

Footnotes

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2004 Annual Meeting . . . Public Sociologies

The Transformation of Sexual Commerce and Urban Space in San Francisco

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



by Elizabeth Bernstein, Barnard College,
Columbia University

Despite the frequent equation of "prostitution" with "the oldest profession," what many of us typically think of as prostitution has not existed for very long at all: large-scale, commercialized prostitution in the West is a recent phenomenon, emerging out of the dislocations of modern industrial capitalism in the mid 19th century.

For social scientists, legal scholars, and feminists (not to mention state actors) who have been attentive to the issue of prostitution, a key question has concerned what societies should *do* about it. Underlying this dilemma are a number of important ethical and political concerns: Is there anything inherently wrong with the exchange of sex for money? Should prostitution be considered a crime? In the mid-1990s, while serving as a participant-observer on the San Francisco Task Force on Prostitution, I got the chance to directly witness the ways in which policymakers and local activists responded to these questions. The Task Force had been created by the city's Board of Supervisors to suggest amendments to existing prostitution

laws. In tandem with this work, I also began what would become a seven-year ethnographic project of my own to map the transformations in the city's commercial sex trade, as well as attempts to regulate it in San Francisco and other cities.

Street-level Observations

I began my research in three separate streetwalking strolls of the Tenderloin District, each just blocks from the posh shops and hotels of San Francisco's Union Square (the principal tourist district of the city, where most conference goers will be housed at this year's ASA meetings). At the time, streetwalkers could be easily distinguished because they were practically the only women who ventured at night into the sparsely populated, poorly lit streets. I befriended women like Olivia, a 27-year old, African-American mother of two, who took the BART (Bay Area Rapid Transit train) to work each night from Oakland. When she arrived at the local \$20-per-hour, single-room occupancy hotel, she would change into what she called her "uniform," then she hit the streets. Most of her nights were spent dodging pimps and police officers, and

waiting for customers to approach, either by car or on foot. Olivia and the other women on her stroll were a visually unmistakable presence among the jumble of neglected apartment buildings, liquor stores, seedy bars, and cheap hotels. Toward the late 1990s, they spent an increasing number of their working nights—from two to three nights to as many as four nights a week—in jail.

Technology and the "Oldest Profession"

In those peak years of the dot-com and high-tech investment in the city, when San Francisco would become the repository of more than a third of the nation's venture capital and the global headquarters of the Internet economy, the nine-square-block area of the San Francisco Tenderloin that had housed the city's primary street prostitution strolls for more than 75 years was on its way to being incorporated into Union Square. As glossy, tourist-oriented restaurants and high-priced apartment complexes widened their spread, police cracked down to make the area more "respectable." At the same time, advertisements for prostitution in the newspa-

pers and through the new on-line services exploded, as did prostitution in 11 of the city's 17 legal strip clubs. Many of the same women who had been working on the streets now began to get cell phones and to take out ads, or to look for work in indoor venues. These venues were not concentrated in the center of town, but were dispersed throughout the city, housed in Victorians in quiet residential neighborhoods, or relocated to the city's suburban periphery. This explosion of commercial sexual services drew relatively little attention from the police, despite their intense focus upon visible streetwalking. I observed the number of female prostitutes on the streets of San Francisco dwindling from several hundred to as few as 10 or 20 at night, while the overall size of the sex industry expanded and diversified.

When the Task Force on Prostitution was first convened in 1995, it was largely in response to the organized outcry of local residents and merchants who were concerned about the growth in the street-level sex trade. In contrast to anti-prostitution reform movements of eras

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The Social Sciences in Britain

Commission assesses nature of, and needed changes in, social sciences

by Harold Orlans, Bethesda, Maryland

A valuable report on the status and potential of the social sciences in Britain, titled *Great Expectations: The Social Sciences in Britain*, has been issued by an independent 13-member commission composed of academics and users of social research.* The commission, funded by two government bodies and the Rowntree Foundation, was formed at the initiative of the Academy of Learned Societies for the Social Sciences, a bipartite organization of 43 societies and 359 elected individuals.

The 166-page report, based on contributions from more than 200 individuals and many organizations, reviews "the most complete known set of statistics" on the social sciences in the United Kingdom, and assesses their current strengths and weaknesses. Some £2.8 billion (\$5.1 billion U.S.) is now spent on social science fields in higher educational institutions alone, 20% of which is for research.

The commission, acknowledging that the term *social science* "is a misnomer," defines *social science* as "disciplined curiosity about societies...leading to the creation and sharing of social knowledge." In this very broad conception, 23 fields, including business and media studies, education, law, library and information management, nursing, philosophy, social aspects of medicine, statistics, and town planning, are wholly



or partly social sciences. The breadth (or vagueness) reflects the commission's interest in both the generation and practical uses of knowledge and its hope that the social sciences may influence and serve all of society, not just a few academic disciplines. If its hopes are great, its claims are modest. Similar U.S. reports make large claims for the social sciences; the commission acknowledges their many shortcomings in personnel, quality, and relevance to public concerns.

Quality of Research

The report says the average quality of university business and management

See *U.K. Sociology*, page 4

Sociologists Often Need Up-to-date Data on the Profession in a Hurry . . . So ASA's Website Now Provides "Today's Data, Yesterday"

The ASA Research Program on the Profession and Discipline just completed an updating of comprehensive trend data on the sociological profession (available at <www.asanet.org/research/faqintro2002.html>). Our goal is for a wide array of members of the profession to benefit from the ready availability of these data on the state of sociology and to allow their use for research, policy, and planning purposes.

Department chairs, graduate and undergraduate directors, members of committees, those employed outside academia, and students frequently contact ASA with urgent requests for important and often complex data. And, to add to the challenge, they need the data *yesterday*. A common question is, "What are the average salaries of new assistant professors in sociology?" The typical follow-up explanatory refrain is, "I'm going to be discussing salaries with the Dean in an *hour*." The ASA website provides the data more quickly than phoning or e-mailing the Research Program.

Currently, the majority of these data are from the Division of Science Resource Statistics of the National Science Foundation. Trend data show increases and declines in sociology as a profession. For example:

- Sociology has a smaller share of non-Hispanic Whites than other social and behavioral sciences, including economics, political science, and psychology, as of the most recent data.
- Graduate enrollments in sociology programs have increased by about 7 percent over the last decade.
- The number of temporary (non-U.S.) residents enrolled in sociology graduate programs has declined by 24 percent since about 1992.
- Recipients of a sociology doctorate have a significantly lower unemployment rate than those with other social science doctorates.
- Sociology PhDs are more likely than those with doctorates from many other social sciences to be employed in educational institutions.
- Sociology faculty salaries increased by 1.5 percent in public universities and by 3.4 percent in private universities in 2002/2003 compared to academic year 2001/2002.

The Research Program website also includes a complete list of data sources for further research. The Research Department is planning future updates of data briefs on faculty salaries and retirements, and will soon post a new working paper on how institutional resources and family strategies impact the early career success of sociologists. We also will add data from some of ASA's own recent surveys to the site, as well as data on the job market. Email us if you have suggestions at research@asanet.org, spalter-roth@asanet.org, or erskine@asanet.org.

In This Issue . . .



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David Williams receives inaugural research award.



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Prepare your books and articles; it's nomination time again.



3 New Lewis A. Coser Award
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4 ASA Centennial
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5 Putting Sociology into Action
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6 Thank You, Members
ASA gratefully recognizes members' continued support.



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The Executive Officer's Column

Membership as a Public Good . . . Continued



This fall ASA membership reached over 13,000, which we hope presages a return to the peak membership years of the 1970s. Even if that is overly optimistic, the engagement of our members in the Association is clear, reflected in an all-time high of over 20,000 ASA Section memberships. While sociology is an exciting and increasingly relevant science and field of practice, we also know the Association is an important a vehicle for the growth and advancement of the discipline and profession.

In my December 2003 *Vantage Point* column ("Membership as a Public Good"), I provided some highlights from ASA's recent activities that focus on our relationships at the departmental, local and state levels, as well as those that are national and international. In this continuation of that discussion, I would like to comment from the vantage point of ASA "inside the beltway"—how the location of the Association's Executive Office in the nation's capital adds value to the field *through your membership* by enhancing sociology's visibility and stature and by protecting social science and scientific values where federal science policy is formed.

On Capitol Hill—Congressional Briefings & the Media

ASA staff work with our members and related scientific associations to organize well-received congressional briefings on Capitol Hill. The most recent brought to the attention of lawmakers and government executives how vital social science research is to understanding, preventing, and responding to disasters (see December 2003 *Footnotes*). The full-house attendance and insightful audience questions were testament to the event's success and policymakers' recognition that sociology has much to contribute to ensuring community safety and well-being during catastrophes.

To increase access to ASA Capitol Hill briefings, we have invoked the power of the web. Summary materials, bibliographies, and other resources provided by ASA members for all the Hill briefings are posted on the ASA website. Hill staff, staff of state and local government leaders, as well as national, regional, and local media researchers regularly surf the web for relevant information. ASA's website is being improved to better facilitate access to sociological material.



Capitol Hill briefings can only happen occasionally, but important sociological knowledge is published regularly in all ASA journals. ASA routinely highlights on our website, and through direct links to journalists, the scholarship of sociologists published in our journals, presented at our meetings, and in progress by ASA members in a variety of ways that pique the interest of the press. The press requires both long-term proactive and daily reactive attention, and developing congressional briefings are part of our proactive strategy.

Inside the Beltway—Public Policy and Science Policy

ASA has been representing our membership and the social science community generally on the Secretary of Commerce's Census Advisory Committee for more than a decade to help ensure the scientific quality of the 2000 and 2010 Census and the American Communities Survey. The ASA has an official seat on the Committee (which I fill). ASA members Robert Hill and Corinne Kirchner are also members of this and related Census committees, working to ensure quality data on ethnic and racial minorities and persons with disabilities. Critical issues are arising for the future—such as in what jurisdictions prisoners are counted by the Census for the purposes of reapportionment (rural counties where prisons are often located or urban counties where prisoners' homes and families are often located). The research of sociologists and demographers needs to be taken account of in the discussions of this highly charged issue on which the Census Advisory Committee is likely to take a position.

ASA's research staff has been working with the National Science Foundation and the Commission on Professionals in Science and Technology to provide current data and sociological research findings for federal efforts to promote the recruitment and retention of women and minorities in the science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) workforce. ASA is also working to develop bridges across science professions that open career opportunities for sociology graduates.

