

Footnotes

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ASA Congressional Briefing Examines Policy Implications Regarding Disasters

by Lee Herring, Public Affairs and Public Information Office

By defining events as natural disasters or acts of God, we emphasize the inevitability of catastrophe and fail to recognize both the man-made sources of our vulnerability and the social fault lines that determine who is at risk.

—Eric Klinenberg, commenting on the deaths of 20,000 people in the summer of 2003 heat wave in Europe. *International Herald Tribune*, August 22, 2003.

What do the World Trade Center, the *Challenger* Space Shuttle, Hurricane Hugo, and the Loma Prieta Earthquake have in common? These spectacular disasters captured the attention of mass media, the American people, and government agencies as we asked how the loss of human life and damage to

property could have been prevented. Yet these distinct events emerge from very different social and natural contexts.

Two of these events would be considered *natural* disasters—products of our natural geologic and atmospheric worlds. Recent *human induced* disasters include the World Trade Center/Pentagon attacks involving fully fueled aircraft willfully steered toward terrorist targets—also facilitated by other human and organizational failures in air transportation security. The 1986 *Challenger* explosion has been attributed to malfunctions of defective “O” rings and the poor judgment of NASA engineers. The 2003 *Columbia* crash has human origins in the inherent complexity of space aircraft technology and the evolution of NASA’s organizational culture surrounding

See **Briefing**, page 9



The ASA congressional briefing panel on disasters included (from left to right) William Anderson, Kathleen Tierney, Lee Clarke, Eric Klinenberg, and John Harrald.

2004 Annual Meeting . . . Public Sociologies

Still Booming: Prisons in California

The second article in a series highlighting the sociological context of ASA’s next Annual Meeting location . . . San Francisco, California

by Megan L. Comfort, University of California-San Francisco

When you arrive at the 2004 ASA Annual Meeting’s San Francisco hotel, you will be approximately 18 miles from California’s oldest penitentiary, San Quentin State Prison. Constructed with convict labor between 1852 and 1856 as “an answer to the rampant lawlessness in California” (according to the California Department of Corrections, or CDC), the facility occupies 432 acres of prime real estate in Marin County, an affluent area north of the San Francisco Bay.

Apart from its enviable location and aside from housing the 608 men sentenced to death in the state, San Quentin resembles many other medium-security California prisons, operating at 180% capacity with a daily population nearing 6,000 male inmates. The institution employs 915 correctional officers and 633 “free staff,” with San Quentin’s first female warden, Jeanne Woodford, at the helm since 1999.¹

Beginning in the early 1980s and continuing throughout the 1990s, the CDC undertook a prison building program unprecedented worldwide in

scale and speed to keep pace with the generalized widening of the penal net and the escalation of mandatory minimum sentencing laws such as the infamous “Three Strikes and You’re Out.”² San Quentin is one of 33 state prisons in California, 20 of which have been constructed since 1984. This penitentiary system, which houses 160,000 inmates on any given day, is the largest carceral system in the United States after the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and it consumes \$5.2 billion a year, or 6% of the state’s General Fund for 2002-03.

Incarceration’s Shadow

Unlike the Teachers’ Retirement Fund, Medi-Cal, and California’s education, family, and mental health programs, the CDC escaped widespread and deep budget cuts in 2003-04 and continues to expand with the construction of a new maximum-security institution. By comparison, although the University of California’s enrollment increased by a fifth over the last three years to 192,000 students, it suffered a \$450-million budget decrease for 2004 (bringing the state contribution to \$3 billion) and thus is now borrowing money for the first time in a

Slate of Candidates for the 2004 ASA Election

The American Sociological Association is pleased to announce the slate of candidates for ASA Offices, Council, and the Committee on Publications. Ballots for the 2004 ASA election will be mailed in early May 2004. Candidates are:

President-Elect

Glen H. Elder, Jr., University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill
Cynthia Fuchs Epstein, City University of New York

Vice President-Elect

Dan Clawson, University of Massachusetts-Amherst
Lynn Smith-Lovin, Duke University

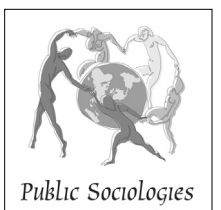
Council Members-at-Large

Rebecca G. Adams, University of North Carolina-Greensboro
Kathleen M. Blee, University of Pittsburgh
Marlese Durr, Wright State University
Emily W. Kane, Bates College
Ann Shola Orloff, Northwestern University
Ruth D. Peterson, Ohio State University
Bruce Western, Princeton University
Alford A. Young, Jr., University of Michigan

Publications Committee

Christine E. Bose, University at Albany
Daniel B. Cornfield, Vanderbilt University
Mady Wechsler Segal, University of Maryland-College Park
Ruth A. Wallace, George Washington University

The elected members of the Committee on Nominations have nominated these candidates. As stated in the ASA Bylaws, members of the association may nominate additional candidates. Petitions supporting additional candidates for the offices of President-Elect and Vice President-Elect must be signed by at least 100 supporting voting members of the Association; petition candidates for other positions must receive the supporting signatures of at least 50 voting members. All petitions must arrive in the Executive Office by January 31, 2004, and be addressed to the attention of the ASA Governance Office. Mail petitions to: American Sociological Association, ATTN: ASA Governance, 1307 New York Avenue, NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005. If you have any questions about the slate of candidates or the petition process, please send e-mail to governance@asanet.org or call (202) 383-9005 extension 327.



Public Sociologies

decade to cover operating costs, raising student fees, and delaying the opening of its tenth campus.

Meanwhile, although San Quentin and its denizens will remain 18 miles away during your stay in the Bay Area, you almost certainly will be in much closer proximity to others affected by incarceration as you mill about hotel lobbies, dine in restaurants, and attend sessions. As a result of the staggering rise in incarceration rates, large numbers of low-income, African-American, and Latino communities now experience arrest and criminal detention as routine events. For men, particularly those in their late teens and early twenties, this often means going to prison for a couple of years and then getting caught up in the “revolving door” of corrections, cycling between being released on parole and being locked-up for violating parole conditions. In 2000, two-thirds of California’s 119,000 parolees were “returned to custody,” the majority of them for failing to meet administrative requirements such as maintaining gainful employment, steering clear of other ex-convicts, or paying off their fines and court-ordered restitution. Hindered by their criminal records and the glaring

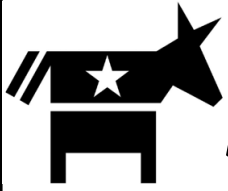
gaps in their employment histories, those parolees able to find work typically do so in occupations where few questions are asked and limited skills are required: washing dishes, cleaning buildings, supplying temporary heavy labor, and—ironically—acting as security guards.³

Virtual Prisoners

For thousands of women, the ever-widening net of the criminal justice system triggers a similar cycle of arrest, detention, release, and re-arrest. However, given that about 5% of California’s prisoners are female, the majority of women experience “mass incarceration” as mothers, sisters, daughters, wives, or girlfriends of inmates. Although legally free, these women live in the long shadow of the penitentiary when they spend hours behind bars visiting loved ones, adjust their work schedules and personal logistics to be available for expensive (and monitored) collect phone calls, engage in voluminous (and again, monitored) correspondence, and otherwise become transformed into “quasi-inmates” through the penal regulation of

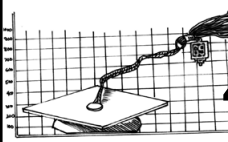
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3 Candidates Cite Sociological Research

Democratic candidates use dissertation research in their speeches and debates.



4 Social Science Education

An NSF workshop brainstormed "Improving Education in the Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences."



4 Sociologist at the U.N.

Cedric Herring presented research at the United Nations comparing views about foreign policy.



5 MFP Success Story

Jesse Diaz escaped drugs and the temptation of gangs in favor of higher education and making a difference.



7 FAD Grants

The ASA Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline awards six new grants.



7 Influential Journals

Revisiting the core influence scores of sociology journals.



8 Cuban Sociology

The state of the discipline in Cuba and Cuban sociologists' aspirations are explored.

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The Executive Officer's Column

Membership as a Public Good



While many of you renew your ASA membership as a matter of conviction (or habit), I am also sure that, with ever-increasing professional and personal challenges, many colleagues also calculate the broader benefits to the profession that their ASA membership permits. With nearly four decades of personal membership in the Association, I am unbridled in my enthusiasm for these broader advantages we reap by being a part of the ASA community. But some of these benefits that you, your colleagues, and students receive throughout the year, are not always visible.

This is budget-planning season at ASA, a source of feedback about an organization's priorities. As I scrutinize the budget and plan ASA's calendar, I am struck by the breadth of activities ASA undertakes for the good of the field. Your membership sustains this commitment of work, not only by ASA staff but also by your elected leaders, and the many members who volunteer scarce professional time to benefit us all.

A steady stream of news items about some of these efforts appears on ASA's main homepage. Unlike the *New York Times*, we cannot post "All the news that's fit to print." While we hope you check the website regularly, and read the new monthly *ASA News and Notes* email and *Footnotes*, we know you are not glued to your computer. So I share here and in the January Vantage Point, some of ASA's recent activities that have added value to our field through your ASA membership.

Plugged in at the National Level

Professional ethics, Institutional Review Boards, and human subjects protection continue to present challenges. ASA is helping fill the training needs. In October, for example, Deputy Executive Officer Carla Howery and I participated in the Society for Applied Sociology (SAS) annual meeting at which I and members of ASA's Committee on Professional Ethics (COPE) conducted a well-attended workshop. The challenges we addressed on human research were engaging. We also gained immensely from interchange with SAS members on professional development issues and curricular innovations that will help guide future ASA work. I also conducted a human subjects session at the American Society of Criminology in November and explored new ways in which criminologists and sociologists can work together.

Connected with State, Regional, Departmental Roots

It is essential for ASA staff sociologists to keep abreast of issues important to colleagues active at the state and regional levels. Thus, ASA Minority Affairs Program Director Mercedes Rubio participated in the Mid-south Sociological Association meeting, exploring their needs and activities and recruiting applicants for ASA's Minority Fellowship Program. She will also be participating in the Population Association of American meetings to keep in touch with colleagues in demography. Carla participated in the Sociologists of Minnesota and the Wisconsin Sociological Association this fall and she, Mercedes, Roberta Spalter-Roth, and I will participate in other state and regional meetings. Some members of these associations are not able to attend the ASA Annual Meeting, and our visits are one vehicle through which the Executive Office can keep a finger on the pulse of sociologists and departments across the country.

State and regional colleagues were especially delighted that ASA President Michael Burawoy was able to speak at five state sociological society meetings this fall. At each, he and ASA staff met enthusiastic and talented sociologists wishing to contribute to the efforts of that association as well as ASA. Their work demonstrates the important ways in which sociology contributes every day to scientific knowledge and the public good. Watch forthcoming *Footnotes* for more about this.

ASA staff work continuously to support individual departments as they develop and advocate for new curricula, degree programs, and teaching strategies at their institutions. ASA occasionally also provides emergency assistance to departments facing cutbacks or even elimination. You won't always hear about these, but ASA is there when needed. Similarly, for the individual sociologist, ASA works behind the scenes for the public good, collegiality, and integrity of our profession and departments through COPE, which helps individuals resolve specific problems.

On the International Scene

Executive Office staff is working with the American Association for the Advancement of Science on a new strategy for providing services to scientists, university departments, and professional societies dealing with the increasing number of international human rights cases and problems with international scientific and educational travel. And, ASA is facilitating President Burawoy's work to include a substantial number of international scholars in the 2004 Annual Meeting and a Council sub-committee on international issues promoting collaboration with the International Sociological Association and international scholars for ASA's centennial. Burawoy and I also have worked with other American sociologists to support European sociology departments that are facing elimination.

Guiding Education

In early 2004 the ASA Task Force on the Advanced Placement (AP) Course in Sociology, chaired by ASA Vice President Caroline Persell, culminates its work, with new curricula and demonstration projects around the country, especially in inner-city schools that traditionally lack AP courses. The ASA Research Program's next survey will track a cohort of sociology PhDs to learn about their job experiences, and will continue to make data available from the departmental survey to help sociology departments with peer comparisons and planning. ASA members will join Council, staff, and the Program Committee of President-elect Troy Duster to craft the events for ASA's centennial year.

Any one of these activities may not directly affect you and your work today, but I hope that we are targeting important topics that strengthen the field of sociology and your pride in it. That's an equation that I hope shapes your decision to enhance your participation in the Association's activities during 2004.

—Sally T. Hillsman, Executive Officer

Vantage Point

2004 Democratic Presidential Candidates Use Sociologist's Research Findings in Speeches and Debates

by Johanna Ebner, Public Information Office

Recent national attention to some key sociological research appears to have begun when the September 4, 2003, *Wall Street Journal* published a story ("Racial Discrimination Is Still at Work in U.S.") describing research sociologist Devah Pager's dissertation on race-based job discrimination in America. Pager's findings have now taken off like "wild fire" in the national political arena. And, a mere five days later, during the September 9 debate among the democratic presidential hopefuls, the moderator posed a question about the Northwest University sociologist's research.

Since then, at least one Democratic presidential hopeful has latched on to her research results. Howard Dean has referred to Pager's research in a number of contexts including talk show appearances, speeches, and other public contexts. One recent version of his comment is as follows:

Today in America, you have a better chance of being called back for a job interview if you're white with a criminal record than you do if you're black with a clean record—never having been arrested or convicted. Institutional racism exists in this country not because institutions are run by bigots or racists, but because of our unconscious bias towards hiring people just like ourselves. I am determined we will overcome this. I am also determined that we will not leave anyone behind in this discussion—no matter what

their color, no matter where they live.

Pager won ASA's 2003 Dissertation Award (see "Dissertation Award" in the Sept./Oct. 2003 *Footnotes*), which honors the best PhD dissertation for a calendar year from among those submitted by advisors and mentors. Pager completed her doctorate at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. According to the award committee, her dissertation, *The Mark of a Criminal Record*, made an "important contribution to the growing body of research on the effects of the increasing incarceration rate in the United States," and, apparently, some presidential candidates agree!

"It's pretty exciting that the research is getting out there like this," said Pager. "It's very gratifying to find that sometimes politicians are actually receptive to research."

"This is a prime example of why it's important for sociologists to take seriously their obligation to talk to the press about their research," said Lee Herring, ASA Director of Public Affairs. "Politicians and other important policymakers are heavily influenced by what they see in the papers, on the news, and in other credible media outlets, and sociological research in particular has a lot to offer America's leadership, if they are able and willing to absorb the principles revealed by empirical work."

Editor's note: See the call for nominations for the ASA Dissertation Award on page 5 of this *Footnotes* issue. □

NSF Director Is Receptive to Warnings About the Context of Federal Science Support

by Lee Herring, Public Affairs Office

"This is why I like to meet and talk with you social scientists," said National Science Foundation (NSF) Director Rita Colwell in an appreciative response to Social, Behavioral & Economic Sciences (SBE) Directorate Advisory Committee Chair Irwin Feller. Feller had just urged Colwell at SBE's early-November meeting to take an urgent message to the President's National Science and Technology Council's (NSTC) Committee on Science, which Colwell co-chairs, that the nation's primary research infrastructure (i.e., publicly funded research universities) is dangerously threatened by the unprecedented decline in state higher education budgets.

The Whole Picture

Colwell appeared genuinely appreciative of the stark clarity of the social scientists' perspective on the fragility of the nation's research enterprise and the erosion of the long-term partnership between public universities and the federal government in supporting the nation's enviable basic research and higher education enterprises. Feller was chairing the SBE Committee when he addressed Colwell, who also delivered prepared remarks to the group.

Speaking on behalf of the Committee, comprised of economists, psychologists, sociologists, political scientists, and geographers, Feller urged Colwell to keep in mind the importance of federal research agencies' support of "social science infrastructure" (e.g., databases, national surveys), emphasizing that although it is less visible than research infrastructure of physical sciences, it is no less essential to the integrity and productivity of the social sciences.

Business Model of Partnership

Feller made his remarks following discussion of the impact of increased regulatory pressures on research (e.g., subject protection, Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act),

indirect cost constraints, and the Bush Administration's "Business Model of Research" that is part of an effort to modernize the management and funding of the nation's federally supported basic science program. NSTC has undertaken this effort in response to a "changing research environment." Its analysis of the business relationship between research universities and the federal research agencies is presented in the NSTC Subcommittee on Research Business Models request for information in the August 6, 2003, *Federal Register*. Social scientists on the SBE advisory group are concerned that policymakers on the NSTC and in the federal research agencies themselves may not have fully considered that with some 42 of 50 states having significantly decreased their support for higher education in recent years—an important component of that "changed environment"—the nation's science infrastructure is therefore being slowly and quietly undermined to a precarious status.

The resulting pressure on public institution researchers is being reflected in the rapidly escalating numbers of research proposals being received by agencies such as the National Institutes of Health and NSF, as researchers at public schools attempt to fill serious gaps created by ever-downward-spiraling state budget support. Federal research agency leadership may not be fully cognizant of the significant across-the-government increases in numbers of grant applications and may not have thought deeply about the implications of its origins. Colwell appreciated the SBE committee's compelling description of the urgency of the matter and also urged the scientific community to communicate formally with NSTC, a cabinet-level White House Council that sets goals for science and technology across the government. See a status report, public comments, and summary of public regional workshops on Research Business Models at <rbm.nih.gov/>. □



PUBLIC AFFAIRS UPDATE

✓ **Congressional threat to peer review of NIH-supported behavioral and social research: An update . . .** In July, a handful of members in the U.S. House of Representatives publicly questioned the appropriateness of several studies on human sexuality supported by the National Institutes of Health (NIH) during debate over the NIH appropriations bill. (See VANTAGE POINT in the September/October 2003 *Footnotes* for details.) These members of congress were, in effect, challenging the integrity of the peer review system. ASA Council subsequently authorized ASA Executive Office efforts to defend NIH supported research in this domain, and among other activities, ASA released a public statement (see www.asanet.org/media/NIH_peer-rev.html) in support of NIH. In October, the threat continued when the NIH Director was questioned about ten specific grants during a hearing by the House Energy and Commerce Committee. NIH representatives asked the Committee for a complete list of these grants and were accidentally given an unauthorized list of nearly 160 researchers studying HIV transmission, drug abuse, and sexual behavior. This unofficial list had apparently originated with a conservative religious group called the Traditional Values Coalition (TVC), which had provided it to Republican members of the committee. NIH officials believed these 160 studies would be the subject of congressional investigation. The Committee claimed it never intended to scrutinize these 160 researchers, and instead had intended to give NIH only the list of ten studies. In fact, conservatives have now begun to distance themselves from the TVC, which has become somewhat discredited for unrelated activities and has been expelled from the Values Action Team congressional working group. Many of the researchers on the 160 "hit list" have become fearful that their research could continue to attract undue attention and perhaps even be at risk, since NIH had contacted all of these researchers out of courtesy to alert them to potential congressional scrutiny. Representative Henry Waxman (D-CA), who has begun a serious effort to monitor the influence of politics on science, has reported on this NIH episode on his *Politics & Science* website (www.house.gov/reform/min/politicsandscience) and has written to the director of the Department of Health and Human Services protesting this latest round of what he characterizes as "scientific McCarthyism." ASA's statement of support for NIH peer review is posted on this site. These challenges could rise again during congressional hearings in 2004 on NIH reauthorization legislation.

