

# Footnotes

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## 2004 Annual Meeting . . . Public Sociologies

### Former President of Ireland, Mary Robinson, A Human Rights Voice That Will Not Be Silenced

The first article in a series highlighting prominent public intellectuals presenting at ASA's 2004 Annual Meeting in San Francisco

by Mona Younis, International Human Rights Funders Group

When Mary Robinson, the former United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, addresses the 2004 meeting of the ASA in San Francisco, members will understand why the human rights community considered her early departure from the post both unfortunate and predictable. Despite being credited for "putting human rights on the map" by U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan and lauded for the "remarkable progress" she had achieved in making human rights "a central issue in all societies," a second term as high commissioner was cut short in 2002. Human rights defenders explained the campaign against Mary Robinson by pointing to her effectiveness in amplifying the voices of the unheard and the demand that governments meet their legally binding human rights obligations.

She brought remarkable legal and political expertise to the Office of the High Commissioner. In 1969, at the age of 25, she became the youngest professor of law ever to be appointed at Dublin

University's Trinity College and was elected to the Senate that same year. Over the next two decades, she revealed herself to be a tenacious and fearless defender of human rights, championing women's human rights and campaigning for the liberalization of Ireland's laws prohibiting divorce and abortions. Later, as President of Ireland (1990-1997), she achieved international standing by, among other things, becoming the first head of state to visit famine-ravaged Somalia and post-genocide Rwanda. This presaged the perspective she would carry to the post of High Commissioner, one that recognized the indivisibility of human rights such as the right to life and the right to food. Those who approved Ms. Robinson's initial appointment in 1997 as only the second high commissioner for human rights should have known that she would seek nothing less than the *enforcement* of international human rights laws.

But, then, it was easy to minimize the potential of the woefully under-funded and highly politicized human rights office wedged inside the U.N. bureaucracy. In her five years in office, Ms.

Robinson transformed the institution by extending it into the real world, where the victims and perpetrators were to be found, and encouraging the direct participation of civil society in the deliberations and operations of the human rights agency back in Geneva. Indeed, noting that the Human Rights Commissioner "has no big stick except the appeal to the moral conscience of the world," she enlisted non-governmental organizations in the task of monitoring governments' compliance with international human rights laws that required them to "respect," "protect," and "fulfill" the human rights of every person within their borders.

Mary Robinson contributed to the change in the way we think of human rights without changing a single word in any document. She reminded the world that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, covenants, specialized conventions and treaties comprise a body of law that codify governments' obligations and give ordinary citizens "a vocabulary of complaint and inspiration," and that "[f]air trial and the right of participatory

and representative government sit shoulder-to-shoulder with the right to work, to equal pay for equal work, and the right to education." The fact that she addressed the full spectrum of human rights as the Declaration's original framers had intended drew the attention of activists in developing countries long wary of the West's exclusive focus on freedom of information, fair elections, and other civil and political rights, while their communities struggled to survive violations to their rights to health, a living wage, housing, and other economic, social and cultural rights.

#### Bifurcation of Rights

The separation of human rights into civil and political, on the one hand, and economic, social, and cultural, on the other, should never have happened. When the Universal Declaration was adopted in 1948, a U.N. committee was assigned the task of presenting an International Bill of Rights. The project was envisioned to take one year; instead it took 19, as it fell hostage to Cold War

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## ASA Seeks a Few Good Sociologists . . . for ASA's Annual Awards Nominations

ASA members and interested persons are encouraged to submit nominations for the 2005 ASA Awards. The deadline for award nominations is June 15, 2004, except where stated otherwise. The ASA Dissertation Award and the Distinguished Scholarly Publication Award follow different schedules (see below). Award selection committees, appointed by ASA Council, review the nominations. Award decisions will be made by mid-summer, and awards will be presented at the 2005 Annual Meeting in Philadelphia, PA, with the exception of the Dissertation Award, which will be presented at the 2004 Annual Meeting in San Francisco, CA. All nominations should be addressed to: American Sociological Association, c/o Governance, 1307 New York Avenue, NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005; (202) 383-9005. Send inquiries to governance@asanet.org.

#### Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award

This award honors scholars who have shown outstanding commitment to the

profession of sociology and whose cumulative work has contributed in important ways to the advancement of the discipline. The body of lifetime work may include theoretical and/or methodological contributions. The award selection committee is particularly interested in work that substantially reorients the field in general or in a particular subfield. Nominations should include a copy of the nominee's curriculum vitae and letters in support of the nomination. The most compelling cases contain five to eight letters from a variety of individuals able to speak to the qualifications of the nominees. The person making the nomination should obtain this material and forward it to the committee, with the nominee's curriculum vitae, as a package. Nominations remain under active consideration for five award cycles. Thus, nominations received by June 15, 2004, are considered for the awards given in years 2005 to 2009. Members of the Association and other interested parties may submit

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## State of the State Sociology Societies

National Council of State Sociological Associations provides overview

by Kenneth C. Land, Duke University

As President of the National Council of State Sociological Associations, it is my pleasure to bring together four brief essays on the state of state sociological association that are based on presentations in the "State Sociological Associations: Issues and Opportunities" session at the 2003 Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association in Atlanta, Georgia.

Catherine Harris and Michael Wise perform a great service to all of us in their efforts to periodically survey the state associations to assess their strength and viability. In their essay, "A Quick Look at Grassroots Sociology: Updating the State of the State Associations," Harris and Wise compare their recent survey data with their 1998 study. The trends are not up for most state associations and are definitely down in some cases. Given that these associations represent the only source of professional affiliation and contact for some sociologists, this loss of vitality is a source of concern.

One of the more successful state sociology associations in recent years has been the North Carolina State Sociological Association. In his essay, "How to Maintain a Positive Cash Flow in a Sluggish Economy without Becoming the Next ENRON," Robert Wortham builds on his experience as a recent President of this association to devise a David Letterman-style "Top Ten" list of things a state association can do to generate interest, participation, support, and cash flow. This essay is a "keeper," a treasure trove of advice and counsel for those who seek to foster state association development.



ASA President Michael Burawoy does his part to invigorate the "state of state sociological societies" through an animated presentation on "public sociologies" at a well-attended January meeting of the Washington, DC, Sociological Society. Following his recent visits with Wisconsin, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, and Georgia state societies, Burawoy said, "State associations are reinventing sociological practice, in teaching, public sociology, and other domains."

The third essay, "Sociology Out Front," by Ron Wimberly, presents another list, this time a list of things that state associations can help sociologists to do. With a focus on these functions at the local level, Wimberly suggests that state associations can go to the "local fronts" in states and communities across the country and help them to be more effective.

In the fourth essay, Monte Bute critiques the oligarchical elitism of the ASA, argues for a sociological scholarship aimed at the "well-informed citizen" that

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## New on the ASA website . . .

ASA membership now allows you to take advantage of "premium content" through a new Members-only website feature. Check it out at:

<[www.asanet.org/memarea/](http://www.asanet.org/memarea/)>

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**4** **Social Sciences in the STEM Workforce**  
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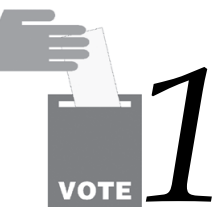
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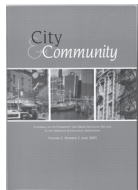
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## The Executive Officer's Column

### A Full Menu of Public Policy, Science



An increasingly full menu of national and state-level policy issues on public, social, and science matters is adding to ASA's plate of activities for 2004. It is also a year in which presidential election politics will inexorably add spice to nearly every debate and discussion from which legislative, regulatory, or executive branch actions might emerge. Stir in the flavor of the current social context that Americans can already taste (namely, that we are accelerating into an increasingly uncertain future) and the appetite of sociologists is stimulated for new challenges to theory, research, and practice. With our social world being reshaped by national economies converging on a "global world," computer technology

providing "virtual worlds," solar system exploration bringing us virtually to "other worlds," stem cell and cloning research presenting a "new world" of social and ethical challenges, and molecular technology promising magical, though not problem-free, applications of "nano worlds," sociology has never been a more relevant participant at the scientific table. One of ASA's challenges in the public policy arena is to ensure that the funding opportunities are there for sociologists to participate in this scientific feast.

#### Prix Fixed

The federal research budgets for agencies supporting sociological research are undergoing change. The resources are still rising, but the bill covering the entire menu of necessary scientific work will be much larger. Returning to work last month, Congress passed the 2004 federal science spending appropriation, bringing the National Institutes of Health (NIH) a 3.7% increase (a \$1-billion increase over 2003) and the National Science Foundation (NSF) a 6% (or \$300-million) increase. Some of the latter will support a new \$18-million "Human and Social Dynamics" initiative (see p. 5) and a new math and social and behavioral sciences initiative for projects that advance the mathematical or statistical foundations of research in the social, behavioral, or economic sciences (see <[www.nsf.gov/pubsys/ods/getpub.cfm?nsf04548](http://www.nsf.gov/pubsys/ods/getpub.cfm?nsf04548)>). However, the plan to double the NSF budget required a 15% increase in 2004, considerably more than the 6%. Sadly, such small increases do little to lift Economic Sciences Directorate in absolute terms. Belt-tightening is upon us.

The nearly \$30-billion NIH budget, the largest source of federal funding for academic researchers (about 10% of which is allocated to behavioral and social science), has just entered the down slope following completion of the Clinton-initiated five-year doubling of its budget. While the Defense Department is slated for a hearty 7% increase in FY 2005 budget, NIH faces chronically small increases at the same time it faces significantly larger requests for support. Its increasing number of grant submissions seems partially a result of pressure on public university researchers to seek federal support as the economy has placed the higher education budgets of 42 states on a diet. In late January, for example, the NIH Center for Scientific Review (CSR) reported, "The number of applications received by CSR jumped a dramatic 24% between FY 2002 and 2003—from 55,030 to 68,478 applications." This unprecedented increase is continuing this year. During the first three months of FY 2004, CSR received more than 23,000 applications, an increase of more than 15% over the number received in the same period last year (20,060). According to Director Rita Colwell, NSF is also experiencing unprecedented increases in applications (see December 2003 *Footnotes*, p. 3).

Other activities in Washington are also presenting challenges to the conduct of science. ASA has them all on its plate.