ASA staff and I met with Thomas Insel, the new director of the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), to discuss the importance of continuing support for social and behavioral basic science at NIMH. We focused on the new workgroup of the National Advisory Mental Health Council to address priority setting for basic sciences in mental health. ASA is also one of the founding professional associations of the National Alliance to Support Sexual Health Research and Policy, started in response to political challenges this summer to the National Institutes of Health's peer review process that had several ASA members' research on a congressionally circulated "hit list." It is important to the social sciences and to public health and family well-being that science in this area is not curtailed by ideology or politics. ASA's Council and staff have been working with key ASA members and other professional associations to ensure this doesn't happen. Just this week, the Director of the National Institutes of Health publicly backed the review process and the funding of these specific grants. But this issue isn't going away.

Scholarship—The *sine qua non*

Quality scholarship and the accessibility of scholarship are essential for sociology as a discipline to make meaningful contributions to public policy, science policy, and other dimensions of the public good. It is the *sine qua non* of sociology as a scientific enterprise, and science is the foundation of our claim to expertise.

After considerable discussion with our membership about the need for ASA, as the major scholarly publisher in sociology, to make the content of our journals available and searchable online, ASA has accomplished this for the 2004 volume year of all our journals. Each member subscription to an ASA journal will include both print and online access at no extra charge. Check the ASA website (www.asanet.org/pubs/pubs.html) to review 2003 sample issues to review the online database of journals.

This electronic access to sociological scholarship (nationally and internationally, in the academy and beyond) is a vital contribution to the field of your ASA membership and participation. Since ASA member journal subscriptions are priced at cost, it is your membership and your participation in the Association's activities that help ASA support this effort to enhance our discipline and broaden sociology's contribution to the public good. □

—Sally T. Hillsman, Executive Officer

Williams Receives "Decade of Behavior" Award

by Johanna Ebner,
Public Information Office

ASA member David R. Williams was awarded the inaugural Decade of Behavior's 2004 Annual Research Award late last year and will be given a plaque at the 2004 ASA Annual Meeting to commemorate the achievement. This award recognizes a record of high-caliber research that has had a demonstrated impact on policy or society at large, has contributed to the use of social and behavioral science knowledge in policy settings, or has enhanced public understanding of behavioral or social science principles. Williams was one of two 2004 awardees, the other being sleep deprivation researcher David Dinges, who is Professor of Psychiatry at the University of Pennsylvania's School of Medicine where he is Chief of the Division of Sleep and Chronobiology. Both will participate in Decade of Behavior briefings on Capitol Hill.

Among other positions, Williams is a senior research scientist at the Institute for Social Research and holds the Harold W. Cruse Collegiate Professor of Sociology at the University of Michigan-Ann Arbor. He was recognized by the Decade of Behavior National Advisory Committee because of his contributions to enhancing our understanding of why higher rates of disease, disability, and death persist for economically disadvantaged persons and specifically for racial and ethnic minority populations in the United States. His research has focused on the social influences on health and more centrally on the trends and determinants of socioeconomic and racial differences in mental and physical health. According to Williams' nomination for the award, his research provides "theoretically informed descriptions and empirical illustrations of the ways in which multiple and dynamic dimensions of socioeconomic status can affect the incidence, prevalence, and course of disease. With clarity and sensitivity to the complex issues related to social class, race, and health, he has made classic contributions to our understanding of the complex ways in which race, racism, and socioeconomic status can affect ... health over the life course."

Williams also holds a position as Professor of Epidemiology in the School



David R. Williams

of Public Health and is a Faculty Associate in the Center for Afro-American and African Studies. His previous academic appointment was at Yale University. He earned his MA in Public Health from Loma Linda University and his PhD in sociology from the University of Michigan. He is an elected member of the Institute of Medicine (IOM) and has served on several significant policy-making committees, including as a member of the committee that developed the IOM's *Unequal Treatment: Confronting Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Health Care* report (see July/August 2003 *Footnotes*, p. 1). One of his most recent papers, "The Health of Men: Structured Inequalities and Opportunities" (*American Journal of Public Health*, 2003), received extensive national media coverage (e.g., CNN, *Time*, *Newsweek*).

The Research Award is given annually to up to five people within the year's Decade of Behavior theme; the 2004 theme was health. The 70 or so organizations, including the ASA, that support and endorse the Decade of Behavior are responsible for nominating the awardees for the Research Award. Endorsing organizations are the "steam" that keeps the Decade running in each respective discipline. ASA's role is to help develop activities relating to the themes, draw relevant ASA projects under the Decade of Behavior umbrella, and collaborate in ongoing programs. The Decade of Behavior also sponsors a Distinguished Lecturer Program to promote cross-organizational dissemination of noteworthy research by distinguished members of the social and behavioral science communities.

The Decade of Behavior, which was launched in September 2000 and ends in 2010, is a multidisciplinary initiative focusing on publicizing the talents, energy, and creativity of the behavioral and social sciences in meeting many of society's most significant challenges. The rationale behind the Decade is that social and behavioral science research tackles major national challenges, and this initiative encourages behavioral and social scientists to bring their research results forward to help inform the public and the public policy development process. For more information on the Decade of Behavior, see <www.decadeofbehavior.org/>. □

ASA Sections Seek Award Solicitations

Section Awards. Most of ASA's Sections are now accepting nominations for their 2004 awards. Visit <www.asanet.org/governance/secawdnom04.html> for a list of available awards along with detailed criteria and the process for making nominations. ASA sections honor work in their specialties through awards made for articles, books, dissertations, career achievements, and special contributions. The winners are announced in *Footnotes* (see the 2003 Section awards in the November *Footnotes*). Award presentations will occur at the 2004 ASA Annual Meeting in San Francisco, California, in August. If you have any questions regarding these awards, contact the section award contact or Erin Higgins at ASA at sections@asanet.org.

Coser Award. ASA's Theory Section is also pleased to announce the establishment of the Lewis A. Coser Award for Theoretical Agenda-Setting. The award recognizes a mid-career sociologist whose work, in the opinion of the selection committee, holds great promise for setting the agenda in the field of sociology. While the award winner need not be a theorist, his or her work must exemplify the sociological ideals Coser represented. Individuals and institutions are encouraged to make contributions to the endowment in memory of Lewis Coser. In the very short time that this award has been established, the donations sent by members and others exceeded the goal. The Theory Section thanks everyone who sent donations. For more information on the award, see the Theory Section website at <www.asatheory.org/>.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS UPDATE

✓ **Improving the release and reporting of current economic statistics . . .** The Council of Professional Associations on Federal Statistics (COPAFS) and the National Association for Business Economics hosted a December panel discussion in Washington, DC, for members of federal agencies and the media on the state of current economic statistics. While representatives from the Census Bureau, Bureau of Economic Analysis, and Bureau of Labor Statistics felt that the availability of data on their websites represents a major enhancement in providing the media with timely access to economic statistics, they outlined improvements that could be made. For example, the U.S. Census Bureau's Frederick Knickerbocker, Associate Director for Economic Programs, pointed to the need for more timely economic statistics and more coverage on service sector activity and that the Census Bureau is developing a new quarterly survey to focus on such activity. Steven Landefeld, Director of the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), said BEA is working to improve the reporting of economic statistics by collaborating with the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Federal Reserve Board to reconcile differences across data products released by these agencies. Michael McKee, International Economics Editor of Bloomberg News, felt that the media could be even better served by the websites if there was an integrated Department of Commerce website that would direct people where to go for particular economic data. He also suggested that federal agencies should coordinate the release dates of their statistics. Federal Reserve reporter John Berry of the *Washington Post* called for federal agencies to provide more dynamic economic statistics. For example, although monthly unemployment figures provide data regularly, these statistics are snapshots at only one point in time.

✓ **National Human Genome Project launches social and behavioral research branch . . .** The National Institutes of Health, National Human Genome Research Institute (NHGRI) has formed a new branch, the Social and Behavioral Research Branch (SBRB), within its Division of Intramural Research (DIR). The new branch will develop cutting-edge approaches to translating discoveries from the recently completed Human Genome Project into interventions for health promotion and disease prevention, and for counseling patients and families dealing with the impact of devastating genetic disorders. The SBRB also will investigate the complex social, ethical, and public policy impact of genomic research. NHGRI recruited a prominent behavioral epidemiologist from Duke University, Colleen McBride, to head SBRB. According to McBride, the SBRB's research will encompass four conceptual domains: Testing communications strategies aimed at relaying an individual's risk for developing a genetic condition; developing and evaluating interventions aimed at reducing genetically susceptible individuals' risk of acquiring a disease; translating genomic discoveries to clinical practice; and understanding the social, ethical, and policy implications of genomic research. In addition, McBride also will spearhead the development of a trans-institute Social & Behavioral Science Center (SBSC) within NIH. The SBSC will be designed to hasten the progress of behavioral and social science research among participating NIH intramural research programs. Additional information about NHGRI can be found at <www.genome.gov/>. To access information about NHGRI's new SBRB see <www.genome.gov/11508936>.

✓ **New "one-stop-shopping" for federal grants and application information . . .** In December, Health and Human Service (HHS) Secretary Tommy G. Thompson unveiled the Grants.gov website, which provides a single gateway to comprehensive information about identifying and applying for all federal grant programs. The website (www.grants.gov) makes it possible for organizations to efficiently learn about and apply for federal grants. It is a part of President Bush's government-wide Electronic Government (E-Gov) Initiative. The White House Office of Management and Budget named HHS the lead agency for this initiative. The website has information about more than 800 grant programs involving all 26 federal grant-making agencies. These agencies together award more than \$360 billion in funds. The site provides information in a standardized format across agencies and includes a "Find Grant Opportunities" feature and an "Apply for Grants" component that simplifies the application process by allowing applicants to download, complete, and submit applications for specific grant opportunities from any federal grant-making agency. To date, application packages for five agencies (the U.S. Departments of Commerce, Education, Energy, Justice, and HHS) have been posted. This section will be expanded in coming months as more federal agencies post information about grant opportunities. Grants.gov is a collaborative effort of HHS and the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Education, Homeland Security, Housing and Urban Development, Justice, Labor, and Transportation, as well as the National Science Foundation.

✓ **NIH "roadmap" news as it relates to behavioral sciences . . .** The National Institutes of Health's (NIH) major agency-wide initiative, called the Roadmap (see November 2003 *Footnotes*, p. 2), identifies major opportunities and gaps in health research that no single NIH institute could tackle meaningfully alone but that NIH as a whole must address to make the biggest impact on the progress of health research. A series of funding initiatives will be issued in Fiscal Year 2004 and beyond that seek research to fill these gaps. Some of the initiatives, such as just-released training and supplement grants, will focus on the behavioral and social sciences. Generally, if the initiative calls for behavioral science, social science is included also. Sociologists should take advantage of these funding opportunities. A description of the NIH Roadmap, NIH Roadmap initiatives, grants and funding opportunities can be found at <nihroadmap.nih.gov/>. □

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research is unacceptably low and quotes Warwick University economist Andrew Oswald's judgment that "British economics is in a mess.... We were a real power.... Now we are second-rate." It declares that business and government are dissatisfied with "much of the help they get from social scientists" who can be oblivious of their needs, give "ideological pre-ordained answers," and cannot present useful conclusions. One foundation could not spend a fifth of its funds because it received too few good proposals.

