née Ellingson).

A popular teacher and colleague at the State University of New York-Binghamton since 1966, he was much loved for his infectious sense of humor and his open, friendly, and loquacious way with people from all walks of life, both at the university and in the community. He was a natural intellectual "networker" who loved to bring people together to such an extent that it bore mention as service to the campus community upon his promotion to full professor in 1990. A historical sociologist well before it was recognized as a legitimate subfield in the discipline, he used the *Sociological Imagination* to great effect with his freshman students, comparing his own choices and chances in the scholarly job market with mine.

My father had an incredible, almost photographic memory for the events of his life, even if the occasional "senior moment" prompted him to ask, "stop me if you've heard this story before" . . . This served him very well in the classroom, where he would use these anecdotes to illustrate sociological concepts. The lives of his wife and children were also fair game, as I discovered as an undergraduate at Harpur College. To underscore the importance of social structure over individual merit as an explanation for differences in opportunities, he would often compare the very different choices and chances that he and I had as we each moved into academia—he from relative poverty—from relative privilege. He would tell his students that it was because of the marked differences between the labor market for newly minted PhDs in 1960 vs. 2000 that his opportunities were greater than mine, and that this was for historical reasons rather than because of differences in our individual attainments.

He served in the Navy during WWII and attended college on the G.I. Bill, earning a BA in 1949 from Kent State University, an MA in 1951 from the University of Chicago, and a PhD in 1957 from the Uni-

versity of Wisconsin-Madison.

As a student of Louis Wirth and Everett C. Hughes at Chicago, and Hans Gerth and Howard Becker at Madison, Professor Flint was part of what Gary Alan Fine described as "A Second Chicago School of Sociology." Younger than Mills and a contemporary of Wallerstein, his articles in *Comparative Studies in Society and History* were among those that laid the foundation for what is now a flourishing subfield. At Madison he also worked with Einar Haugen, a seminal figure in Scandinavian studies in the United States. He was among the first class of Fulbright scholars to work in Norway in 1951-1952, where he carried out research while based at the Institute for Sociology and the University of Oslo. He joined the Sociology Department at Binghamton (then Harpur College) in 1966 after teaching at the University of Kentucky-Lexington from 1957-63, and San Fernando Valley State College in Northridge, California, from 1963-66. Professor Flint helped build the SUNY-Binghamton Sociology Department into an internationally known, if idiosyncratic, program of brilliant and wide-ranging scholars who transcended a sometimes parochial and insecure discipline.

Specializing in the historical study of religion, popular culture, and music, as well as theory and method in historical sociology, Flint's contributions to these fields include *Historical Role Analysis in the Study of Religious Change: Mass Educational Development in Norway, 1740-1891*, published in 1990 in the ASA Rose Monograph Series. The work critically examines the interaction between the development of literacy (as an aspect of "mass education") and the process of differentiation of religious viewpoints and styles of religious behavior during a period of significant social and economic transition. He has published articles and reviews in his fields in the *Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion*, the *International Review of Sociology*, the *Journal of the American Academy of Religion*, *Social Forces*, and *American Journal of Sociology*, among others. He most frequently wrote for *Comparative Studies in Society and History*, then-edited by Sylvia Thrupp, where his most influential article, "A Handbook for Historical Sociologists," was published in July 1968.

For 43 years, Professor Flint was an enthusiastic and supportive teacher of undergraduates, and mentor to graduate students. At Binghamton, he taught courses in the sociology of religion; the sociology of music, literature, and the visual arts; and a senior seminar in sociological theory. He sat on more PhD dissertation and Master's committees across more programs than most, particular in history, but also in anthropology, art history, political science, music, and English. Works in progress, like "Is a Sociology of Music Possible?" and "The Changing Social Worlds of Agatha Christie, 1920-1976," also reflected the wide-ranging and multidisciplinary nature of his intellectual interests.

Professor Flint was director of the Religious Studies Program from 1982-88, for which he organized an annual series of cross-disciplinary faculty-student colloquia. His greatest contribution in teaching was in the undergraduate division, where he devoted most of his time and energy to the education of undergraduates. He reveled in the diversity of the students at Binghamton, long before the term became a buzzword, because he found them so interesting and because he was always interested in people, regardless of their background or status. He was particularly supportive of those students, who, like himself, were among the first in their families to attend college. One telling statement about him as a teacher was made to me by a long-time colleague who said that in more than 30 years, he never heard John Flint say an unkind thing about a student.