#### NIH Peer Review Remains Under Scrutiny

In late January, the science community was pleased by NIH Director Elias Zerhouni's much-anticipated formal, public defense of NIH-supported sexual behavior research in a letter to Congress. This research, some of it conducted by sociologists, had come under attack (see September/October 2003 *Footnotes*, p. 2) by congressional allies of the Traditional Values Coalition. Zerhouni sent letters defending the research and the peer review system to key congressional leaders in response to the late 2003 congressional inquiries into NIH's research portfolio. His letter described the NIH peer review of the human sexuality research, continued with detailed explanations of a representative selection of the targeted grants, and concluded with strong support for NIH's funding choices and priorities. ASA is continuing the fight for the social sciences and the nation's public health to help ensure that science in the area of sexuality remains on the table and is not undercut by ideology or politics. ASA is a member of the new Coalition to Protect Research, and is co-sponsoring a congressional briefing next month on the public health importance of sexuality research.

#### Peer Review by OMB?

Peer review continues under attack in Washington. ASA and other science groups are concerned about proposed rules to have the White House Office of Management and Budget (OMB) insert itself into the process. OMB was created in 1970 to advise the president on the federal budget. The President has proposed that OMB staff (who are not scientists) review the science underlying proposed federal agency regulations. And, in addition, OMB has proposed new rules regarding conflict-of-interest for peer review that would disqualify many scientists (because they have been recipients of government research grants), while allowing industry-funded scientists onto peer review panels.

Many scientists are fearful that these changes will bog down important regulations in endless debate and that under the pretext of "peer review," they could sidetrack many beneficial areas of research (e.g., children's health, air pollution, climate change). The administration would be able to short-circuit proposed rules simply by questioning the underlying science. The new rules would provide an entrée for politics, rather than knowledge, as a basis for evaluating science issues. Among the critics are the National Academies of Science, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Federation of American Scientists, and the Association of American Medical Colleges. The whole scientific community awaits OMB's next action following receipt of public comments on its proposal.



## Sociologists Receive 2003-2004 Fulbright Awards

More than 850 U.S. academics, professionals, and independent scholars have received awards under the Fulbright Scholar Program to study abroad in 2003-04. Among this year's recipients were 26 sociologists (listed below with their titles, affiliations, and countries in which they will study).

The annual U.S. Fulbright Scholar Program sends scholars and professionals to more than 140 countries, where they lecture, consult, or conduct research in a wide variety of academic and professional fields. The Fulbright program is sponsored by the U.S. Department of State and administered by the Council for International Exchange of Scholars. For more information, see [www.cies.org](http://www.cies.org).

**Mensah Adinkrah**, Associate Professor, School of Law Enforcement & Criminal Justice, Metropolitan State University-St. Paul: Legon, Ghana.

**Virginia Marie Babcock**, Service-Learning Director, Department of Sociology, Anthropology and Justice Studies, University of Idaho: Graz, Austria.

**David P. Baker**, Professor, Education Policy Studies Department, Pennsylvania State University-University Park: Potsdam, Germany.

**David B. Bills**, Assistant Professor, Educational Policy and Leadership Studies Department, University of Iowa: Berlin, Germany.

**Ginetta E. Candelario**, Assistant Professor, Departments of Sociology and Latin American and Latino/a Studies, Smith College: Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic.

**Lory J. Dance**, Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Maryland-College Park: Lund, Sweden.

**Jeffrey A. Halley**, Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Texas-San Antonio: Baku, Azerbaijan.

**Harry Leroy Humphries**, Associate Professor, Department of Social Science, Pittsburgh State University: Kazan, Russia.

**Gary Hytrek**, Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, California State University-Long Beach: Heredia, Costa Rica.

**David Ted Johnson**, Associate Professor, University of Hawaii-Manoa: Tokyo, Japan.

**Jeffrey Jon Kamakahi**, Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, Saint John's University: Sendai, Japan.

**Russell Lee Kleinbach**, Professor, School of General Studies, Philadelphia University: Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic.

**Lynne G. Lackey**, Scientist, Schneider Institute for Health Policy, Brandeis University: Mbabane, Swaziland.

**Sharon M. Lee**, Professor, Department of Sociology, Portland State University: Toronto, Canada.

**Gerald K. LeTendre**, Associate Professor, Department of Education and Policy Studies, Pennsylvania State University-University Park: Bremen, Germany.

**Kenneth B. Liberman**, Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Oregon: Pondicherry, India.

**William Thomas Markham**, Professor, Department of Sociology, University of North Carolina-Greensboro: Essen, Germany.

**Debra C. Minkoff**, Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Washington: Berlin, Germany.

**Mehrangiz Najafzadeh**, Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Kansas: Baku, Azerbaijan.

**Lynn D. Nelson**, Professor, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Virginia Commonwealth University: Moscow, Russia.

**David John O'Brien**, Professor, Department of Rural Sociology, University of Missouri-Columbia: Moscow, Russia.

**Afaf B. Omer**, Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, University of North Carolina-Asheville: Doha, Qatar.

**Glorian Sorensen**, Professor and Director, Department of Health and Social Behavior, Harvard University: Mumbai, India.

**Jon Van Til**, Professor, Department of Public Policy and Administration, Rutgers University: Ulster, United Kingdom.

**Anthony Waters**, Associate Professor and Chair, Department of Sociology, California State University-Chico: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

**Yehudi O. Webster**, Associate Professor, Sociology Department, California State University-Los Angeles: Lodz, Poland. □



Roberta Spalter-Roth (right), ASA's Director of Research for the Discipline and the Profession, moderated a press conference in January about the Democratic presidential candidate's positions on work-family issues. The conference was sponsored by Take Care Net, an alliance of more than 300 work-life experts including numerous sociologists. (From left to right) Kevin Knussman, caregiver and former Maryland state trooper; Janine Bacquie, Early Childhood Coordinator, Montgomery County, Maryland; and Eileen Appelbaum, Center for Women and Work, Rutgers University.

### PUBLIC AFFAIRS UPDATE

✓ **Online Census software ranks 100 largest U.S. cities . . .** The Brookings Institution Center on Urban and Metropolitan Policy has launched a new interactive application that allows Internet users to query Census 2000 data, instantly generating rankings of the largest one hundred U.S. cities on more than 150 demographic indicators. The "Living Cities Interactive Databook," provides users with the ability to create indicator-specific ranking tables or download raw Census data on population, educational attainment, race and ethnicity, employment, immigration, commuting, age, income and poverty, households and families, and housing trends during the 1990s. For more information see [www.brookings.edu/urban](http://www.brookings.edu/urban).

✓ **National Academies to pursue vetting of science advisors . . .** Recent concerns among scientists about political challenges to the sanctity of peer review at the National Institutes of Health (NIH) were bolstered by earlier broad-based anxiety across the scientific community during the past year and a half over the process used to vet nominees to federal government scientific advisory panels. Past White House science advisors, and leaders of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Public Health Association, and the American Psychological Association (APA) provided commentary on the issue before the National Academy of Sciences at the urging of the Committee on Science Engineering and Public Policy (COSEPUP) last year. APA's CEO, Norman Anderson, recommended that COSEPUP pursue a study of the nominations process. After deliberating for several months, COSEPUP recently released a summary of the study they intend to pursue, *Science and Technology in the National Interest: Ensuring the Best Presidential and Advisory Committee Appointments-3rd Edition*, (see the 2000 edition at [books.nap.edu/catalog/9973.html](http://books.nap.edu/catalog/9973.html)). The study commenced this year, shortly after the much-anticipated release of a GAO investigation on the subject.

✓ **OHRP director discusses need for more comprehensive human subjects data . . .** More accurate quantitative data is needed on human subjects research in order to better characterize the field of research according to the Office for Human Research Protections (OHRP) Acting Director Bernard Schwetz. Further information is needed on the total numbers of human participants in research, the numbers and types of studies conducted, and the numbers of institutional review boards currently functioning. OHRP leads the Health and Human Service's efforts to ensure the responsible conduct of research involving human subjects. At the annual meeting of Public Responsibility in Medicine and Research (PRIM&R) in December 2003, Schwetz called for more data on human studies. He said more data is needed on the "denominators" of elements in the research system including the overall number of study subjects classified by age, sex, and race; the number of studies themselves, broken down by study type and funding source; and the total number of adverse events. "It's hard to characterize the enterprise and figure out where to make improvements or where the problems are when all we have is isolated information about events as opposed to being able to characterize the denominators," he added. He believed improvements were needed in the interface between Institutional Review Boards and other stakeholders in the human research enterprise. The latter should include a review of investigators and university administrators, as well as other committees with research oversight responsibilities, such as scientific peer review panels and conflict of interest committees.

✓ **NSF needs improved process to rank proposals, manage large projects over time . . .** A National Academy of Sciences report says that the National Science Foundation (NSF) needs a clear process and definition of the criteria and rationale for the selection of large research-facility projects that receive its financial support, ensuring that the agency evaluates proposals based on their potential returns to science, technology, and society. In 1995, NSF created the Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction (MREFC) account to support the construction of large research facilities, which enable scientists to reach previously unattainable scientific frontiers. In recent years, the number of plans to build such facilities has grown, and approved projects have become increasingly complex and expensive. The committee that wrote the report, *Setting Priorities for Large Research Facility Projects Supported by the National Science Foundation*, offered an approach that would strengthen NSF's current processes for identifying, developing, prioritizing, and managing large research-facility projects funded through MREFC. Although they account for just under 4 percent of the foundation's total budget, these projects are highly visible because of their multimillion dollar budgets, their potential to shape the course of future research, and the economic benefits they bring to the regions where they are located. However, many researchers and federal policymakers have expressed concerns about NSF's current method for deciding which projects would be submitted to Congress for funding. Overall it found that reforms are needed to ensure that funded projects are executed properly, on schedule, and within budget—and that facilities are well managed over time. The report suggests that the National Science Board, which oversees NSF, should monitor this effort, approve the road map for selecting facilities that may be built, and use it each year to rank projects proposed for funding. The full text of the report and further information is available on the National Academies' website at [www.nationalacademies.org/morenews/#mn0114b](http://www.nationalacademies.org/morenews/#mn0114b). □



## \$3.4-million Race and Ethnicity Panel Study Gets Under Way

Rice University and Notre Dame researchers to focus on religious factors

by Johanna Ebner,  
Public Information Office

Do people become more or less religious as they get older? Why do people leave congregations and which pathways do they choose? Does attendance at religious services lead to increased civic participation or vice versa? How do traumatic events, such as a death in the family, affect religious participation and faith formation over time?