The report finds much academic social research too abstract, unoriginal, and "context-free" to be of direct value to local governments. Senior members of think tanks and research centers (many, former academics) strongly criticize "the rigidities of [academic] administration... [the] glacial speeds of investigations," the amateurishness and triviality of academic research. The commission rebukes those to whom social science is "a mind-exercise," suggesting that the armchair approach of early scholars persists in some quarters.

To address these concerns, the commission offers 60 recommendations to government, funding councils, universities, individual social scientists, and other key stakeholders.

The Good News

On the positive side, the commission ranks U.K. social science first among nations in volume, after the United States, and first in Europe in qualitative research. Except in business and management, it says, "teaching in the main social sciences seems... of excellent quality," but the teaching and use of quantitative methods should be improved.

To improve the social sciences and their practical usefulness, it recommends: Universities should establish think tanks and public policy schools like those in the United States; more international and interdisciplinary research should be encouraged; the quantitative skills of government officials should be enhanced; social scientists' links to business should be strengthened; government funding rules should be changed to raise graduate

student stipends and faculty salaries in shortage fields such as economics. A new breed of journalists should remedy the "bad blood" between many social scientists and journalists and render research findings comprehensible to the public. All social scientists should post their publicly funded research findings on websites.

Though the government's refrain of "evidence-based policy" heartens empirical researchers, its current arrangements for funding research and obtaining policy advice do not satisfy the commission. The Royal Society represents the physical sciences; the commission would like a parallel body established for the social sciences.

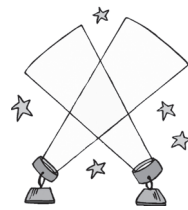
Perennial Issues

The commission reprises issues endlessly debated in the United States. What *are* the social sciences? Are they really *sciences*? (Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher struck "science" from the name of the government agency funding social research, now titled the "Economic and Social Research Council.") Can and should the social sciences' empirical, social, and political components be meaningfully separated? Is their public standing and policy advice best served by an alliance with, or independence from, the natural sciences?

In their financial and public status, U.K. social scientists seem decades behind those in the United States. Will that help them avoid at least some of the vain claims their U.S. colleagues have made (such as equating arbitrary quantification with objectivity and the implementation of social programs with the development of technology)? The commission's tone is generally sober and moderate, but it does sympathize with a claim no reader will live to confirm: "[T]he twenty first century will be 'the social sciences' century.'" □

*Commission on the Social Sciences (March 2003). *Great Expectations: The Social Sciences in Britain* (see www.the-academy.org.uk/). An earlier version of this article appeared in *Change*, Nov./Dec. 2003.

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**Spotlight on Departments**

An occasional column showcasing accomplishments and innovations in sociology departments

On the Road: Wake Forest University's Social Stratification in the American South Course

by Jean Beaman, Academic and Professional Affairs Office

In summer 2003, Wake Forest University students brought their research skills outside the classroom for their Social Stratification in the American South class, which toured the Deep South for two weeks. The course, designed by professors Angela Hattery and Earl Smith, examined inequalities generated by race, gender, and class in the post-Civil Rights Movement South. Traveling 2,600 miles through five states, the class visited cities such as Atlanta (Georgia), Tunica (Mississippi), and Nashville (Tennessee) and sites such as the Birmingham (Alabama) 16th Street Baptist Church, which was bombed by White extremists in 1963, and the Lorraine Hotel, home of the National Civil Rights Museum.

In addition to lectures, students conversed with local leaders and citizens to learn about everyday life in the South and created demographic profiles of various communities using U.S. Census Bureau data. As Wake Forest is a participant in ASA's Integrating Census Data Analysis (IDA) into the Curriculum initiative, Hattery and Smith participated in the IDA training workshop this summer and were able to integrate tools and techniques from that workshop into the course. "As we began to design our census modules for our classroom courses, we realized that our summer course would provide a unique opportunity to examine social stratification in the deep South using census data and observation," explained Hattery.

Students brought laptop computers to access and present information while on the road. They used a high-tech bus equipped with audio-visual equipment and seating that facilitated discussion and group work. CensusScope proved a valuable teaching tool, because students had information on segregation and poverty at their fingertips and were able to compare census data with their observations of the actual community. "Our students were able to do projects that required them to explore relationships such as race, gender, and poverty for the counties we were visiting [while visiting them]," said Hattery. "This brought census data alive and provided a context for what they were seeing out the window."

Smith notes that this course was a great example of "public sociology," as students were able to see firsthand the outcomes of stratification in the South and then use census data to analyze their surroundings. Nineteen students from a variety of academic majors and backgrounds participated in this course and were chosen during a selective application process. Hattery and Smith created "diverse learning groups." Each day the groups prepared an analysis of a particular community and the next morning they presented their analysis to the rest of the class. Commenting on the students, Smith said, "It was helpful and unique that they were not all sociology students [and] were at different levels in their sociological training. At one point,

it was the students who were teaching each other [not just the teachers teaching the students]." Students also wrote journal reflections that were uploaded daily onto the class website so others could follow their trip.

The trip's sites were carefully chosen by Hattery and Smith to expose present-day inequalities in the South. At each site, the class asked the question: "What has happened here since the Civil Rights Movement?" In many places, the answer was very little. One of their most memorable visits was in Parchman, at the Mississippi State Penitentiary, one of the most notorious prisons in the United States, where students had the opportunity to talk with prisoners and officials. The prisoners, mostly African-American males, are kept in small, non-air conditioned cells with four other inmates and work on a former plantation all day. Afterward, one student wrote, "Studying the effects of social stratification and social inequalities, I know that societal conditions acting against Walter the African-American male and Mississippi Delta youth made his future bleak before he was even old enough to think about making a decision, planning an action, or even robbing someone."

The students also visited the Crystal City Café in Greenwood, Mississippi, where White waitresses dine, while African Americans bus tables but do not dine. They found that the restaurant staff and patrons were shocked at the presence of this mixed-race student group, as many were throughout the South. Students also did community service work at Café Reconcile in New Orleans.

Before the 2003 educational excursion through the South, Hattery had read about a similar course at the University of Wisconsin-Madison and had approached Smith with the idea of adapting a tour of the South to a sociology course. They felt there was a need for an off-campus course in the United States, as opposed to studying abroad, and that a sociology course would fully examine social inequalities. "We built this course around the fact that simply having knowledge that more than 85% of the population within the Black Belt counties of Alabama and the Mississippi Delta are on welfare is something different from knowing what this looks like and knowing how this affects everyday life," commented Smith.

In summer 2002, Hattery and Smith traveled to the South to choose sites and make contacts. They framed the course on Richard Rubin's *Confederacy of Silence: A True Tale of the New Old South* and held many pre-class meetings in order to prepare for the trip. Hattery and Smith recommend the course to others on their campuses, as long as they realize the importance of planning ahead. Hattery explained the entire time they were "on the clock" and each day was carefully planned. They believe that students will never forget this course. As another student wrote in her journal, "I now feel that I have some kind of responsibility to do something besides being aware." □

It's Never Too Early to Begin Planning ...**Open Forum for the 2005 Centennial and the 2004 Annual Meeting**

The American Sociological Association has been brainstorming various pre-centennial event and session ideas for the 2004 meeting in San Francisco. We are currently planning an Open Forum on the ASA Centennial, where members will have the opportunity to speak about topics, people, and events they feel must be included in some way (and which ways) in the centennial celebration at the 2005 Annual Meeting. This Forum, while still in the planning process, would be in the format of a focus group or town meeting. The forum will be publicized in advance and keep the membership aware as progress is made. The more members that participate in the forum the more likely the centennial year will be inclusive of various views and therefore a success. The forum will be moderated by Caroline Hodges Persell, New York University, and others working on activities for the centennial. It primarily will consist of open time for member input. We hope to see you there!

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).

Public Sociology . . . It's What Teaching-oriented Departments Do . . .

by J. Michael Brooks, Valdosta State University

Perhaps every sociologist at some point has wondered what thoughts they might share if they just had one hour alone with the ASA President. I recently was in that enviable position when I drove Michael Burawoy to the airport at the conclusion of the recent Georgia Sociological Society (GSS) meetings on Jekyll Island. Our GSS colleagues had been treated to the very rare experience of sharing our meetings with the ASA President, who had shared with us, in some depth, his conceptualization of the division of our discipline into four categories. He is working with four because, as he suggested somewhat tongue in cheek, all sociologists share a goal of organizing the world into a four-cell table.

Without describing his table in detail, suffice it to say that one of Burawoy's cells was comprised of *public sociology* or sociology being applied to the solution of problems at the local level with the direct input of those being affected. My colleagues and I like to believe we perform work that fits in *each* of the four cells, but we all know that we will not excel in the *professional level* cell in the same ways that our colleagues at flagship schools achieve. With a teaching load of four courses, advising loads that often exceed 50 students and often swell to 80 or more majors per faculty member, a strong service mission both on campus and in our region, and almost no support of the research function, research on the scale and magnitude that occurs at the largest and richest universities is not in our purview.

As Burawoy and I found our way to I-95, the conversation turned to his presentation and the nature of the sociology he had experienced at our meetings. Our state's flagship schools do not participate in our meetings, but we are an active and vibrant group regardless. We practice a different type of sociology, not unlike the public sociology defined in Burawoy's presentation, in all of the programs represented at the meetings. Valdosta State University's sociology program is, I believe, fairly representative of most departments doing sociology in Georgia and in most other states, for that matter. The department is comprised of 21 faculty members spread over four disciplines (with seven faculty members in sociology) and about 500 undergraduate majors in sociology, anthropology, or criminal justice. In addition, we offer three Master of Science degrees, one of which is in sociology. For all of this, we have one departmental secretary, seven graduate assistants (two in sociology), no travel money, and a high teaching load from which reassigned time is almost impossible to obtain.

Within this framework, my colleagues across each discipline manage to: publish an average of one monograph and one or two anthologies a year; publish a dozen or so refereed journal articles; make perhaps 25 presentations at meetings; and carry on with the requirements of faculty governance in a university of about 10,500 students. Several have held regional or national offices in professional organizations and one recently was program chair for a national meeting in sociology.