Professor Flint retired from active teaching in 2000. Particularly important for John was his participation in the local Unitarian Universalist Congregation, which was as much a part of his Norwegian-American background (his father was a Unitarian Universalist minister) as his love of Grieg and Ibsen and his pride in the rationality of Norwegian democratic socialism. He was a life-long advocate for peace and social justice and his commitment only increased with age. An avid lover and supporter of live classical music in the Binghamton com-

munity, Professor Flint will be fondly remembered there for hosting numerous chamber music gatherings at his home and for his substantial support of the arts. A generous and loving husband and father, he took great pride in supporting the professional and political work of his family. He is survived by his daughter Portia Johnson, a psychological counselor in Bradford County, Pennsylvania, and son Adam Flint, assistant professor of sociology at Hartwick College in Oneonta, New York. His wife of 36 years, Dr. Frieda Flint, well-remembered for her outstanding work as a clinical psychologist and peace activist, died on December 29, 1995.

In retirement he returned to his project, as he called it, examining changing historical relations between clergy and laity in western Europe, from the early church (c. 300) to 1914. Not infrequently I would come down to breakfast and he would remark, "Adam, I've just spent the morning in late antiquity, and boy it's exciting" and his enthusiasm for the recent historically sophisticated literature on the subject was as infectious as ever. Donations can be made in his memory to the Binghamton-El Charcón Sister City Project <www.tier.net/~elcharcon/>, PO Box 444 SVS, Binghamton, NY 13903. Friends and Colleagues wishing to contact the family may write to me at <flint@igc.org> or 1006 Powderhouse Road, Vestal, NY 13850.

Adam Flint, Hartwick College

Butler A. Jones (1916-2003)

Butler A. Jones died May 9, 2003, at his retirement center in Delaware, Ohio. He was 86, and remained active and alert almost to the end, in spite of numerous chronic health problems. Dr. Jones' many acts of leadership in service to the profession, his academic institutions, the community, and indeed the nation, are legendary. A past president of the North Central Sociological Association and the Association of Black Sociologists, he was a central figure in the founding of the latter group as well as the ASA's DuBois-Johnson-Frazier award and Minority Fellowship program. He was president of the American Association of University Professors (AAUP) at all three of his colleges, and later served for several years on the AAUP national executive council. In Cleveland he served on over a dozen major public boards and commissions. Among his many other national activities, he was an early member of the Amistad Restoration committee.

Dr. Jones retired from Cleveland State University in 1982, where he was chair of sociology from 1969-1975, during the formative years of the department. He began teaching at Talladega College in 1943. In 1952 he came to Ohio Wesleyan University and was its first Black professor, later becoming chair of sociology. A bronze bust of Dr. Jones, sculpted by his long-time friend Eb Haycock, stands at the entrance to the department.

Jones was born July 22, 1916, in Birmingham, Alabama. His mother was a casualty of that year's flu epidemic, causing him to be raised in nearby rural Dothan by his maternal grandparents, Anna and Henry Butler. Henry had lived in slavery through adolescence, and was an important early teacher for Butler. After attending a local high school run by black parents, he moved to Atlanta and studied at Morehouse College and Atlanta University, where he received his Bachelor's and Master's degrees, respectively, in 1937 and 1938. His PhD from New York University came in 1955 after his career was well underway.

Dr. Jones' first job was teaching Social Studies for four years at the Atlanta University laboratory school, where his remarkable students included Martin Luther King, Jr., and sociologist Larry Bobo's mother. During that time he conducted background research as one of the contributing young scholars in the Carnegie-Myrdal Study of the Negro in the United States, which resulted in Myrdal's Nobel prize-winning classic, *An American Dilemma*. Throughout the 1940s and early 50s he contributed several briefs for the NAACP in support of school desegregation, including one for Thurgood Marshall's successful 1954 Supreme Court pleading. His steady pursuit of social justice, however, was not without an occa-

sional light touch. After moving north, Jones surreptitiously and with wry humor got himself on the mailing list for the Mississippi White Citizen's League newsletter and was counted as one of their members.

In his teaching, Dr. Jones insisted on high academic standards for all students, regardless of the subject matter or level of instruction. At Cleveland State he successfully promoted the curriculum concept that all students would benefit from rigorous course work on the Black experience. The three courses he developed for this purpose—Black-White Interaction, the Black Family, and the Black Community—continue to be taught as popular electives that fulfill the University's diversity requirement. Another mark of his teaching was to use original sources whenever possible. Among the many sociologists that Dr. Jones helped develop was Edgar Epps. Epps recalled how as a student of young Butler Jones at Talladega he had the opportunity and challenge to read two books for the freshman honors seminar—the complete text of *An American Dilemma* and Oliver Cromwell Cox's critical alternative, *Caste, Class, and Race*.