These are a few of the questions to be researched in one of the nation's largest and first panel studies of religion and ethnicity, which is to be conducted through a \$3.396 million grant from the Lilly Endowment Inc. As the Principal Investigator (PI), Michael O. Emerson, Rice University, will collaborate with David Sikkink, University of Notre Dame, in leading the research team of sociologists from Rice and Notre Dame. The goal of the panel study is to understand how and why families' religious beliefs and behavior change among different ethnic groups throughout their lives and across generations.

"Our purpose is to increase knowledge of how religion and faith work, and to aid congregations in their efforts to encourage the spiritual formation and growth of individuals and families in the midst of a rapidly changing world," said Emerson, the Radoslav A. Tsanoff Chair in Public Affairs and professor of sociology.

Their research begins with in-home surveys of 2,500 people across the nation. The participants will be interviewed every three years for the rest of their lives, and their children, upon reaching the age of 18, will be asked to join the study as well. The first round of the panel study involves face-to-face interviews in the participants' homes in order to provide more accurate and comprehensive baseline data, especially on background and demographic information, Emerson said. Follow-up surveys will be conducted by telephone every three years.

"By surveying the same people repeatedly, we will be able to observe not only social and religious change, but also to learn why change is occurring," Emerson said. What makes this panel study different from past studies, Emerson noted, is that panel studies

done so far contain almost no information on the religious lives of the people interviewed.

Participants, although randomly selected, will consist of an oversample such that non-whites constitute half of the participants. This should provide researchers and religious communities with subsamples large enough to examine the changing affiliations and religious practices of Latinos, African Americans, and Asian Americans.

Before beginning this large study, Emerson and Sikkink sought the input of church leaders and religion scholars to determine the issues that need to be addressed in the survey. Topics ranged from religious beliefs, identity, and practices to racial identity and attitudes, demographics, place of residence, and civic involvement.

Because ethnicity and race are at the heart of the American experience, Emerson felt that including ethnicity as a focus of his panel study was vital. "Immigration,

racism, segregation, efforts toward integration, and inequality are central to American society, and ethnicity and race are deeply implicated in the nature of religious communities, religious faith and religious practice in the United States," he said.

Emerson and Sikkink both have a history of researching issues of religion and have collaborated in the past. Emerson is an expert on religion, urban sociology, and race and ethnicity while Sikkink's expertise is in education, religion, and politics. Emerson is the co-

author of *Divided by Faith: Evangelical Religion and the Problem of Race in America* (2000) with Christian Smith. Emerson and Sikkink expect to publish their findings in the spring of 2005 on an interactive website.

The Lilly Endowment, based in Indianapolis, was established

in 1937 by members of the Lilly family to pursue their personal philanthropic interests. Through its own award programs, Lilly recognizes outstanding achievement in fulfilling human needs and supports initiatives that focus on improving the quality of life. Its purpose is to support education, community development and religion. □

**Our purpose is to increase knowledge of how religion and faith work, and to aid congregations in their efforts to encourage the spiritual formation and growth of individuals and families in the midst of a rapidly changing world.**

- Michael Emerson



## Social Sciences are Key to Developing the STEM Workforce

by Roberta Spalter-Roth, Research Program on the Profession and the Discipline

The science policy community describes the continuing lack of racial, ethnic, gender, and disability status diversity in among disciplines training students to participate in the Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) workforce as a problem. The problem contributes to decreased economic and national security in the United States. This fall, the National Science Foundation (NSF) sponsored a two-day workshop of a diverse group of labor force researchers, program directors, department chairs, university administrators, and corporate managers to provide research data on pathways to science careers and best practices for recruiting and retaining a diverse, competitive, and globally engaged U.S. workforce.

The workshop, titled "Pathways to STEM Careers," was directed by C. Dianne Martin, Professor and Chair of the Department of Computer Science at the George Washington University, and sociologist Willie Pearson, Jr., Professor and Chair, School of History, Technology, and Society, Georgia State University. Although not always the case, the social sciences were recognized as key to understanding the dynamics of developing STEM careers as well as being part of the STEM workforce.

### Proposed New NSF Priority Area

Opening remarks by Joseph Bordogna, Deputy Director and Chief Operating Officer of the NSF, focused on a proposed NSF priority called "Workforce for the 21st Century," an \$8.5-million effort included in the President's budget request but not funded by Congress in FY 2004. The FY 2005 budget requests \$20 million. This initiative would "draw on existing, successful education programs to establish a seamless route of advancement for students from pre K-12 to post-doctorate levels," according to NSF. Bordogna said the effort is intended to learn why U.S. students do not flock to the sciences. He stated that NSF would fund efforts to integrate institutional programs, develop future faculty, and research the pathways and the barriers to STEM careers, to eliminate barriers. Bordogna also noted the importance of social science methods, including ethnographies, for providing the understanding of the pathways and processes and for evaluating programs.

### Socially Informed

The workshop was comprised of plenary sessions on successful programs, the status of research, stakeholders for the STEM workforce, small breakout sessions, and a synthesis panel, "Where Do We Go From Here." Discussion was lively and sometimes contentious as participating scientists said that for their labs they prefer to hire researchers with high human capital willing to work 24/7.

In contrast, Paula Rayman, a noted market economist, presented data on surveys and in-depth interviews of people working in STEM indicating that if you want women and people of color in an industry or discipline, the 24/7 model is not going to appeal to them. Rayman's findings show that work/family issues, as well as concern about the culture of workplace organization and questions about future economic security, were important worries of those working in the software and internet industry. ASA's representative to the workshop, Roberta Spalter-Roth, said that research showed that while undergraduates who major in other sciences have more social capital than those in the social sciences and education, in general, programs designed

to recruit students into the sciences must increase social as well as human capital (a practice that characterizes ASA's Minority Fellowship Program).

### Possibilities

Although there was some discord, and some feelings that those representing the social sciences were overly verbal about the centrality of the social sciences to the STEM workforce, in the end the report that came out of the workshop (to be issued shortly), supported the role of the social sciences. The draft report noted that social scientists "are rarely involved in the design or evaluation of programs for increasing participation in the STEM workforce, even though there is a clear need to bring their insights and expertise to bear." For example, the draft stated that social scientists could:

- Help identify and address the cultural barriers to participation in STEM fields,
- Investigate the tensions between meeting community needs and scientific training,
- Function as "institutional anthropologists in examining the social context and organizational arrangement of an education institution or workplace," and
- Investigate the distinct barriers to participation in stem by people with disabilities.

Finally, the draft report noted that "by building bridges across disciplines, social scientists create an additional pool for increasing the recruitment and retention of more U.S. citizens and especially women and minorities into the STEM workforce."

### Seeking Sociological Proposals

In her comments, Judith Ramalay, NSF Assistant Director of the Directorate for Education and Human Resources (EHR), called for the development of science programs that stressed the importance of learning, innovation, and service to society and for the greater integration of research and education. In response to a question from the audience, she called for more sociologists who study education to apply for NSF grants in EHR.

In comments at the final synthetic panel, participants suggested support be given for research on the practices of gatekeepers, effective models for changing attitudes, and understanding the sociology and psychology of choice. Participants questioned whether science needs to be a 24/7 enterprise. In final words at this panel, Indira Nair, Vice President for Education and Professor in the Department of Education at Carnegie Mellon University, called for a paradigm shift from building capacity for the STEM workforce to a notion that the STEM disciplines are the "enablers for the health and economic welfare of the people."

One outcome of this workshop so far has been a visit to ASA by Norman Fortenberry, Director for the Center for the Advancement of Scholarship on Engineering Education (CASEE), the first operating center of the National Academy of Engineering. Fortenberry met with ASA Executive Office staff to discuss the idea of ASA and CASEE collaborating on a "sociology of the professions" project, with a focus on engineering education. ASA would identify sociology faculty who might participate directly in such a venture and/or through the supervision of post-docs to be placed at engineering sites. The just announced NSF solicitation on Human and Social Dynamics [see page 3 of this *Footnotes* issue] might be a funding vehicle. Sociology faculty who might be interested in such a project for this year or next should get in touch with Roberta Spalter-Roth at spalter-roth@asanet.org. □



## New NSF Priority Area Represents Significant Opportunity for Sociology

by Lee Herring, Public Affairs Office

Inching the National Science Foundation (NSF) ever closer to becoming an integrated collection of "virtual" research domains that transcend the constraints of traditional disciplinary boundaries, NSF's recently approved \$5.6-billion Fiscal Year 2004 budget includes, among five other priority areas, a nearly \$18-million initiative to fund basic research on "Human and Social Dynamics." [see sidebar on this page.] The research funding program is designed to foster breakthroughs in knowledge about human action and development as well as organizational, cultural, and societal adaptation to change. It represents an enormous opportunity for sociology.

HSD's purpose is to increase science's ability to predict behavioral and social consequences of change; better understand social and behavioral dynamics across levels of analysis; elucidate psychological and social structures that generate and define change; and help society and organizations navigate rapid and extensive change. These goals also necessitate a comprehensive, interdisciplinary effort that includes the development of associated research infrastructure. NSF anticipates awarding some 40-60 awards under this initiative. Learn more at <[www.nsf.gov/pubsys/ods/getpub.cfm?nsf04537](http://www.nsf.gov/pubsys/ods/getpub.cfm?nsf04537)>.

### Impetus for Human and Social Dynamics

Motivation for NSF's development of HSD was the recognition that extreme uncertainty and change are inescapable facts of life in the twenty-first century and their social and economic disruptive potential is great. For example, the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, have awakened a new sense of American vulnerability; global economic vacillations have shaken American's faith in the "new economy"; biotechnology advances paradoxically offer both hope for



postponing aging and ameliorating the effects of once devastating or fatal disorders and disease, but also force us to face unparalleled ethical issues; and computer technology has created new employment opportunities but rendered many American jobs obsolete. Finally, workplace rewards for higher educational attainment have increased dramatically, yet the country's educational system does not produce a sufficiently competitive science and technological

workforce in the global market.