Working Outside the Box

Even so, our commitment to public sociology, within the framework of an applied/clinical commitment, is necessarily dominant. My colleagues are here not because they are lesser intellects than one finds at flagship institutions but because they are committed to teaching and to one of the base roots of our discipline: making this world a better place in which to live by using our discipline to foster/guide positive social change. We work well with people in other disciplines as well as with representatives from state and local governments, private agencies, and the corporate world. One of our fortes is making do with limited resources. For example, we are masters of uniting our teaching and research interests and at getting both graduate and undergraduate students involved in our research and service activities.

We are extremely productive when working within our local community and our service region. My colleagues have worked with the area school systems, the American Red Cross, a multitude of family and children's service agencies, the Food Bank, a large number of area police and probation/parole agencies, various local governments emphasizing community development, on drug use studies, the local Weed and Seed Program, mental health services, and with many other agencies. We have produced videos as a means of capturing the breadth and depth of reaction to a tragic death in the community. Three of our faculty operate a clinic in their program that provides crucial services in the area of marriage and family therapy. Others are on the board of the local family violence agency and are an active part of the agency.

Notable Impacts

In the summer of 2001, a colleague and I along with six students decided to quantify the number of substandard houses in the city, based on standards derived from local codes. We found that about 8 to 10% of all housing in the city was visibly substandard using a simple drive-by observation. While this project has significant methodological potential, its real value was that it put a number on the face of substandard housing, gave the local Habitat for Humanity affiliate inspiration, motivated the mayor, and mobilized a large number of resources. Efforts continue on many fronts to address these housing issues, but the most notable outcomes included the designation of Valdosta as a "21st Century Challenge" community by Habitat for Humanity International and the involvement of the city in the 2003 Jimmy Carter Work Project (JCWP) with two other small southern cities. The JCWP is an international program that reflects a serious commitment to end substandard housing wherever it occurs.

While my colleagues and I value getting published in the *American Sociological Review* and other high-powered journals, our bottom line is necessarily tied to satisfaction in seeing our research become a part of the positive change that often is not publicized in national media or elsewhere. The housing research was key to leveraging private and public sectors to attack a community shortcoming and those who profit from it. Other colleagues have had similar successes in improving local family life quality, implementing a Weed and Seed program, combating environmental racism, building stronger local agencies, or simply increasing the success of our students.

In conclusion, we do good social science in our department. Our undergraduate sociology track is accredited by the Commission on Applied and Clinical Sociology, and our graduate program has just been reviewed for accreditation. A program in another discipline is in candidacy for accreditation and another meets the standards laid out by its major professional association. And, it means a lot to those of us working in the state universities and small schools to have an ASA president visit and support our part of the larger discipline of sociology. The Valdosta State story is not so different from that of departments across the country, and we hope that ASA will encourage this community to enter into their meetings even more than at present. If sociology is to grow, the ASA must continue to lead the way by reaching out to those doing public sociology as well as to those working privately or without affiliation and incorporate the fullness and richness that is this discipline. □

Brooks (mbrooks@valdosta.edu) is Professor and Head of the Department of Sociology, Anthropology, & Criminal Justice.

Annual Meeting, from page 1

past, complaints by the neighborhood groups were explicitly aimed at visible street prostitution in the Tenderloin and not at the sex trade as a whole. The task force's *Final Report* was notable in advocating both further crackdowns on street prostitution and the decriminalization of the indoor sex trade. Although never officially adopted, these recommendations became *de facto* municipal policy. The city also instituted a groundbreaking "First Offenders" program, which was to involve stepped up arrests of male clients, and an all-day reeducation program (akin to traffic school) for johns. Yet in practice, this program, too, served primarily to curtail outdoor sex markets, redirecting male consumers to the burgeoning indoor sector, which was

facilitated by online and other technologies.

The transformation that was underway in San Francisco did not merely concern the fate of a few hundred street prostitutes and their customers, but was about a wide-sweeping reallocation of urban space, in which the inner city was reclaimed by the white middle classes, while those at the social margins were pushed to the city's literal periphery. The young, white professionals who flooded the city during the 1990s to work in high-tech, multi-media, and other industries were at the forefront of a new economy in sexual services, both by creating a demand for them, and in facilitating new conditions of production. The sex trade was not eliminated,

but instead changed its form: the subterranean world of street prostitution had begun to recede, while a diversifying array of spatially dispersed sexual services had emerged to take its place.

Return to the Streets

Much has changed in San Francisco and in the world since 2001, when I officially completed this research. A new administration in Washington, DC, global and local economic recessions (the Bay Area has lost some 200,000 jobs since the "dot-bomb" of 2001), two wars, and a massive exodus of high-tech workers have all had an impact on the region. The shape of sexual commerce has changed with it—it is not in fact a "recession-proof industry," as one trade magazine for sex industry workers

claimed. Recent conversations with local sex workers have revealed a slowing of demand for their services, and some indoor sex-workers have left the area. Meanwhile, street prostitution is slowly reemerging, though not at the scale it occupied in former years.

It's the Economy...

While most public and scholarly debate has focused on the normative questions that surround prostitution, such concerns are deeply embedded in the dynamics of the political economy and the allocation of urban space. The proliferation of sexual commerce in off-street venues highlights how prostitution emerges as an issue in relation to poverty and "urban blight," as much as in relation to sexual ethics *per se*. □

Crime Prevention Research Partnerships Aid Criminal Justice

Practical approaches to improving the success of crime prevention partnerships

by Anthony A. Braga, Harvard University

In recent years, the demand for the participation of academic researchers in crime prevention working groups has increased as practitioners have recognized the importance of strategic information products in developing effective crime prevention strategies. Academics can be very helpful to criminal justice practitioners by conducting research on urban crime problems. Specifically, such research can better focus limited enforcement, intervention, and prevention resources on high-risk offenders, victims, and places.

Strategic crime prevention initiatives based on research insights have been associated with a 60% reduction in youth homicide in Boston (Braga et al., 2001) and a 40% reduction in total homicide in Indianapolis (McGarrell and Chermak, 2003). These success stories have made academic researchers an important part of new crime prevention initiatives. For example, the U.S. Department of Justice-sponsored Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) initiative provides each of the 94 U.S. Attorney's Districts in the United States with funds to hire academic research partners to help understand and address serious gun violence problems in local jurisdictions.

These new crime prevention initiatives will move some academics out of the "ivory tower" and into a collaborative working group setting for the first time. In this new wave of collaborations, the academic researcher is a partner that works with the group towards an end. The academic functions not as a critic who focuses on past mistakes and ineffective practices. Rather, researchers become an integral ingredient in efficient crime prevention and the methods used to produce any information products are most effective if they are clearly described and explained to the working group.

Based on my experiences over the past ten years, there appear to be three key issues that facilitate success for academics participating in a working group of practitioners in crime prevention:

1. Know Your Role

The ability of academics to frame ideas, collect data, and conduct appropriate analyses is, of course, their central role in the criminal justice working group. Researchers essentially provide "real-time social science" aimed at refining the interagency working group's understanding of crime problems. They create information products for both strategic and tactical use, testing—often in an elementary, but important, fashion—prospective intervention ideas, and maintain a focus on outcomes and the evaluation of performance.

The research does not need to be very sophisticated methodologically. But the ability to pin down key issues—such as who is killing and being killed, the role played by gangs and gang conflicts, and the sources of illegal guns—keeps the working group moving on solid ground, helps the participating agencies understand the logic of proposed interventions (and the illogic of at least some competing interventions), and helps justify the intervention to the public. Academics can be very helpful in focusing practitioners on the "bottom-line" of crime prevention. Criminal justice practitioners tend to focus on their tactics (e.g., making quality investigations) without much broader consideration regarding how their actions affect crime levels (e.g.,

reduction in homicides, gun assaults).

Academics also bring the power of an outside eye armed with knowledge of crime prevention mechanisms. In the late 1990s in Boston, for example, after creating an inventory of past responses to gang violence, the practitioner members of a working group did not fully realize the strategic importance of an earlier successful intervention to end a violent gang conflict. The research team recognized the significance of their existing practices and worked with crime prevention practitioners to develop a routine application to out-breaks of violence in the city. The team then helped articulate and advocate the developed strategy through formal presentations with line-level partners to the agency managers. The ensuing violence prevention program became the well-known Operation Ceasefire intervention to prevent gang violence (Kennedy et al., 2001).

2. Listen and Value

Practitioners who deal with communities on a daily basis often have important experiential knowledge on the nature of offending, and they have innovative ideas on plausible interventions. Academic researchers need to structure this qualitative knowledge, incorporate associated hypotheses into their problem analysis research, and examine these ideas by using available quantitative evidence. In the Boston example, practitioner partners felt strongly that youth gun violence was highly concentrated among a small number of gang-involved, high-activity offenders who were well known to the criminal justice system (Kennedy et al., 1996). Research tasks set up to test these ideas found the practitioner partners were accurate in their appraisal of the problem. The resulting research description, while not news to the members of the working group who were on the front lines, was important in documenting the basic facts so interventions could be developed and tailored to the nature of the problem. The research documentation was also invaluable in spreading these ideas outside the working group and garnering support from the participating criminal justice organizations and community groups.

Research on crime problems may also unveil important factors that were underestimated by or unknown to practitioners. For example, in Boston, practitioners strongly believed that youth often possessed handguns that were recently purchased in southern states with less restrictive gun laws. However, our analyses revealed that the percentage of youth guns that were first purchased in Massachusetts was slightly larger than the proportion of all youth guns first purchased in southern states. As a result, members of the working group began focusing on developing both instate and interstate gun trafficking prevention strategies.

3. Guide Law Enforcement Efforts; Do Not Direct Them

Academics can shape law enforcement interventions in important ways, but should not be involved in selecting specific targets or investigating individuals. As a basic rule, none of the informational products produced by the academics should be specific enough to result in persons being arrested as a direct result of the data being presented. Practitioners should draw their own conclusions about specific actions from the data presented. For example, one key

information product in diagnosing gang violence problems is the creation of a sociogram of active and latent gang conflicts (e.g., see Kennedy et al., 1997). Certain gangs will be much more central to conflict than other gangs. Some gangs will be actively engaged in violent disputes while other gangs will not be causing any violence problems at the moment. It is proper for the researcher to comment that limited law enforcement resources would have the most efficient impact if they were focused on the gangs that are most central to conflict and currently engaged in violence. However, it is up to the practitioners to appraise the specific situation and make their own decision on which groups should receive focused attention.