Beginning in 1995 and 1996, respectively, Ohio Wesleyan and Cleveland State have held annual Jones lecture series on contemporary issues in American race relations. A heart-warming parade of leading scholars has appeared at both schools to pay tribute to Dr. Jones, many of whom counted him as a major career mentor. Until the past couple years Dr. Jones regularly appeared at both lectures to give the closing commentary, always the highlight of the evening no matter how accomplished the main speaker.

He leaves to the profession a legacy of scholarship, teaching, and community service in the very best sense of these three terms.

Dr. Jones was preceded in death by his wife of 39 years, Lillian Webster Jones, in 1978, and his second wife Mary Moran Martin, in 1995. He is survived by his stepdaughters Alice Miller of Cleveland and Cynthia Stevens of Winston-Salem, North Carolina. A memorial service was held on May 25 at the Asbury United Methodist Church in Delaware. Contributions in memory of Jones may be made to the Butler Jones scholarship fund, c/o The Cleveland State University Foundation, 2121 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, OH 44115-2214.

William Morgan and Marejjoyce Green, Cleveland State University

Carl B. Klockars (1946-2003)

Carl B. Klockars, 57, professor of criminal justice and sociology, died on July 24. Klockars had been a member of the University of Delaware faculty since 1976, and wrote extensively on professional crime, criminological theory, and the moral dilemmas of policing and police use of force.

With colleagues, he had recently completed a study, entitled "Enhancing Police Integrity," that seeks to understand the mechanisms through which police agencies may create organizational environments that enhance and encourage integrity.

Klockars was the author of five books, more than 50 scholarly articles, and numerous professional papers. He had served as a nationally elected vice president of the police section of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences.

He was a pioneer in building collaborative research relationships between police and academics.

Born in Providence, RI, Klockars was a graduate of the University of Rhode Island, where he earned his bachelor's degree in sociology, and the University of Pennsylvania, where he earned his master's and doctoral degrees.

In lieu of flowers, donations may be made to the Juvenile Diabetes Foundation, c/o the R.T. Foard & Jones, 122 West Main St., Newark, DE 19711.

Adapted from the University of Delaware Daily

Ruth C. Schaffer (1925-2003)

Ruth C. Schaffer, 77, died in College Station, TX, after complications from heart surgery on January 28, 2003. She is sur-

vived by her husband, Dr. Albert Schaffer, of College Station, TX; and by her daughters, Edith Schaffer and Pamela Wade, of San Francisco, CA.

Schaffer received her AB degree in 1947 from Hunter College, her MS from Pennsylvania State University in 1949, and her PhD from the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill in 1954. She taught at Cleary College, Eastern Michigan University, and the University of Alabama before coming to Texas A&M University in 1971.

She met her husband, Albert Schaffer when they were both graduate students at the University of North Carolina. She and he conducted community research for most of their careers. Ruth's first book on community (*Community Organization: Action and Inaction* (University of North Carolina Press)) was co-authored with Floyd Hunter in 1956. In 1970, she published *Woodruff: A Study of Community Decision-Making Patterns* (University of North Carolina Press), co-authored with Albert Schaffer. In the 1970s and 1980s, she and Al focused upon how issues of water affected communities' politics and development.

Ruth was a devoted teacher and single-handedly managed a social work program that trained many students. From the time she first taught a class at A&M in 1971 to the time she last taught a class in 1998, she was known for the long hours she spent with students, and her insistence that students learn to conduct research and write. In 1982, in recognition of her commitment and skill, she received the Former Student Association College level teaching award.

But, Ruth was best known throughout Texas A&M and Texas for her relentless advocacy of diversity for the faculty, staff, and students. (Of course, her commitment to the issues of race and diversity were not new. When she taught Race Relations at the University of Alabama, the Grand Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan frequently followed her to school. He made it perfectly clear to her that he knew who she was. On her part, she made it clear that she knew who he was and she was not to be intimidated.) For many years, she served as Chair of the President's Committee on Minority conditions. She continued her involvement even after her official retirement. Ruth was known for her no-nonsense approach to this issue. Never intimidated, Ruth took responsibility for collecting, organizing, and reporting data about minority hiring and enrollment. She was famous for her frank responses to questions and her constant reminder that Texas A&M owed it to the state of Texas to be more representative. It was but a few months before her death that Ruth had presented her last report to the Faculty Senate. Faithful to her commitment and her insistence that the university just was not doing enough, Ruth chastised the faculty for their inactivity. It seems a fitting memory: Ruth articulating the hard truth and urging all involved to work toward a more diverse community.