HSD is designed to better tap the potential of human creativity and human skill as "important raw materials and physical infrastructure," according to HSD descriptive materials. Recognizing that humans develop new knowledge that leads to new technologies in the context of social institutions that largely shape what is produced and determine how these new products become part of everyday life, HSD is tailored to help us understand the interdependence of individual and social knowledge. HSD will drill through the human and social dynamics underlying the complex interdependencies and their essential contribution to

**HSD's purpose is to increase science's ability to predict behavioral and social consequences of change; better understand social and behavioral dynamics across levels of analysis; elucidate psychological and social structures that generate and define change; and help society and organizations navigate rapid and extensive change.**

our nation's progress. At the heart of the research is a focus on the reciprocal relationship between human behavior and social and technological change and attitudes toward change. Such a goal requires attention to

understanding the influence of social and economic forces related to gender, race, and culture as well as to social institutions like markets, government, schools, the media, and smaller scale institutions such as families, firms, neighborhoods, voluntary associations, and police forces.

The long-term intellectual goals of the effort are to:

- Develop a comprehensive, multi-disciplinary approach to understanding human and social dynamics, incorporating international, regional, and cross-cultural approaches.
- Exploit the convergence in biology, engineering, information technology and cognition to advance our understanding of human behavior and performance at the individual, social, and population levels.
- Refine our knowledge of decision-making, risk, and uncertainty, and to learn how to translate this knowledge into improved decision-making and risk communication.
- Develop the broad range of infrastructure needed to support transformative interdisciplinary research. Examples include collaborative research networks, large-scale repositories, and experimental laboratories, cognitive neuroimaging centers, national and international topic-focused research sites, and innovative research platforms such as real and modeled virtual communities and intelligent environments.
- Create accessible large-scale data resources and advance methodological frontiers. Among the areas ripe for progress are agent-based modeling, complex network analysis, non-linear dynamics, computer-assisted qualitative analysis, multi-level, multi-scalar analysis, and measurement research and technologies. Advances in these areas will enhance the future foundation of social and behavioral science and even other sciences.

For more information about HSD generally, contact Sally Kane ([skane@nsf.gov](mailto:skane@nsf.gov)), Directorate for Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences at NSF. □

### Cross-cutting "Human and Social Dynamics" Is First NSF Priority Area Led by Behavioral & Social Sciences

by Pat White and Joane Nagel, National Science Foundation

The National Science Foundation recently approved the FY2004 program solicitation for a new cross-cutting funding priority area, Human and Social Dynamics (HSD) (see July/August 2003 *Footnotes*, p. 3). This NSF-wide initiative, housed in the Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences Directorate, has been in development for the past three years; it is the first in NSF's history in which the social and behavioral sciences have leadership. The HSD priority area will extend for five years.

The aim of HSD is to foster breakthroughs in knowledge about human action and development as well as organizational, cultural, and societal adaptation and change in a comprehensive and multidisciplinary context across the sciences, engineering, and education. The emphasis areas supported in HSD's first year are listed below. Three areas focus on substantive issues associated with the dynamics of change and behavior on different scales and on human responses to changing environments (i.e., Agents of Change, Dynamics of Human Behavior, and Decision Making and Risk). The other areas focus on the methods, tools, and resources needed to illuminate the substantive areas of interest and to realize the potential of the priority area (i.e., Spatial Social Science, Modeling Human and Social Dynamics, and Instrumentation and Data Resource Development).

All six emphasis areas encompass topics for which interdisciplinary synergies hold special promise for important breakthroughs. Grant proposals must focus on at least one of the first three emphasis areas. Support will be provided for research-focused, education-focused, infrastructure-focused, and exploratory projects. A brief discussion of each of these areas is included below. Complete information about the mandatory Letter of Intent (deadline of March 3, 2004) and Proposal Preparation and Submission (deadline of March 30, 2004) as well as descriptive information about the HSD priority area may be found at <[www.nsf.gov/home/crssprgm/hsd](http://www.nsf.gov/home/crssprgm/hsd)>. If you have questions, contact the Sociology Program Directors, Pat White ([pwhite@nsf.gov](mailto:pwhite@nsf.gov)) and Joane Nagel ([jnagel@nsf.gov](mailto:jnagel@nsf.gov)). Human and Social Dynamic Substantive and Resource-related emphasis areas include:

#### Substantive Areas

- **Agents of Change.** Examination of large-scale transformational changes over different scales, such as globalization, democratization, migrations, and epidemics; the reciprocal relationship between individual and social action, including its role in educational settings; the evolution of culture and society and its interaction with climate, geography, and environment in settings ranging from high-density cities to sparsely populated polar regions; the implications of cultural variation for conflict and assimilation; the implication of large-scale transformational changes for diversity and equality; and adaptation and resistance to technological change and new science- and engineering-based knowledge.
- **Dynamics of Human Behavior.** Explorations into the dynamics of change in human behavior over time, including links between mental processes and human behavior; the dynamics through which individuals and collective entities form, grow, learn, change, and act under the impetus of internal and external stimuli; and explorations of cognitive, computational, linguistic, developmental, social, organizational, cultural, biological, and other processes as dynamic, evolving systems.
- **Decision-making and Risk.** Explorations of changing risks and risk perception and of how these changes affect decision-making and help shape human and social behavior; individual and societal responses to risk, such as translation and interpretation of complex scientific information for decision making; decision making under uncertainty associated with many factors, including environmental change, risk assessment, and responses to hazards, and extreme events; research on how educational processes or systems respond to changes in risk and risk perceptions; and basic understanding about chronic risks, especially in the areas of environment, energy, and health.

#### Resource-related

- **Spatial Social Science.** Exploration of how recent technological advances (such as embedded sensors, global positioning systems, and geographic information systems) that provide tools and techniques for acquiring geospatial information can be combined with behavioral, demographic, political, health-related, historical, and other social data to advance fundamental understandings of the spatial dimensions of human and social dynamics and/or to expand the utility and accessibility of those tools.
- **Modeling Human and Social Dynamics.** Advances in modeling theory and techniques as well as research involving innovative combinations of empirical and theoretical models designed to specify causal relationships, despite confounding factors, in human and social dynamics; the development and application of innovative approaches to understand complex interactions, such as stochastic agent-based modeling, social network analysis, and new techniques for modeling human behavior and interaction using innovative information and engineering technologies.
- **Instrumentation and Data Resource Development.** Development of instrumentation and software that takes advantage of advanced technologies; data resources, including new and extended longitudinal databases, collaboratories, and mechanisms for preserving confidentiality in databases that incorporate sensitive biological, behavioral, and social information.



## 2004 Annual Meeting . . . Public Sociologies

### The Politics of Homelessness in San Francisco

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

by Darren Noy, Graduate Student,  
University of California-Berkeley

As ASA members gather for this summer's meeting in San Francisco, it will be difficult not to notice homeless people on the city's streets. Estimates place San Francisco's homeless population anywhere between 8,000 and 15,000.

Homelessness is especially visible in San Francisco because, unlike in other U.S. cities, where heavy-handed police tactics have driven homeless people from sight, San Francisco's political left has often managed to stymie such measures. At the same time, however, the city has not been able to develop a cohesive, positive homeless policy with commonly accepted goals and widespread support. By mapping the organizational and ideological field underlying San Francisco homeless policy, my recent research aims to explain why.\*

#### Framings of Homelessness

Despite the fractiousness of San Francisco's homeless policy field, the majority of actors involved have surprisingly similar understandings of homelessness and of its solutions. In particular, organizations in the political center and left of the field both "frame" homelessness within a systemic perspective. That is, they focus on the role of economic and housing systems in causing homelessness, and on society's failure to provide adequate health care, substance abuse treatment, and other social benefits.

These center and left organizations include those service providers, homeless advocates, and government agencies that are most involved on a day-to-day level in addressing homelessness. Along with their understanding of the systemic causes of homelessness, these organizations also broadly agree on the ineffectiveness of social control or punitive measures in resolving homelessness. Finally, they believe that San Francisco homeless programs are generally doing good work, but are under-funded.

While the center and the left see homelessness in fairly similar ways, their framings are in stark contrast to those of

organizations on the right of the policy field, including business groups, public safety and cleanliness organizations, and moderate-conservative neighborhood associations, think tanks, and media. These organizations feel homeless people are responsible for falling quality of life, declining business for merchants, and adverse effects on the tourist industry. Many on the right focus on individual deficiencies—such as substance abuse and choosing to be homeless—as the primary cause of homelessness, denying the importance of systemic causes. Belief that homelessness stems from individual deviance and that homeless people harm the community goes hand in hand with advocacy of increasing social control of homeless people, coercing them into services or institutions, and the enforcement of "quality of life" laws. Finally, these organizations see the city's homeless

programs as a hopelessly inefficient bureaucracy that wastes millions of taxpayer dollars. Some even believe that service providers actively maintain homelessness in order to sustain their organization's revenues.

The stark cleavage between the center/left view of homelessness versus the right view is complicated by the fact that the right has twice the political influence of the left. As a result, the center ends up caught in between the power of the right and "frame agreements" with the left. The center—and indeed, the whole policy field—is thus torn apart, fractured and fragmented. The city bureaucracy is left without a coherent approach to homelessness and with fragmented and murky policymaking forums. In fact, the city bureaucracy is the least ideologically coherent of all the sectors of San Francisco's homeless policy field.



#### Supportive Housing Model

Amidst this fragmentation, one program model that is growing in popularity across the political spectrum is "supportive housing." Supportive housing combines the provision of affordable housing with on-site support services, by placing case workers and other support staff in housing developments. Because supportive housing involves an increase in housing units, it resonates with the systemic frames of the center-left. At the same time supportive housing places homeless people within a setting where they can be overseen and managed by caseworkers, and it therefore resonates with the right's frame of the

need for increased social control.

But the supportive housing model is not without contention. Critics on the left point out that resolving homelessness is not only about finding a place to put

those who already are on the streets, but also about assuring the security of low income people who are one step from being homeless. While building supportive housing may be an answer for some of the currently homeless, it does not alter the broader systemic issues such as the widespread lack of affordable housing, health care, community-based support services, or living wage jobs. Critics say that San Francisco's homeless system is already so unaccountable and wasteful, before adding another layer, serious cuts and measures of accountability must take place.

San Francisco's newly elected mayor, Gavin Newsom, has proclaimed supportive housing to be the centerpiece of his approach to homelessness. Newsom, whose campaign was heavily funded by the right, first took interest in

homelessness as a member of San Francisco's Board of Supervisors. In the past year and a half, Newsom sponsored two homeless related ballot initiatives: one that reduced cash benefits to homeless people in lieu of services, and one that increased legal restrictions and fines for "inappropriate" panhandling. Newsom sold both of these initiatives to voters by including in them measures that increased services and substance abuse assessment for homeless people, though opponents of the initiatives claimed the measures to increase services were empty, unfunded advertising gimmicks.