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Public Forum



President Profiled

One wonders after reading Jeff Boyles' "Profile of the President" (September/October 2003 *Footnotes*) what is Michael Burawoy's conception of socialism and whether his desire to go to "the last great socialist destination on the map"—Moscow—in 1991 was based on ignorance or denial. How could he not realize that the labor camps were based on slave labor until 1956? Documentation for this is found in Anne Applebaum's *Gulag* (2003) and in David Dallin's and Boris Nicolaevsky's *Forced Labor in Soviet Russia* (1947), among other sources, that have been available for decades.

Helen Fein, *Institute for the Study of Genocide, New York*

On the "Fourth Dimension" of Ethnocentrism; Seeking a Neologist

When talking with my sociology colleagues during the past 34 years, they seem to have agreed that students need to learn and understand the various functioning levels of ethnocentrism (i.e., individual, group, local, state, and national).

However, over the past 10 to 15 years, new PhDs coming to teach sociology do not seem to share this commitment to the importance of having their students learn historical dates or time periods (e.g., when Karl Marx [1818-1883] was alive). I am told that expecting students to remember these historical "dates" just gets in the way of their learning and understanding important theory.

Because there doesn't appear to be an appropriate term in the sociological lexicon, I suggest another functional

level to ethnocentrism: *time-locked ethnocentrism*.

We are all socialized to the values, norms, and way of life extant at the time of our birth and during our lifetimes. But in order to better understand how Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels came to see social conflict as inevitable, the student would have to know what was happening—historically, politically, economically—during the "dates" of these men. To know why Max Weber differed from Marx and Engels, the student would have to know what was going on during Weber's timeframe. For me, the best theory text is one that includes a good biography of the theorist.

We are all time locked. Being time locked is not a good or bad thing. It is just another dimension of ethnocentrism and, logically, perhaps I am "guilty" of being locked in a timeframe that values knowing about one's time-locked biases.

In my opinion, learning historical "dates" and the social milieu of those "dates" is a necessary part of learning and understanding any social theory; this is particularly true of the "dates" when the theorist was alive and thinking.

Given my explanation above, my response, today, to young faculty members claiming historical dates are unimportant minutiae is "Balderdash!" And my question to the ASA membership is: Is there a less cumbersome term anyone can suggest to label this phenomenon other than *time-locked ethnocentrism*?

I am sure sociologists can collectively borrow, steal, make up, re-organize, streamline, or compact a word or words to convey the concept in print and speech in a more euphonious way. I welcome suggestions sent to plott@infionline.net.

John M. Plott, *Professor Emeritus, Tallahassee Community College, Tallahassee, Florida*

Funding, continued

to two graduate students in the form of fellowships that will pay their membership fees for one year. Those selected as fellows will be asked to contribute a research note on their own work or a short book review on an appropriate volume for publication in the Section newsletter. To apply for these fellowships, the Section requests that graduate students send a brief letter of application (no longer than one page) describing their interests in the Sociology of Peace, War and Social Conflict, along with a letter of nomination from one professor of their choice under separate cover. Application materials should be received by February 15, 2004, and should be sent to: Morten G. Ender, Chair, Fellowship Selection Committee, Department of Behavioral Sciences and Leadership, Thayer Hall 282E, United States Military Academy, West Point, NY 10996. Preference will be given to first time members of the Section.

Association for the Sociology of Religion. Fichter Research Grant Competition. Applications are invited from scholars involved in promising research in either of two areas: (1) women and religion, gender issues, and feminist perspectives on religion; (2) new religious movements. A total of \$10,000 is available to be awarded. Dissertation research qualifies for funding. Scholars at the beginning of their careers are particularly encouraged to apply. Applicants must be members of the Association for the Sociology of Religion at the time of submission. Membership information is on the ASR web page: <www.sociologyofreligion.com>. Submissions must be postmarked by March 1, 2004. Awards will be announced by May 1, 2004. Contact: Paula D. Nesbitt, Chair, Fichter Research Grant Committee, Department of Sociology, University of California, 410 Barrows Hall #1980, Berkeley, CA 94720-0659; (510) 652-0888; email pnesbitt@uclink.berkeley.edu.

Expanding East Asian Studies (ExEAS) program at Columbia University invites applications for four postdoctoral fellowships for the 2004-2005 academic year. ExEAS Fellows will devote half of their time to ExEAS programming and half to their own research and writing. Each Fellow is required to be in residence in the New York City area, develop and teach one undergraduate course at Columbia (either in Fall 2004 or Spring 2005), and participate in all activities of the ExEAS teaching collaborative. Fellowships will cover a 10- or 12-month period beginning July 1, 2004, or September 1, 2004. The stipend for 2004-2005 is \$41,000 plus benefits. Candidates from all East Asian disciplines and areas are welcome to apply. Recipients of the award must have completed all PhD degree requirements between July 2001 and July 2004. Applications from individuals who hold or have held regular faculty positions will not be considered. Contact: ExEAS Postdoctoral Fellowships, Weatherhead East Asian Institute, Columbia University, Mail Code 3333, 420 West 118th Street, 9th Floor, New York, NY 10027; email exeasmail@columbia.edu. <www.columbia.edu/weai/employment.htm>.

Religious Research Association (RRA) will make \$12,000 available this year for the Constant H. Jacquet Research Awards. Priority is given to applied projects, and funding over \$3,000 to any one proposal is granted only in cases of exceptionally high merit and significance. In this competition, applied research is defined as a project that has an identifiable organizational or institutional client who will use the research results for specific goal-centered activities. The Committee especially encourages proposal submissions from scholars who are in the early stages of their careers, as well as proposals from students. Funding may be used for research expenses and release time, but not for supplemental income or capital equipment. Applicants are required to be members of the RRA. Full-time students may join the Association at the time of their application. All others must hold membership in the RRA for at least one full year prior to the application deadline. The required application form can be obtained

from the RRA website <rra.hartsem.edu> or by writing: Edward C. Lehman, 372 Campbell Road, Brockport, NY 14420; email edlehma@frontiernet.net. Your application must be received by April 1, 2004.

Competitions

The Association for the Sociology of Religion announces its annual competition for the Robert J. McNamara Student Paper Award. The award is accompanied by \$500. Authors must be currently enrolled students who have not defended the PhD when the paper is submitted. The paper must not have appeared in print prior to receiving the award. Membership in the Association for the Sociology of Religion is required either at the time of application or previously. Submission deadline: June 15, 2004. Contact: Lutz Kaelber, Department of Sociology, University of Vermont, 31 S. Prospect Street, Burlington, VT 05405-0176; email lkaelber@zoo.uvm.edu.

The Institute for the Study of Genocide is accepting nominations for the biennial Lemkin award for the best book published in English in 2003-2004 which focuses on the explanation of genocide, crimes against humanity, state mass killings, gross violations of human rights, and strategies to prevent such crimes and violations. Encyclopedias, compilations of essays and conference papers, fiction, poetry, memoirs, etc., are excluded. The award conveys a \$500 grant and a travel grant (up to \$500) for a public lecture in May 2005 to be convened in New York by the Institute for the Study of Genocide. To nominate a book (including dissertations), send a letter explaining the basis of your nomination in a few paragraphs and give complete publishing and contact information (if dissertation); authors of the latter will be responsible for getting copies to all members of the award committee. Nominations will be accepted up to January 15, 2004, and will re-open in late 2004. Address nomination letter to: Helen Fein, 46 Irving Street, Cambridge, MA 02138; email helenfein@comcast.net.

In the News

Paul Attewell, CUNY-Graduate Center, was quoted in the November 11 *USA Today* for his research on the safe amount of computer use by children.

Judith Auerbach, American Foundation for AIDS Research, was quoted in the November 3 *New York Times* about the recent political attack by the Traditional Values Coalition on National Institutes of Health-funded AIDS research.

Wayne E. Baker, University of Michigan, **Lawrence D. Bobo**, Harvard University, **Rodney Coates**, Miami University, **Gary C. David**, Bentley College, and **David L. Featherman**, director of the Institute for Social Research, were all quoted in a November 15 *New York Times* article about the Institute for Social Research's study on Arab-American views, attitudes, and the impact of September 11 and the insider-outsider debate in social survey research.

Robert Benford, Southern Illinois University, was quoted in the November 29 *New York Times* about the social movement to alert America to what is referred to as its runaway athletic culture.

Lee Clarke, Rutgers University, was interviewed by NPR's *Morning Edition* on November 17 concerning the federal commission investigating the events of September 11, 2001.

Peter Dreier, Occidental College, was quoted in the November 1 *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, about President Bush's new policy to require public housing residents to perform community service, and in the November 6 *Los Angeles Times*, about the wave of labor strikes facing Southern California.

Paula England, Northwestern University, was quoted in the November 10 *Chicago Sun Times* about females surpassing men in many fields of education.

Steven D. Farough, Assumption College, was featured the October 31 *Worcester Telegram & Gazette* and the November 13 *Rosindale Transcript*. The articles highlighted his research on white masculinities and privilege.

Mary Frank Fox, Georgia Tech, had her research on women in academic science featured in the October issue of *Chemical & Engineering News* on "Women in Academia."

Charles A. Gallagher, Georgia State University, was interviewed in *Equal Justice Magazine* on how low-income families and the elderly are displaced through gentrification.

Al Gedicks, University of Wisconsin-La Crosse, was featured in the October 31 *Madison Capital Times* about the Indian-environmental alliance that stopped a controversial mine project from being constructed next to the Mole Lake Ojibwe reservation in Wisconsin.

Keith Hampton, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was quoted in the November 30 *Los Angeles Times* about internet networks fostering stronger neighborhoods, allowing strangers to crash social barriers.

Satoshi Kanazawa, London School of Economics and Political Science, was featured in the *New York Times* (July 27), the *Boston Globe*, and the *Times* (London), and

was interviewed by Robert Siegel on *All Things Considered* on National Public Radio about his article "Why Productivity Fades with Age."

Stephen Klineberg, Rice University, commented on the image of the city of Houston and the tourism industry encouraged by the Super Bowl in the November 11 *Houston Chronicle*.

Kathryn Kopinak, University of Western Ontario, was quoted in the September 24 *International Environment Reporter of the Bureau of National Affairs* on how budget constraints have ended the EPA Haztraks program on cross-border flows of hazardous waste.

Charis E. Kubrin, George Washington University, was interviewed on National Public Radio's November 3 *All Things Considered* regarding the rising homicide rate in Washington, DC.

Jack Levin, Northeastern University, appeared in numerous media outlets in November on violent crime including *USA Today*, *The O'Reilly Factor*, *Seattle Times*, *KXCY Radio* in Seattle, *The National Post*, and *Hannity and Colmes*.