✓ **NIH is establishing an agency-wide working group on basic social and behavioral science chaired by sociologist . . .** Under the leadership of the NIH Director's Office of Behavioral and Social Science Research (OBSSR), the National Institutes of Health (NIH) is forming an NIH-wide Working Group of extramural researchers tasked with assessing the role of basic social and behavioral science across NIH institutes. This Basic Behavioral and Social Sciences Research Working Group of the Advisory Committee to the Director is chaired by sociologist Linda Waite, Lucy Flower Professor in Urban Sociology, at the University of Chicago. ASA and other social science organizations have assisted NIH in the formation of the group. The group will provide advice to NIH Director Elias Zerhouni about the social and behavioral science research portfolio, in part to respond to repeated congressional efforts to nudge the National Institute of General Medical Sciences to include serious support for these sciences in its portfolio. Independently, the **National Advisory Mental Health Council** also recently established a working group to examine the priority-setting principles underlying its portfolio of basic behavioral, social, cognitive, and biological sciences. Sociologist and OBSSR Acting Director Virginia Cain is the liaison between the NIH and the NIMH working groups.

✓ **NSF's Sociology Program completes another rotation . . .** It seems like only yesterday (see November 2002 *Footnotes*, p. 3) that we announced sociologist Joane Nagel joining the Sociology Program of the National Science Foundation (NSF) for a one-year position as an Intergovernmental Personnel Act (IPA) "rotator" to help manage and oversee sociology grant proposals. Well, Joane has now completed her exciting NSF term and will be returning to her home institution, the University of Kansas. Meanwhile, NSF's Division of Social and Economic Sciences is seeking a Program Director to fill her spot. The Program Director, along with co-Program Director Patricia White, manage the Sociology Program, encourage proposal submissions, manage the review of proposals submitted to NSF, chair meetings of the Sociology Advisory Panel, recommend and document actions on proposals reviewed, deal grant administration, maintain contact with the research community, and provide advice and consultation. The position also entails working with directors of other NSF programs and divisions in developing new initiatives and representing the agency at professional meetings. The appointment will begin in August 2004 and will be filled as a Visiting Scientist Appointment, Temporary Appointment under the Excepted Authority of the NSF Act, or IPA assignment for a period of one or two years. Applicants must have a PhD or equivalent in sociology and six or more years of research experience beyond the doctorate. Applicants should also be able to show evidence of initiative, administrative skills, and ability to work well with others. The range of annual salary, which includes a locality pay adjustment, is \$81,602-\$127,168, depending on qualifications and experience. More information about the position is available from Patricia White (pwhite@nsf.gov, tel. (703) 292-8762) and from Richard Lempert, Director of the Division of Social and Economic Sciences (rlempert@nsf.gov, tel. (703) 292-8760). Information about the Sociology Program can be found at <www.nsf.gov/sbe/ses/sociol>. Applicants should send a letter of interest, CV, and names and addresses of at least three references to: Sociology Program, c/o Program Assistant, Karen Duke, Room 995, Division of Social and Economic Sciences, National Science Foundation, 4201 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, VA 22230. Hearing impaired individuals should call TDD at (703) 292-8044. □

NSF Workshop Targets Improving Social Science Education

by Caroline Hodges Persell,
New York University

A number of sociologists joined psychologists, economists, anthropologists, geographers, linguists, educators, and National Science Foundation (NSF) staff in an invitational National Workshop on "Improving Education in the Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences: A National Dialogue," this past summer. NSF sponsored the Washington, DC, gathering, to examine all levels of social science education.

Among the sociologist participants were Kathryn Borman, Jose Z. Calderon, Cora Marrett, Willie Pearson, Jr., Caroline Hodges Persell, Bernice Pescosolido, Rogelio Saenz, Gary Sandefeur, Barbara Schneider, Teresa Sullivan, and Tom Van Valey. The workshop was co-chaired by Felice Levine,

Executive Director, American Educational Research Association, and former Execu-

tive Officer of the American Sociological Association (ASA), and Ron Abler, Director Emeritus, Association of American Geographers.

Plan of Action

The purpose of the Workshop was "to create a plan of action regarding educational improvement, research, and human resource development in the social and behavioral sciences," according to Norman Bradburn, Assistant Director of NSF's, Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences Directorate. In his welcoming remarks, Bradburn said the challenge was to find ways to fuel students' passion for finding things out. Judith Ramaley, Assistant Director of NSF's Education and Human Resources (EHR) Directorate, said that the mission of EHR is to encourage excellence in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) education at all levels and in all settings, in and out of classrooms. She noted that NSF is developing a new priority area,

The purpose of the Workshop was to create a plan of action regarding educational improvement, research, and human resource development in the social and behavioral sciences.

Human and Social Dynamics Area [see July / August 2003 *Footnotes* p. 3], and she stressed that NSF's encouragement of people, skills, achievement, and critical personnel applies to the social, behavioral, and economic sciences as well as the physical sciences and mathematics.

The first part of the workshop was informational. Speakers and panels presented data and ideas about the status of the social, behavioral, and economic (SBE) sciences in the educational process and about work forces diversity in the physical sciences, mathematics, engineering, and SBE sciences. NSF staff described various pertinent NSF EHR programs. Then four breakout groups met separately to consider themes such as: (1) Challenges in education at the K-12 level; (2) Undergraduate research and scholarship in diverse academic settings, including common issues and uncommon

needs; (3) Graduate education, including what works and what does not; and (4)

Post-doctoral and career development. The goal of the breakout sessions was to identify issues and make recommendations to NSF. Each group is preparing written reports, which were summarized and discussed at the plenary at the end of the second day.

Report

The co-chairs of the workshop will prepare a final report drawing on these reports and making recommendations for a more general plan of action. One of the featured events of the workshop was an after-dinner talk the first night by Teresa Sullivan, Vice President and Graduate Dean, Professor of Sociology and Law, the University of Texas-Austin. She spoke about some of the changes occurring in education, including the issue of affirmative action. A lively period of questions and answers followed her talk. Watch *Footnotes* for updates. □

Sociologist Provides Briefing at the United Nations

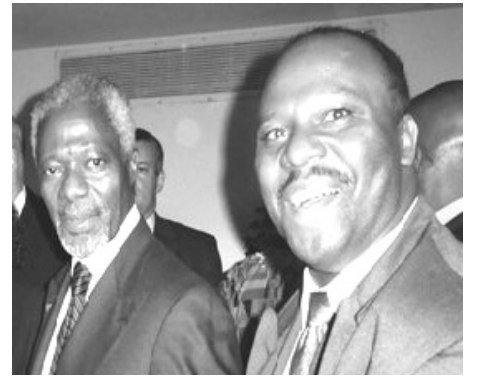
In October, ASA Member Cedric Herring, University of Illinois-Chicago, provided a briefing on "African American Interests in Global Perspective" to a delegation of national and international leaders at the United Nations (UN). Herring's presentation and paper provided results from a survey of African American opinion leaders that was commissioned by the European Union, as well as a parallel eight-nation survey commissioned by the German Marshall Fund and the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations.

These original surveys made it possible to make direct comparisons of the views of African American opinion leaders, White opinion leaders, the general African American population, the general White American population, and the general populations from Great Britain, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Italy, Portugal, and Poland. The surveys assessed attitudes toward: (1) U.S. foreign policy, (2) the stance the United States should take toward Iraq, (3) the importance of terrorism at the policy level, (4) the Bush Administration and its handling of various international issues, (5) the UN, (6) specific foreign countries, and (7) various public figures.

Herring's analysis shows that African Americans and the general African American community hold views on many international issues that are closer to those of Europeans than to those of White Americans.

"In keeping with W.E.B. DuBois' observations about dual consciousness, it is clear that African Americans, as Americans, want the United States to remain strong and active in international issues," said Herring. "Nearly half want the U.S. to maintain its unique superpower status. Most are willing to support U.S. military action against nations holding weapons of mass destruction, but an even greater proportion believes such actions gain greater legitimacy when backed by the United Nations."

It is also clear that African Americans differ from White Americans on several



Kofi Annan (left) with Cedric Herring at the United Nations.

international policy issues. In particular, unlike the majority of White Americans who believed the war in Iraq has been worth the loss of life and other costs, African Americans are not persuaded. Indeed, it is clear that most African Americans do not agree with bypassing the United Nations to pursue military objectives. They are far more likely to be supportive of the UN than are their White American counterparts.

Secretary-General of the United Nations, Kofi Annan, also addressed the delegation in a speech that provided an overview of several policy issues currently on the UN policy agenda. In his speech, he discussed the war in Iraq, the challenges presented to the UN by nations taking unilateral action to preempt terrorism, the global threat of HIV/AIDS, and the limits of the UN's ability as a peacekeeper in unstable regions. Also participating in the delegation were former presidents of the Association of Black Sociologists, Robert Davis (North Carolina A&T University), and Hayward Derrick Horton (SUNY-Albany).

Herring's presentation and briefing paper are available online at: tiger.uic.edu/depts/soci/HerringUNPresentationTimed.ppt (PowerPoint presentation); st14.yahoo.com/lib/audiobook1/UNBriefingPaperHerring.PDF (briefing paper). □

Community Reinvestment: Connecting Sociological Findings to Advocacy

by Torrey S. Androski, Executive Office

Sociologists have a long-standing engagement in positive social advocacy, dating to the days of Saul Alinsky and beyond. As evident in recent initiatives such as the newly formed ASA Bridges Task Force, created to increase sociologists' involvement in social justice issues, and the *ASA Statement on the Importance of Collecting Data and Doing Social Scientific Research on Race*, sociologists continue to offer their expertise to excluded groups, thus enhancing the practical value of sociology. Sociologists' fight against community financial "redlining" practices is the focus of this article.

Communities in Decline

After enduring decades of redlining and disinvestment by financial institutions, many disenfranchised communities have used the skills of sociologists like Gregory D. Squires, George Washington University (GW), to successfully change their fate. In 1995, according to the U.S. Bureau of Census, the median net worth

of white householders was \$49,030, more than six times the median net worth of Black householders. Squires, who chairs the Bridges Task Force, states that homeownership is one of the primary mechanisms for families to accumulate wealth, and although there has been an increase in homeownership among Blacks, residential segregation continues to inhibit wealth accumulation because property values tend to be lower in predominantly Black neighborhoods.

Squires, chair of the Department of Sociology at GW, has served as a consultant and expert witness for local fair housing groups and civil rights organizations, the National Fair Housing Alliance, the National Community Reinvestment Coalition, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Federal Reserve Board, and other agencies and organizations. This work has yielded an edited compilation of essays, *Organizing Access to Capital: Advocacy and the Democratization of Financial Institutions* (Temple University Press, 2003), and a collaboration with GW colleague Samantha

Friedman, an assistant professor in the Department of Sociology, in a series of studies on housing discrimination and the role of fair lending policy in increasing homeownership opportunities for racial minorities. In September they reported on their research at the Colorlines conference at Harvard University.

Community Reinvestment Act

The current-day battle against redlining would be a bit lop-sided were it not for supporting federal legislation. Specifically, in the mid-1970s, two individuals were denied loans by a local bank due to, according to the lender, "special circumstances." When pressed, the bank admitted the "special circumstances" were the locations of the houses for the requested loans. This sparked a legislative fight that eventually led to congressional passage of the Community Reinvestment Act (CRA).

Enacted in 1977, the CRA is intended to encourage depository institutions to help meet the credit needs of the communities in which they operate, including in low-

and moderate-income neighborhoods, consistent with safe and sound banking operations. CRA examinations are conducted by the federal financial regulatory agencies responsible for supervising depository institutions.

Importance of Racial Statistics

The CRA has served the nation well, but, according to Squires and Friedman, it could be much improved by bringing race into the review process. Currently, CRA examiners analyze the distribution of loans based solely on the income level of the communities and its borrowers, but examiners do not take race into account. Since Black mortgage loan applicants continue to be denied at twice the rate of whites, at least since 1990, Squires and Friedman, along with many fair housing advocates, contend that race should be a factor in the examination process.

As specified in the ASA's *Statement on the Importance of Collecting Data and Doing Social Scientific Research on Race*, research

Continued on next page

Streetwise ASA Minority Fellow Tackles Gang Violence

Success. It should be measured in terms of Jesse Diaz. Not everyone can bounce back from a young life thrown off course by drugs and the constant temptations of gang life.

But succeed he did. And now the 39-year-old father of four children hopes to give something back to his community.

Jesse graduated from Pitzer College in Claremont, California, in 2002 after developing his own major in Chicano psychology. He worked closely with Pitzer professors Hal Fairchild, Jose Calderon, and Norma Rodriguez and is currently a graduate student at the University of California-Riverside. This spring, Jesse was awarded a Minority Fellowship from the American Sociological Association [see September/October 2003 *Footnotes*, p. 11]. He plans to use the funds to continue his pursuit of a PhD.

Jesse's research at Pitzer centered on contemporary issues of Chicanos, in particular the influence of gang members in communities much like Chino, where he grew up. Jesse recently helped form a coalition for social justice and action at UC Riverside to serve as an advocate for a young boy accused of murder. According to Jesse, the boy is innocent and many members of the community know who pulled the trigger, though they fear for their lives if they report the shooter.

It's a common refrain from Jesse. Gangs exert tremendous pressures on the community. But Jesse says he thinks he's found an answer to the problem.

Traditional approaches to the study of gangs and attempts to rehabilitate gang members often have relied on data collected in state institutions where, Jesse said, the information can be skewed because of the hard-core attitudes of prisoners. In such one-on-one situations, gang members continue to play the part they are expected to play—filling the role of the "street tough."

What Jesse found through his research is that in communities overrun by gangs and their negative influence, many of the gang members are family oriented and that though families can play a large role

in rehabilitation, the community can play an even larger role.

Jesse's proposal calls for "block therapy." The community, acting as a larger family association, would hold forums and other events to address the problems caused by gangs. The community would call upon older gang members, previously thought to be destructive members of their neighborhoods, to act as mentors and guides for younger gang members. These veterans, as they are called after surviving years of involvement in gangs, would bring invaluable insight to the process of discouraging gang life.

Jesse knows about the value of community. He credits the Pitzer community with being "my beacon, my guiding light. Students at Pitzer go on to become advocates and voices for a mix of people. The training at Pitzer is the key to success not only for students but for the people they serve through such programs as the Pomona Day Labor Center."

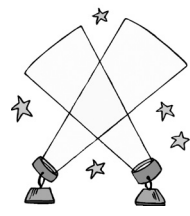
"My drive for an education and the positive experiences I had at Pitzer replaced the need I had to do drugs," Jesse said. "And now that I have the education I'm going to use it to reach out to others. Already I've helped model programs in Riverside after our successful programs at Pitzer."

It's just a matter of time before Jesse succeeds in this newest endeavor. It won't be the first time and definitely won't be the last.

*Reprinted from the May 2003 *Pitzer Press* with permission from Pitzer College. □



Jesse Diaz



Spotlight on Departments

An occasional column showcasing accomplishments and innovations in sociology departments

Expanding Understanding: University of Idaho's Certificate in Diversity and Stratification

by Jean Beaman, Academic and Professional Affairs Office

In an increasingly changing social world, understanding diversity and stratification processes in our society becomes more important. The interdisciplinary University of Idaho Certificate in Diversity and Stratification responds to this growing need. The program is designed for students, professionals, and community members to obtain diversity education and training through academic study and applied learning.

"An interdisciplinary approach best facilitates diversity education, as students can draw from the varied experience of many disciplines," explained Professor John Mihelich, one of the coordinators of the program. "Our program is founded on the insights of anthropology and sociology, but draws from history, psychology, communication studies, law, and others." The Certificate program, which is housed in the Sociology and Anthropology Department, is based on a broad conception of diversity, including race, gender, class, age, abilities, culture, religion, sexual orientation, and other characteristics.

According to Mihelich, "The goal of diversity interaction is not necessarily to reach consensus on all issues but to attain understanding, cooperation and effective, productive interaction directed toward equality . . . In the realm of education, this is accomplished through providing a diversity of experience, cultivating the study of diversity as a phenomenon, and applying the learning as skills for effective diversity-competent interaction."

Students complete 12 academic credits consisting of an academic exploration component and an applied component. The academic exploration element, consisting of at least two courses, provides perspectives and frameworks for understanding diversity and inequality. All students are required to take Introduction to Diversity and Stratification. Other

courses include Sociology of Gender, Intercultural Communication, Peoples of the World, and Human Rights. The applied element consists of workshops and experiential learning. This allows students to directly apply their knowledge, explained Mihelich. For example, a workshop on conflict management addressed cultural differences and communication challenges in the workplace. Students can also arrange internships.

Upon completion of the program, students receive a certificate acknowledging their competency in understanding diversity issues. Among the many benefits of this program are the fact that it is easy to complete in a short period of time (because it requires only 12 credits), and the certificate program provides a valuable credential to employers interested in employees who can work in a diverse workplace and respond to a diverse clientele and customer base.

"It challenges participants to reflect on and evaluate their own social behavior and conceptions concerning diversity while providing new knowledge to do so. It allows them to learn from the experience of a diverse group of other participants," commented Mihelich.

Currently the program is offered only on one campus, though the coordinators are working to offer this program in other ways besides traditional on-campus study. An advisory board for the program is also being formed. This certificate is a valuable addition to liberal arts education. As Mihelich explained, "Understanding diversity and stratification increases people's capacity to contribute in the crafting of a more humane world."

For more information on the Certificate in Diversity and Stratification, contact Professor John Mihelich, Coordinator, Department of Sociology, Anthropology, & Justice Studies, University of Idaho, Moscow, ID 83844-1110, (208) 885-5046, e-mail: jmihelich@uidaho.edu. □

Community Reinvestment, *continued*

on the role of race and race relations in the United States falls squarely within this scientific agenda. Racial profiling in law enforcement activities, "redlining" of predominantly minority neighborhoods, and other discriminatory practices exemplify social practices that have critical public policy implications. Studying race as a social phenomenon makes for better science and more informed policy debate.

Comforting the Afflicted; Afflicting the Comfortable

In addition to the key role of racial data collection, citizen organizing and advocacy work are also critical, says Squires. While data collection is important, grassroots activism is still needed so that financial institutions become more responsive to economically distressed communities, particularly in Black and Latino neighborhoods.

Organizations such as ACORN, the Center for Community Change, and the National Community Reinvestment Coalition have taken the lead in this battle. Leaders from these organizations,

who contributed to Squires' *Organizing* book, spoke at a forum led by Squires and sponsored by Representative Jan Schakowsky (D-IL) in June 2003 on Capitol Hill. The forum participants described their successful efforts at combating mortgage lending discrimination, predatory lending, insurance redlining, and other abusive practices.

These actions, which have often been taken with the assistance of social scientists like Squires, Friedman, and many others, are paying off by increasing access to financial services for racial minorities and residents of low-income areas throughout the country. Such collaborations keep sociology connected to the valuable achievements of advocacy and help those who need advocacy connected to sociology. Squires observed that sociology might borrow a page from many journalists who often describe their responsibility, at least in part, as one of "comforting the afflicted and afflicting the comfortable." □

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS 2004 ASA DISSERTATION AWARD

The ASA Dissertation Award honors the best PhD dissertation from among those submitted by advisors and mentors in the discipline. Dissertations from PhD recipients with their degree having been awarded in the 2003 calendar year will be eligible for consideration for the 2004 ASA Dissertation Award.