#### Building a Policy that Works

In his January 8 mayoral inaugural address, Newsom called for San Franciscans to move beyond the contentious stalemate in homeless politics, which has paralyzed them for years, and to work together to find common ground. In my report on homeless policy in San Francisco (see citation below), I suggest that the most effective way to do this would be to strengthen the alliance between center and left organizations, including city departments, foundations, small and large service providers, homeless advocates, community activists, housing developers, and homeless research organizations. Although most of these organizations frame homelessness in similar ways, many are nonetheless deeply alienated from each other. Whether San Francisco can collaboratively develop a workable homeless policy may largely depend on the degree to which center and left organizations come together to develop an authoritative plan based on a systemic framing of homelessness, as well as, the degree to which Newsom is willing to let this happen and to hold his supporters and campaign funders at bay as he does that.

\*For a more in-depth discussion of this issue, see the report, *Homelessness in San Francisco: Understanding a Common Vision that Will Build a Homeless Policy that Works*, online at <socrates.berkeley.edu/~dnoy/>. □

## Robinson, from page 1

rivalries. Rather than a single document, two covenants were presented to end the deadlock. Predictably, some Western governments ratified the *Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*, which covered rights such as due process, elections, information and expression, and ignored the *Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights*, which covered their obligations in the areas of food, housing, health, jobs, and the like. Similarly, socialist bloc countries took the opposite course of dismissing civil and political rights, favoring the Covenant that protected economic, social, and cultural rights.

The potential to advance human rights in practice was hampered by this artificial division. Communities that seek to secure economic rights need civil and political rights protections like freedom of association, and activists that aspire to civil and political rights like free and fair elections need to address their communities' health and well being. This notion of the "indivisibility" and "interdependence" of human rights is as old as the Universal Declaration, but it took Mary Robinson using her office and traveling to 60 countries to call peoples' and governments' attention to it.

Under her leadership, human rights ceased to be a tool powerful governments wielded against weak countries for political purposes. At the same time, she spoke out against the growth of paramilitary forces in Colombia, the "climate of impunity" in Zimbabwe, mounting atrocities in Algeria, trafficking of women and children in Cambodia, and more. She held all governments equally accountable to the internationally recognized and legally enforceable standards.

#### Challenging Power

This challenged U.S. exceptionalism and placed Ms. Robinson on a collision course with Washington. Mary Robinson was outspoken in her criticism of U.S. efforts to undermine the International Criminal Court, its lack of regard for civilian casualties in the war waged in Afghanistan, and its treatment of prisoners at Guantanamo Bay. She even dared to voice criticism of "internal" U.S. matters like the death penalty—a clear violation of international human rights norms. While condemning the horrible events of September 11, 2001, as a crime against

humanity, and acknowledging the need to act to counter terrorism, she cautioned that in the 'war on terror' "[s]ome of the recipients of increased U.S. military aid are armed forces that have committed grave violations of human rights, and which the U.S. state department itself has identified as being amongst the worst human rights violators." To the consternation of many governments, she proceeded with the controversial World Conference Against Racism in Durban in 2001, which spotlighted governments' responsibilities toward minorities and indigenous peoples like the Dalits in India and Palestinians under Israel's occupation, and the demands for restitution for slavery in the United States and Europe. She was equally vocal about violations carried out by other permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, condemning Russia's handling of the war in Chechnya and China's actions in Tibet and its treatment of dissidents. As Reed Brody, Advocacy Director of Human Rights Watch noted, "Mary Robinson paid a price for her willingness to stand up to powerful governments that violate human rights."

Today, as director of the Ethical

Globalization Initiative, Mary Robinson is carrying human rights advocacy even deeper into the world, working to see that corporations too adhere to the human rights standards that all human beings require to live in dignity and to fulfill their potential. It is, therefore, most fitting that ASA members will hear Ms. Robinson at a meeting devoted to public sociology. She undoubtedly will challenge us to contribute our skills to the growing movement to hold governments and other duty bearers accountable. In a panel on "Human Rights as Public Sociology" that will be moderated by Bill Gamson, Boston College, ASA members will have the opportunity to hear how five sociologists—a human rights scholar from Canada, a member of Peru's truth commission, a policy analyst from Geneva, a methodologist in the United States, and a professor from Uganda—are meeting that challenge. That governments should meet their duties to "respect," "protect," and "fulfill" human rights is not a utopian dream, it is international human rights law. Mary Robinson has brought the world many steps closer to seeing that it becomes reality. □





# State of the State Sociology Societies cont'd.

## Sociology Out Front

by Ron Wimberley, North  
Carolina State University

Several years ago, Cathy Harris of Wake Forest University and Mike Wise of Appalachian State University coordinated a couple of issues of *The American Sociologist* (Winter, 1998; Spring 1999), publishing articles on ways to apply sociology. Much of this involved examples of things done through state sociological associations and their members active at the local levels. The articles ranged from applied sociology to sociological publicity, sociologists' grassroots, community involvement, high school sociology, and the sociological job market.

Some of the things that state associations can help sociologists do are highlighted in the opening article of *The American Sociologist* collection. For example:

- Help sociologists get public recognition for their skills through volunteering in community and local area activities.
- Help sociologists learn to consult for pay and help them learn how to locate potential clients who often live nearby.
- Help give visibility to the skills and accomplishments of sociologists through awards, news releases, opinion-editorial page contributions to newspapers and popular journals on social issues, and other public appearances.
- Help place our graduates—both undergraduates and graduate students—in applied jobs in addition to those in teaching and research.
- Help sociologists work with colleagues in other disciplines to mutually improve socioeconomic well-being for ourselves and our families through our academic and nonacademic workplaces.

The presentations made in the state associations session at the 2003 Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association showed examples of what sociologists can do proactively—in our communities—to improve sociology's visibility. Basically, the goal of those presentations is to get sociology out front. State sociological associations operate out front on the local, public level in our states and communities. Indeed, state associations can provide a supportive local community for sociologists in different types of colleges and universities and in applied settings. In our national sociological association and in our regional and specialty associations, we have overlooked this function of providing a supportive local community and perhaps cannot do that. But the price we pay is losing contact with a lot of sociologists whose careers take them—and sociology—out to the local fronts in states and communities across our country and the globe. □

## State, continued from page 1

is nourished in state sociological associations, and invites more participation in these associations by members of the faculties of research universities. In sum, these essays show who the state sociology associations are, what they can and should do, and how to pay for it. I have four remarks to add to what is said in these essays.

First, the *important niches* that state associations can fill need to be recognized. The ASA estimates that there are two to three times as many professional sociologists in the United States as the roughly 13,000 members of the ASA. Many of these sociologists are enthusiastic about the discipline and benefit from the social contacts and intellectual stimulation of participation in annual meetings of a state association to maintain and improve their professional competencies, as they often do not have an opportunity to participate in the meetings of national and regional sociology associations.

Second, state sociology associations are preeminently *episodic organizations*. They typically do not have permanent physical executive offices or even executive officers. For much of the year, their organizational structures, officers, and councils often are latent and come to life each year primarily to organize and hold an annual meeting or conference. It is during the episodes of these meetings that the state associations exist in social and physical form.

Third, state sociology associations are prototypes of what some sociologists study—*voluntary associations*. With minimal annual membership dues, no permanent executive office, no permanent executive officer or staff, and only episodic gatherings centered around an annual meeting, the viability and vitality of state associations rests solidly on the willingness of members to volunteer their time, talents, energies, and financial resources to make an association work. Specifically, in order for a state sociology association to function well, there must be a core group (of probably at least a dozen or two) of "champions" among its membership who believe in the importance of the state association and what it is doing and who are willing to devote the time and energy necessary to organize its episodic existence and to maintain the linkages (e.g., membership lists/directories, websites, treasuries, journals) that hold the association together in the intervals between annual meetings.

Fourth, as is evident in Wortham's top ten list (see article in this series on p. 8), the *participation of members of the sociology faculties of the "major" universities in a state is important for the success of a state association*. These often are the departments offering graduate degrees in sociology within a state. Faculty members from such departments usually have access to resources (e.g., for technical computing assistance to build or maintain a website or to create and print a directory of members) and funds that can be used to facilitate the programs of a state association. Some of my best friends are members of such departments. They need to recognize their importance to the viability of state associations and to the professional development of the fellow sociologists these associations can reach. Then they need to lend some of their time and energy to strengthening the state associations. Harris and Wise cite this participation as key to the success of state associations. □

## Awards, continued from page 1

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nominations. Nomination materials submitted in previous years for carryover nominees may be updated, but any such new material must be received by June 15, 2004, for consideration for the 2005 award. Late-arriving nominations or updates will be held over for the following award year.

### Distinguished Scholarly Publication Award

This award is given for a single book or monograph published in the three calendar years (2002, 2003, 2004) preceding the award year. *Two* members of the Association must submit letters in support of each nomination. Nominations should include the name of author, title of book, date of publication, publisher, and a brief statement about why the book should be considered for this award. Nominations for the 2005 award must be received by April 1, 2004. The winner of this award will be offered a lectureship known as the Sorokin Lecture. Regional and state sociological associations/societies may apply to ASA to receive this lecture at ASA's expense after the award recipient is announced.

### Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award

The ASA Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award honors outstanding contributions to undergraduate and/or graduate teaching of sociology. The award recognizes contributions that have made a significant impact on the manner in which sociology is taught at a regional, state, national, or international level. These contributions may include preparation of teaching- and curriculum-related materials and publications,

participation in the scholarship of teaching and learning, development and communication of innovative teaching techniques, leadership in teaching-related workshops and symposia, involvement in innovative program development, and contributions to the enhancement of teaching within state, regional, or national associations. The award typically is given for a series of contributions spanning several years or an entire career, although it may recognize a single project of exceptional impact. The award is not designed to recognize outstanding teaching ability at one's own institution unless that is part of a career with a broader impact. Individuals, departments, schools, or other collective actors are eligible. Nominations should include the name of the nominee and a one to two page statement explaining the basis of the nomination. Nominations should also include a vita, if applicable, and relevant supporting materials. Members of the Association or other interested parties may submit nominations.

### Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology

This award honors outstanding contributions to sociological practice. The award may recognize work that has facilitated or served as a model for the work of others; work that has significantly advanced the utility of one or more specialty areas in sociology and, by so doing, has elevated the professional status or public image of the field as a whole; or work that has been honored or widely recognized outside the discipline for its significant impacts, particularly in advancing human welfare. The recipient

of this award will have spent at least a decade of full-time work involving research, administrative, or operational responsibilities as a member of or consultant to private or public organizations, agencies, or associations, or as a solo practitioner. Nominations should include a one- to two-page statement and the vita of the nominee.