Rogelio Saenz, Dudley Poston, and Jane Sell, Texas A&M University

Robert Neal Wilson (1924-2002)

Bob Wilson, a medical sociologist who used literature to analyze culture, probably preferred being known as a poet before all his other roles. Several books and many articles on topics such as hospitals and epidemiology (more than 20), three or four books on literature and the arts, as well as some 20 more related articles, attest to a rich and prolific intellectual life.

Perhaps his most important legacy for our discipline is reflected in Bob's 1952 doctoral study of American poets, *Man Made Plain* (Howard Allen, 1958), and *Arts in Society* (Prentice-Hall, 1964). This collection, which he wrote and edited, was one of the first attempts by an American sociologist to connect with the European social and sociological interpretation of the arts, as had, for example, de Stael, Marx, Engels, Tomars, Sorokin, and Lowenthal. Wilson's experience at Cambridge in 1945-46, as Fulbright Scholar in Lund University, Sweden, in 1975, and his three faculty assignments with the World International Center of Excellence in Leeuwarden, Holland, indicates how widely he ranged be-

Continued on next page

Obituaries, continued

yond parochial roots.

Wilson served as a consultant to more than a dozen professional organizations such as the Carnegie Foundation, Russell Sage Foundation, National Endowment for the Humanities, and National Endowment for the Arts. He was especially proud of his involvement with the annual conference on Social Theory, Politics and the Arts, where we first met Vera Zolberg, Richard Peterson, Judith Balfe, and others whose work seeded the ground for the burgeoning Culture Section of the American Sociological Association.

In the 12 years after retirement (having served six years as chairman of the department of Mental Health at the University of North Carolina) he left sociology for "the belles lettres" to "relish the freedom to mess around with poems and essays." He also claimed he was undertaking another "liberal education" when he served as a museum docent in recent years. His emotional and political instincts also were involved in a faculty seminar on "forgiveness" in which the Holocaust was a central issue—a subject of mutual interest because of the anthology on Anne Frank that my wife and I had compiled a few years ago.

A few months before his death on December 20, 2002, our Alma Mater, Union College, published a memoir of his post-war job (at 80 cents an hour) as a reader to a fellow student, Alan Gowman, blinded by shrapnel at Anzio. In it are the essential elements of Bob's humanistic approach to sociology. He wrote:

I here encountered one of the first rewards of my later vocation as a teacher: to see a mind come alive with intellectual vibrancy....

I was introduced to the blind world, learned the modalities of helping and the equally important lessons of when not to help....

In that memoir Bob recounted how Helen Keller visited Alan and he whispered to her: 'Protect me from mercy killers!' Alan also told Bob of a remark by George Homans, his teacher at Harvard, who used the expression "Do you see?" and who then blurted awkwardly that he shouldn't have said that. One of Alan's first professional articles was based in part, Bob wrote, "on our time together, an analysis of how a companion to a blind person may be appropriately educated into suitable behaviors. I helped him write his dissertation, later to become a book, *The War Blind in American Social Structure*." Bob is survived by his wife Joan and two daughters from a previous marriage.

Hyman A. Enzer, Professor Emeritus, Hofstra University

Bette Woody (1937-2003)

Bette Woody, educator, prolific scholar and urban activist, died at her home in Cambridge, Massachusetts, on July 31, 2003. A person of great tenacity and high energy, she led a very interesting and full life. Her selflessness and modesty masked her many accomplishments.

Reared in Wilberforce, Ohio, Bette grew up on a "sundown" farm that her father Nelson Woody worked after his day job as a civilian accountant for the U.S. Air Force. Her mother, Elizabeth, was a grade school teacher in nearby Xenia. As the middle child of three children, Bette stated that her childhood memories are many and clear. In a 1991 book, *Heaven Is Under Our Feet*, she indicated that they "include planting sweet potatoes in the mud and rain when I was 3 or 4, growing a garden a year or two later, nursing an injured owl back to full flight, and exploring the end of our branch through the pasture to where it widened into Massey's Creek."