Nominations must be received from the student's advisor or the scholar most familiar with the student's research. Nominations should explain the precise nature and merits of the work. Send nominating letters, six copies of the dissertation, and nominee's curriculum vita (with current address) to: American Sociological Association, c/o Governance Department, 1307 New York Avenue, NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005; (202) 383-9005; fax: (202) 638-0882; e-mail governance@asanet.org. The deadline for nominations for the 2003 Award is **April 1, 2004**.

PUBLIC SOCIOLOGY

Sociology translates to public action . . .

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

A Labor of Love: Empirical Empowerment for Unions

by Arthur B. Shostak, Drexel University

In a very hostile 1959 Delaware courtroom I listened nervously while Melvin Tumin, a remarkable Princeton sociologist, testified on the merits of a bitterly opposed school desegregation bill. He had invited several of us graduate students to attend and assess the relevance of the academic perspective. While the scene was KKK-hellish, Tumin's example—and subsequent gains by pro-integration forces—helped resolve how I might become an applied sociologist.

Economist Richard Lester, also of Princeton and a para-sociologist of the first rank, indirectly reinforced my decision. His seminal 1958 book, *As Unions Mature*, offered a brilliant, prescient warning against “hardening” of organizational “arteries.” Organized Labor, however, seemed only to shrug (as it had 10 years earlier when C. Wright Mills had published *New Men of Power*). It seemed clear that unless nettlesome critiques persisted, Labor's aging bureaucracies would not escape senility.

Consistent with my 1958 BS in Industrial and Labor Relations, and since earning my 1961 PhD in Industrial Sociology, I have sought to help Organized Labor, America's largest social movement, then and now my lifelong favorite among large-scale agents of social change.

In the Company of Unions

In 1962, for example, my first book challenged Labor's hostile stereotyping of “company unions” as always and necessarily employer-dominated. My field research led me to conclude many single-firm independent unions were not “guilty as charged,” but instead practiced a form of proud Jeffersonian Democracy worth emulation. Intent then and since on “calling it as I saw it,” I have no second thoughts about insisting on my academic independence, though it has cost me unqualified acceptance by certain zealous Labor ideologues.

When my campus suffered a strike by its unionized janitors in the 1980s, I met my classes in a nearby church, and I have never crossed *any* picket line, even when I have had private doubts about the merits of the strike or the local union. Applied sociologists considering working with Labor will confront such ethical questions and should know in advance that sage unionists respect clarity and integrity and

disdain postmodern ambivalence and condescension.

My Labor-aiding roles are quite varied, and generally profit from an on-going effort I make to scan for, and “translate,” relevant academic research (especially items in the business literature that labor leaders too seldom see). Typical is an effort I made to help the Graphics Arts Union design an innovative substance abuse program. I drew extensively here on new reform ideas being promoted by human resource (HR) specialists to corporate clients.

In reverse, I regularly publish my Labor Union research findings in the business and HR literature, the better to improve understanding by corporate types of union realities. As well, I have interviewed union leaders in Britain, Canada, Israel, Norway, and Sweden in search of ideas to import into American unionism, and have reciprocated by trying to explain the novel ideas and ways of American Labor.

Persuaded by a childhood—spent in a Brooklyn working-class neighborhood—that unionists urgently needed to know more about one another's union, I have traveled widely to uncover union innovations and I am updating the 1984 book in which I discussed over 200 of them (*Robust Unionism*). I also edited a unique volume of interviews taped with grass-roots union activists (*For Labor's Sake*), wrote articles on “unionism” for two recent encyclopedias, and for years I have authored a “State of Labor” op-ed every Labor Day for Philadelphia newspapers.

Empowering Unions

I enjoy interpreting survey findings and, for example, have served for two very tense years as the survey researcher for PATCO (Professional Air Traffic Controllers Association). I succeeded in getting nearly 90% of the 14,500 air traffic controller members to answer four decisive national surveys in 1981 just before the union's history-making strike. Thereafter I was the major author of an insider's book on that historic tragic event (and a regular attendee at PATCO reunions).

I have pioneered labor education advances, introducing the first college-credit course in “futuristics,” designed specifically for unionists studying at the AFL-CIO National Labor College. I also converted the standard “Introduction to Sociology” course there into a custom-tailored course I titled “Sociology as an Ally,” and I taught it there for 25 years until 2000.

A professional speaker for businesses, foundations, and governmental bodies, I especially enjoy speaking formally for Labor groups, and my occasional appearances on TV or radio talk shows are either as a Labor-aligned sociologist or in debate with a union-avoidance consultant or lawyer.

Of late, my research and advocacy have focused on Labor and computer power, having written in 1999 the first book ever about the bright possibilities for Labor (*CyberUnion: Empowering Labor through Computer Technology*). In 2002 I edited a second book of advice from grass-roots enthusiasts (*The CyberUnion Handbook*). My website (CyberUnions.net) facilitates dialogue, and I speak annually at LaborTech, the national conference of Labor digerati types. Much as in 1962, when I championed the Jeffersonian Democracy aspects of “company unions,” so also do I urge unionists to employ inter-activity to help revitalize the Labor Movement.

My work with Organized Labor has been simultaneous with many other exercises in applied sociology, including an unsuccessful effort to help unionize my Drexel University colleagues, to help males in abortion clinic waiting rooms get support; and so on. The synergy has been bracing. Much is recounted in my 27 books, and I hope to share more in two new book publication series I am editing for high school students (one series is on the consequences of the Iraq War; the other on key aspects of the future). Looking back now on my resolve in that 1959 courtroom, and looking forward to how much will always remain to be done, I fervently wish more and more colleagues would join our ranks as applied sociologists. □

Annual Meeting, from page 1

their conduct, physical appearance, sexual relations, and speech both within and away from the prison walls.

Despite the robust CDC budget and the impoverishment of many prisoners' families, these women also supply the bulk of the “rewards” for good behavior (e.g., food treats or money) that are otherwise eliminated when correctional authorities “toughen up” their regimens. Meanwhile, as funding for social services like domestic-abuse intervention or drug treatment is cut, low-income women begin to view the penal arm of the state as a peculiar social agency of last resort and learn to use the correctional apparatus as a blunt instrument to “manage” violent or substance-addicted men.⁴

Disease Reservoir

For all the years they spend “doing time” together, inmates and their kin are unlikely to be cognizant of the high concentrations of infectious disease among correctional populations relative to the general population. The National Commission on Correctional Health Care's 2002 report, *The Health Status of*

Soon-to-Be Released Inmates, estimates that 1.3 million of the nine million people released from prison and jail in 2002 were infected with hepatitis C; 137,000 with HIV; and 12,000 with tuberculosis. These figures represent 29%, 13-17%, and 35%, respectively, of the total number of Americans living with these illnesses. Lacking health care when *not* incarcerated, many prisoners are unaware that they carry an infectious disease.

And while inmates are the sole category of people constitutionally guaranteed access to medical treatment in the country, instances of inept or corrupt health care behind bars may compound their problems. One California laboratory was found to have faked test results for thousands of state prisoners for several years in the 1990s; three years after the *San Francisco Chronicle* revealed the affair the CDC had made no effort to contact or retest inmates who had received erroneous information about HIV or hepatitis C status, cervical cancer exams, and other potentially life-threatening conditions. In the meantime, however, the manager of the phony lab had obtained a state license

to operate a new clinical testing outfit.

Secure Employment

In addition to the pervasive effects on the conversations you will have with your “budget-challenged” University of California colleagues, the omnipresent parolees and family members of prisoners you will pass in hallways, and the seriously ill ex-convicts you will see panhandling on the streets, California's penal system will have one more impact on your stay: the people you will *not* encounter at the ASA meeting, either due to their confinement or to their *employment* within penitentiary walls. The surge in incarceration rates and prison construction has necessitated a massive increase in staff hiring, and thanks to one of the state's most powerful unions, the California Correctional Peace Officers Association, salaries for prison officers far exceed those of teachers, social workers, or other state employees and are the highest among correctional officers in the United States.

Juxtaposed against the rubble of the Dotcom collapse and the feeble California economy, the allure of a stable and lucrative job with generous benefits and excellent career prospects has won over

thousands of people who previously planned to embark upon, or indeed were already several years into, other occupational trajectories—including, as one rookie correctional officer told me recently, teaching sociology! □

Notes

¹ For a history of high-profile San Quentin prisoners and the 1970s uprisings, see Eric Cummins (1994) *The Rise and Fall of California's Radical Prison Movement*, Stanford: Stanford University Press. For a novelistic rendition of life behind the walls penned by a former inhabitant, read Edward Bunker (2000) *Animal Factory*, New York: St. Martin Press.

² See Franklin E. Zimring, Gordon Hawkins, and Sam Kamin (2001) *Punishment and Democracy: Three Strikes and You're Out in California*, New York: Oxford University Press.

³ On parole in California and in the United States, respectively, see Jonathan Simon (1993) *Poor Discipline: Parole and the Social Control of the Underclass, 1890-1990*, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, and Joan Petersilia (2003) *When Prisoners Come Home: Parole and Prisoner Reentry*, New York: Oxford University Press.

⁴ Megan L. Comfort (2002) “‘Papa's House’: The prison as domestic and social satellite.” *Ethnography* 3(4):467-499.

Advancing the Discipline Through ASA-NSF New Small Grants

The American Sociological Association (ASA) is pleased to announce six new awards from the summer 2003 review cycle of its Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline (FAD), a competitive, research grant program jointly funded through a matching grant provided by the National Science Foundation (NSF) and administered by the ASA. These awards are designed to provide scholars with seed money for innovative research projects and also for scientific conferences that show promise of advancing research in the discipline. A list of these latest FAD grantees and descriptions of their projects follow.

Ron Aminzade (University of Minnesota) received \$7,000 for "Redressing Racial Inequalities: Neoliberalism, Globalization, and the Politics of Indigenization." FAD monies will be used to fund part of a larger study to develop analytical narratives that explain why group-oriented affirmative action policies do *not* coincide with the growth of neoliberal economic policies. To better understand this contradiction, the Principal Investigator (PI) will examine affirmative action policies that target indigenous peoples in four countries (New Zealand, South Africa, Fiji, and Tanzania). The FAD grant will fund the research in Tanzania and Fiji. A series of factors hypothesized to lead to different kinds of policies are examined. These include ideological debates about declaring populations as indigenous; the types of policies developed; notions of citizenship; political alliances among elites and party organization; state capacity; and geo-political locations. To construct the analytical narratives, the PI will examine newspaper accounts, transcripts of parliamentary debates, interviews with key financial leaders and parliamentarians, and governmental reports. In addition, Aminzade will collect similar documentary evidence and interviews from the World Bank and the United Nations Working Group on Indigenous Populations.

Patrick Coy (Kent State University), **Gregory Maney** (Hofstra University), and **Lynne Woerhle** (Mt. Mary College)

received a grant of \$6,985 for "Resonance and Resistance in Peace Movement Organizing." Funding will be used to investigate how peace movement organizations in the United States persuade the public to oppose war in the aftermath of the events of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. The co-PIs will collect public statements from 12 peace movement organizations to test their hypothesis that since 9/11, these organizations have used an ideological discourse that "harnesses hegemony" (patriotism) rather than challenging the U.S. government. Official statements will include press and media releases, printed statements, editorials, and public calls to action. Most can be found on the Internet and can be coded on the basis of characteristics such as "organizational orientation." The researchers will employ a system to assess inter-rater reliability. The co-PIs propose to compare the findings from this research about framing anti-war discourse to earlier research on the Gulf War and the war in Afghanistan, using the same coding system. By comparing the persuasive activities of peace movement organizations they hope to gain insight into different ways of confronting hegemony.

Frances S. Hasso (Oberlin College) received \$7,000 for "Emergent Economies of Desire: Exploring New Relationship Forms in the Middle East and North Africa." Funding will be used for an exploratory study of the rise of non-traditional, transient relations such as "traveler" marriage and other sexual "contracts" in Egypt, Jordan, and Oman over the last decade. These new relationship contracts allow for quasi-legitimate sexual liaisons outside of traditional marriage. For men, they allow greater freedom from the normal economic obligations associated with marriage. Although they are initiated by and primarily benefit wealthy men, they may allow women greater freedom from the cultural and social restrictions typically imposed by marriage. The PI will monitor public discussion, policies, and practices with regard to this issue and conduct

interviews with state officials, religious leaders, and women's movement activists to determine the stakes for different groups in these arrangements.

Mark Hedley (Southern Illinois University) received \$6,840 for "The Internet Working of Social Movements: Challenging the Direction of Economic Globalization." Funding will be used to study a chain of protest events that have posed a challenge to economic globalization. These events have been more successful than social movement theory would predict, perhaps because of their ability to use the Internet for purposes of organizing. The PI will use social movement theory and network analysis to embark on a systematic exploration of how social movement organizations are networked on the World Wide Web. A sample will be drawn from the perspective of the network user, data will be collected and coded, and a data file will be constructed and used to map the structure of the networks among sites, to describe: (1) characteristics of involved websites, (2) network similarities/differences, and (3) qualities of the relationships that link them. Additional analysis will determine what meanings are most and least prevalent of these networks. These data will also be used to map the ideological content of the sites across the network.

Lyn Spillman (University of Notre Dame) received \$5,500 for "Business Associations and the Cultural Construction of Economic Action." Funding will be used to construct a systematic database of business associations in the United States. The database will focus on the basic organizational characteristics and stated goals of these associations. The PI will use it to test a series of hypotheses about the size, structure, activities, and distributions of these associations based on a series of theoretical perspectives. For example, do business associations act with industries and Congress in policy triads, as interest group perspectives would suggest? Or, for example, do they, to the extent allowable under anti-trust laws, reduce

the transaction costs among businesses, as transaction cost economics would suggest? The PI will also sample a set of these organizations to conduct theoretically grounded case studies of the institutionalized mechanisms for producing networks and culture. The dataset will also provide a sampling for the further investigation of meso-level economic processes.

Janet Wilmoth and Madonna Harrington Meyer (Syracuse University) received \$7,000 for "Changing Demographics, Stagnant Policies." Funding will be used for a national conference that focuses on policies regarding the elderly in the United States. In contrast to the vast majority of current policy work that emphasizes privatization, devolution, and the "new federalism," this conference will commission a series of papers that begin by exploring demographic shifts; clarifying the implications of these changes for old age, income, and health policies; and developing an old age policy agenda for the 21st century that is more responsive to demographic changes than the current privatization and devolution policies. Participants in this conference will be social scientists performing empirical research who have not been engaged in current policy efforts, and, therefore, will not be constrained by current rhetoric and ideology. They will be asked to examine the implications of their work for policy reform and for developing new options beyond privatization and devolution. Participants will present original scholarly work that takes a life course approach and pays attention to key sociological and demographic factors such as gender, race, ethnicity, class, marital status, and nativity. Conference participants will be encouraged to become engaged in the policy process.

Additional information on the FAD Program is available on the ASA homepage (www.asanet.org/members/fad.html). Program co-director Roberta Spalter-Roth can be reached at spalter-roth@asanet.org or 202-383-9005, ext. 317. □

The "Core Influence" of Journals in Sociology Revisited

by Michael Patrick Allen,
Washington State University

Thirteen years ago, I proposed an objective measure of journal quality that I termed "core influence" (see November 1990 *Footnotes*). It measured the "influence" of a journal within the discipline in terms of the number of times the average article published in that particular journal would eventually be cited in the three "core" journals of the discipline: *American Sociological Review*, *American Journal of Sociology*, and *Social Forces*.

This measure attracted more attention than I had anticipated. The results published in the *Footnotes* article have been cited by researchers studying sociology as a scientific field as well as by sociologists who were in the process of being evaluated for promotion and tenure. However, the empirical results reported in that article have become increasingly dated. When I first proposed this measure, I assumed that the relative influence of the journals within the discipline would not fluctuate dramatically in the short run. But I also under-

stood that the influence of specific journals might rise or fall over the longer run. Consequently, I recently decided that the time had come to update and expand my original analysis. The methods employed to create the new core influence scores are identical to those employed 13 years ago. The data used to construct the current measures of journal influence were obtained from the *Journal Citation Report*, an electronic bibliographic database compiled by the Institute for Scientific Information.

I will not reiterate here the details of the argument offered in defense of this measure of journal quality except to say that, basically, the core influence of a journal is defined as the number of times that articles published in that journal have

been cited by the three core journals in sociology in a given year divided by the number of articles published by that journal in that same year. If the number of articles published by a journal remains relatively constant over time, this ratio provides a reasonable estimate of the

The core influence of a journal is defined as the number of times that articles published in that journal have been cited by the three core journals in sociology in a given year divided by the number of articles published by that journal in that same year.

number of times that the average article published in that journal will eventually be cited in the three core journals. For example, if all of the articles published in *American Sociological Review*, *American Journal of Sociology*, and *Social Forces* cite articles published in

Administrative Science Quarterly an average of 79 times a year and if *Administrative Science Quarterly* publishes an average of 18.7 articles a year, then the core influence score of *Administrative Science Quarterly* is 4.23 (i.e., 79/18.7). In other words, we can expect that the

average article in *Administrative Science Quarterly* will be cited a total of 4.23 times in these three core journals in sociology over time.

Table 1 presents in rank order the core influence scores for the 90 journals with the largest average scores for the three-year period from 1999 to 2001. This table also presents the core influence scores for the three-year period from 1986 to 1988 for those journals that were also included in my original study along with their original ranks. A comparison of the journals that were ranked in both time periods indicates that their relative scores are quite stable. Indeed, the correlation between the core influence scores for those 53 journals that were included in both studies is 0.968.

The stability of these scores over these 13 years suggests that this measure of journal influence is highly reliable. Despite the overall pattern of stability, it is important to note that the core influence scores for several journals have changed appreciably during this period. These

See *Journal Influence*, page 10

Sociology in Cuba

by Orlando Rodriguez,
Fordham University

With increasing political, economic, and other recent news emerging in American mass media about Cuba, what of Cuban sociology? At the invitation of the University of Havana's International Migration Research Center (CEMI), I recently had the pleasure of participating in a University of Havana workshop about Cubans in the United States. Taking advantage of this unique opportunity, I interviewed two Cuban sociologists and relay here some of their comments in order to acquaint U.S. sociologists with the state of the discipline in Cuba and on Cuban sociologists' aspirations about relations with their American colleagues. Admittedly not a random sample of Cuban sociology, my objective is simply to relay some representative Cuban sociological research.

The Cuban Context

Antonio Aja Díaz, a sociologist and Associate Director of CEMI, estimates that there are 100 sociologists in Cuba. With perhaps some exceptions, Cuban sociologists are state employees, with professional responsibilities tied directly to the State and Communist Party policy concerns. It is likely that sociologists are also found among Cuba's dissidents, but to my knowledge there is no formally organized dissident sociological group in Cuba.