### Award for Public Understanding of Sociology

This award is given annually to a person or persons who have made exemplary contributions to advance the public understanding of sociology, sociological research, and scholarship among the general public. The award may recognize a contribution in the preceding year or for a longer career of such contributions. Nominations should include the nominee's vita and a detailed one- to two-page nomination statement that describes how the person's work has contributed to increasing the public understanding and knowledge of sociology.

### Jessie Bernard Award

The Jessie Bernard Award is given in recognition of scholarly work that has enlarged the horizons of sociology to encompass fully the role of women in society. The contribution may be in empirical research, theory, or methodology. It is presented for significant cumulative work done throughout a professional career. The award is open to women or men and is not restricted to sociologists. Only members of the Association may submit nominations for the Jessie Bernard Award. Nominations for career achievement should include a

letter of nomination, a copy of the vita of the nominee, and examples of relevant scholarship or other materials.

### Dubois-Johnson-Frazier Award

Created in 1971, this award honors the intellectual traditions and contributions of W.E.B. DuBois, Charles S. Johnson, and E. Franklin Frazier. The award is given either to a sociologist for a lifetime of research, teaching, and service to the community or to an academic institution for its work in assisting the development of scholarly efforts in this tradition. Nominations should include a summary of the nominee's career or achievement, and the way in which it is consistent with the traditions of these outstanding African-American scholars and educators. Nominations should include a one- to two-page statement and a vita, if applicable.

### 2004 ASA Dissertation Award

The ASA Dissertation Award honors the best PhD dissertation from among those submitted by advisors and mentors in the discipline. Dissertations from PhD recipients with their degree awarded in the 2003 calendar year will be eligible for consideration for the 2004 ASA Dissertation Award. Nominations must be received from the student's advisor or the scholar most familiar with the student's research. Nominations should explain the precise nature and merits of the work. Send nominating letters, six copies of the dissertation, and nominee's curriculum vita (with current address). The deadline for nominations for the 2004 Award is April 1, 2004. □



## continuation of... *State of the State Sociology Societies*

### How to Maintain a Positive Cash Flow in a Sluggish Economy . . . without Becoming the Next ENRON

by Robert A. Wortham, North Carolina Central University

As the 2000-2001 President-Elect for the North Carolina Sociological Association (NCSA), I was responsible for planning the 2001 annual meeting. During that year, the NCSA learned how the annual meeting could become a tremendous cash flow opportunity. In this invited article, I would like to suggest a few avenues that other state organizations may want to explore. To make this "infomercial" a little more interesting, I will adapt one of David Letterman's "Top Ten" formats.

#### 10 Ways to "Cash Flow" Your State Association

**10. Realize that the annual meeting can generate a positive cash flow.** Be willing to be creative. A positive attitude, enthusiasm, and energy are critical. These qualities are invaluable negotiating and impression management tools. Also, graciously accept the creative input of the annual meeting planning committee. If the committee recognizes that their input really is important, a superior product will be produced!

**9. Hotels and Conference Centers will negotiate with you to receive your business. Remember, all costs (rooms, food, technology needs) are negotiable.** Costs can also be cut significantly if most of the activities can be held on one day. If your program chair is not a good negotiator or does not possess strong people skills, make sure the chair works with someone who excels in these areas.

**8. Accept support from endowment funds from institutions or organizations and seek the support of the Dean of the College of Arts & Sciences from the host institution.** Serendipity is great! While attending the 2000 NCSA annual meeting, several Duke University sociology faculty members indicated that the department had access to some endowment funds that they would like to offer to the NCSA to help with next year's meeting. Of course, this unsolicited offer was graciously accepted. When it came time to begin planning for the 2002 annual meeting, the next President-Elect decided to see if the Dean of the College of Arts & Sciences for the host school would help. Once the Dean was made aware of the generous gift that had been offered the previous year, the Dean was very willing to offer assistance. By the time the 2003 meeting rolled around . . . well, you get the idea. Some chain reactions really are beneficial.

**7. Enlist the support from the Department Chair of the host institution and other larger sociology departments within the association.** Departments may be more willing to help than you think.

**6. It really is all about marketing.** Involve your students. By designing an annual meeting program that appealed to students, academicians, and professionals in applied fields, attendance at the annual meeting increased dramatically. Since 1999, 50 percent or more of the NCSA's annual meeting support has come from students, and half the sessions are geared to issues that are relevant for students at the undergraduate and graduate level. The annual meeting represents an excellent networking opportunity for students. The NCSA charges students a reduced annual meeting registration fee that also includes a one-year membership.

**5. Encourage involvement by sociologists working in community colleges and in applied settings.** The annual meeting is an excellent networking opportunity for academicians and applied sociologists at all levels. Due to differences in the availability of travel support at various institutions, some sociologists may be more willing to support the activities of a state association than a regional or national association. Remember, an important by-product of effective networking (marketing) is increased revenue.

**4. Cut your normal annual communication costs by going electronic.** For several years, the NCSA has offered three issues of the newsletter in an electronic format. However, members still receive a hard copy of the issue describing the annual meeting.

**3. Offer ample exhibit space and go after the vendors.** In recent years, we have discovered that the book reps really like the state association meeting. They find that the one-on-one exchange with faculty and students is very positive. The reps are charged an exhibit fee (\$250), which includes a booth space and a lunch buffet ticket. Since the exhibitors are guaranteed that their booths will be placed in visible, high-traffic areas, they realize that their cost per potential prospect can be very low. In recent years, the NCSA has been able to attract four to five book reps. However, we have also discovered that software companies like SAS and financial planners will support the meetings. In recent years, as many as four or five book reps, a software vendor, and two or three financial planners have supported the annual meeting. I think you can see the cash flow potential here.

**2. Discover your association's geographic base and then go regional.** Financial dynamics vary spatially. The NCSA has discovered in recent years that the Piedmont region is the association's geographic base. A cluster of schools is located within this region. Since the organization caters to professionals and students, this is an important piece of information. In 1998, the NCSA met in Durham, the meeting moved to Raleigh in 2000 and went back to Durham in 2001. Prior to the 1998 meeting, attendance was in the 40-50 range. During the 1999-2001 time period, the attendance rose to the 150-180 range. At this point, the association felt that a reasonable support base had been established and decided to see if the association would continue to receive strong support if the annual meeting was held in the extreme eastern and western region of the state. In 2002, the meeting was held in Wilmington (beach) for the first time, and in 2003 the meeting was held in Boone (mountains). Attendance at both meetings exceeded 100!

**1. Go non-profit/tax exempt and invest some of the funds.** Remember, since you have now transformed your association's annual meeting into a "cash flow machine," you need to be able to park the revenue and generate additional funds. Successful organizations know that time is money. Available funds can be working for the organization 24/7. This enables the organization to support more ambitious projects like multiple student paper cash awards and an electronic journal (see [www.ncsociology.org](http://www.ncsociology.org)). □

### A Quick Look at Grassroots Sociology

An updating of the survey of the state of the state associations

by Catherine T. Harris, Wake Forest University, and Michael Wise, Appalachian State University

In 1998, we published "Grassroots Sociology and the Future of the Discipline," a study of the state sociological associations, in the winter issue of *The American Sociologist* (Vol. 29, pp. 29-47). The intent of our survey was to ascertain the structure, activities, cares, and concerns of 26 state associations representing 32 states. Our concern was the niche occupied by the state association in the overall sociological enterprise as it bridged the gap between the larger national and regional organizations and sociologists in the trenches who are teaching, re-searching, and applying their skills and knowledge.

At the time of our 1998 report, we were generally optimistic about the unique potentials of these associations for identifying and reacting to emerging problems for the discipline. Now, five years later, there are some changes emerging that give us cause for concern.

As preparation for this follow-up study, we contacted the officers of all the state associations listed in the 2002/03 *ASA Directory of Aligned Organizations* (see also [www.asanet.org/governance/aligned.html](http://www.asanet.org/governance/aligned.html)). Our purpose in this preliminary survey was to determine the perceptions among these state association officers of their relationship to regional, national, and other state associations. Of particular interest was the perception of and knowledge about the National Council of State Sociological Associations (NCSSA). This latter association meets concurrently with the ASA and seeks to be supportive of state associations by providing a forum for issues and concerns (see [www.state.sociologicalassociations.org/](http://www.state.sociologicalassociations.org/)).

#### Summary of Findings

There were 26 associations in our 1998 report, including DC, Ohio, and New England. Each of these associations is now listed by the ASA under "Regional Associations" (Ohio has become the North Central regional association). Of the current 25 identifiable state associations, 16 have web sites, but some have been inactive for up to five years.

At least six state associations are having organization troubles. One from the southern region has tried mightily for a number of years to establish a full-fledged association but has yet to generate sufficient support among its universities. A second southern state admits to being in some disarray but still has a contact person. One organization from the midwest is reduced to a single contact person, an organizer from its 1996 program. A neighboring association, though active, reports its organization as "weak." One formerly active

western association is no longer listed in the ASA directory. A second western state has formally disbanded, although it still lists a contact person. One formerly active state association has not met for a while, has lost its web manager, but appears to have some individuals interested in reviving the association.

West of Oklahoma, the only active association is California where meetings are held in the north and south of the state in alternate years. Geographically, state associations seem to be concentrated in the south, the midwest, and central states. The large western states with low population density appear not to have active state associations.

The distribution of officers listed in the ASA directory and website suggests that where state associations are thriving, as indicated by the representation of officers, there is active support from the "big" universities. Where they are struggling, by the same indicator, support from the larger institutions is lacking.

Responses to our preliminary survey indicated that respondents felt that the ASA and regional associations were important to them. Relationships to other related in-state associations were, however, seen as relatively less important as were relationships to other state sociological associations. There are, however, several state sociological associations (e.g., Minnesota, Wisconsin,

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**Respondents noted several areas in which the regional and national sociological associations could provide assistance to the state associations.**

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and Illinois) that have a tradition of joint meetings. Alabama and Mississippi have long combined resources, as have North and South Dakota. The former Ohio Sociological Association—now the North Central Sociological Association—crosses several boundaries encompassing Eastern Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Ontario, Western Pennsylvania, and West Virginia.