Bronwen Lichtenstein, University of Alabama, received widespread media coverage through the Associated Press for her research on the social dimensions of HIV/AIDS in African Americans in the southeast.

Robert Perrucci, Purdue University, discussed his research on corporate actions involving job loss and outsourcing in a radio interview on U.S.

Media Tracks. Follow-up activities include being quoted in the *Chicago Tribune* and the *Kansas City Star*, a televised interview on WLFI-TV, and an op-ed column on job loss as a national security threat in the *Lafayette Journal and Courier*, and *The Times of Northwest Indiana*.


Stephen Pfohl, Boston College, was quoted in the November 8 *Boston Globe* on camera phones being banned in gyms because they are an invasion of privacy.

Dudley Poston and **Amanda Baumle**, Texas A&M University, had their research on immigration and congressional apportionment highlighted in stories published in October in the *Wall Street Journal*, the *Houston Chronicle*, the *Denver Post*, the *Austin American Statesman*, the *Helena (Montana) Independent Record*, the *Durham (NC) Herald-Sun*, the *Raleigh (NC) News & Observer*, and the *Harlingen (Texas) Valley Morning Star*. Poston presented their research at a press conference at the U.S. House of Representatives on October 23. On October 27 Poston and Baumle discussed their research in a live talk-show interview on radio station KURV (Edinburg, TX).

Mark Rank, Washington University, was quoted in an October 18 *Star Tribune* article for his study on the chances that an individual will live in poverty at some point in their lives. This study appeared in the summer issue of *Contexts*.

Patricia Ravelo, Center for Anthropological and Sociological Investigative Studies

Continued on next page



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Awards, *continued*

(Mexico), was quoted in the November 20 *Denver Post* about ritual killings of women in Mexico.

Christian Smith, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, was quoted in the November 30 *Boston Globe* magazine about the popularity of evangelical student groups on college campuses. His book, *Christian America: What Evangelicals Really Want*, was also mentioned. He was also interviewed by United Methodist Television.

Karen Sternheimer, University of Southern California, appeared on *The O'Reilly Factor* on August 28 to discuss the MTV Video Music Awards. Her book, *It's Not the Media: The Truth About Pop Culture's Influence on Children*, was the topic of a *Los Angeles Times* column on October 19 and a *Variety* column on November 16.

Loïc Wacquant, University of California-Berkeley, was featured in the *New York Times* on November 13 about his boxing and academic career.

Gretchen Webber, University of Texas-Austin, was mentioned in a November 24 *Washington Post* article about a Texas conservative student organization that has created a web-based "watch list" critical of specific professors that it deems too liberal.

Barry Wellman, University of Toronto, was interviewed in National Public Radio on November 25 about "networked individualism" and "glocalization."

Elizabeth Wissinger, City University of New York-Graduate Center, appeared November 13 on the CNN Financial News show, *The Flipside*, talking about her work on the production and labor of fashion models.

Sharon Zukin, City University of New York-Graduate Center, wrote an op-ed on the culture of bargain hunting in America during the holiday season in the November 28 *New York Times*. She was also interviewed on several radio programs around the United States about her new book *Point of Purchase: How Shopping Changed American Culture* (Routledge, 2004). She spoke on National Public Radio's *Talk of the Nation*, November 6; *Afternoon Magazine*, WILL (NPR Urbana), November 19; the *McMullen & Johnson Show*, Sirius Radio, November 20; and *Conversations with Joy Cardin*, Wisconsin Public Radio, November 28.

Awards

Pablo J. Boczkowski, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been awarded a \$312,000 grant from the Cambridge-MIT Institute to study the construction and use of a digital library technology system.

William J. Chambliss, George Washington University, was awarded the Edwin H. Sutherland Award for a lifetime of contributions to the field of criminology at the annual meetings of the American Society of Criminology.

Lynn Schofield Clark, University of Colorado, has received the Best Scholarly Book Award for 2003 from the Ethnography Division of the National Communication Association for her first book, *From Angels to Aliens: Teenagers, the Media, and the Supernatural* (Oxford University Press, 2003).

Enrique Codos has received the University of Maryland Public Servant Award 2003 for his contributions to the understanding of the Latin American population in the state and in the entire country through his research and services to that population.

Elizabeth Long, Rice University, was named "Texas Professor of the Year" by the Council for Advancement and Support of Education in conjunction with the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

Stephen J. Morewitz, Morewitz & Associates, is the winner of the 2003 Society For The Study of Social Problems Outstanding Scholar Award in Crime and Delinquency for his new book, *Stalking and Violence: New Patterns of Obsession and Trauma* (Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers, 2003).

Mildred A. Schwartz, professor emeritus of the University of Illinois-Chicago and Visiting Scholar at New York University, was awarded a Citation for Distinguished Scholarship in Canadian Studies from the Association for Canadian Studies in the United States in November 2003.

People

Helen Ginn Daugherty, St. Mary's College of Maryland, has been awarded the G. Thomas and Martha Meyers Yeager Chair in the Liberal Arts.

Glen H. Elder, Jr., University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, was interviewed over two days by Paul Thompson of the University of Essex for a United Kingdom project on "The Pioneers of Social Research."

William Frey, Brookings Institution Center on Urban and Metropolitan Policy, delivered a presentation, titled "America on the Move," during a November 20 congressional briefing, titled "America Transformed: Internal Migration and Implications for Public Policy."

Stephen J. Morewitz, Morewitz & Associates, has been appointed Adjunct Professor at the California School of Podiatric Medicine at Samuel Merritt College.

Members' New Books

Diane Alters, Stewart Hoover, and Lynn Schofield Clark, University of Colorado, with **Lee Hood**, University of Colorado, and **Joseph Champ**, Colorado State University, *Media, Home, and Family* (Routledge, 2004).

Jeanne H. Ballantine, Wright State University, and **Joan Z. Spade**, SUNY-Brockport, editors, *Schools and Society: A Sociological Approach to Education*, 2nd edition (Thomson/Wadsworth, 2004).

Wendell Bell, Yale University, *History, Purposes, and Knowledge*, Vol. 1 of *Foundations of Futures Studies* (Transaction Publishers, 2003).

William I. Brustein, University of Pittsburgh, *Roots of Hate: Anti-Semitism in Europe Before the Holocaust* (Cambridge University Press, 2003).

J. Michael Cruz, University of Southern Maine, *Sociological Analysis of Aging: The Gay Male Perspective* (Haworth Press, 2003).

Michele Dillon, University of New Hampshire, editor, *Handbook of the Sociology of Religion* (Cambridge University Press, 2003).

P. C. Earley and S. Ang, Nanyang Technological University, *Cultural Intelligence: Individual Interactions Across Cultures* (Stanford University Press, 2003).

Jane A. Grant, Indiana University-Purdue University, *Community, Democracy, and the Environment: Learning to Share the Future* (Rowman & Littlefield, 2003).

Douglas Harper, Duquesne University, and **Helene M. Lawson**, University of Pittsburgh, editors, *The Cultural Study of Work* (Rowman & Littlefield, 2003).

Walter R. Heinz, University of Bremen, Germany, and **Victor W. Marshall**, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, editors, *Social Dynamics of the Life Course: Transitions, Institutions, and Interrelations* (Aldine de Gruyter, 2003).

Toby E. Huff, University of Massachusetts-Dartmouth, *The Rise of Early Modern Science: Islam, China and the West*, 2nd edition, with a New Epilogue (Cambridge University Press, 2003).

John H. Laub, University of Maryland, and **Robert J. Sampson**, Harvard University, *Shared Beginnings, Divergent Lives: Delinquent Boys to Age 70* (Harvard University Press, 2003).

Harriet B. Presser, University of Maryland, *Working in a 24/7 Economy: Challenges for American Families* (Russell Sage Foundation, 2003).

Joan Z. Spade, SUNY-Brockport, and **Catherine G. Valentine**, Nazareth College, editors, *The Kaleidoscope of Gender: Prisms, Patterns, and Possibilities* (Thomson/Wadsworth, 2004).

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

Hernán Vera and Andrew Gordon, University of Florida, *Screen Savors: Hollywood Fictions of Whiteness* (Rowman and Littlefield, 2003).

Other Organizations

Advertising Educational Foundation is accepting applications for its 2004 Visiting Professor Program, July 26-August 6, 2004. How do advertising agencies target various consumer groups (i.e. children, women, and multicultural markets)? What is global advertising? How does account planning work? How is advertising developed? Obtain answers to these questions and others by participating in the Advertising Educational Foundation's (AEF) 2004 Visiting Professor Program (VPP) is a two-week internship for professors of the liberal arts, advertising, marketing, and communications. The VPP exposes professors to the daily life of an agency including its disciplines and challenges and provides a forum for the exchange of ideas between academia and industry. A maximum of 15 professors will be placed with agencies in New York, Chicago, and possibly San Francisco/Los Angeles. Participants are expected to be available for the full two weeks. Professors pay travel and out-of-pocket expenses. Host companies pay housing expenses and per diem. Visit the In Class channel on <aef.com> for program application. Application due date: February 13, 2004. Selection Committee Meeting: March 2004. Notification of Placement: April 2004.

Columbia University offers an interdisciplinary MA degree program in Quantitative Methods in the Social Sciences (QMSS) that trains students how to apply quantitative methods to a variety of issues in non-profit organizations, government, business, and social research. The program combines rigorous training in statistical techniques with an examination of how these methods are applied to a diverse set of problems in the social world. The program is structured for both full-time and part-time students. Past graduates have found positions in non-profits, market research, public health, finance, and government. Individuals working in these areas would also benefit from the specialized training in quantitative methods this degree provides. Applications to begin study in fall 2004 are due May 1. Contact: (212) 854-8039; email qmss@columbia.edu <www.qmss.columbia.edu>.

Cultural Education<>Cultural Sustainability (CE<>CS) Network invites interested scholars to join our network. We are currently soliciting papers for an edited volume on the topic of CE<>CS. CE<>CS is the home for researchers with an interest in attempts by cultural, ethnic, and religious groups to attain cultural sustainability through edu-

cation. CE<>CS is an international scholarly network that seeks to broaden understanding and encourage research in the educational efforts of Minority and Diaspora, broadly defined, groups to sustain their socio-historical heritage in the face of globalizing or nationalizing assimilatory power or other hegemonic homogenizing forces. CE<>CS will specifically address, from multiple theoretical and methodological perspectives, issues such as: (1) state-sponsored, non-governmental, and grassroots efforts to promote CE<>CS; (2) the goals, strategies, pedagogies and venues for CE<>CS; (3) knowledge of the variety of ethnic/religious/cultural perspectives on CE<>CS and comparative studies; (4) the question of assessing the effectiveness of CE<>CS; and (5) the nature of the connection between issues of multiculturalism and CE<>CS for different groups in different countries. For further details, visit <cecs.huji.ac.il>.