In general, Cuban sociologists work as applied researchers attached to multi-disciplinary research centers in different economic and government sectors. CEMI's current research portfolio illustrates Cuban sociologists' involvement in policy research. Among their projects are studies on the causes and consequences of post-1989 Cuban immigration, the effects of remittances from abroad on Cuban society and economy, and the social consequences of the "brain drain" associated with professional immigration. Other organizations employing sociologists are the universities, research centers, ministries, and other government organizations, non-governmental organizations, and industries.

Some Contemporary Cuban Sociology

The second Cuban Sociologist I caught up with at the Havana workshop was Marta Núñez Sarmiento, Professor of Sociology at the University of Havana. She has focused much of her work on the sociology of gender in Cuba and recently published a piece, "Gender Studies in Cuba: Methodological Approaches, 1974-2001," in *Gender and Society* (2003, 17, 1, Feb., pp. 7-32). Undoubtedly less known to U.S. sociologists is her article "Two Suggestions for a Non-Sexist Image in Cuban Advertising," in which she proposes that the Cuban travel industry should adopt non-sexist criteria in its advertising campaigns. Published in the April-June 2000 issue of *Apuntes*, the official publication of Cuba's School of Advanced Studies in Hospitality and Tourism, this article reflects her concern since the early 1990s, when Cuba began earnest development of its tourist industry, about the way this industry routinely uses sexist images of women in their hotel and travel advertisements. This work is indicative of Cuban sociologists' attempts to influence policy decisionmaking, an effort that they see as having both positive and negative consequences for the discipline.

Sociological Training

Sociology was taught and practiced in Cuba before the 1952-58 Cuban Revolution, but in the early years of the Revolution, committed academics and intellectuals were attracted to sociological schools and themes that helped to interpret the fundamental social structural changes taking place in Cuban society.

The Revolution provided a model for Latin American sociologists and economists who were concerned about land reform and other structural economic issues throughout Latin America. These exchanges by Latin American social scientists were given expression in the Cuban journal *Pensamiento Crítico*, which published on political economy themes and North American and European conflict sociology. Latin American sociology is also influential in the thinking of Cuban sociologists, as they have drawn over the years especially on U.S. qualitative and quantitative research methodology. For instance, typical is Marta Núñez's formal methodological training, which derived in part from her sociology masters degree obtained in Chile at FLACSO, the Latin American Social Sciences Faculty.

Soviet Influence

In the early 1970s, Cuban government leaders turned toward what they termed institutionalization of the Revolution. In practice, this meant heavy reliance on the Soviet political economic model. A major consequence for Cuban universities was that from 1971 to 1987 sociology was not formally taught as a discipline. Despite this, Cuban academics continued their interest in and connection to the discipline, in part through their formal training in Soviet bloc universities. For example, as part of his studies in History (BA at the University of Havana, PhD at the University of Kiev), Antonio Aja's training in survey methodology and statistics motivated him to study demography. His and other colleagues' experiences suggest that in Cuban social science, perhaps even more than is typical of Latin American universities, boundaries across the social sciences are fluid. Competent professionals with formal degrees in other social science disciplines conduct sociological research that innovatively draws on a range of disciplines. Rather than seeing this as a detriment to the future development of Cuban sociology, Cuban academics' multi-disciplinary approach to social questions may help them contribute to viable policies for Cuban society in the future. Their multi-disciplinary bent could also provide models for those U.S. sociologists interested in cross-disciplinary work.

Looking Toward the Future

Much of Cuban sociologists' concerns about their discipline are linked with Cuba's on-going transition (since the early 1990s) from a Marxist-Leninist state to a yet-to-be-determined political system. The bulk of their current thought and research is focused on the social problems created by Cuba's past and current politico-economic situation. This is evidenced by a sample of the contents of a recent issue of *Estudios*, a publication of the Center for Research on Cuban Youth. Among topics discussed are: Cuban youth's national identity; Cuban youth and homosexuality; the problem of youth unemployment; and juvenile violence.

Included in Cuban sociologists' professional concerns are the experiences

Learning from the Cuban Health Care Paradox

by Mercedes Rubio, ASA Minority Fellowship Program

Why does Cuba, a third-world country, exhibit some health statistics on a par with those of the United States as opposed to those characteristic of other third-world countries? For example, in 2000 the infant mortality rate in the United States was 6.9 deaths compared to Cuba's 7.2 deaths (per 1,000 live births). What explains this paradox (a poor country with at least one such admirable health index)? This October, thanks to generous support from the W.K. Kellogg Foundation, I had a rare opportunity to attend the Family Medicine Conference in La Habana, Cuba, and as a health disparity scholar, I welcomed the chance to learn first hand about this paradox.

During the weeklong conference, we attended lectures at the Ministry of Public Health and visited medical schools, poli-clinics, specialized clinics, and private doctors' offices, in urban and rural areas. By midweek, I began to appreciate the reasons for Cubans' health status.

First, there is a commitment by the state to keep its population healthy. For example, Cuba has a universal health care policy that guarantees its population access to medical services, subsidized medicine, and specialized care for the aged and at-risk populations. But because of economic hardship stemming from collapse of the former Soviet Union, the execution of this policy is not as comprehensive and universal as conceptualized. Since the 1990s Cuba lags in the use of new health technology or pharmaceuticals. The lack of high-tech equipment and medicine is critical for those in need of transplants and cutting-edge treatment, but figures on the percentage of the population requiring more specialized and high-tech care are elusive.

Further, the U.S. bondage to acute care contrasts fundamentally with Cuba's health care system in that Cuban policymakers better recognize and implement policies tapping the economic efficiency of health prevention and promotion. The Cuban population is encouraged to seek preventive care, and a high literacy rate aids health promotion efforts that help individuals remain healthy through mechanisms of healthy living. Additionally, health professionals receive unique training. Health professionals are trained to view the patient as a person embedded in a community. Typically, a family doctor lives in the community, providing patients with easy access to health care. Family doctors' professional socialization includes providing health care within a four-block radius and to provide service to these residents across their life course. The family doctor keeps track of the health of the community via check-ups, follow-ups, and other medical needs, and house visits are common.

Often family doctors are called upon to be sociologists, social epidemiologists, and social workers. Professional ideology includes an appreciation that health problems are often rooted in social context and patient experiences. As sociologist and social epidemiologist, family doctors survey the neighborhood in which they reside and incorporate neighborhood contextual factors that are potential health hazards such as the location of trash, and pollutants, as well as habitats for mosquitoes that may pose a health hazard. They also visit homes to observe risk factors such as household composition and family dynamics. Venezuelan President Hugo Chavez views the Cuban approach as worthy of emulation and has recruited Cuban health professionals to help set up a similar community-based health care delivery system in Caracas.

While infant mortality is an indicative statistic of a nation's health, Cuba's health care system is not at U.S. standards. In spite of this, the average U.S. and Cuban life expectancy at birth in 2001 are both at 76.9 years, according to the World Health Organization. Interestingly, while U.S. health expenditures constitute 13.3 percent of Gross Domestic Product, Cuba's is only 6.8 percent. As poor as Cuba is, its health system is controlled by a political ideology that affects state policies and social institutions that positively affect health. □

of Cubans abroad. While initially limited to the government's interest in neutralizing the influence of right-wing Cuban organizations in U.S. policy is almost as important now and reflects toward Cuba, Cuban sociologists' research on Cuban immigrants in the United States and Europe, a policy concern much like that of Mexico and other Latin American governments.

With the institutionalization of formal training in sociology at the doctoral and lower levels, Cuban sociologists are looking toward the formation of a professional association. In the Cuban context, this is as much a political as a professional issue, so sociologists are involved in the efforts of other professions, like psychology, to create professional associations in order to establish professional fora for their own research that is not viewed as too threatening to the state.

As is typical in most of the world, Cubans know more about the United States than the average American knows about them. Given the long and ambivalent history of relations between the two countries, it is not surprising that Cuban sociologists have a strong interest in understanding American society. This interest is focused mostly, but not totally on Cuban-Americans, and extends especially to the social situation of America's minorities. Cuban sociologists—and social scientists, in general—

have also been open to researching social movements (gay rights, women's liberation, environment protection), an interest strongly influenced by the American experience.

Professional contacts between Cuban and American sociologists have been mainly via relations with Cuban-American sociologists, most of whom—beyond interest in the Cuban experience in the island or abroad—share their Cuban counterparts' wishes to avoid bloodshed and strife during Cuba's search for a new political system. However, Cubans' strong interest in American society also extends to U.S. sociology.

Many Cuban academics are acquainted with American sociology, but they would like to broaden their knowledge of contemporary intellectual and methodological currents in the discipline. By the same token, they would like American sociologists to increase their knowledge of Cuban social science. Much of this knowledge exchange could be made concrete through participation in academic events and publications in both countries. Political barriers to such interchange are strong in both countries, but the recent record of collegial relations between Cuban and Cuban-American sociologists provides optimism for future intellectual collaboration between sociologists in Cuba and the United States. □

Briefing, from page 1

safety/risk, tolerance, expectations, and decisions (see November 2003 *Footnotes*, p. 5).

ASA Briefing

Given the central role of social factors in the causation of, or the intentional or accidental facilitation of, some disasters, ASA organized a congressional briefing in late October focused on human dimensions of disasters. Titled *The Human Dimension of Disasters: How Social Science Research Can Improve Preparedness, Response, and Recovery*, and held on Capitol Hill, the well-attended briefing was co-sponsored by the George Washington University Institute for Crisis Disaster and Risk Management (ICDRM), and the Senate Natural Hazards Caucus Work Group. (For additional details about the briefing see www.asanet.org/public/disaster-cb.html.)

During the briefing, three sociological researchers and an engineer offered perspectives on disasters and proposed public policy innovations based on their research on terrorist attacks, community disasters and recoveries, health epidemics, and heat waves. The panel included: Kathleen Tierney, Director of the Natural Hazards Research Center at the University of Colorado-Boulder; Lee Clarke, a Rutgers University expert on organizations, culture, and disasters; Eric Klinenberg, an assistant professor of urban sociology at New York University who has done a social autopsy of the 1995 Chicago heat wave; and John Harrald, Director of George Washington University's ICDRM.

The briefing attracted an engaged crowd of nearly 60 federal policymakers and leaders, congressional staff, local government, and other decisionmakers having a stake in the outcome of disasters. They hailed from a wide variety of organizations (e.g., the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Government Reform Committee, American Geological Institute), and even a local Maryland city mayor attended.

The Message

A consistent theme across research findings from studies of disasters is that socially vulnerable and marginal populations are most in need of community-based supports to enable them to survive the impact of a disaster. Thus understanding how social vulnerabilities are structured within a community, neighborhood, city, or society is critically important to increase resistance to, buffering from, and resilience during extremely damaging events.

Tierney's former institution (the University of Delaware's Disaster Research Center (see sidebar on this page)) had shared information with New York City agencies and organizations in the wake of terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center in September 2001. A core message to people managing and participating in recovery efforts is that grassroots organizations acting collaboratively create the most effective and adaptive responses to emergency problems within their communities. The flexibility, existing social ties, and knowledge of the community embedded in these organizations makes networks of local organizations more effective than hierarchical bureaucracies attempting to operate in turbulent environments characteristic of disasters.

After decades of studying disasters—including floods, earthquakes, hurricanes and tornadoes—one of the strongest

findings that Clarke sees across events is that people rarely panic or abandon control in the face of a disaster. Contrary to this "panic myth," Clarke finds that people act to help those in danger who are physically near them, and they are willing to put themselves in danger to help others. He distinguished the official "first responders" (i.e., police, firefighters, emergency medical staff) from these unofficial "first responders" at disaster sites. The latter are ordinary people and include teachers with their students, construction workers (e.g., assisting earthquake victims on highway overpasses), neighbors, co-workers, friends, and strangers. This reality of human response suggests that resources that enable communities to prepare for and survive disasters should be placed in schools, churches, and workplaces, where "first response" occurs.

Emphasizing the importance of official responders (e.g., local government representatives) maintaining credibility with citizens during crises (see April 2003 *Footnotes*, p. 5), Clarke pointed out that the loss of life can be needlessly increased if the population comes to distrust what they are being told by government agencies. In the 1894 smallpox outbreak in Milwaukee, the government's inflexible and uninformed methods of forcibly rounding up citizens for vaccination or quarantine evoked fear among immigrant populations and caused a month-long riot. In addition, many immigrants did not report cases of smallpox. The resulting 1,100 cases of smallpox and nearly 300 deaths contrast sharply with the reaction to the 1947 smallpox outbreak in New York City, where "the government worked through local churches and local organizations. Citizens lined up in an orderly fashion and got vaccinated," said Clarke. Health officials promptly reported to the public each case of smallpox, and the fact that there were only 12 cases of smallpox and two deaths is attributed largely to the resulting credibility of the government.

Natural vs. Nurtured Disasters

Klinenberg's "social autopsy" of a devastating three-day heat wave in Chicago in the summer of 1995 suggests that often distinctions cannot easily be made between so-called *natural disasters* caused by extreme weather and *man-made disasters* caused by human negligence, poor judgment, or willful behavior. The extremes of nature and human errors blur in his investigation of the causes of 700 deaths in the heat wave. This autopsy reveals social processes in the city that broke down and contributed to high numbers of deaths. These were primarily deaths of the most vulnerable and needy in Chicago—elderly people living in poverty and isolation.

Klinenberg found that failure to coordinate information from hospitals and emergency facilities that closed due to patient overload, and failure of the city to request additional paramedics and ambulances from Chicago suburbs contributed to the high numbers of deaths. Klinenberg points to an emerging social "disaster in slow motion," occurring in a society that has increasing numbers of older people. Large numbers of elderly people are isolated from social networks, confined to deteriorated urban neighborhoods where they may lack access to fresh food and water, and are afraid to leave their homes for fear of gang violence. By the very nature of their circumstances, these marginalized people

have increased potential to escalate death tolls by virtue of their exceptional vulnerability. Our responses to disasters show us how we value and understand the needs of—as well as care for, or fail to care for—the most vulnerable. As we understand the disproportionate impacts of disasters on vulnerable people—children, elderly, poor, isolated and disabled—it should lead us to rethink how to better incorporate these populations within the ordinary social interactions and protective orbits of our neighborhoods and shared local spaces.

One salient factor that emerges in disaster research is the centrality of the localness of both causes and responses. Disasters impact populations that share space in a city, in a neighborhood, in a building. Our proximity in space and time brings us collectively into zones of danger. How we respond to catastrophes reveals how we live within shared spaces.

Schaafsma, formerly of the University of Chicago's Sloan Center, is a Legislative Fellow on the Senate Democratic Policy Committee. She is ASA's eleventh Congressional Fellow supported by the Spivack Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy.

Recommended Reading

The speakers on *The Human Dimension of Disasters* congressional briefing panel have contributed to social science research on disasters. Here are examples of their recent publications:

- Clarke, Lee. Ed. 2003. *Terrorism and Disaster: New Threats, New Ideas*. Vol. 11, *Research in Social Problems and Public Policy*. Stamford, Connecticut: LAI Press.
- Clarke, Lee. 1999. *Mission Impossible: Using Fantasy Documents to Tame Disaster*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Klinenberg, Eric. 2002. *Heat Wave: A Social Autopsy of Disaster in Chicago*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Tierney, Kathleen, Michael Lindell, Ronald Perry. 2001. *Facing the Unexpected: Disaster Preparedness and Response in the United States*. Washington, DC: John Henry Press.

For a brief description of these texts and a "Top-12" list of additional research on disasters in the social sciences, see the annotated bibliography at www.asanet.org/public/bibliography.html. □

Disaster Research Center Celebrates 40th Anniversary

ASA's briefing on the *Human Dimension of Disasters* drew partly on resources and knowledge acquired at the University of Delaware's Disaster Research Center (DRC), which celebrates its 40th anniversary this year. Former DRC Director Kathleen Tierney, now at the University of Colorado-Boulder, was recently succeeded by Havidán Rodríguez. The DRC is the first social science research center in the world devoted to the study of disasters. Established at Ohio State University in 1963 by E.L. Quarantelli, former ASA Executive Director Russell Dynes, and Eugene Haas, DRC moved to Delaware in 1985. The Center will honor its anniversary with a conference in April 2004. The Center conducts field and survey research on group, organizational and community preparation for, response to, and recovery from natural, technological, and other community-wide disasters. DRC has conducted basic research in sociology as well as applied studies that have been implemented in policies, programs, planning, and management in the field of disasters.

Training

Graduate and undergraduate training has been an integral component of DRC's mission. Faculty from the Department of Sociology and Criminal Justice oversee DRC projects and teach classes in the department's graduate concentration in collective behavior, social movements, and disasters, as well as the newly formalized undergraduate concentration in Emergency and Environmental Management.

Research

DRC boasts nearly 600 field studies across the United States and in several foreign countries. DRC researchers have carried out systematic studies on a range of disaster types and have focused on topics such as emergency medical and mental health service delivery in disasters; mass evacuation and sheltering; preparations for and responses to major community disasters by lifeline organizations; community earthquake mitigation and emergency preparedness in the Central United States; disaster recovery in Charleston, South Carolina, and Santa Cruz, California (a large-scale multi-year assessment of the FEMA [Federal Emergency Management Agency] Project Impact initiative); and the utilization of earth science information in earthquake risk decision making.

Also, DRC studied the organizational response to the September 11, 2001, World Trade Center disaster. Two days after the attacks, DRC deployed a field-team to New York City and researchers spent the next two months observing response activities at key facilities such as the emergency operations center and incident command post meetings near Ground Zero. They are exploring the development and coordination of multi-organizational response networks and the achievement of resilience through complex networks and strategies.

DRC is also participating in a University of Massachusetts-Amherst-based project on emergency weather warnings. The National Science Foundation (NSF) Directorate for Engineering recently funded the establishment of a new Center for Collaborative Adaptive Sensing of the Atmosphere (CASA), a joint Engineering Research Center involving engineers, meteorologists, computer and atmospheric scientists, and social scientists, with support from government, industry, and other higher education institutions. CASA will focus its efforts on the development of revolutionary sensing technology that will enable earlier and more accurate forecasts of weather emergencies.

Knowledge Reservoir

In addition to maintaining its own databases, DRC serves as a repository for other agencies' and researchers' materials. DRC's specialized library, which contains the world's most complete collection on the social and behavioral aspects of disasters (more than 50,000 items), is open to interested scholars and emergency management agencies. DRC maintains ongoing contact with scholars throughout the United States, Asia, Europe, and Mexico, and in recent years it has organized several multinational disaster research conferences focused on Central America, Southern Asia, Europe, Japan, and Russia, and the former Soviet Union.

DRC activities have been supported by diverse sources, including the National Institute of Mental Health, FEMA, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Sea Grant Program, and the U.S. Geological Survey. NSF, FEMA, the Multidisciplinary Center for Earthquake Engineering Research, and the Public Entity Risk Institute provide major research funding. For more information, visit www.udel.edu/DRC.

Journal Influence continued, from page 7

shifts in the core influence scores of particular journals may be partly attributable to changes in the popularity of specific specialty areas in sociology. They may also be attributable to changes in the editorial policies of those journals.