Receiving her BA from Antioch College in Yellow Springs, Ohio, Bette subsequently earned a master's degree in urban planning from Columbia University and a doctorate in planning, public policy, and urban analysis from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Bette's professional and academic career underwent several transitions where she frequently found herself at the forefront of change and innovation. After receiving her undergraduate degree, she moved to New York, where she worked briefly for *Sports Illustrated* and then in an architectural design studio. She

was then lured to Europe by a "culture nouveau for Blacks" where she worked in Paris as a research assistant to an American writer. She then moved to Rome where she was employed as a planner for a private consulting firm. It was there that she met her husband-to-be Al Huerby. They both were assigned to work on a plan to develop a new infrastructure for Libya, which unfortunately was later thwarted by the coup by Moammar Khadafy.

Upon returning to the United States, Bette focused her efforts on acquiring her doctorate, concentrating on urban and environmental issues. In 1975, she became the first commissioner of the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Management. During her tenure, she worked to preserve Walden Pond and other green spaces from further development. She also worked as Legislative Assistant to Senator Edward Kennedy in 1984-85.

Moving from public service to academia, Bette assumed faculty positions at Harvard University Graduate School of Design, Columbia University School of Architecture and Planning, and the University of Maryland's Institute for Urban Studies. She joined the faculty of the University of Massachusetts-Boston in 1985 achieving tenure in the College of Public and Community Service, after a long and hard fought battle. At the time of her death, she was a professor in the College of Arts and Sciences at UMass-Boston serving on the faculty of the Sociology Department. She also had served as a visiting professor at University of California-Berkeley and the University of California-Santa Cruz.

Bette had numerous friends among sociologists and urban planners, although she did not formally join the ranks of sociology until fairly late in her academic career. Through her work on women's employment and the glass ceiling, she became active in the sociology organizations and their annual meetings. She served on the professional ethics committee for the ASA and was on the editorial board of the ASA journal *Sociological Practice Review*. For the Association of Black Sociologists, she chaired the awards committee and participated on the annual program committee for several years. She was a regular presenter at the ASA, Association of Black Sociologists, and Eastern Sociological Society annual meetings. At these meetings she would take the time to meet friends, and during these social interactions, one could anticipate having a profound, intellectual and often, humorous conversation, given that she was an avid reader who kept up to date on national and international issues of public policy. Bette was also an active member of the American Association of University Professors, serving on their committee on the status of women from 1990-97.

Writing for publication came easily for Bette and she published two books, numerous monographs, and journal articles. Her earlier work focused on urban planning issues, governance, and city infrastructure, culminating in *Managing Crisis Cities* (Greenwood Press, 1983). Her passion however, was doing research on women and employment, and over her academic career, she published articles ranging from "Black Women in the Emerging Services Economy" (*Sex Roles*, 1989) to "U.S. Policy and Working Women of Color" (*Stanford Law Review*, 1992). She subsequently published the book *Black Women in the Workplace* (Greenwood Press, 1992). Bette was also the recipient of numerous research grants to examine barriers to employment and advancement for women in America, especially women of color. Most recently, her efforts had focused on women in managerial positions, women on corporate boards, and women-owned businesses. Her work on women and glass ceiling experiences led to her involvement with the International Association for Feminist Economics, where she spent consecutive summers doing comparative work at the University François Rabelais in Tours, France.

Adding to her scholarly endeavors, Bette assumed the editorship in 2002 of *Race and Society*, the official journal of the Association of Black Sociologists. She undertook this challenge with much enthusiasm and a strong intellectual and personal commitment. In the absence of institutional support, Bette used her own financial resources to obtain student assistance to help her with the journal.

Always the urban activist and environment preservationist, just prior to her illness, Bette acquired funding to establish an urban environmental academy at UMass-Boston to teach city dwellers how to improve the quality of life in their neighborhoods. The academy will focus on issues like safe neighborhoods, social equality, jobs, and transportation.

Although Bette had a full academic life, she took time to enjoy classic films, gardening, Broadway musicals, the symphony, international travel, flea markets, and, of course, Filene's Basement. Bette's death is a profound loss to her spouse, Al Huerby, her two siblings, Nelson and Lloyd Emerson Woody, numerous friends, colleagues, and the profession.

Diane Brown, University of Medicine & Dentistry of New Jersey, and Mary Holley, Montclair State University

Official Reports and Proceedings

Minutes of a Meeting of the American Sociological Association Council Monday, March 31, 2003

Members Participating: William Bielby (President), Michael Burawoy, Craig Calhoun, Esther Chow, Robert Crutchfield, Jennifer Glass, Arne Kalleberg, Deborah King, Rhonda Levine, Victor Nee, Barbara Reskin, Barbara Risman, Lynn Smith-Lovin.