Contact

The Religion and Media Interest Group of the Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication is looking for reviewers for papers submitted for our upcoming conference. If interested, please contact Eric Gormly (research paper chair) via email with your contact information. Your interest and support are greatly appreciated. Eric Gormly (RMIG research paper chair), Department of Journalism, University of North Texas, PO Box 311460, Denton, TX 76203-1460; (940) 369-5975; fax (940) 565-2370; email gormly@unt.edu.

New Publications

Community-Based Research and Higher Education (Jossey-Bass, 2003) by **Nick Cutforth**, University of Denver, **Patrick Donohue**, Middlesex County College, **Sam Marullo**, Georgetown University, **Randy Stoecker**, University of Toledo, and **Kerry Strand**, Hood College. This book is a "how to" guide for incorporating community-based research (CBR) into academic settings. The book is a long-awaited resource in the field of service-learning.

The Review of Disability Studies: An International Journal is the new journal of The Center on Disability Studies, University of Hawaii-Manoa. The journal will contain peer reviewed research articles, essays, and bibliographies relating to the culture of disability and people with disabilities. It will also publish forums on disability topics brought together by forum editors of international stature. Poetry, short stories, creative essays, photographs, and artwork related to disability are also invited. Invited book, film, and video reviews will also be published. The editors are David Pfeiffer and Robert Stodden. For more information, contact *The Review of Disability Studies*, Center on Disability Studies, The University of Hawaii-Manoa, 1776 University Ave UA 4-6, Honolulu, HI 96822; email rds@cds.hawaii.edu. <www.rds.hawaii.edu>.

New Programs

Carnegie Mellon University's School of Computer Science announces a new PhD program in Computation, Organizations, and Society (COS). The PhD program in COS trains students to be leading scientists in this heavily sought area by providing students with in-depth training not just in computation but also in fundamental approaches and techniques for including networks of people, organizations, and/or policies as additional constraints during development. Students engage in research aimed at developing emerging technology with provable guarantees of the technology's appropriate-

ness for specific social, organizational, and/or legal settings. Students must have an undergraduate and/or master level degree in any of the following areas: mathematics, computer science, computational organization theory, physics, information science/technology, biology, mathematics, or a mathematical/computational social science, government, or policy program. In other words, students are expected to already have had a solid exposure to computation and math/science and to some area of the social or managerial sciences. Students should apply to the program because of their desire to do research at the confluence of computer science, management, social science, law and/or policy. More information available at: <www.cos.cs.cmu.edu>. Contact: PhD Program in Computation, Organizations and Society, School of Computer Science, Carnegie Mellon University, 5000 Forbes Avenue, Pittsburgh, PA 15213; (412) 268-1593; email cos-phd@cs.cmu.edu.

Deaths

Gordon H. Armbruster died on November 1, 2003, in Peoria, AZ.

Aliza Kolker, George Mason University, passed away on November 7, 2003.

Obituaries

Mary Jo Huth (1929-2003)

We are all saddened by the sudden loss of a dear friend and colleague, Dr. Mary Jo Huth, on October 22, 2003. Mary Jo was born on April 2, 1929, in South Bend, Indiana. A graduate of the University of Dayton (1950) in Dayton, Ohio, she earned MA and PhD degrees in sociology from Indiana University (1951) and St. Louis University (1955), respectively.

During her career, she taught one year at St. Mary's Dominican College in New Orleans, Louisiana (1954-1955); for seven years at St. Mary's College, Notre Dame, Indiana (1955-1962); and for 40 years at the University of Dayton in Dayton, Ohio, joining the faculty in 1962. She succeeded her father, Dr. Edward A. Huth, as Chair of the Sociology Department (1965-1970). She was the recipient of the University of Dayton Alumni Association's Faculty Scholar of the Year Award in 1981. She retired in 1994, when she was named Professor Emerita.

Mary Jo continued to teach her very popular Marriage and Family course until this fall, when she became ill, just before the start of the semester. In addition to her academic appointments, Mary Jo held several government research positions throughout her career. She was a Public Administration Fellow from 1972-1973 and a Visiting Scholar from 1979-1980, at the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development in Washington, DC, and a Research Sociologist at the National Institute of Standards and Technology in Washington, DC, from 1973-1974. She also held human relations workshops in the 1960s.

Mary Jo loved to travel and found numerous ways to go abroad throughout her long career. She traveled throughout the world to conduct sociological research, including Kenya, Tanzania, Canada, China, Great Britain, and Scandinavia. She was also an early advocate of study abroad programs, taking students to Egypt and Europe during the 1960s and 70s. In 1986, she was appointed a U.S. Delegate to the 47th Annual Meeting of the United Nations' Economic Commission for Europe's Committee on Housing, Building, and Planning in Geneva, Switzerland. Her last trip to Europe was Vienna in the summer of 2003 to listen to the music that she loved in a city she loved.

Mary Jo was elected to membership in The Catholic Academy of Sciences in the United States in Washington, DC. She was a long-time member of both the American Sociological Association and the Society for the Study of Social Problems. She has

Continued on next page

Obituaries, continued

numerous public addresses and many publications to her name, including two books, *The Urban Habitat: Past, Present and Future* (Nelson-Hall, 1978) and *International Critical Perspectives on Homelessness* (Praeger, 1997). She will be missed.

Frances G. Pestello, University of Dayton

Dorothy Jones Jessop (-2003)

Dorothy Jones Jessop died September 7, 2003, at her home in Queens, New York. Dorothy was an outstanding practitioner of sociology who blended achievements in academic and nonacademic environments. She received her BA from the College of New Rochelle and her MA and PhD (1979) in sociology from New York University.

Dorothy's dissertation research, on parents' and adolescents' perceptions of the children's drug use, marked the beginning of an extremely productive career in a number of applied social research settings, spanning the fields of education, health, and disability. Her career included positions as Research Associate at St. Johns University School of Education; Research Associate at the Columbia University School of Public Health's Sociomedical Sciences Division; Co-Director for Research and Evaluation, and academic appointments as Assistant and Associate Professor at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine; Research Scientist at the NYC Human Resources Administration; Manager of Research for YAI (Young Adult Institute); and finally Director of Research and Evaluation at the Medical & Health Research Association (MHRA) of New York City, where she had been since 1989.

In each of these settings, Dorothy developed effective working relationships. She continued as a collaborator and consultant with colleagues in these settings even after she had moved on to another position. She was a bridge-builder from sociology to other disciplines, extending the sociological perspective through joint publications with physicians and public health researchers, among others.

Dorothy published extensively in a broad array of journals, matching the diversity of her specific fields of professional interest, including the delivery of health services, especially for inner-city, poor, and chronically ill children; maternal mental health service needs; adolescent drug use; employment and employability of persons with developmental disabilities; community service needs of adults with HIV; and family care-giving. Dorothy also turned her hand to the general media where she published about her personal experience with the demands and joys of caring for an elderly relative, thereby extending her many contributions to social causes.

An insight into Dorothy's dedication to sociology comes from her persistence—even when her long-term illness had worsened and she had retired from MHRA—in fulfilling her organizational commitments. She served on the council of ASA's Section on Sociological Practice until her death. She was actively involved in many other professional associations including the Eastern Sociological Society, serving as co-chair of its Committee on the Status of Women; as Recording Secretary of the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR), and in several elected positions in the New York chapter of AAPOR; in the Association for Social Sciences in Health; Sociologists for Women in Society (SWS); the Committee on Health Services Research of the Medical Care Section, American Public Health Association.

We met Dorrie in the 1970s through our mutual membership in the New York metropolitan chapter of SWS. We started convening first as a "dissertation group" and later as a professional "support group" whose focus evolved along with our career stages. Throughout the nearly three decades that our group maintained our connection, Dorrie was a source of emotional and scholarly support, whether focusing on the intellectual challenges of work or the delicate balancing of family and career demands. In recent years, despite her illness, and indeed because of it, she provided knowledgeable and empathetic support to friends facing various medical issues.

Dorothy is survived by her daughter, Dorothy (Daryl); son-in-law, Jose Rijos; and granddaughter, Bryanna, to whom she was deeply devoted. A poem Dorothy wrote near the end of her days, distributed at her memorial service along with a picture that captured her warmth and elegance, helps us accept her passing. It closes: "As long as I have the love of each of you, I can live my life in the hearts of all of you."

Susan M. Chambré, Baruch College, City University of New York; Natalie Hannon, Bronx-Lebanon Hospital Center (ret.); Corinne Kirchner, American Foundation for the Blind; Carol Poll, Fashion Institute of Technology

Thomas Ktsanes (1919-2003)

Thomas Ktsanes died March 25, 2003, after a long illness, from the complications of a stroke. Tom was born and raised in Chicago, Illinois. He did his undergraduate work at Elmhurst College and received his PhD in sociology from Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois. In World War II he served in the U.S. Army Intelligence Corps as a 1st Lieutenant.

After completing his studies at Northwestern he joined the faculty at Indiana University in Bloomington. His next academic appointment was at Tulane University in 1953 and he was there until his retirement in 1989. While at Northwestern Tom and his wife Virginia Ktsanes worked with Robert Winch and did pioneering research on the concept of needs-complementarity in mate selection. For several decades it was rare not to find references to that work in textbooks, especially in books on marriage and the family. It remains a challenging and provocative concept today.

As a professor, Tom would agreeably take on a wide variety of courses on the undergraduate and graduate level. He taught not only introductory courses and the course in marriage and the family, but also statistics, research methods, sociological theory, public opinion, social structure, Latin America area studies, and more. He was well read and kept up to date in all areas of sociology. He was always available to serve as chairman or committee member for PhD dissertations, as well as masters and senior theses. He was very tolerant of the shortcomings of the students involved, and would work hard in helping them with their research and writing. More than once I had seen him take on a graduate student proposal which seemed to be hopeless; one that no one else wanted to touch, and help turn it into a respectable work of scholarship. The acceptance of the inadequacies of other people did not apply to himself. He was his own most severe critic. When he would work on an article, chapter, book or any written item, he would be overwhelmed by the perceived faults and become discouraged.

Tom's erudition went beyond sociology. In foreign languages he was fluent in Greek, French, and German, and when he was invited to be a visiting professor at an Argentinian University, he taught himself Spanish and went. A Spanish professor told me that it was good Spanish, too.