In comparing the journals listed in Table 1, there is a temptation to focus on the rank order of these journals rather than on the magnitudes of their core influence scores. However, it is important to realize that the magnitude of the score associated with each journal is more important than its rank. In general, the differences between the most influential journals and those below them, in terms of how often they are cited in the core journals, are substantial. At the same time, the differences between most of the less influential journals, especially those with roughly comparable scores, are often inconsequential. For example, the difference in the core influence of *Sociological Perspective*, with a score of 0.77, and *Sociological Quarterly*, with a score of 0.73, corresponds to a difference of only four citations in the three core journals over a period of three years. Moreover, it is worth noting that the core influence scores of most journals have increased over time. In short, the articles published in the core journals are citing more articles than they did 13 years ago. This trend may be a function of the increased availability of electronic bibliographic databases.

Finally, it should be evident that it is possible to decompose the core influence score of any journal into the components attributable to each of the three top journals. The components of the core

influence measure attributable to *American Sociological Review*, *American Journal of Sociology* and *Social Forces*, respectively, are also presented in Table 1. For example, this table indicates that an article published in *Administrative Science Quarterly*, which has a core influence score of 4.23, can expect to be cited 2.45 times in *American Journal of Sociology*, 1.20 times in *American Sociological Review*, and 0.59 times in *Social Forces*.

Indeed, these data confirm that each of the three core journals of the discipline publishes articles that tend to cite certain specialty journals more than others. For example, *American Sociological Review* cites more articles in *Demography* than does *Social Forces*. Similarly, *American Journal of Sociology* cites more articles in *Administrative Science Quarterly* than does *American Sociological Review*. Finally, *Social Forces* cites more articles in *Journal of Scientific Study of Religion* than does *American Journal of Sociology*.

Several caveats noted in the original discussion of this measure of core influence deserve to be reiterated. First, the accuracy of this measure depends on the assumption that the number of articles published by a journal each year has not changed appreciably over time. Although most of the citations employed in these computations are to relatively recent articles, other citations are to articles published several years ago. If a journal currently publishes more articles each year than it did previously, the procedures employed in this analysis will underestimate the core influence of that journal. The converse is also true. This fact also implies that newer journals are at a disadvantage in comparison to estab-

lished journals with respect to the number of citations they receive. Established journals have a larger inventory of articles available for citation than newer journals. Second, the validity of this measure of core influence rests on the assumption that *American Sociological Review*, *American Journal of Sociology*, and *Social Forces* are, in fact, the core journals of the discipline.

In order to confirm the validity of these core influence scores, a separate analysis was conducted of the network of citations among 64 leading journals within the discipline between 1999 and 2001. The centrality score of each journal was obtained from the first eigenvector of the asymmetric citation matrix after it had been adjusted for the number of self-citations and the number of articles published by each journal. This network analysis confirms that *American Sociological Review*, *American Journal of Sociology*, and *Social Forces* are the three most central journals of the discipline in that order. Moreover, the correlation between the core influence scores and the centrality scores for the 58 journals included in both analyses is 0.959. In short, this network analysis of the centrality of the leading journals in sociology confirms the validity of the core influence scores. The main disparities between the two measures involve the leading journals within major specialty areas, such as *Journal of Marriage and the Family* and *Criminology*, which have comparatively high centrality scores because they are cited frequently by other journals in those areas. Given their apparent reliability and validity, core influence scores are prob-

ably preferable to centrality scores because they are highly interpretable and relatively easy to compute.

When I first proposed this measure of journal quality, I expressed misgivings about the possible misuses of such a measure. I stated that "the very existence of objective measures of journal quality may discourage those who must evaluate the work of sociologists from taking the time and effort required to assess this work on its own intrinsic merits or even in terms of its subsequent impact on others in the discipline." Nevertheless, there are many situations in which it is difficult to evaluate directly the quality of articles. One of these situations occurs whenever the members of a search committee must evaluate the publication records of a large number of applicants. This situation may also arise whenever junior faculty members are evaluated for tenure and promotion. It is difficult to assess the eventual impact of recently published work. Moreover, the discipline has become so specialized that it often difficult for even established scholars to make informed judgments about the originality and significance of work outside their areas of expertise. At the very least, these measures of core influence tell us something about the quality of the journals in which this work is published.

The author is indebted to Lowell Hargens for his assistance and advice. The results of the centrality analysis of the leading journals in sociology mentioned in the text maybe obtained at www.wsu.edu/~allen/centrality.pdf. □

TABLE 1: Core Influence Scores for 90 Top Journals, 1999-2001 (includes 1986-1988 comparison)

Journal	2001 Core Influence	ASR	AJS	SF	2001 Rank	1988 Core Influence	1988 Rank
<i>Amer. Jour. Sociol.</i>	13.36	4.16	5.02	4.18	1	7.37	2
<i>Amer. Sociol. Rev.</i>	13.05	4.68	3.76	4.61	2	8.26	1
<i>Annual Rev. Sociol.</i>	4.85	1.50	1.45	1.90	3	2.23	5
<i>Admin. Sci. Quart.</i>	4.23	1.20	2.45	0.59	4	1.74	7
<i>Soc. Forces</i>	3.87	0.97	0.74	2.16	5	3.01	4
<i>Sociol. Methodology</i>	3.34	0.79	1.72	0.83	6	3.06	3
<i>Soc. Psych. Quart.</i>	1.99	0.73	0.45	0.81	7	0.99	11
<i>Demography</i>	1.98	1.00	0.21	0.77	8	1.52	8
<i>Sociol. Methods & Res.</i>	1.90	0.55	0.67	0.69	9	0.85	15
<i>Sociol. Educ.</i>	1.89	0.55	0.59	0.75	10	1.09	10
<i>Soc. Problems</i>	1.25	0.30	0.46	0.49	11	2.17	6
<i>Res. Organ. Behav.</i>	1.21	0.67	0.42	0.13	12		
<i>Jour. Marr. & Fam.</i>	1.18	0.43	0.13	0.62	13	0.48	25
<i>Jour. Health & Soc. Behav.</i>	1.15	0.43	0.19	0.54	14	0.73	17
<i>Work & Occupations</i>	1.13	0.33	0.25	0.56	15	0.44	27
<i>Soc. Sci. Res.</i>	1.13	0.47	0.17	0.49	16	1.37	9
<i>Soc. Networks</i>	1.08	0.35	0.58	0.15	17	0.64	21
<i>Jour. Math. Sociol.</i>	1.08	0.44	0.52	0.12	18	0.43	28
<i>Public Opinion Quart.</i>	1.02	0.40	0.27	0.35	19	0.41	33
<i>Pop. & Dev. Rev.</i>	1.00	0.39	0.10	0.51	20	0.47	26
<i>Criminology</i>	0.99	0.16	0.30	0.53	21	0.88	13
<i>Pop. Bull.</i>	0.88	0.00	0.13	0.75	22		
<i>Theory & Society</i>	0.85	0.21	0.55	0.09	23	0.22	48
<i>Rationality & Society</i>	0.81	0.29	0.35	0.17	24		
<i>Jour. Econ. Literature</i>	0.78	0.26	0.22	0.30	25		
<i>Sociol. Perspectives</i>	0.77	0.26	0.18	0.33	26	0.63	22
<i>Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.</i>	0.76	0.14	0.18	0.43	27	0.42	30
<i>Sociol. Theory</i>	0.75	0.10	0.38	0.27	28		
<i>Sociol. Quart.</i>	0.73	0.20	0.17	0.35	29	0.90	12
<i>Politics & Society</i>	0.64	0.11	0.41	0.13	30	0.58	23
<i>Jour. Pol. Econ.</i>	0.64	0.20	0.23	0.20	31	0.41	31
<i>Rev. Religious Res.</i>	0.63	0.04	0.00	0.59	32	0.21	50
<i>Jour. Sci. Study Relig.</i>	0.63	0.02	0.04	0.57	33	0.64	20
<i>Sociol. Forum</i>	0.60	0.26	0.16	0.18	34		
<i>Gender & Society</i>	0.57	0.20	0.06	0.31	35		
<i>Quart. Jour. Econ.</i>	0.57	0.27	0.18	0.12	36	0.20	53
<i>Jour. Res. Crime & Delinq.</i>	0.55	0.20	0.06	0.29	37	0.84	16
<i>Jour. Fam. Issues</i>	0.52	0.16	0.05	0.31	38	0.16	58
<i>Law & Society Rev.</i>	0.50	0.12	0.15	0.23	39	0.87	14
<i>Psych. Bull.</i>	0.50	0.21	0.07	0.22	40	0.19	54
<i>Jour. Human Resources</i>	0.47	0.26	0.04	0.17	41	0.41	32
<i>Jour. Labor Econ.</i>	0.43	0.11	0.15	0.16	42	0.13	62
<i>World Politics</i>	0.42	0.00	0.25	0.16	43		
<i>Econometrica</i>	0.38	0.12	0.15	0.11	44		
<i>Int. Migration Rev.</i>	0.37	0.08	0.05	0.24	45	0.25	44
<i>Pop. Studies</i>	0.37	0.18	0.06	0.13	46	0.31	40

Journal	2001 Core Influence	ASR	AJS	SF	2001 Rank	1988 Core Influence	1988 Rank
<i>Soc. Sci. Quart.</i>	0.34	0.12	0.05	0.17	47	0.32	37
<i>Soc. Sci. History</i>	0.33	0.05	0.09	0.19	48		
<i>Economy & Society</i>	0.32	0.13	0.13	0.06	49		
<i>Brit. Jour. Sociol.</i>	0.31	0.11	0.11	0.08	50	0.30	41
<i>Brit. Jour. Pol. Sci.</i>	0.30	0.04	0.02	0.24	51		
<i>European Sociol. Rev.</i>	0.30	0.05	0.21	0.05	52		
<i>Sociol. Religion</i>	0.30	0.05	0.04	0.21	53		
<i>Amer. Psychologist</i>	0.29	0.08	0.06	0.15	54		
<i>Acad. Management Rev.</i>	0.28	0.12	0.15	0.02	55		
<i>Amer. Jour. Pol. Sci.</i>	0.28	0.08	0.04	0.16	56	0.16	57
<i>Sociology (Brit.)</i>	0.28	0.16	0.04	0.08	57	0.23	46
<i>Sociol. Inquiry</i>	0.27	0.14	0.10	0.04	58	0.53	24
<i>Acad. Management Jour.</i>	0.26	0.10	0.12	0.04	59		
<i>Pop. Res. & Policy Rev.</i>	0.26	0.19	0.00	0.07	60		
<i>Amer. Econ. Rev.</i>	0.25	0.09	0.11	0.06	61	0.17	56
<i>Ind. & Labor Rel. Rev.</i>	0.24	0.09	0.09	0.07	62	0.36	36
<i>Jour. Quantitative Crim.</i>	0.23	0.07	0.03	0.13	63		
<i>Jour. Crim. Law & Crim.</i>	0.20	0.04	0.10	0.06	64	0.66	19
<i>Econ. Dev. & Cult. Change</i>	0.20	0.05	0.02	0.13	65	0.23	45
<i>Signs</i>	0.19	0.08	0.02	0.08	66		
<i>Milbank Quart.</i>	0.19	0.12	0.03	0.03	67		
<i>Jour. Politics</i>	0.19	0.05	0.00	0.14	68		
<i>Soc. Studies Sci.</i>	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00	69		
<i>New Left Rev.</i>	0.18	0.04	0.15	0.00	70		
<i>Jour. Contemp. Ethnog.</i>	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.18	71		
<i>Symbolic Interaction</i>	0.17	0.10	0.00	0.08	72	0.71	18
<i>Jour. Econ. Persp.</i>	0.17	0.08	0.08	0.02	73		
<i>Monthly Labor Rev.</i>	0.17	0.10	0.00	0.06	74		
<i>Acta Sociologica</i>	0.17	0.00	0.05	0.12	75		
<i>Int. Organization</i>	0.17	0.14	0.00	0.02	76		
<i>Organ. Studies</i>	0.16	0.07	0.08	0.00	77		
<i>Youth & Society</i>	0.16	0.09	0.00	0.06	78		
<i>Psych. Rev.</i>	0.15	0.08	0.05	0.02	79		
<i>Urban Affairs Rev.</i>	0.15	0.06	0.04	0.06	80	0.37	34
<i>Jour. Law & Econ.</i>	0.15	0.04	0.11	0.00	81		
<i>Jour. Pers. & Soc. Psych.</i>	0.15	0.05	0.03	0.06	82	0.09	68
<i>European Jour. Sociol.</i>	0.14	0.09	0.05	0.00	83		
<i>Rural Sociol.</i>	0.14	0.02	0.03	0.09	84	0.37	35
<i>Rev. Econ. & Statistics</i>	0.14	0.04	0.04	0.06	85	0.15	59
<i>Jour. Amer. Stat. Assoc.</i>	0.13	0.04	0.07	0.02	86	0.12	65
<i>Comp. Pol. Studies</i>	0.13	0.04	0.04	0.05	87		
<i>Rev. Income & Wealth</i>	0.13	0.10	0.03	0.00	88		
<i>Crime & Delinq.</i>	0.12	0.00	0.04	0.08	89	0.15	60
<i>Social Compass</i>	0.12	0.02	0.09	0.00	90		

The End of Admissions Affirmative Action

U.S. Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor repeatedly mentioned "the educational benefits of a diverse student body" in the Supreme Court decision that approved the University of Michigan Law School's admission process to diversify its student body. Specifically she said, "The Law School's educational judgment that such diversity is essential to its educational mission is one to which we defer." Moreover, she acknowledged that in our society "race, unfortunately still matters." For this reason, the Law School uses race as one among several student characteristics in admissions decision.

A school's admission policy that is concerned with equitable procedures that enhance excellence in education and that also invite underrepresented minorities is called affirmative action. O'Connor hoped that in 25 years affirmative action would not be necessary. Her hope can be realized if all colleges and universities develop recruitment strategies that yield diversified student bodies, today and forever.

My research and personal experience reveal that many preeminent public schools in the United States have diversified student bodies with good outcomes. Using 1996 data, I found that a Cambridge elementary public school with the highest average achievement test score had a student body that was 51 percent white and 49 percent people of color. In 1994, when Boston had a Controlled Choice student assignment plan with racial fairness guidelines that desegregated all public schools, about one-third of its 117 schools were frequently chosen by students in all racial groups. These attractive elementary and middle schools, which we labeled "over chosen" schools, were fully diversified. They had average achievement test scores above the national norm and higher than other Boston schools' average scores. They had lower dropout and suspension rates than other Boston Schools.

Lee County, Florida, implemented a Controlled Choice student assignment plan in 1998-99. During the second year of implementation, this plan had diversified all public schools, and the proportion of state-rated "A" schools increased from 16 percent to 32 percent, while the proportion of state-rated "D" and "F" schools decreased from 15 percent to zero. In Region 1 of the Hillsborough County school district in Tampa, a majority of the state rated "A" elementary and middle schools were fully diversified with neither white students nor students of color exceeding 60 percent or being less than 40 percent of the student body.

These public school districts have experienced the educational benefits of diversity because they decided to implement the desegregation requirements of the Supreme Court's *Brown v. Board of Education* decision of 1954.

O'Connor's hope that affirmative action in higher education admissions will not always be necessary will be realized if our colleges and universities do the right thing and implement the opportunities for diversity that are legally permissible because of the *Grutter v. Bollinger* decision.

Whether or not affirmative action procedures will be necessary in a quarter century will depend upon the will of college and universities today to do what is fair for all applicants—minority applicants as well as majority applicants. The University of Michigan Law School



presents a tried-and-true model. And, of course, there are Harvard and Stanford, preeminent private universities on the east and west coasts that have admitted to the first-year class a student body that is one-third or more students of color. In these schools, excellence and equity complement each other as they always should; one without the other is incomplete. Now that the Supreme Court has offered its opinion along with a desegregation "road map" prepared by the University of Michigan Law School, colleges and universities cannot say that they know not how to achieve a diversified student body.

The end point for affirmative action is the presence of "justice as fairness" in all that we do, including equitable practices and procedures in teaching and learning and in the admission of all types and conditions of students who want to learn.

Charles V. Willie, Harvard University Graduate School of Education

Renewing Graduate Programs, Overcoming Routinization

In a single stroke of charismatic genius, Durkheim founded modern sociology. He formulated a new problem and attacked it in a new way: by combining theory (anomie), a qualitative method (anthropological observations of particular cultures), and a quantitative method (comparative statistical analysis of suicide rates).

In modern sociology, however, these three approaches have become routinized into separate specialties, with little interaction between them. Theorists review classic theories or develop new ones. Qualitative methodologists conduct descriptive ethnographies or conversation analysis, and quantitative methodologists apply numerical analysis to descriptive or social problems.

In this format, new problems cannot be approached in a new way, since the researcher has a prior and constraining commitment to emphasizing either theory, or qualitative or quantitative methods. Perhaps these prior commitments, routinizations of Durkheim's charisma, are the main reason that our discipline has produced only a few charismatic figures, such as Norbert Elias, Erving Goffman, and Harvey Sacks. These sociologists were like Durkheim in that they attacked new problems in utterly new ways. Goffman, especially, seemed to start over again with every publication.

Our graduate programs continue the process of routinization by training students to become specialists in one of the three approaches: theory, qualitative, or quantitative methods. Can we begin a process of de-routinization? One way would be to re-organize the curriculum so that research involving formulation and solution of new problems in a new way would be the dominating focus.

The first step would be to drop all course requirements. The focus would be on formulating problems, and conducting research on these problems. From consultations with faculty and from reading, students would learn the theory and methods that would be most relevant to the problems that they were working on. The presentation of their research each quarter or semester would substitute for examinations.*

In addition to freeing the student from prior commitments, this format might also reduce the time to the PhD. From the problems they have worked on in the first year, each student would select one that would lead to a thesis. Another year of researching various problems after the thesis year would ultimately lead to a dissertation. In this format, work toward the dissertation could be well under way in the beginning of the fourth year of graduate study.

This approach might free up our students to attack and at least take initial steps toward solving significant sociological and/or social problems, by allowing them to formulate new problems and guide them toward finding new solutions for them.

Thomas J. Scheff, University of California-Santa Barbara

* I was surprised to learn that a format of graduate study similar to the one I am proposing actually existed in the math department in Princeton University in the 1940s and 50s. There were no examinations, only a defense of the dissertation. According to Nasar (1998, p. 59), there was only one formal requirement, afternoon tea. Every working day, department faculty and graduate students would meet at teatime for informal discussions of mathematics.

References

Nasar, Sylvia. 1998. *A Beautiful Mind*. New York: Simon and Schuster.

A More Public Sociology

Eager to return to a more thoughtful life, I entered graduate school in sociology in 1995 after working as a journalist for 15 months. Now, eight years into my prolonged graduate education, I am thoroughly ambivalent as to whether sociologists' thoughts matter.

I have spent a good portion of the last eight years as a political activist engaged in student, labor, and electoral activism. Last year, I ran for State Representative as a Green Party candidate in Cambridge and Somerville, Massachusetts, garnering 37 percent of the vote. Like Amitai Etzioni, I believe that being a public intellectual, rather than a strictly professional academic, has its rewards. As a political activist, I am constantly reminded of the value of sociology for political practice. Sadly though, the sociological imagination is largely absent from the minds of most activists and citizens. American sociologists are at least partially to blame for this absence.

Most sociologists assume the core institutional imperatives that constrain our profession. We take for granted that being a public intellectual is a zero-sum proposition. As Etzioni stated in the April 2003 *Footnotes*, "there are only so many hours in the day. If you spend them on op-eds and radio call-in shows, you cannot dedicate them to digging in the stacks."