Members Unable to Participate: Linda Burton, Elijah Anderson, David Grusky, Bernice Pescosolido, Ivan Szelenyi, Pamela Walters.

Staff Participating: Sally Hillsman (Executive Officer), Michael Murphy.

1. Call to Order

The ASA Council met by telephone conference call at 8:00 pm on Monday, March 31, 2003. Upon obtaining a quorum, the meeting was called to order by President Bielby at 8:06 pm.

2. Member Resolution

Bielby reported to members that several ASA members had prepared a resolution on the current US-led war in Iraq, and had circulated that resolution among members seeking their support. Earlier that day, the sponsors submitted the resolution along with 784 names in support of the resolution.

ASA Bylaws require that member resolutions have at least 3% membership support in the form of signatures on a petition in order to be considered. Staff reviewed the names offered in support of the petition on behalf of Secretary Kalleberg who certified based on this review that, while not all names provided were current members of ASA, more than the necessary 3% had been provided.

The resolution submitted reads:

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.

President Bielby led Council's discussion of the options available in response to this member-initiated resolution. He indicated that because the Members Resolution had been signed by 3% of the eligible voting membership, the Bylaws required that the resolution go to the membership for a vote in the upcoming election ballot unless Council voted to endorse the statement as written as the official position of the Association. Bielby called for a non-binding straw poll of Council members to get a sense of Council's initial position on endorsing the Members Resolution. Council members participating were unanimously opposed to Council endorsing the statement contained in the member resolution as ASA policy without further discussion as to its content and available options.

While Council was uniformly against Council accepting the Member Resolution forthwith, members' reasons were numerous and varied. Most Council members, however, agreed that they did not think Council should take such an action without additional information on where the general membership stands on the question of ASA taking an official position on the war. Other concerns expressed included the following: that the statement did not display specifically sociological knowledge and scientific expertise brought to bear on an important policy issue; that the lack of a sufficient sociological basis for taking such a stand could undermine the credibility of the Association and the discipline; that it was not clear whether a scholarly association should take positions that are not directly related to the profession or discipline or based on scientific expertise and thus many other associations were not taking official positions on the war; that there might be a backlash from federal agencies affecting sociology funding; and that there was no clear distinction drawn between an Association stand that was morally-based and one that was scientifically based.

Council members felt uniformly that an issue of this magnitude required the fullest possible discussion among and input from the Association's membership. When asked about electronic options to facilitate such discussion, Executive Officer Hillsman reported that there is currently a system for "threaded discussions" on the ASA website. That mechanism, however, has not been utilized recently. She reported that this discussion system could be activated, made prominent and easily accessible to members via the ASA homepage, and that a discussion could be stimulated by inviting members with different perspectives on the issues raised by the Member Resolution to offer initial comments.

A member of Council suggested that perhaps Council could draft an alternative statement that would address the concerns raised by members of Council. Others, however, felt that sociology was probably not in a position to make claims about the consequences of this war, and even if it could make a credible scientific statement, it would be a difficult job to assemble a committee of scholarly experts to undertake this task in a timely manner.

Several members expressed feelings of ambivalence, noting personal opposition to the war, but reluctance to have the Association take an official policy stand. One member expressed dissatisfaction that the Association had not used sociological knowledge and expertise more frequently in the past to bring scientific knowledge to bear on important public policy debates. Yet the same member agreed that the current issue was substantially different from Council's recent decision to submit an amicus brief to the U.S. Supreme Court on the issue of considering race in university admissions and to craft an Association policy statement on the importance of continued public collection of data on race.

Burawoy proposed that rather than Council taking a position for or against the Member Resolution that Council assist the Association's members decide the question by helping them frame the issues presented by this resolution when they cast their vote for or against the Resolution in

the upcoming election. In addition, he suggested that Council also provide members with the opportunity on the ballot to express their personal opinions about the war in a vote that was independent of their vote on whether the Association should accept the Members' Resolution as official ASA policy.

Hillsman reported that in the 1968 when the ASA confronted the member concerns about the Vietnam War, the membership voted *both* on whether the Association should take a formal position on that war and on what the membership's opinions were on whether the US should withdraw from Vietnam.

Burawoy suggested that Council provide members with a list of the key issues that had been raised by Council in its own discussion of the Resolution and ask members to think about those points while deciding how to vote on this question.