A neighbor of his who was a colleague in another department said that whatever the topic of discussion, at lunch, or over the back fence, he never failed to learn something new from Tom. He was a true polymath.

I always knew that Tom had an interest in music whether it was from his violin playing at the departmental Christmas parties or the post concert critiques we would have, but after his retirement he threw himself fully into musical activities. He was a board member and served as chairman of the New Orleans Friends of Music, an organization that would arrange yearly concert programs of chamber music. He took up the viola de gamba and performed with the Musica de Camera, a local group that played ancient music. He also played the recorder and belonged to the American Recorder Society. It was as if the vagueness and controversies of sociological theory, and the vicissitudes of reliability and validity of research were replaced by the precision and beauty of tone, harmony, and counter-point found in music.

Tom is survived by his wife Virginia Kratzer Ktsanes; their son William Ktsanes of Berkeley, California; their daughter Deborah Ktsanes Richard of Baton Rouge, Louisiana; his sister Katherine Ktsanes Roberts of New Orleans, Louisiana; five grandchildren; and seven great grandchildren. He will be missed by a host of colleagues, students, and friends.

Fredrick Koenig, Tulane University

Erwin K. Scheuch (1923-2003)

Erwin K. Scheuch died in his home city of Cologne, Germany, on October 12, 2003, after a long serious illness.

At Cologne University, Scheuch earned a degree in economics in 1953, his doctoral degree in 1956, and his Habilitation in 1961; also at Cologne, he served as assistant professor (1953-58), full professor (1956-93), and professor emeritus until his death.

Scheuch was a "local," and even more he was a "cosmopolitan." In particular, he was an American scholar. He earned a BA from the University of Connecticut (1951), was a Fellow of the Rockefeller Foundation in several American universities (1958-59), lecturer at Harvard (1962-64), a member of the Institute for Advanced Studies (1973), and a guest professor at the University of Pennsylvania (1975). If he had not expected to be drawn as an American soldier in the Korean war—something to be avoided, at any rate, for someone who had served at the age of 17 as a Flakhelfer (anti-aircraft auxiliary)—he might have become an American professor. He was a guest professor in Auckland, Paris, Stockholm, Canton, and Harbin. Finally, he was member of the board of the ISA (1982-86) and vice-president or president of the IIS (1989-97).

In Germany, Scheuch was a stern promoter of the methods of empirical social research, many of which he had brought with him from the United States. He constructed the first German status index in 1960 and started, with Rudolf Wildenmann, the German tradition of election survey research in 1961. From this, Scheuch recognized that empirical social research needs a strong institutional substructure, and became founder or co-founder of three infrastructure institutions of German social science. From 1964-93, he served as the director of the Zentralarchiv für Empirische Sozialforschung (Central Archive for Empirical Social Research) at the University of Cologne. Since 1977 he was a member of the board of the Zentrum für Methoden und Analysen (Center for Methods and Analyses) at the University of Mannheim, and since 1990 he has been a member of the board of the Informationszentrum Sozialwissenschaften (Information Center of the Social Sciences).

As a researcher, Scheuch's favorite topic was the international comparison. He was one of the leaders of the International Time Budget Survey 1965 and a co-founder of the International Social Survey Program started in 1985. Yet Scheuch conducted research and taught in every branch of sociology—from consumers, voter decisions, youth and the family to mass media and religion. Still, he never lost sight of the big questions of social science. As president of the IIS, he organized its 1997 conference on "Societies, Corporations, and the Nation State."

Having been a journalist at the start of his career, Scheuch remained sensitive to social problems. During the five decades of his career as a sociologist, Scheuch was a specialist and generalist, professional and intellectual, an analyst of details and diagnostician of "our time." In 1968, when a trivialized sociology explained things as "socially determined" and, accordingly, recommending social revolution as a secular salvation gained sympathy from the Zeitgeist, Scheuch fought against the "Anabaptists of Welfare Society." Although he was sympathetic with the radical democratic intentions of the 1968 movement, he, who had experienced totalitarianism in his own life, was appalled by its dogmatism. As an intellectual, he was an anti-intellectual who repelled the presumption of prescribing to others what to think and do in the name of science.

In recent years, Scheuch returned to his

sources as a journalist. He became a public intellectual figure in Germany. Together with his wife Ute, he polemicized against the "Decay of the Parties" and against the weariness of economic and political elites in Germany. He did not refrain from making specific proposals to cure the illnesses he had diagnosed. To break up elite cartels one of his proposals was to introduce primaries, according to the American model, into the German voting system. His reform proposals were intended to strengthen the respective "basis" against ruling elites in order to maintain a representative democracy and a market economy. For these endeavors, he received the Bundesverdienstkreuz Erster Klasse from Bundespräsident von Weizsäcker.

Local and cosmopolitan, specialist and generalist, professional and intellectual—these contrasts characterize Scheuch. In spite of his staunch political and professional judgments; Scheuch had always tolerated other temperaments. Even as an emeritus he regularly gave lectures at the University of Cologne and served as the elder statesman of the Cologne sociologists' community—academically and socially. With his wife and co-author Ute, he regularly invited us all in his home to talk about sociology, politics, and God and the world. We will miss his pugnaciousness and tolerance, his spontaneity and determination, his wit and his expertise. Sociology in Germany has lost a great researcher, teacher, and institution builder.

Heiner Meulemann, Institute for Applied Social Research

Ronny Turner (1942-2003)

Dr. Ronny E. Turner, professor of sociology at Colorado State University, died on July 13, 2003. The Turner family in Texas held a private memorial service. Dr. Turner was born in Roscoe, Texas, on January 2, 1942. He grew up on a small west Texas cotton farm. He held bachelors and masters degrees from Texas Tech University and a doctorate from the State University of New York-Buffalo.

He came to Colorado State University in the fall of 1969 where he was a full professor in the Department of Sociology. Dr. Turner was recognized as a master teacher. Throughout his career, he received numerous awards for his teaching. In 1996-97, he received the award, Best of Colorado State University: Best Professor and Best Courses. He was a beloved, dy-

namic, charismatic teacher who attracted large numbers of students to his classes. In 1999 he was awarded the Oliver P. Pennock Distinguished Service Award in recognition of meritorious and outstanding achievement, one of the highest honors a Colorado State University employee can receive. His colleagues in the sociology department consistently elected him to the Executive Committee, a remarkable tribute to his dedication and service to the university community.

Dr. Turner taught and did research in the areas of symbolic interaction, deviance, religion, medicine, and humor. During the past few years, he taught a capstone course for department majors, a unique course because of Dr. Turner's use of humor as a theme for deepening students' application of social theory and research methods.

Dr. Turner found a great deal of pleasure in numerous hobbies. The family loved the mountains, where they frequently hiked and snowshoed. The mountain environment also was his favorite for motorcycle touring. At home, Ronny was a master gardener and created a wide array of miniature mountain landscapes and waterscapes both indoors and outdoors. He created rock/flower gardens and a backyard habitat that attracted numerous bird and butterfly species. His yard was adorned with his artistic creations that included metal art sculptures from farm relics that included his grandfather's hand-drawn plow from the late 1800s, railroad spikes from an extinct railroad near his family farm, small tools and other artifacts from the family farm.

Ronny Turner married Jo Ella in January 1964. They were married for 39 years and have two grown daughters, Tiersa Turner of Eugene, Oregon, and Tamara Turner of Portland, Oregon.

Lou Swanson, Colorado State University

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CALL FOR NOMINATIONS ASA HONORS PROGRAM

**2004 ASA Annual Meeting
August 13-17, 2004
San Francisco, California**

The American Sociological Association seeks applications from exceptional undergraduate sociology students who wish to be considered for the 2004 ASA Honors Program. The Honors Program students come to the ASA Annual Meeting as a "laboratory on the profession." They participate actively in the meeting including special sessions designed just for them. They develop valuable networks with their peers and meet prominent professionals in the discipline. Participation in the Honors Program provides a significant experience early in the careers of the next generation of sociologists. Participation in the Honors Program requires nomination by a sociology faculty member at your college or university. Interested students and prospective faculty sponsors are encouraged to consult the ASA website at <www.asanet.org/student/honors/> for additional information and an application form. Questions? Contact Kerry Strand, Director, ASA Honors Program (strand@hood.edu).

**DEADLINE FOR APPLICATIONS
FEBRUARY 27, 2004**

The Sydney S. Spivack Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy

Seeks applications for the 2004 Community Action Research Initiative (CARI)

Application Deadline is February 2, 2004

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: To encourage sociologists to undertake community action projects that bring social science knowledge, methods, and expertise to bear in addressing community-identified issues and concerns. Grant applications are encouraged from sociologists seeking to work with community organizations, local public interest groups, or community action projects. Funding will run for the duration of the project, whether the activity is to be undertaken during the year, in the summer, or for other time-spans.

ELIGIBILITY: Applications are encouraged from sociologists in academic settings, research institutions, private and non-profit organizations, and government. Advanced graduate students are eligible to apply, but the funding cannot be used to support doctoral dissertation research.

PROJECT IDEAS: Sociologists are expected to work in relevant community organizations. The proposed work can include activities such as needs assessments, empirical research relevant to community activities or action planning, the design and/or implementation of evaluation studies, or analytic review of the social science literature related to a policy issue or problem. Innovative placements and plans are encouraged. CARI grantees may also be called upon by ASA to participate in press briefings, testimony, or other presentations related to the subject area of the fellowship. Standard research projects, however interesting, are not appropriate for this funding. The goal of this program is to link sociologists with community action groups and to use sociological research to advance the goals of those groups.

AWARDS: Grants are likely to range from \$1,000-\$2,500 to cover direct costs associated with the project; these funds cannot be used as a salary stipend (including course release). Approximately four awards will be made each year.

APPLICATION PROCESS: Applications will be accepted until February 2, 2004. Contact ASA for an application form or download one at the bottom of the ASA website page <www.asanet.org/student/commact.html>. Applications should include:

- Completed application form, including a detailed budget. The application is intended to set forth the goals of the project, how it will be carried out, and how these goals fit into the objectives of the community organization. Any products that will result from this activity should also be described, as well as how they will be disseminated. The dissemination phase need not occur during the time of the fellowship.
- A time schedule showing how a specific organization will use your research to carry out its goals.
- Resume of applicant(s).
- A letter from an organizational sponsor, including a description of the organization's goals, funding, and endorsement of the applicant's project.

Send application to: Spivack Community Action Research Initiative, American Sociological Association, 1307 New York Ave., NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005-4701. Direct questions or comments to Carla Howery, 202-383-9005 x323, spivack@asanet.org.

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS 2004 ASA DISSERTATION AWARD

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