Privileging professionalism over populism, sociologists are socialized to engage far less with lay people (except students) than with fellow specialists. Moreover, many sociologists only accept the limited options for public engagement that universities make available: teaching undergraduates, (increasingly) service learning, and to a more limited and unsystematic extent, communicating with interested publics and policymakers

through newspaper op-eds and other mass media. The persistent imperative to "publish (for specialized academic niche audiences) or perish" leads most sociologists gradually to ambivalently accept such circumscribed engagement.

These existing forms of public engagement sell us short; they usually fleetingly reach at best interested and/or local publics, leaving untouched the larger mass of uninterested publics who are often the least socio-economically advantaged and most likely to benefit.

Sociology will matter to more people not when sociologists focus more on teaching, nor when sociologists bridge our intra-disciplinary divisions as Bernard Phillips recommends (April 2003 *Footnotes*), but rather, when sociology creates effective institutional bridges between itself and larger publics. To this end, here are some ideas:

1. Reform graduate student training and the tenure system to encourage teaching and writing for wider publics. ASA could help by, among other things, establishing a popular magazine (e.g., *Sociology Today*) to rival *Psychology Today* and to reach beyond the too narrow reach of *Contexts*.

2. It is time we take sociology beyond the printed word. This means re-thinking our traditional academic role as writers so that we may also become skilled producers of compelling audio-visual sociology (e.g., movies, photo documentaries) in a world engaged far more with such multimedia than with the naked word. Institutionally, making multi-media sociology as important as print publishing is now to both graduate training and the tenure process perhaps would go a long way in making sociology matter publicly. ASA could establish an "Office for Popular Sociology" that would help produce revenue-generating sociological documentaries, films, etc.

3. Through ASA, sociologists can help lead the way in bringing citizens together to engage in deliberative democracy, (e.g., televised town hall meetings, and other participatory forums) and in encouraging local and federal governments to invest in such democracy. When matters like global warming, terrorism, and economic globalization seem so overwhelming, one of the best ways to boost citizens' sociological understanding and sense of political empowerment is with sustained, well-organized, face-to-face public discussion. As Michael Burawoy wrote in the January 2003 *Footnotes*, "public debate stimulates the sociological imagination just as it is necessary for a vibrant democracy. Publics are the lifeblood of both sociology and society."

These ideas are some points of departure for a much-needed, sustained conversation about sociology's past, present, and future in American society and its role in addressing our social problems. ASA's upcoming 2004 Annual Meeting theme, "public sociologies," is a significant leading step. Ultimately, making sociology a truly public endeavor will require ASA to rethink its fundamental mission so that it elevates sociology's stature both by popularizing as well as professionalizing the discipline.

Paul Lachelier, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Corrections

The winners of the Sociology of Mental Health Awards were incorrectly listed in the November issue of *Footnotes*. The correct listing follows: Best Publication in Mental Health, **Allan V. Horwitz**, Rutgers University; Best Dissertation Award, **Tami M. Videon**, Montefiore Medical Center.

The affiliation of **Ronald Lembo**, Amherst College, was incorrectly listed in the September/October issue of *Footnotes*. He is a member of the 2005 Annual Meeting Program Committee.

The affiliations of **William G. Staples**, University of Kansas, and **Clifford L. Staples**, University of Kansas, winners of the 2003 Marxist Sociology Section Distinguished Book Award, were incorrectly cited in the November issue of *Footnotes*.

Call for Papers

Conferences

ASEAN Inter University Seminar on Social Development 6th Annual Conference, organized by the School of Social Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia (in collaboration with the Department of Sociology, National University of Singapore and School of Social Development, Universiti Utara Malaysia) May 14-16, 2004, Penang. Theme: "Decentering Southeast Asia?" Submit abstracts by January 31, 2004. More information: <www.fas.nus.edu.sg/soc/aseanseminar/index.htm> and <www.soc.usm.my/social>. Contact: ASEAN Seminar Secretariat, National University of Singapore, Department of Sociology, AS1/03 10, 11 Arts Link, Singapore 117570; fax (65) 6777 9579.

Hate Crimes 2nd Annual Conference, February 26-28, 2004, Galleries of Justice: Museum of Law, Nottingham, UK. Theme: "Crime and Prejudice." Papers are welcome on topics such as: defining "hate" crimes; taking "bias" and "prejudice." Proposals of about 350 words should be submitted by December 16, 2003, to: SOLON, Nottingham Trent University, Burton

Street, Nottingham, NG1 4BU; e-mail Paul.Baker02@ntu.ac.uk. Contact the conference organizers: Judith.Rowbotham@ntu.ac.uk; Michael.Sutton@ntu.ac.uk; or Kim.Stevenson@ntu.ac.uk.

The 3rd Annual Hawaii International Conference on Social Sciences, June 16-19, 2004, Sheraton Waikiki Hotel in Honolulu, Hawaii. The following types of papers/abstracts/submissions for any of the listed areas are invited: research papers, abstracts, student papers, work-in-progress reports or proposals for future projects, and reports on issues related to teaching. There is a limit of two contributed submissions per lead author. Submission deadline: January 27, 2004. More information: <www.hicsocial.org/cfp_ss.htm>. E-mail abstract and/or paper to: social@hicsocial.org. Contact: Hawaii International Conference on Social Sciences, PO Box 75023, Honolulu, HI 96836; fax: (808) 947-2420. If you wish to be a session chair, please e-mail your request to social@hicsocial.org and indicate the topic area in which you are interested.

31st Annual Western Anthropology/Sociology Undergraduate Research Conference, April 24, 2004, Santa Clara University, Santa Clara, CA. Empirical, theoretical, and review papers are invited. Deadline: February 18, 2004. Contact: Anthropology/Sociology Department, Santa Clara University, Santa Clara, CA 95053. <www.scu.edu/anthrosoc/conference/>.

The Phi Beta Delta Honor 18th Annual International Conference, March 25-28, 2004, Washington, DC. Theme: "The World's Shared Knowledge: Celebrating the Language of our World." Submissions are invited for paper presentations, panels, and poster sessions. Abstracts of no more than 300 words should be submitted electronically in MS Word by December 15, 2003. Contact: Phi Beta Delta International Conference, c/o India Dennis, Capital University, Conservatory of Music, 2199 E. Main Street, Columbus, OH 43209-2394; fax (614) 236-6935; e-mail idennis@capital.edu. A limited number of stipends are available. Requests for stipends should be addressed to: Eileen Evans at evans@ipsonet.org. <www.ipsonet.org/pbd>.

"Remaking Revolution" Conference, April 16-17, 2004, Hobart and William Smith Colleges, Geneva, NY. This interdisciplinary conference invites intellectuals working within various theoretical traditions and social movements to consider the fate of political revolution in America, the advanced industrial West, and the world and to reflect on the related concepts of revolution and resistance in the contemporary context. Proposals are welcome for complete panels and individual papers. Proposals for each paper should include an abstract (300 words or less) and a brief curriculum vitae (one page). Deadline for submissions is January 15, 2004. Contact: Cedric Johnson, Department of Political Science, Hobart and William Smith Colleges, Geneva, NY 14456-3397; e-mail cejohnson@hws.edu.

Society for the Study of Social Problems (SSSP) 54th Annual Meeting, August 13-15, 2004, Cathedral Hill Hotel, San Francisco, CA. Theme: "The Culture of Social Problems: Power, People, and History." Proposals are invited in the form of complete papers, abstracts, or two-three page outlines. Deadline for submissions is January 31, 2004. Contact: Mary Haight, Department of Sociology, 112 Piskor Building, St. Lawrence University, Canton, NY 13617; e-mail mhaught@stlawu.edu. Questions should be directed to Program Co-Chairs: Stephen Pfohl, Boston College, (617) 552-4135, fax (617) 552-4283; e-mail pfohl@bc.edu and R. Danielle Egan, St. Lawrence University, (315) 229-5120; fax (315) 229-5830; e-mail degan@stlawu.edu. When sending an email, place SSSP in the subject line.

Publications

Chicago Policy Review is soliciting submissions for Volume 8 with the theme, "Civil Liberties." We welcome submissions that explore issues of law, immigration, education, the environment, healthcare, and international relations from practitioners in the private and public sector. The editors welcome research articles (quantitative or nonquantitative), essays, and book reviews. Submissions must be typed and double-spaced with endnotes. All citations and references should follow the author-date style as described in the *Chicago Manual of Style*. The author's name, professional and/or academic affiliation and title, address, and telephone number must appear on the first page. Submissions must include a brief abstract (no more than one page, double-spaced) and a short biography of the author must appear on the last page. The deadline for submission is January 2, 2004. All work should be submitted on disk (Microsoft Word format is preferred) and in hard copy form or e-mailed. Contact: Chicago Policy Review, Room 013, Irving B. Harris Graduate School of Public Policy Studies, 1155 East 60th Street, Chicago, IL 60637; (773) 834-0901; e-mail cpr@uchicago.edu.

Death, Dying, & Bioethics: A Teaching Resource Manual for Courses on the Sociology of Death. Call for submissions for revision of teaching manual in time for the 2004 Annual Meeting. Submit materials appropriate for both undergraduate and graduate courses dealing with death and dying including syllabi, exercises, projects, resources, bibliographies, etc. Send all submissions to: Gerry Cox, University of Wisconsin-LaCrosse, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, 437J Carl Wimberly Hall, LaCrosse, WI 54601, e-mail cox.gerr@uwlax.edu.

Management Science invites papers for a special issue on "Open Source Software." Both theoretical and empirical research using quantitative or qualitative methods are welcome. All articles should have clear relevance to management practice. Authors should prepare their manuscripts according to *Management Science* guidelines. Papers should be submitted electronically by September 1, 2004, at <informatics.manuscriptcentral.com>. On the first screen, authors should select "Special Issue" as their manuscript type and designate Georg von Krogh as the "Department Editor." Contact: Georg von Krogh, Uni-

versity of St. Gallen Institute of Management, Dufourstrasse 48, CH-9010 St. Gallen, Switzerland; e-mail georg.vonkrogh@unisg.ch.

Research in Social Problems and Public Policy seeks papers for Volume 13 on the organizational, institutional, and policy response to offenders with mental illness. Quantitative and qualitative research on organizational responses to "mentally ill offenders" as well as their responses to the institutional processes in their lives will be the basis of this volume and chart new directions for social policy in three areas of criminal justice processing: (1) pre-adjudication, (2) post adjudication, and (3) post-release. Please send double-spaced, 20 page manuscripts by April 30, 2004 to Stephanie Hartwell, Department of Sociology, University of Massachusetts-Boston, Boston, MA 02125-3393; e-mail stephanie.hartwell@umb.edu.

Science and Technology in Society, a new series from the University of Wisconsin Press, is seeking submissions. The anchor for the series will be an annual edited volume that will explore contemporary issues in areas of science and technology that demand public discussion. Send inquiries to: Daniel Kleinman, Department of Rural Sociology, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, WI 53706; (608) 265-3289; fax (608) 262-6022; e-mail dlkleinman@facstaff.wisc.edu.

Social Thought and Research (STAR), formerly *Mid-American Review of Sociology*, in connection with the Carroll Clark Lecture-ship at the University of Kansas, is inviting papers that explore the theme, "Sexuality and the Media." Send three paper copies of your submission, one 3.5 inch disk, a \$10-submission fee, and a self-addressed stamped envelope by January 16, 2004. Manuscripts must include an abstract. Send to: Social Thought and Research, University of Kansas, Department of Sociology, 716 Fraser Hall, Lawrence, KS 66045; e-mail starjrn1@raven.cc.ku.edu or tbbus@ku.edu. <www.ku.edu/~starjrn1/star.html>.

Symbolic Interaction, the journal of the Society for the Study of Symbolic Interaction, invites manuscript submissions for a special issue on "Race and Symbolic Interaction." We seek empirical and theoretical papers that consider Race (broadly defined) from a symbolic interactionist perspective. Manuscripts should not exceed 25 double-spaced pages of text, exclusive of references and footnotes. Submitted manuscripts will be subject to peer review. Selection criteria include the manuscript's potential theoretical or empirical contributions and the fit of the manuscript with the overall theme of the issue. Deadline for submitting all manuscripts is July 1, 2004. Send manuscripts to Reuben A. Buford May, Department of Sociology, University of Georgia, Baldwin Hall 117, Athens, GA 30602-1611; e-mail cmsrmay@uga.edu.

Teaching Resource Manual for Quantitative Research Methods is being put together by the George Washington University Department of Sociology. Research methods course syllabi, assignments, and projects are being sought, as well as any other research methods material that may be useful to instructors. Please send your material in hardcopy and on a floppy disk as a word document(s) to: Kevin Mulvey, The George Washington University, Department of Sociology, 801 22nd Street NW, Phillips Hall, Suite 409, Washington, DC 20052.

Meetings

February 27, 2004, New Scholars Conference in Citizenship Studies, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI. Contact: Marc Kruman, Director, Center for the Study of Citizenship, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI; M.Kruman@wayne.edu.

March 26-28, 2004, Rock Ethics Institute, Penn State University. Theme: "The Ethics and Epistemologies of Ignorance." Contact: Shannon Sullivan and Nancy Tuana,

Rock Ethics Institute, 240 Sparks Bldg., Penn State University, University Park, PA 16802; fax (814) 865-0119; e-mail rockethics@psu.edu.

April 15-18, 2004, Midwest Political Science Association 2004 National Conference, Palmer House Hilton, Chicago, IL. Contact: mpsadmin@indiana.edu. For more information, visit <indiana.edu/~mpsa/>.

May 5-9, 2004, Cultural Studies Association 2nd Annual Conference, Northeastern University, Boston, MA. Contact: CSAconference@hotmail.com.

May 18-20, 2004, Washburn University Conference, Topeka, KS. Theme: "Telling the Story: Narrating *Brown v. Board*." Contact: Cheryl Childers, Director, Center for Diversity Studies, Department of Sociology, Washburn University, 1700 SW College Ave., Topeka, KS 66621; e-mail cheryl.childers@washburn.edu.

May 23-26, 2005, International Conference to Commemorate C. Gini and M. O. Lorenz Centenary Scientific Research, The University of Siena, Italy. Themes: Income and Wealth Distributions, Lorenz Curve, Human Capital, Inequality and Poverty. Contact: C.R.I.D.I.R.E.-Department of Quantitative Methods, Piazza San Francesco 8 - 53100 Siena, Italy; (+39) 0577 298603; fax (+39) 0577 298626; e-mail ginilorenz05@unisi.it.

May 29-31, 2004, Social Stress Research, Ninth International Conference, Le Centre Sheraton Hotel, Montreal, Canada. Contact: Catherine Moran, Conference Coordinator, Department of Sociology, Horton Social Science Center, University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH 03824; e-mail CLMoran@unh.edu. <www.unh.edu/stressconference>.

June 3-5, 2004, Conference on Esoteric Religious Traditions, Michigan State University. Theme: "Esotericism: From Europe to North America." Contact: ase@aseweb.org. ASE, c/o Esoterica, 235 Bessey Hall, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824. <www.aseweb.org>.

June 11-13, 2004, International Sociological Association 28th Conference on Sociotechnics/Sociological Practice, Molyvos, Greece. Theme: "Social Capital and Social Transformations in the Age of Globalization." Contact: George Tsohanoglou at G.Tsohanoglou@soc.aegean.gr.

August 15-16, 2004, International Coalition Against Sexual Harassment (ICASH) 11th Conference, Cathedral Hill Hotel, San Francisco, CA. Theme: "Academic and Workplace Sexual Harassment: Prospects for Social, Legal, and Political Change." Contact Co-Chairs Michele Paludi (MPaludi@aol.com) or Carmen Paludi (paludic@ix.netcom.com). <jan.ucc.nau.edu/~pms/icash.html>.

Funding

The American Foundation for Suicide Prevention (AFSP) is accepting applications for research grants awarded to investigators conducting clinical, biological, or psychosocial research on the problem of suicide. AFSP grants are awarded for one or two-year periods, and for up to three years for research fellowships. Visit <www.afsp.org> for more information.

The Center for Democracy and the Third Sector (CDATS) at Georgetown University is pleased to announce the second annual visiting faculty fellowship competition for the 2004-2005 academic year. Fellowships will provide support for scholars, researchers, and specialists with experience equivalent to a PhD to pursue research on all aspects of the relationship between, and interactions among, democratic governance and the third sector. The third sector encompasses those parts of civil society that are neither government nor business, including associations, non-governmental organizations, non-profit organizations, advocacy groups, citizen groups, and so-

Continued on next page



THE ROBERT WOOD JOHNSON FOUNDATION'S Scholars in Health Policy Research Program

Congratulates Sociology Winners of the 2003-2005 Fellowship Awards

BRIAN GIFFORD

(Scholars Program at the University of California, Berkeley/San Francisco) Gifford plans to develop a research agenda that addresses the recent changes experienced by the armed forces and the health care system they manage as well as the consequences of these changes for the health and health care of the military community and its host localities.

BRIAN GOESLING

(Scholars Program at The University of Michigan) Building on his dissertation research, Goesling expects to begin an empirical study of trends in health inequality both within the United States and across countries.

CATHERINE LEE

(Scholars Program at The University of Michigan) Lee plans to examine the use of "race" as a biological and/or analytical category in biomedical research, questioning how a social construct such as race becomes "biologized" and operationalized while exploring how and why ideas about group differences are made real.

Scholars in Health Policy Research Program is a national fellowship program sponsored by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, which provides 12 talented social scientists with a unique and challenging two-year post doctoral research and training experience at one of three participating universities: The University of California at Berkeley and San Francisco; The University of Michigan; and Harvard University.

Funding, continued

cial and cultural movements. CDATS invites applications from post-doctoral scholars in the social sciences at any career stage. The deadline for receipt of applications is January 15, 2004. For further information and to download an application: <www.georgetown.edu/centers/cdats/CDATSApplicationForm.pdf>.

The Horowitz Foundation for Social Policy is inviting applications for research grants in the social sciences. Five to six grants are granted each year ranging from \$2,000-\$5,000. Preference will be given to projects that deal with contemporary issues in the social sciences or issues of policy relevance and to scholars in the initial stages of work. Interested parties should obtain an application from the Foundation or its website and return it along with a letter stating their research purpose, simple budget, curriculum vita, and names of two individuals who will submit letters supporting their proposal. Send letters of support directly to the Foundation. The submission deadline is December 31, 2003. Awards will be announced on or around May 1, 2004. Contact: 2003 Awards, Horowitz Foundation for Social Policy, PO Box 7, Rocky Hill, NJ 08553-0007. <www.horowitz-foundation.org>.

The Institute for Advanced Studies on Science, Technology and Society (IAS-STs) offers five grants (EUR 1,000 per month) for fellowships at the IAS-STs in Graz, Austria, starting October 1, 2004 and ending June 30, 2005. The IAS-STs promotes the interdisciplinary investigation of the links and interactions among science, technology, and society as well as research on the development and implementation of socially and environmentally sound technologies. The grants of the 2004-2005 fellowship program are dedicated to projects investigating: (1) Gender-Technology-Environment; (2) Ethical, Legal and Social Aspects of Genome Research and Biotechnology; and (3) Technology Studies and Sustainability. Closing date for applications: January 15, 2004. Contact: Institute for Advanced Studies on Science, Technology and Society (IAS-STs), Attn. Guenter Getzinger, Kopernikusgasse 9, A-8010 Graz, Austria; e-mail info@sts.tu-graz.ac.at. <www.sts.tu-graz.ac.at>.