Council members expressed agreement, noting that while it is a personal obligation of citizens in a civil society to oppose the actions of their government if they disagree with those actions, members may disagree about whether a policy statement by the ASA was the best means to do this. Hillsman reviewed the guidelines that had been adopted by Council in 2001 about criteria to be used in making policy statements on behalf of the Association's membership. Members of Council agreed that the language utilized in that report would be useful as part of the framing of this issue for the membership.

Bielby called for a vote of those in support of Council framing the issue for members; nine members were in favor, two were opposed, and one abstained.

Council continued the discussion, ultimately accepting general framework provided by Burawoy, in which Council would frame the issue for members along the following lines: "In light of the gravity of this issue, and in the interest of public debate within the Association, Council proposes to send the Member Resolution to the entire membership, encouraging members to consider the following issues in deciding how to vote on the statement as official ASA policy." Burawoy suggested that the issues listed could include, among others, scientific evidence in support of the statement, whether all ASA positions should be of a scientific nature, the risk of retaliation, and the risk of damaging the legitimacy of the society.

Bielby again called for a vote of Council; 11 members were in favor on the plan outlined by Burawoy; one member abstained.

Following consideration of this option, Council voted unanimously to support the idea of presenting members with an additional question which would provide them with an opportunity to give their opinion on the war.

3. Appointment of Sub-Committee

Bielby appointed a sub-committee of Council composed of Michael Burawoy, Deborah King, Jennifer Glass, and Victor Nee, with Michael Burawoy as facilitator, to draft the framing statement for the Member Resolution on the ballot and to draft the second question on the war to be presented to the members. The Sub-committee is to report back to the full Council to review the drafts. Given the timetable for completion of the ASA election ballot, the sub-committee will proceed immediately with the intent of have language ready for Council review this week. Since Council has decided on an approach, there is no need for an additional conference call or vote to ratify the sub-committee's language.

4. Adjournment

With no additional business for consideration, Bielby thanked the members of Council for their attention to this issue and thoughtful participation. The meeting was adjourned at 9:30 pm.

Classified Ad

Academic editing for social scientists by Donna Maurer, PhD (sociology). Please see my website at <www.academic-editor.com>, or e-mail me at dmaurer@academic-editor.com. Free sample edit and estimate.

Applications Invited for ASA Editor Positions

Applications are invited for three ASA editorships: *Contexts*, *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*, and *Sociological Theory*. The official term for the new editors (or co-editors) will commence in January 2005 (the editorial transition actually starts in August 2004) and is for a minimum of three years (until December 2007) with a possible reappointment of up to an additional three years.

Contexts extends sociological research to both social scientists and general audience readers. Launched in 2002 and published in magazine format, *Contexts* seeks to stimulate researchers to ask new questions and seek new connections in their work and to debunk myths or commonplace assumptions. This magazine is a "must read" for sociologists, social scientists and other audiences interested in the latest sociological research. *Contexts*, a quarterly publication, contains quick descriptions of sociological research, feature articles on current topics, photo essays and collections, book reviews and personal essays. It is published four times a year in February, May, August, and November.

The *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* is a key journal for sociologists and others concerned with problems of health and illness. It features sociological analysis of health related institutions, occupations, programs, and behaviors. The journal can help publishers reach this rapidly expanding market. *JHSB* publishes reports of empirical studies, theoretical analyses, and synthesizing reviews that employ a sociological perspective to clarify aspects of social life bearing on human health and illness, both physical and mental. Its scope includes studies of the organizations, institutions, and occupations devoted to health services as well as studies of the behavior of actual and potential recipients of these services. It is published four times a year in March, June, September, and October.

Sociological Theory publishes papers in all areas of sociological theory—from ethnomethodology to world systems analysis, from commentaries on the classics to the latest cutting-edge ideas, and from re-examinations of neglected theorists to metatheoretical inquiries. Its themes and contributions are interdisciplinary, its orientation pluralistic, its pages open to commentary and debate. Renowned for publishing the best international research and scholarship, *Sociological Theory* is essential reading for sociologists and social theorists alike. It is published four times a year in March, June, September, and October.

Candidates must be members of the ASA and hold a tenured position or equivalent in an academic or non-academic setting. Applications from members of underrepresented groups are encouraged.

In accordance with ASA's mission to publish high quality scholarship, the following criteria are considered in selecting editors:

- (1) established record of scholarship;
- (2) evidence of understanding the mission of the journal/series and its operation, indicated by experience with the journal/series across any of a wide variety of activities (submission, reviewing, editorial board experience);
- (3) assessment of the present state of the journal/series, its strengths and challenges, and a vision for the journal/series' future;
- (4) openness to the different methods, theories, and approaches to sociology; and
- (5) record of responsible service to scholarly publishing and evidence of organizational skill and intellectual leadership.