State associations' participation with the NCSSA, the ASA, and regional associations was not strong. Some respondents had heard of the NCSSA and could recall having been contacted by the Council. No respondent had, however, ever attended a meeting of NCSSA. About half of the respondents had attended meetings or workshops related to state associations at a regional level. Most had heard from the ASA about the annual meeting of Allied and Aligned Associations, but again, few had ever attended.

As part of their own programs, a number of state associations had availed themselves of ASA speakers, consultants and grant opportunities. Their evaluations of these resources were, however, mixed. Some felt that the ASA speakers and consultants were quite effective, but others felt they were not. One state

Continued on next page



# continuation of... *State of the State Sociology Societies*

## Let 50 Flowers Bloom

by Monte Bute, Metropolitan State University, Minnesota

I attended my first meeting of the American Sociological Association (ASA) in 1994. I went to Los Angeles as a middle-aged outsider, hoping to gain a little disciplinary knowledge from the natives. For five days, I was mesmerized by phenomena that were not listed in the official program—a perpetual display of Goffmanesque rituals of deference and demeanor.

These customs are by no means limited to this tribe of sociologists. All academic disciplines are defined by what Robert K. Merton called their manifest functions. The obvious and intended function of scholarship is the production and dissemination of knowledge. These professional practices also have what Merton identified as latent functions, consequences that are unintended and frequently unrecognized. The scholarly enterprise has one latent function that dares not speak its name—status stratification.

The professional culture and reward structure of our discipline have evolved gradually over the past half century and are now so much the taken-for-granted-reality that most sociologists are oblivious to their functions. Ralph Linton once observed that the last thing a fish in the depths of the sea would discover is water. The late Stanley L. Saxton was a particularly perceptive denizen of the deep. In *A Critique of Contemporary American Sociology* (1993), he noted, "The conditions of work for a small but powerful minority of sociologists at research universities need not and should not imprint the whole discipline"

(p. 247). Unfortunately, they do. The practices of this disciplinary elite have produced a stratification system for both individuals and institutions within the profession of sociology.

Those who believe that the existing academic labor market is a meritocracy might well challenge my central assertion. Defenders of the status quo do not lament this latent function of status stratification. In fact, they claim that whatever prestige is bestowed upon these luminaries is richly deserved. What fairer system could be devised for the manifest function of knowledge creation than one that rewards "the best and the brightest"? In addition, I might well be accused of sour grapes. What am I but a provincial from the periphery who has failed to measure up?

It is not so much the reward structure that I question but rather how this social order manages to perpetuate itself. I question that an oligarchy of sociology departments at research universities holds sovereignty over the entire discipline. How does this occur? Let me give you just one example.

ASA is the premier professional association for the discipline. All ASA officers for 2002-2003 and 2003-2004 come from schools belonging to the Carnegie Foundation's most selective category of research universities. Only 150 of nearly 4,000 colleges and universities in the United States are included in this exclusive club. With just a couple of exceptions, the members-at-large on ASA's Council for those two years also possess this rare pedigree.

Defenders of the status quo will argue that these leaders won competitive elections. True, but if we examine the

Committee on Nominations for those two elections we would find that those doing the nominating are disproportionately affiliated with the same elite institutions as those whom they nominate. A similar analysis of the Publications Committee speaks volumes as to why all the current editors of ASA journals are also from Carnegie's most restrictive list of research universities.

The manner in which this disciplinary elite defines and privileges a certain type of scholarship—and the "conditions of work" that it entails—is the linchpin of supremacy. The old bromide about how one gets tenure now holds true for promotion, external professional recognition, and even superstar status: publish, publish, publish. The highest rank accrues to those doing esoteric research, with subsequent authorship in prestigious journals and academic publishing houses. This "gold standard" diminishes other types of scholarship, reduces teaching and service to second-rate activities, and reproduces a regime of status stratification within the discipline. If most rank-and-file sociologists continue without question to concede this criterion, it only serves to legitimize the oligarchy's dynastic succession.

An outsider to the disciplinary canon, Alfred Schutz, developed a sociology of knowledge that poses an alternative to this elitist paradigm of practice. He distinguished between scholarship aimed at the "expert" and scholarship directed to the "well-informed citizen." American sociologists once saw the well-informed citizen as their primary audience. Conversely, the disciplinary elite today sees fellow experts as their

only audience.

How do we restore sovereignty to that large majority of sociologists who toil under a more populist paradigm of practice but remain second-class citizens within the profession? The state professional association is one important venue. As an apprentice to the craft, I found congenial homes, first in Sociologists of Minnesota (SOM), and later in the National Council of State Sociological Associations (NCSSA).

I was welcomed by colleagues who refused to be constrained by the "expert" model but were engaged in scholarships of integration, application, and teaching. I was mentored by master teachers who prided themselves in conducting three to five sections of undergraduate classes each semester, devoted to developing a sociological perspective in students who may never take another course in the discipline. These folks practiced service the old-fashioned way; a "good citizen" took on those often-thankless tasks on campus and in the community that needed doing.

I am only saying aloud what has long been whispered. The intent of this essay is to initiate a conversation, a dialogue of equals. Sociology's latent function not only divides us but also hinders our ability to engage wider audiences—we need to practice what we preach. We invite more of our research university colleagues to join us in state organizations, just as we have joined you in the ASA. Our local associations and practices might, once again, make our discipline relevant to the well-informed citizen. Let 50 flowers bloom. □

## Grassroots Sociology, from page 8

association reported asking the NCSSA for help in revitalizing its organization. Their "core" members had asked the ASA for help but discovered that their problem was not something the ASA is structured to deal with.

### Ideas for Invigoration


Respondents noted several areas in which the regional and national sociological associations could provide assistance to the state associations. For one, they suggested that the regional and national associations become more active in assisting the establishment of state associations. Second, respondents were interested in broader communication among state, regional, and national associations. Specifically, they cited announcements about meetings, news about other state associations, and ideas about teaching, practice, and research. Finally, they noted a need for assistance with various program activities. These included workshops, speakers, dealing with different clientele and dealing with organizational maintenance. All state associations wish to be responsive to a

variety of members including students, high school and community college teachers as well as the traditional college and university faculty. With respect to organizational maintenance, respondents cited needs related to recruitment of members, organizing conferences, developing websites, applying for tax-exempt status, and generally strategies and techniques for strengthening their organization.

The state association serves the sociologist in the trenches. It is in many ways the "trip wire" signaling problems that ultimately affect the larger organizations. It serves to integrate sociologists from all academic levels and those in applied positions. Given its importance to the sociological endeavor, its importance in identifying emerging problems for the discipline, it seems clear that the support of and coordination with regional and national associations is important. At the present, it is clear that we, as sociologists, do not adequately integrate our various organizational levels and risk failure to take full advantage of what each layer can uniquely offer. □

### JOURNALS ONLINE IN 2004

As of 2004, all print subscriptions to ASA journals include online access through Ingenta. ASA has authorized free access to a number of 2003 sample issues so potential subscribers can browse the journals and review the Ingenta database <[www.asanet.org/pubs/pubs.html](http://www.asanet.org/pubs/pubs.html)>. For 2004 issues, online access will require a print subscription, so renew your membership and subscriptions today!



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# Public Anger, Politics, and the Middle Class

by Marjorie Schaafsma,  
ASA Congressional Fellow

An "anger fuse" has been ignited by recent disruptive economic, political, and cultural events in American society. A question of interest to sociologists is whether public expressions of anger have the capacity to turn the country in new directions. Sources of anger are: populist concerns about prolonged joblessness; liberal anger about George Bush "stealing" the 2000 presidential election; and conservatives' anger about threats to traditional values by legal protection of abortion and gay marriage.

Social and cultural upheavals triggered by the civil rights movement and the Vietnam War intensified public anger and polarization over race and gender in the 1960s. These divisive social angers persist and may contribute to the distribution of "red and blue" states in the map of the 2000 presidential election.

Sociologists—concerned about economic inequalities, social change, demographic shifts, and social aspects of emotions—should understand links between public anger directed against public institutions and forces of social disruption and change across the country. I raise questions about what underlies public anger and how it influences political alliances and change. One possibility is that we are on the threshold of developing economic and political institutions that can enable us to live civilly with social changes wrought by the civil rights, anti-war, sexual revolution, and women's movements.

## The Contours of Public Anger

In *When Work Disappears* (1996), William Julius Wilson describes the effects of a deep structural shift created by loss of a manufacturing infrastructure on urban African-American workers and the neighborhoods they live in. This socio-economic shift has been exacerbated and has impacted a broader population by the loss of massive numbers of manufacturing jobs to overseas workers. Since 1998, the United

States lost 3.1 million jobs. This mass exodus of capital and production threatens to leave behind—in once-thriving small industrial cities—workers who lack health care coverage, pension benefits, and living wages.

Anger of displaced workers directed against multi-national corporations has stimulated investigations into labor and living conditions, and lack of human rights in sweatshops abroad.

Liberal anger has not been this intense since the 1960s. First, many liberals believe that George W. Bush fraudulently stole the 2000 election. Second, he has abandoned 30 years of national commitment to environmental protection by refusing to sign the Kyoto Treaty, questioning the adequacy of the science it is based on, and passing his "Clear Skies Initiative," an example of insidious framing of things to appear as something they are not. Third, the Iraq war is increasingly seen as a preemptive action, enabled by deliberate deception of members of the Senate and of the American people, a betrayal of trust. The presidential primaries and the 2004 general election may become political referendums on this perceived betrayal.

For conservatives, shifts in cultural values that threaten identity are a source of public anger. The political right has essentially lost efforts to prevent racial integration. Senator Trent Lott suffered a public embarrassment by speaking about the political struggle to maintain racial segregation. Political efforts to undermine a woman's right to a medically safe abortion were successful in recent enactment of restrictions on abortion. But social and political trends are in the direction of enabling women to achieve gender equality. In November 2003, the



Marjorie Schaafsma

Massachusetts Supreme Court ruled that it was unconstitutional to bar gay couples from civil marriage. This judicial decision ignited conservative anger around a perceived threat to heterosexual marriage and traditional values. Gay rights may displace race as a focal point for conservative rage. Or, this anger may force a thoughtful examination of legal and social meanings of marriage and the importance of families, care, and attachments to the social health of our society.