The Institute of Education Sciences announces four research grant competitions for 2004: Cognition and Student Learning Research Grants, Reading Comprehension and Reading Scale-up Research Grants, Teacher Quality Research Grants, and Mathematics and Science Education Research Grants. Information regarding program and application requirements for each of the competitions listed above is contained in the Request for Applications (RFA) at the following website: <www.ed.gov/programs/edresearch/applicant.html>.

The National Academies' Fellowship Office announces a new competition for the Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Urban Scholars Postdoctoral Fellowship Program. The program offers \$55,000 in research funding over a 15-month period. Applicants must be recent PhD recipients who propose research in fields of interest to HUD, including sociology. Full details are available online at <www.national-academies.org/fellowships>.

The National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) is currently accepting applications for research grants. NICHD is particularly interested in interdisciplinary research projects examining mind/body interactions that influence child health and development, population processes and reproduction, and disability and rehabilitation in children and young adults. Applications must be prepared using the PHS 398 research grant application instructions and forms available at <grants.nih.gov/grants/funding/phs398/phs398.html>. Direct inquiries regarding research interests and topics relevant to NICHD to: V. Jeffery Evans, Director, Intergenerational Research Program, Demographic and Behavioral Sciences Branch, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, 6100 Executive Boulevard, Room 8B07, MSC 7510, Bethesda, MD 20892-7510; (301) 496-

1176; fax (301) 496-0962; e-mail evansvj@mail.nih.gov.

The National Institutes of Health invite applications for Interdisciplinary Health Research Training: Behavior, Environment and Biology. This institutional, postdoctoral National Research Training Award (NRSA) will support the establishment of programs that provide formal coursework and research training in a new interdisciplinary field to individuals holding advanced degrees in a different discipline. These training programs are required to include a behavioral or social science discipline, and we are especially interested in programs that integrate the behavioral and/or social sciences with the more traditional biomedical sciences. We encourage the development of programs that accept postdoctoral trainees with varied research backgrounds, provide multiple tracks of research training that enhance each trainee's development of new, interdisciplinary knowledge and skills, while supporting opportunities for trainee interaction and research integration across the research tracks. Contact: Nancy L Desmond, National Institute of Mental Health, Division of Neuroscience & Basic Behavioral Science, 6001 Executive Blvd., Room 7197, MSC 9645, Bethesda, MD 20892-9645; (301) 443-3563; fax (301) 443-1731; e-mail ndesmond@nih.gov. RFA Number: RFA-MH-04-007. Letter of intent receipt date: February 11, 2004. Application receipt date: March 11, 2004. <<http://grants1.nih.gov/grants/guide/rfa-files/RFA-MH-04-007.html>>.

The Society for Research in Child Development is offering Policy Fellowships for 2004-2005. Policy Fellows work as "resident scholars" at the interface of science and policy. The goals of these fellowships are: (1) to contribute to the effective use of scientific knowledge in developing public policy, (2) to educate the scientific community about the development of public policy, and (3) to establish a more effective liaison between scientists and the federal policy-making mechanisms. Both early and mid-career professionals are encouraged to apply. The deadline for applications is December 15. For more information and application instructions, call (202) 336-5926 or visit <www.SRCD.org/policy_fellowships.html>.

The Society for the Study of Social Problems (SSSP) is recruiting applications for the 2004 Minority Scholarship. Persons accepted into an accredited doctoral program in any one of the Social and/or Behavioral Sciences are invited to apply for the \$10,000 Minority Scholarship. Deadline for submission is March 15, 2004. Visit <www.sssp1.org> for an application or contact Michele Koontz, Administrative Officer: (865) 689-1531; e-mail mkoontz3@utk.edu. Completed applications should be forwarded to Teresa Scheid, Chair. Full address is contained in the application form.

University of California-San Francisco Center for AIDS Prevention Studies is accepting applications for researchers for the Collaborative HIV-Prevention Research in Minority Communities Program sponsored by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) and the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH). The purpose of project is to increase the numbers of ethnic minority group members among principal investigators at NIH, CDC, and other equivalent agencies. Investigators from the UCSF Center for AIDS Prevention Studies collaborate with scientists to develop an ethnic minority-focused HIV prevention research project. Participants will: (1) receive mentoring and \$25,000 to conduct preliminary research; (2) spend six weeks in San Francisco for three consecutive summers; and (3) receive a monthly stipend for living expenses and roundtrip airfare to San Francisco each summer. Applicants should be scientists/researchers in tenure track positions and investigators in research institutes who have not yet obtained RO1 funding from the NIH or an equivalent agency. Application deadline: January 15, 2004. For more information and an application, visit <www.caps.ucsf.edu/capsweb/projects/minorityindex.html>.

Contact: Barbara Marin, Program Director, UCSF-Center for AIDS Prevention Studies, 74 New Montgomery, Suite 600, San Francisco, CA 94105; (415) 597-9162; fax (415) 597-9213; e-mail bmarin@psg.ucsf.edu.

Competitions

International Sociological Association. Fourth Worldwide Competition for Junior Sociologists. Open to all sociologists under 35 years of age. Winners will be invited to participate in the XVI World Congress of Sociology, which will take place in Durban, South Africa, in July 2006. The winners' papers will be considered for publication in the ISA's journal *International Sociology*. For more information, see <ucm.info/isa>.

The editors of *Law and Social Inquiry* are pleased to announce a competition for the best journal-length paper in the field of sociolegal studies written by a graduate student. The winning paper will be published in *Law and Social Inquiry* and the author will receive a cash prize of \$500. The author must be a graduate or law student at the time of submission. Entries must be received by March 1, 2004. Contact: The Editors, *Law and Social Inquiry*, American Bar Foundation, 750 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60611; (312) 988-6517; e-mail abf@abfn.org. <www.journals.uchicago.edu/LSI/>.

The North Central Sociological Association Teaching Committee is now calling for nominations (and renominations) for the 2004 Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award. This award may be given to an individual, a department, a program, or an institution. Individuals nominated for the award must be a member of the North Central Sociological Association. Departments, programs, or institutions nominated for the award must be located in the North Central Sociological Association region. The principal criterion for the award is excellence in some activity enhancing the teaching of sociology for the North Central Sociological Association or within the North Central region. Nominations should include a letter of nomination outlining reasons for the nomination, a vita and/or a listing of activities that have fostered better teaching of sociology, and documents supporting the nomination. The deadline for nominations is January 31, 2004. Send nominations or address questions to: Leslie T. C. Wang, Department of Sociology & Anthropology, University of Toledo, 2801 West Bancroft Street, Toledo, OH 43606; (419) 530-4076; fax (419) 530-8406; e-mail Lwang2@uoft02.utoledo.edu.

In the News

Surendra Bir Adhikari, Ohio Tobacco Use Prevention & Control Foundation, was quoted in the September 10-27th issue of *Nuestro Ohio Latino Newspaper*, in an article on how the Foundation has implemented culturally appropriate smoking cessation programs and Quitline for diverse ethnicities including Hispanic Americans.

David Bartram, University of Reading, was quoted in a *Jerusalem Post* op-ed piece, September 17 (reprinted in the *New York Post*, September 18, 2003), regarding Campus Watch.

Eduardo Bonilla-Silva, Texas A&M University, was interviewed by Harry Allen, host of "Nonfiction" (WBAI-NY), about his new book *Racism Without Racists: Color-Blind Racism and the Persistence of Racial Inequality in the United States*, on October 10.

Diane R. Brown, University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, was quoted in the October 11 *Star-Ledger* about reducing racial/ethnic disparities in cancer treatment.

James Burk, Texas A&M University, was quoted in the November 2 *Washington Post* about his research on the public reaction to combat deaths.

Dan Clawson, University of Massachusetts-Amherst, was quoted in an October 3 *Guardian* article about illegal and legal immigrants as Freedom Riders for immigrant rights.

Mathieu Deflem, University of South Carolina, was quoted in an article on the consumer policies of Wal-Mart, in *Playboy* magazine, November issue.

Peter Drier, Occidental College, co-wrote an article with Kelly Candaele in the October 23 *The Nation*, about the Los Angeles grocery workers' strikes. He wrote an op-ed in the October 6 *USA Today* about the Bush administration policy requiring public housing residents to perform community service and also co-authored an article in the May/June *Shelterforce* about the grassroots community-organizing group, ACORN. He was also quoted and interviewed in various media outlets from June to August, including the *New York Times*, *Dollars and Sense*, *Washington Post*, *Contra Costa Times*, and KTAR radio, an ABC affiliate in Phoenix.

David Gibson, Harvard University, was featured as an expert in the network analysis of face-to-face encounters in the November 2 *New York Times* magazine.

Sharon Hays, University of Virginia, wrote an article in the October 17 *Chronicle of Higher Education* on welfare reform.

William B. Helmreich, City University of New York, was quoted in the November 2 *Washington Post* about a reunion of Holocaust survivors gathering at the Washington, DC Holocaust Museum.

Cedric Herring, University of Illinois-Chicago, and **Earl Smith**, Wake Forest University, were quoted extensively in an October 9 *Winston-Salem Chronicle* story about skin tone inequality and colorism among African Americans. In addition, Herring was a featured guest on Chicago's WUPC-TV to discuss skin tone inequality, colorism, and other issues growing out of his new book (with Verna Keith and Hayward Derrick Horton), *Skin Deep: How Race and Color Matter in the "Color-Blind" Era*.

Richard Ingersoll, University of Pennsylvania, was quoted in an October 7 *Chris-*

tian Science Monitor article about his research on some of the reasons teachers leave the profession.

Philip Kasinitz, CUNY-Graduate Center, was quoted in an article on transnational politics in the *Haitian Times*, October 1.

Akil Kokayi Khalfani, University of Pennsylvania, was quoted in a September 17 Associated Press newswire article about California transplants discussing the recall election.

Jerry M. Lewis, Kent State University, was quoted in an October 18 *Cleveland Plain Dealer* article about the NCAA leaving policies on crowd control up to schools.

Sara Lawrence-Lightfoot, Harvard University, was interviewed on *The NewsHour with Jim Lehrer* on October 15 regarding the importance of parent-teacher conferences.

Sara McLanahan, Princeton University, had her research reported in an October 21 *Salt Lake Tribune* article on childbirth.

Tamara Mix and Sine Anahita, both of the University of Alaska-Fairbanks, were guests on KSUA (College, Alaska) about the Columbus Day Teach-in event they organized and about Columbus Day issues in general.

Charles Moskos, Northwestern University, was quoted in the November 2 *Washington Post* about his work polling troops on morale.

Lisa D. Pearce, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, was quoted in a June 15 *Washington Times* article on organized religion and American family life.

Eric Popkin, Colorado College, was quoted in the November 2 *Denver Post* about the Guatemalan elections.

Harriet B. Presser, University of Maryland-College Park, was a guest on the "Kojo Nnamdi Show" on WAMU National Public Radio on October 22, 2003, discussing sleep deprivation among Americans.

Barbara Risman, North Carolina State University, and **David Popenoe**, Rutgers

Continued on next page



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Awards, continued

University, were quoted in an October 19 *Salt Lake Tribune* article on the state of marriage and the changing views about marriage.

Kirby D. Schroeder, University of Chicago, appeared in the October issue of *The Washington Monthly* in "Hard Corps" about Cadets, sexual assault, and institutionalized masculinity.

Judith Stacey, New York University, was quoted in an October 18 *Toronto Star* article on children in lesbian and gay families.

Toni T. Watt, Texas State University, was quoted about her October 2003 *Sociology of Education* article on the link between students' emotional health and types of schools they attend on the *Education Week* website on October 29. The same article was featured in the October 22 *USA Today*.

Awards

Karin Aguilar-San Juan, Macalester College, and **Mignon R. Moore**, Columbia University, were awarded the 2003-2004 Junior Faculty Career Enhancement Fellowship from the Woodrow Wilson Foundation.

Ron Aminzade and **Erik Larson** received an award from the ASA Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline to fund their research on "Redressing Racial Inequalities: Neoliberalism, Globalization, and the Politics of Indigenization."

Michael Burawoy, University of California-Berkeley and ASA President, received the Distinguished Sociologist Award from the Pennsylvania Sociological Society in November.

Megan Henly, Joint Program in Survey Methodology at the University of Maryland, received the 2003 James W. Prothro Student Paper Award, which recognizes excellence in student-authored research related to public opinion.

Carla Howery, ASA Deputy Executive Director, received the George K. Floro Award for Distinguished Service to the Wisconsin Sociological Association and the Lester Frank Ward Award from the Society for Applied Sociology.

Jeylan Mortimer, University of Minnesota, was awarded the Dean's Medal of that university for her excellence in scholarship and creative activity.

Gregory L. Weiss, Roanoke College, won the college's 2003 Professional Achievement Award.

People

Michael Burawoy, University of California-Berkeley and ASA President, visited several state sociological associations this fall: Wisconsin Sociological Association, Sociologists of Minnesota, Pennsylvania Sociological Association, Georgia Sociological Association, and California Sociological Association, with the North Carolina Sociological Association on the docket for spring. He is speaking about Public Sociologies and seeking feedback from those state association members.

Velmer Burton, Jr., is the new Chancellor at the University of Minnesota-Crookston.

Thomas Dietz has been appointed Director of the Environmental Science and Policy Program, Professor of Sociology and Crop and Soil Science, and Associate Dean in the Colleges of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Natural Science and Social Sciences, all at Michigan State University.

Susan Halebsky Dimock, 2003 ASA Congressional Fellow, will be starting a new position at the Jacobs Institute of Women's Health.

Linda Kalof has been appointed Professor of Sociology and Resource Development at Michigan State University.

Satoshi Kanazawa is now Lecturer of Management and Research Methodology at the London School of Economics and Political Science.

Peter Kivisto, Augustana College, is the new editor of *Sociological Quarterly*.

Phyllis Moen has been elected as an American Association for the Advancement of Science Fellow.

Havidán Rodríguez, University of Delaware, former director of the Minority Affairs Program of the ASA, was on an Integrated Data Analysis project retreat on October 20.

Rose Weitz, Arizona State University, is officially moving from the Sociology department to the Women's Studies Program. She will remain an affiliated faculty member in Sociology.

Members' New Books

Ivar Berg, University of Pennsylvania, *Education and Jobs: The Great Training Robbery*. (Percheron Press, Eliot Warner Publication, 1970; 2003).

Dana M. Britton, *Kansas State University*, *At Work in the Iron Cage: The Prison as*

Gendered Organization (New York University Press, 2003).

Daniel B. Cornfield and **Holly J. McCammon**, Vanderbilt University, (editors) *Labor Revitalization: Global Perspectives and New Initiatives*, Vol. 11, *Research in the Sociology of Work* (Elsevier Press, 2003).

William W. Falk, University of Maryland-College Park, **Michael D. Schulman**, North Carolina State University, and **Ann R. Tickamyer**, Ohio University, (editors) *Communities of Work: Rural Restructuring in Local and Global Contexts* (Ohio University Press, 2003).

Thomas J. Fararo University of Pittsburgh, and **Kenji Kosaka**, *Generating Images of Stratification: A Formal Theory* (Kluwer Academic Publishers, 2003).

Josef Gugler, University of Connecticut, *World Cities Beyond the West: Globalization, Development and Inequality* (Cambridge University Press, 2004).

Daniel Kleinman, University of Wisconsin-Madison, *Impure Cultures: University Biology and the World of Commerce* (University of Wisconsin Press, 2003).

Olaf F. Larson, Cornell University, and **Julie N. Zimmerman**, University of Kentucky, *Sociology in Government: The Galpin-Taylor Years in the U.S. Department of Agriculture 1919-1953* (Pennsylvania State University Press, 2003).

Duane A. Matcha, Siena College, *Health Care Systems of the Developed World: How the United States' System Remains an Outlier* (Praeger, 2003).

Robert Mark Silverman, State University of New York-Buffalo, *Community-Based Organizations: The Intersection of Social Capital and Local Context in Contemporary American Society* (Wayne State University Press, 2004).

Karen Sternheimer, University of Southern California, *It's Not the Media: The Truth About Pop Culture's Influence on Children* (Westview Press, 2003).

A. Javier Trevino, Wheaton College, *Goffman's Legacy* (Rowman & Littlefield, 2003).

Other Organizations

The Center for the Study of Law and Society, University of California-Berkeley invites applications for visiting scholars for 2004-05. The Center fosters empirical research and theoretical analysis concerning legal institutions, legal processes, legal change, and the social consequences of law through a multidisciplinary milieu with a faculty of distinguished socio-legal scholars. The Center will consider applications for varying time periods, from a one-month duration to the full academic year. Applications should be sent to: Visiting Scholars Program, Center for the Study of Law and Society, University of California-Berkeley, Berkeley, CA 94720-2150; e-mail csls@uclink.berkeley.edu, by February 1, 2004. Inquiries to the Director, Robert A. Kagan, rak@uclink.berkeley.edu; or the Associate Director, Rosann Greenspan, rgreenspan@law.berkeley.edu. <www.law.berkeley.edu/institutes/csls/>. Please note that the Center cannot offer stipends or other financial assistance.

The Central European University Nationalism Studies Program announces a call for applications for MA, PhD, and DSP studies. The aim of the program is to engage students in empirical and theoretical study of issues of nationalism, self-determination, problems of state formation, ethnic conflict, minority protection and the related theme of globalization. The deadline for application is January 5, 2004. For more information visit <www.ceu.hu/nation>. Contact: Szabolcs Pogonyi, Program Coordinator, CEU Nationalism Studies, Nador u. 9. FT Room 205, 1051 Budapest, Hungary; +36 1 3273000/2086; fax +36 1 2356102; e-mail pogonyi@ceu.hu.

The Society for the Study of Social Problems (SSSP) has begun its search for the next editor of *Social Problems*. The Editor's three-year term starts with operation of the new editorial office at mid-year 2005 and assumption of responsibility for editing Volumes 53-55 (years 2006-2008). The SSSP seeks an individual with a distinguished scholarly record, previous editorial experience (i.e., service as a journal editor or associate editor), strong organizational and management skills, the ability to work well with others, and a familiarity with and commitment to *Social Problems*. A full description of desired qualifications and the application process is posted on our website <www.sssp1.org>. Deadline for initial nominations and inquiries: January 1, 2004. Contact: Leon Anderson, Chair, SSSP Editorial and Publications Committee, Department of Sociology & Anthropology, Ohio University, Athens, OH 45701; (740) 593-1377, fax (740) 593-1365; e-mail anderson@ohio.edu.

Sociologists Without Borders is a Spanish NGO that was founded with the intention of putting its professional skills in the service of the democratization and well-being of groups and citizens who lack tools of measurement or interpretation of their circumstances. Sociologists Without Borders supports the right to "peaceful meddling" and opposes States' practices that advance their own sovereignty but diminish the human rights of their citizens. There are members in the United States and several European, Asian, and Latin American countries. The U.S. chapter sponsored an "other groups" session at the 2003 ASA meeting and plans additional meetings and conferences. Membership dues support European and American students to work in Nairobi, Kenya. The dues structure is: Friends, \$60; Members, \$30; Students, \$15; and sociologists from poor countries, \$0. For further information, U.S. sociologists should contact Judith Blau, jrbblau@email.unc.edu. Non-U.S. sociologists should contact Alberto Moncada, amoncada@terra.com.