The time demands associated with these responsibilities vary from week to week, but in general, require one full day per week.

Selection Process: Applications will be reviewed by the Committee on Publications in December 2003. It is possible that prospective editors may be contacted to clarify any issues raised in the deliberations. A list (which may be ranked or unranked) will be forwarded to ASA Council for review in early 2004. The Council appoints the editors. The editors are contacted by the ASA Secretary.

The application packet should indicate the editorship to which you are applying and should include:

- (1) **Vision Statement:** Set forth your goals and plans for the content of the journal. This may include an assessment of the current strengths, weaknesses, or gaps that you plan to address and how you will operationalize your plan.
- (2) **Editor/Co-Editor or Deputy Editor(s) Background Information:** The name, affiliation, and other important information about the potential editor and, if applicable, co-editors and/or deputy editor(s) is required. Describe the qualifications of each person that supports their inclusion. Evidence of the ability and experience of the editor and editorial team to provide sound judgment and guidance to potential ASA authors is central to the application. Provide a clear description of and justification for the structure of the editorial office and responsibilities, as you envision them at this point. Name only those individuals who will serve as editor/co-editor. *Please do not include names of individuals that you would like/plan to include on the larger editorial board. Contacting potential editorial board members can be a time-consuming task that should be done only after an editor is selected.*
- (3) **Institutional Support:** It is important for candidates to consider and address the feasibility of serving as editor in light of the resources ASA can provide and those likely to be available to the candidate. The ASA does not pay for office space or release time, but provides basic financial support for office resources as necessary to journal editors. This support may include funds for clerical assistance, office supplies, postage, and telephone beyond what will be provided by the editor's home institution. Since the support offered by different institutions varies widely, you are encouraged to contact the Executive Office as necessary in order to ensure the feasibility of your application. At this point in the submission process, letters of support from deans or other appropriate institutional officials are neither required nor recommended. Specific arrangements with a potential new editor and with that individual and his or her institution will occur during the period after the ASA Council makes a selection and the ASA Secretary, with support from the ASA Executive Officer, works out the final agreement with this candidate.

Application packets (as described above) should be no more than five (5) pages and should be sent by November 1, 2003, to: Karen Gray Edwards, Director of Publications, ASA, 1307 New York Avenue NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005-4701.

Please include a vita or resume for each proposed editor and/or co-editor. Vitae are not included in the five-page limit, and no standard form is required.

FAD

Submissions are invited for the **ASA Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline (FAD) awards**. Supported 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, ground-breaking research initiatives and other important scientific research activities. Proposals are due June 15 or December 15 of each year. Contact: FAD awards, ASA/NSF Small Grant Program, 1307 New York Avenue, NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005-4107. Prior to submitting the proposal, phone or e-mail project co-director Roberta Spalter-Roth (202) 383-9005, ext. 317 (spalter-roth@asanet.org). **More information at: www.asanet.org/members/fad.html.**

Teaching Enhancement

Applications are now being accepted for **ASA Teaching Enhancement Fund (TEF) Small Grants Program**. These grants are intended to support projects that extend the quality of teaching in the United States and Canada. A TEF grant may be given to an individual, department, program, or committee of a state/regional association. Individuals applying for the award must be members of ASA. One or two grants will be awarded in 2004, for up to \$1000, based on the recommendation of a review panel. Deadline for postmark of applications is February 1, 2004. Contact: ASA, Academic and Professional Affairs Program, 1307 New York Avenue, NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005. Notification of awards will be sent out by April 1. More information at: www.asanet.org/student/tef.html.

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2006
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New York, New York

Footnotes

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Article submissions are limited to 1,000 words and must have journalistic value (e.g., timeliness, significant impact, general interest) rather than be research-oriented or scholarly in nature. Submissions will be reviewed by the editorial board for possible publication. "Public Forum" contributions are limited to 800 words; "Obituaries," 500 words; "Letters to the Editor," 400 words; "Department" announcements, 200 words. All submissions should include a contact name and, if possible, an e-mail address. ASA reserves the right to edit for style and length all material published. The deadline for all material is the first of the month preceding publication (e.g., February 1 for March issue).

Send communications on material, subscriptions, and advertising to: American Sociological Association, 1307 New York Avenue, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005-4701; (202) 383-9005; fax (202) 638-0882; e-mail footnotes@asanet.org; <http://www.asanet.org>.

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