New Programs

The Center for Spatially Integrated Social Science (CSISS) is pleased to announce its new program, Spatial Perspectives on Analysis for Curriculum Enhancement (SPACE). SPACE is oriented toward the professional development of undergraduate-level instructors in the social sciences. It is eligible for three years of support totaling \$1.4 million through the NSF Division of Undergraduate Education's program for Course, Curriculum & Laboratory Improvement National Dissemination. SPACE seeks to disseminate tools and concepts for spatial thinking to individuals responsible for developing undergraduate curricula in the social sciences. SPACE will be centered on a series of one- and two-week-long professional development workshops. The program will also offer short orientation workshops at conferences and meetings of various social science academic societies. Additionally, the SPACE website will feature an extensive set of resources for instructors interested in introducing courses or course modules on spatial analysis that will enable instructors to establish support networks and discuss issues regarding pedagogy. For details on how to participate and other information, visit <www.csiss.org/SPACE>. Contact: Don Janelle, (805) 893-5267; fax (805) 893-8617; e-mail janelle@geog.ucsb.edu.

University of Michigan is now accepting applications for its interdepartmental PhD Program in Sociology and Women's Studies. This program draws on the Women's Studies Program's 30-year history and breadth of faculty expertise across the social sciences and humanities, and the Sociology Department's long-standing record of excellence in training and scholarship. Application deadline: December 15, 2003. Contact: Anne Herrmann, Director of Graduate Studies, Women's Studies (anneh@umich.edu), or Karin Martin, Director of Graduate Studies, Sociology Department, c/o 1122 Lane Hall, 204 S. State

St., Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1290; (734) 763-2047; fax (734) 647-4943; e-mail kamartin@umich.edu. Website: <www.lsa.umich.edu/women/>.

Deaths

Sue Dynes, wife of former ASA Executive Officer Russell R. Dynes, died in November.

Ruth Simms Hamilton, Michigan State University, was killed at her home on November 11.

Obituaries

Richard Harvey Brown (1940-2003)

Richard was born on Mother's day, May 12, 1940, in New York City as the second of four children. When he was five years old, the Brown family moved across the country to California.

After graduating John Marshall High School in Los Angeles, Richard studied Sociology and Social Institutions at the University of California-Berkeley. He then returned to New York where he spent three years studying Chinese language and Chinese and Japanese history at Columbia's East Asian institute before taking an MA in sociology.

Richard had a passion for social activism that led him to a career in development. In the mid-1960s he worked for the Community Development Foundation in Latin America. Later, he returned to New York to work as assistant commissioner of the largest anti-poverty program in the United States. But Richard found that his commitment to social change and ideals of hands-on activism conflicted with the reality of liberal social reform policy. He left the government sector and took a PhD in sociology from the University of California-San Diego.

He became a member of the Sociology Department at the University of Maryland-College Park in 1975. Reflecting his broad interests, Richard was also an Affiliate Professor in the departments of Comparative Literature, Latin American Studies, American Studies, and Speech Communication.

In his first book, *A Poetic for Sociology* (1977), Richard proposed a theory of "symbolic realism," which sought to overcome the impasse between "subjectivist" and "objectivist" theories of knowledge in the social sciences. He relied upon the idea of "cognitive aesthetics" to show how concepts traditionally employed in the study of literature (e.g., point of view, metaphor, irony) could be used to understand the logic and practice of sociology. This work, then, signaled a turn toward language and discourse as a starting point for sociological analysis.

In *Society as Text* (1987) Richard further developed the rhetorical approach to sociology. He held that both individual consciousness and social structure emerged from discursive practice. In these essays Richard not only elaborated the theoretical grounding for a rhetorical sociology, but he also showed how this approach could be used to address a range of traditional sociological problems including inter-class communication, the formation of selfhood, and the political and discursive character of social science research.

Richard explored the political and moral implications of the rhetorical construction of scientific truths in *Social Science as Civic Discourse* (1989) and *Toward a Democratic Science* (1998). Weighing in on the "science wars," he sought to replace the positivist account of knowledge as empirically deduced truth with an appreciation of science as discursive construct. Understanding knowledge production in this way suggested that scientific inquiry could be re-oriented around inclusive dialogues and socially responsible rhetoric.

Continued on next page

University Teaching Fellowships

The Civic Education Project (CEP) awards teaching fellowships to faculty, PhDs and advanced post-graduate students in the social sciences, law and journalism/media studies. Fellows teach at universities located throughout Eastern Europe, the former Soviet Union and Mongolia.

Visiting Faculty Fellows are academics from outside the post-communist region who teach and mentor for one academic year at the university level. They receive a stipend, round-trip air travel, accommodation, health insurance, language lessons and allowances for teaching materials.

Local Faculty Fellows are academics from within the region who have graduated from a North American or West European university with a postgraduate degree. CEP supports their efforts to stay in academia in their home country by providing a monthly stipend, teaching materials and participation in various CEP events and activities.

Visiting and Local Faculty Fellows become part of an academic network covering all CEP program countries. Fellows work on a variety of outreach projects outside the classroom. CEP has programs in 26 countries and supports more than 250 Fellows teaching at 180 partner universities throughout the region.

Applications are accepted on a rolling basis beginning in September. The final application deadline is March 1.

For more information about the Civic Education Project, or to apply for a fellowship, please visit our website or contact us directly at:



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cepdc@jhu.edu www.cep.org.hu

Obituaries, *continued*

rics that addressed important social issues rather than technical ones.

In recent years, Richard trained his eyes on the political and cultural consequences of globalization. His research described the manner in which identities have been reshaped in response to the forces of global capitalism and explored the possibility of democratic political action at the transnational level. He organized a successful conference, *Globalizations 2002*, which drew a number of well-known scholars to campus. He was finishing a manuscript on the changing American political, economic, and cultural scene, titled *America in Transit*, and an edited volume titled *The Politics of Selfhood: Bodies and Identities in Global Capitalism* (published in November by Minnesota University Press).

Richard also traveled widely. He had guest lectureships in China in 1998, in Tehran in 1998, and in Bogotá, Colombia in 2000. He also traveled to the University of Silesia in Poland in May 2003 to attend a conference and receive a festschrift on his work.

To his students and colleagues, he was a tireless advocate for the development of new sociological tools for understanding our changing world. His seminars attracted an international crowd of graduate students from across campus. Committed to an ideal of free-flowing intellectual exchange, he left it to his students to decide the direction his seminars took and allowed them to select each meeting's readings. Richard had a reputation for weaving together insights from sociological theory with anecdotes from his travels that he liked to call "data points."

Richard continued to work on his manuscripts and meet with his students and colleagues nearly till the day of his death, even to the point of reminding some of the wayward to continue their intellectual journeys even though his was nearing its end. His perseverance and courage over the course of nearly two decades of life-threatening illnesses stand as a resplendent example of intellectual and spiritual stamina to all who knew him. While Richard's death has left a profound void in the personal and intellectual lives of scholars at the University of Maryland and worldwide, we will remember—and only hope to emulate—his kindness, curiosity, courage, and commitment to scholarship.

James Murphy, George Ritzer, Jeffrey Stepnisky, and Todd Stillman, all at the University of Maryland

Ashakant Nimbark (1932-2003)

Ashakant Nimbark, professor of sociology at Dowling College (NY), died

on March 13, 2003, of a heart attack in his home in Oakdale, New York. He was 70. Kant was born in India and grew up in a poor, rural family in Gujarat, India. He was a precocious student as a young boy, and this aroused the envy and enmity of some of his upper caste peers. His boyhood experiences with caste discrimination led to a lifelong commitment to equality, and a determination to challenge oppressive authority figures. Kant was especially critical of organized religion, because he viewed its emphasis on the afterlife as a form of escapism. He strongly believed that human problems can, and should, be solved by humans themselves, in this world, rather than by passive acquiescence to divine will and a willingness to seek happiness only in an afterlife.

Kant earned his BA with honors from Gujarat University in 1958, after which he began graduate work at the Tata Institute of Social Sciences in Bombay. That same year he won an India-wide competition for a fellowship to Amherst College, receiving his graduate diploma there in 1959. He continued his graduate work at the University of California-Berkeley, and Fisk University. In 1969 he earned his PhD in sociology from the New School for Social Research in New York, where a Graduate Faculty Scholarship supported his studies.

Kant came to Dowling College, a private liberal arts college on the south shore of Long Island, in 1967 and built Dowling's Department of Sociology and Anthropology. He was a teacher with seemingly boundless energy and enthusiasm. One of his many trademarks as both teacher and administrator was his continuous attention to the human dimensions of his work, and his rejection of the bureaucratic style so common in academia. He had a quirky sense of humor and he liked to make people laugh. He always viewed teaching as a pleasure and he persistently challenged his students to view learning as a joy. He praised far more than he criticized, and he lived the egalitarian ideals as a teacher that had always been his life's mission.

Kant's energy extended to his research as well. He was a tireless participant in conferences, presenting or chairing sessions at several conferences every year, both in America and in India. Mass media was one of his main research interests, and among his many honors was a Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad award for study of the impact of television and videocassette recorders in rural and urban India, research he conducted in 1992-1993. Kant also spoke and wrote often about "desecularization," the embracing of religion by many formerly secular Indian professionals upon their ar-

rival in America. Consistent with his own staunch secular ideals, Kant was critical of desecularization, but he also sought to understand it. He viewed it as a form of ethnic nostalgia, promulgated by Indians homesick for the subcontinent and alarmed by perceived social looseness in America. For these Indian immigrants to America, religion creates a (false) sense of security and community in their new home.

Kant is survived by his three daughters, and by many family and friends, both in the United States and in India. For those who knew Kant well, he will be remembered for his energy and determination, his intelligence and idealism, and his enthusiasm and joy.

Martin Schoenhals, Dowling College

Steven Philip Schacht (1960-2003)

After a five-year struggle with colon cancer, Steven Philip Schacht passed away on November 21 in the comfort of his home and surrounded by loved ones.

Steve was born December 30, 1960, in Chicago. His father was in the Air Force, and during this time, the family lived in South Carolina, England, and Arizona. In 1967, his father left the military to become a pilot at Northwest Airlines, and his family settled in Bloomington, Minnesota, where Steve spent his formative years enjoying the many outdoor and cultural activities of the area.

After graduating from Jefferson High School in Bloomington, he attended the University of North Dakota in Grand Forks, where he earned a BA (1985) and MA (1988) in sociology. He then went on to earn a PhD in sociology at Colorado State University-Fort Collins in 1990. He also taught various courses in sociology the entire five years he attended graduate school.

Upon graduation, Steve held a series of visiting professorships at Weber State University, Southwest Missouri State University, Western Washington University, Gonzaga University, and Montana State University. In 1998 he accepted a tenure-track position in sociology at Plattsburgh State University of New York (PSUNY), where he taught sociology and women's studies courses until this past spring when he went on medical leave. PSUNY was a wonderful work environment for Steve and this past year he was granted tenure and promoted to full professor.

Steve was author and editor of five books and more than 30 journal articles and book chapters. Most of his research and writing explored issues of gender, sexuality, and oppression. A more detailed outline of his research and writing will be posted on his forthcoming webpage. Steve was also an

avid urban gardener and farmer with many enjoying the fruits of his labors over the years.

While teaching at Montana State University, Steve met the love of his life and soul mate, Lisa Underwood. Months after they moved to New York, and were married, Steve was unexpectedly hospitalized and diagnosed with colon cancer. To offset the suffering of the many operations and treatments that Steve subsequently underwent, Lisa and he spent much of their free time exploring the New England area and traveling. One of the highlights of all their trips was being in Amsterdam for New Years 2000. Once Steve's cancer was diagnosed as terminal, they decided to return to Helena so that they could be closer Lisa's family and to provide a peaceful final destination for Steve. They purchased a house, and it was here that Steve felt like he was truly living in a home for the first time since leaving his parents' house as a teenager.

Steve's mother, Jaci, and maternal and paternal grandparents preceded him in death. He is survived by Lisa, his younger "brothers"/stepsons Nik Crighton and Andy Merrick, Suzy and Dennis Underwood (Lisa's parents), Lisa's large extended family that resides in the Helena area, his father Phil and stepmother Sue Schacht (Spruce Creek, FL), his brother Jim Schacht (Bloomington, MN), a stepbrother Judd Greenagel (Minneapolis, MN), stepsisters Amy Duder (Tampa, FL) and Erin Mastrovito (Raleigh, NC), his feline companions of over 16 years, Rudy and Cleo, and his canine walking companions of over 12 years, Robin and Winston.

Steve felt truly blessed for all the wonderful friends and experiences he had during his life. Although he endured many hardships from his cancer during the past five years, this time was also a gift for him, as it was spent forging an emotional and spiritual bond with Lisa that he had never previously experienced and that words are inadequate to fully describe.

At times like this it is often tempting to focus on what is lost when it is ultimately what is given that matters most. Steve would want all his family and friends to ultimately celebrate his life and the time he spent with them or, as he often liked to say, cheers to the possibilities instead of the limitations of life!

Steve requested that all memorials be sent to: Oppressionstudies.com, c/o Lisa Underwood, 307 Geddis Street, Helena, MT 59601.

Steven Schacht

Ruth Hill Useem (- 2003)

Ruth Hill Useem died September 10, 2003, at home in East Lansing, Michigan. She was 88. Professor emerita of sociology and education at Michigan State University she taught there from 1952-85, following appointments at the University of Wisconsin and Queens College, New York City. Among the pioneers of global sociology, sociologies of childhood and international science, and second-wave feminism, her work focused on how individuals construct self identities in situations of change and conflict.

Ruth was best known for introducing the concept "third culture kid" (TCK) to describe children growing up outside their citizenship countries because of a parent's work abroad. She helped millions of TCKs who often see themselves as unique, at home everywhere and nowhere, understand that they are part of a larger, non-traditional, culture and community. She directed research on TCKs and their education, expanding this knowledge with interviews and observations conducted while consulting at international schools in 40 countries. She was involved in a study of adult TCKs until her death.

Her interest in, and love for, TCKs grew out of research Ruth did with her husband and collaborator, John Useem,

on changing cultures and culture contact among the Rosebud Sioux (her dissertation), Western educated Indians in India, Americans working in India, and scientists in the Philippines. They theorized that a "third culture" is created by those engaged in relating nation states or segments thereof. While studying men in the third culture Ruth was also an expatriate wife and mother. This, and her concern for those overlooked, drew her attention to families accompanying third culture employees, especially children raised in third cultures.

Ruth's activism as a second-wave feminist also reflected her personal biography and commitment to the marginalized. She was the only female sociology-anthropology graduate student at the University of Wisconsin (PhD, 1947) and was, for a time, relegated to consultant and adjunct positions because of nepotism rules. She challenged existing gender roles in publications and consulting, and excelled as mentor and role model. Women recall that seeing her pregnant and professional at meetings in the 1940s empowered them. In addition to encouraging students, she brought graduate students' wives to her home for discussions to help them understand their husbands' academic lives.

Committed to communities of scholars, Ruth was a leader in many professional organizations. She was instrumental in founding ASA's sections on world sociology, world conflict, and the sociology of children and served on ASA's Council. In the North Central Sociological Association she was President, Vice President, and council member. Other organizational involvement centered primarily on intercultural or women's issues.

Ruth's greatest legacy may be her personal influence on students, colleagues, and TCKs. She embraced, challenged, and encouraged those who came into her world; creating the feeling of an extended family. Integrating the personal and the professional, she regularly invited this intellectual family into her home for stimulating, wide-ranging exchanges around tables in the dining and living room, both piled high with papers and the latest books, ever inviting new explorations.

Ruth is survived by sons Michael, Howard, and Bert, their wives, seven grandchildren and two great grandchildren. For more details on Ruth's accomplishments, see www.tckworld.com.

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Got Something to Include in the 2004 ASA Annual Meeting? Meeting Space for Other Activities

The ASA provides two services for individuals or groups desiring to use meeting space at the ASA Annual Meeting. ASA Council policies on the use of such space are outlined below. Because ASA Sections have been allotted program time, they are excluded from these provisions.

Meeting Space

Groups wishing to meet in conjunction with the Annual Meeting may request space by sending a *formal letter* of request with signature (e-mail messages or files are not acceptable) to the ASA Executive Office by March 1, 2004. Rooms are allocated on a first-come, first-served basis, one meeting per group. In the event that space exceeds demand, requests for a second meeting will be considered. Please note that space requested after the March 1 deadline cannot be assured.

Space requests are categorized as follows:

- (1) **Small groups sponsored by ASA members** requesting space for the purpose of conducting sessions focused on a special aspect of sociology will be allocated one time slot from 6:30-8:15 PM on the first or third evening (Saturday, August 14, or Monday, August 16). The topic to be discussed should be clearly stated in the request, along with an estimate of the size of the group expected to attend the session.
- (2) Groups or organizations wishing to gather for other meetings such as those of a **religious, political, or special interest** nature are required to submit a petition containing the signatures of ten ASA members who support the request. These groups will be assigned one meeting room from 8:00-10:00 PM on the second night of the meeting (Sunday, August 15). If the number of requests exceeds the available space on August 15, groups will be assigned to the 6:30 p.m. time slot on August 14 or 16.
- (3) Groups or organizations wishing to hold **receptions, dinners, or other social gatherings** should also submit requests for space by the March 1 deadline. Space availability is normally limited to 6:30-8:15 PM on August 14 or 16, and to 8:00-10:00 PM on August 15.

An announcement of each meeting will be included in the "Activities of Other Groups" listing and in the body of the program schedule. These listings will include the name of the group or title/topic of the session, name of organizer/sponsor if appropriate, and date and time of the meeting. Room assignments are printed in the *Final Program* only.

Table Space

ASA members may apply for table space to display literature. Available space is assigned without charge on a first-come, first-served basis. Due to the number of requests and the limited space available for displays, two parties are usually assigned to each table. There are no general storage facilities beyond the space beneath each table, so each party is solely responsible for the security of its display materials. Policies on use of table space are that (1) nothing may be sold, and (2) nothing of an offensive nature may be displayed.

Deadline

Formal letters of request—not email messages—for meeting space and/or table space must be postmarked no later than **March 1, 2004**. Letters should be printed on the official stationery of the sponsoring organization or member's institution and must include sender's signature. All letters requesting meeting space should identify the nature of the meeting, the number of people expected to attend, desired room setup or other physical space needs, and the scheduling preference of the group within the parameters given above. Send space requests to: *Janet Astner*, ASA Meeting Services, 1307 New York Avenue NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005-4701, USA; (202) 638-0882 fax.

Last Call for Session Suggestions for 2005

February 1, 2004, is the due date for submitting suggestions of invited Thematic Sessions and Special Sessions and open Regular Session Topics for the program of the 2005 Annual Meeting in Philadelphia. For proposal guidelines, see the announcement printed in the September/October 2003 issue of *Footnotes* and posted on the ASA website (www.asanet.org).

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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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