## Anger, Identity, and a Political Shift

Stanley Greenberg's *Middle Class Dream: The Politics and Power of the New American Majority* (1995) examined social forces underlying a massive political shift in Macomb County, Michigan, after court-ordered busing. He established links between the War on Poverty, White middle-class resistance to social change, and the emergence of Reagan Democrats in 1980. In the 1960s Macomb County was a strong Democratic suburban county—giving John Kennedy 63% of the vote in 1960 and Lyndon Johnson 74% in 1964, compared to a 67% victory for Ronald Reagan in 1984. Greenberg concluded that these people defined social reality in terms of race—and perceived race-based privileges as obstacles to their middle-class advancement.

## Anger in the Middle Without Political Direction

Michael Lind, in *The Next American Nation* (1995), observed that America's multicultural society proliferated racial and ethnic preferences and reduced wages and employment benefits—to the advantage of the upper class. Erosion of middle-class and workers' economic security led to distrust in government. But, historically, government programs created the American middle class. The middle class is not likely an inevitable byproduct of capitalism.

Greenberg found a mass political shift in Michigan driven by feelings of threat

to middle-class identities. Public anger in 2004 is driven by fears of losing middle-class identities to globalization, job migration, non-traditional values and a government that doesn't respect the needs of people. If we encourage people to think beyond the anger created by racial integration and gender equality, we may understand the profound destructiveness of these emotions on the very social phenomena that threaten the middle class. The political attention and power of the middle class has been diverted toward focusing anger on these social equality issues, rather than paying attention to the economic factors that are the *real* culprit in threatening identity as (and membership in) the middle class. By being politically diverted from legislation that would protect the middle class, this group has sacrificed its own interests (e.g., to the upper class, which is capturing an increasing share of the nation's wealth). Race and gender status are not the core issues for the middle class; wealth accumulation is.

I challenge us to create research agendas to understand expressions of public anger, observe conditions that enable us to reach beyond divisive hostilities, and recreate a political and government infrastructure that can sustain a strong middle class. The middle class can only exist when government enables adequate wages to acquire health care, childcare, pay for college education, and afford a mortgage on a home. In this political and economic climate we need to ask if we are still a middle-class nation.

Each year in January we think about the state of the nation. I'm thinking about the emotional state of the nation and I ask questions about roots, politics, as well as threats of self-destructive outcomes of public emotions.

Marjorie Schaafsma is ASA's 2003/04 Congressional Fellow and is working on the staff of the Senate Democratic Policy Committee (see <[www.politicsol.com/govsites/dpc.html](http://www.politicsol.com/govsites/dpc.html)>). □

## Vantage Point, from page 2

### Further Intelligence Challenges to Higher Education

In the fall, the House of Representatives unanimously passed the International Studies in Higher Education Act (H.R. 3077), which subsidizes foreign area studies in U.S. universities. It authorizes the Secretary of Education to spend more money to promote "foreign language fluency and knowledge of world regions," and, among other activities, to "foster debate on American foreign policy from diverse perspectives." The bill stems from a post-September 11, 2001, appreciation of the need to strengthen and enhance American knowledge of international relations, world regions and foreign languages. But, the bill also authorizes the creation of a congressionally mandated advisory board to gather information on international education programs that accept federal support, and to ensure that funded activities "reflect diverse perspectives and the full range of views on world regions, foreign languages, and international affairs." The board would advise the Department of Education and the Congress on how Title VI might best meet national needs.

Of the board's seven members, three would be appointed by the education

secretary, two of these three representing federal agencies with national security responsibilities. Many in the academic world are concerned that the advisory board's activities would amount to surveillance and that its decisions and advice could taint university recipients of Title VI funds, even though the bill explicitly forbids the board from micromanaging instructional content, curriculum, or instruction program. But politicians and academicians are worlds apart on this. One compromise proposal suggested to members of the Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions, which will consider the bill, is that the advisory board's goals be established by an independent entity such as the National Academy of Sciences.

### "No Child Left Behind" Disfranchises Sociologists as Potential Teachers

Sociology, anthropology, and psychology college majors who become teachers would be disqualified from being considered for "Highly Qualified Teacher" (HQT) status in states that are aligning their public education programs with the national "No Child Left Behind Act" (NCLB). HQT status is a requirement in New Jersey, for example, which is aligning

its Title I schools' Curriculum Content Standards. As a result, if a teacher's college major has been sociology, such teachers would be effectively disenfranchised in the public K-12 education system by being unable to get certified or to properly advance. NCLB identifies (in Section 9101) the following as qualifying core academic content areas: Language Arts, Reading, English, Science, Mathematics, History, Government, Geography, Economics, Arts, Civics, and Foreign Languages. The opportunity to influence the application of this federal law could come during the reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (a.k.a. NCLB) and during annual appropriations debates.

States are now under economic and public accountability pressure to align their education programs with the federal position, so the "fight" to get sociology recognized for HQT could rest on two factors: (1) The serious, documented, and publicly acknowledged shortage of good teachers (especially in the sciences) across all states, and (2) The precedent (at least in NJ) of sociology majors having been recognized for HQT prior to NCLB. It would be difficult for states to pass up good-quality, educated people, such as sociology majors, as they scour the nation

to fill teacher slots. As an accountability issue, states would have to consider all sources of high-quality personnel to be considered good stewards of education. Given the teacher shortages, the large number of sociology majors, many of whom possess knowledge in empirical and quantitative methods, may be a leveraging point to get sociology back into the HQT game. With many in the political arena believing that NCLB is not receiving appropriations equal to the law's mandates, there is going to be tremendous public and congressional scrutiny of the implementation of NCLB at both the federal and state levels. The annual appropriations process could be a hotbed of congressional activity to steer the law's implementation.

The above are just a "sample platter" of what's on our policy plate for this year, and there no doubt will be new items added to the menu as the year progresses. Sociology's potential contribution to the policy debates and discussions will be critical to inserting socially informed science expertise into their progress and resolution. □

—Sally T. Hillsman, Executive Officer



## ASA's First Section Journal Is Expanding

by Johanna Ebner,  
Public Information Office

As *City & Community* enters its third year, its editor and founders in ASA's Community and Urban Sociology Section (CUSS) have much to celebrate. In March 2002, ASA added this first-ever ASA section journal to its inventory of nine scholarly publications, bringing the total to ten. As the only section journal, it has been exceeding expectations as it is receiving an increasing flow of manuscript submissions and is steadily growing in subscriptions.

The pioneering quarterly journal, which was approved by ASA's Committee on Publications and the ASA Council, is devoted exclusively to articles dealing with community and urban studies. It encourages all styles and topics of research involving the range of methodological approaches.

The key topics the journal explores include community studies, immigration, social networks, suburbia, spatial studies, urban movements, virtual communities, and studies that examine the core concepts of "place" and "community."

When *City & Community* was first developed, there was some concern that it might cause a significant drop in CUSS membership. Because all CUSS members are required to subscribe, the cost of belonging to the section went up significantly since it included the cost of a subscription. There has been little need for concern, considering that section membership has gone from 575 in 2001 to a slight dip in 2002 with 556 (probably related to the corresponding drop in ASA membership), but in 2003, membership was higher (615) than before the journal began.

### Quality Yields Quantity

Speaking about the journal's current 70 percent manuscript acceptance rate, *City & Community's* inaugural editor, Anthony Orum at the University of Illinois-Chicago, said, "Part of the reason for the high acceptance rate is due to the quality of the manuscripts. I rely almost exclusively on the judgment of the peer reviewers, and typically they ask that manuscripts be revised and resubmitted. I follow their advice, as they have been selected for their knowledge and expertise in the area."

The rate of manuscript submission doubled between the start-up period and the second full year, from about two per month to almost four per month. In the first two years, Orum also invited several people to write manuscripts, believing that a good piece from a well-known social scientist would help to make the journal visible. Orum says the quality of submissions has risen. Although the rejection rate is only about 30 percent compared to about 90 percent at older, traditional journals such as the *American Sociological Review*, he believes these invited manuscripts have helped increase the journal's visibility; and he will occasionally continue to invite manuscripts on important and timely

topics.

"It is clear, from the work that has been submitted, that there is a lot of good stuff being done, and written, about cities and communities," said Orum. "I don't believe that any of us who were involved for several years in thinking about this new journal had any idea how much good work there is. The success of the journal is really due to the writers and researchers who are out there, imagining and thinking about urban issues."

### Topics

There are several topics that the editor particularly encourages writers to consider: What is the meaning and importance of place to human beings? How much do social inequalities shape metropolitan life? And, equally, how much does the metropolis, especially its spatial configurations, shape the nature of modern social inequalities?

Issues that have already been explored in the journal include Herbert Gans' "The Sociology of Space"; Keith Hampton's and Barry Wellman's "Neighboring in Netville: How the Internet Supports Community and Social Capital in a Wired Suburb" and Robert A. Beauregard's much discussed "City of Superlatives." The journal also includes editorials, book reviews, and Orum's Editorial Introduction.

"I have loved editing this new journal," said Orum. "Partly because of the support and generosity of the editorial board, especially the Associate Editors, and because of the support of the CUSS, I have been free to exercise more imagination and judgment in the recruitment of articles as well as in the effort to advertise the new journal. Based on my own experience, I believe that the editors of new start-up journals must be given a free hand in recruiting members of the editorial board, making decisions about articles to invite, and other such matters. The effort is basically an entrepreneurial one and I have enjoyed every minute of it."

"I want readers to enjoy reading the journal because they find the articles say something important to them. . . . When it comes to rich and diverse experiential topics, like cities and communities, the standard model [for social science journals] does not work very well. I have tried, beyond making each issue an engaging one, also to make each issue as exciting and diverse as cities are themselves.

As a section journal, all income beyond expenses will go to the section, when it materializes. The contract with Blackwell Publishing <[www.blackwellpublishing.com/](http://www.blackwellpublishing.com/)>, the external publisher, ensures that until that time, it is a cost-neutral situation for the ASA and CUSS. Blackwell Publishing also publishes ASA's *Sociological Methodology* and *Sociological Theory*.

For further information on the journal, including manuscript submission guidelines and subscription information, see the journal website at <[www.comurb.org/journal/index.html](http://www.comurb.org/journal/index.html)>. □



## Public Forum



### A Cuban Experience

Having just recently returned from a trip to Cuba, I read the articles on Cuba [December 2003 *Footnotes*, p. 8] with great interest. I was particularly struck by comments in Mercedes Rubio's piece, "Learning from the Cuban Health Care Paradox," since I personally experienced the Cuban health care system during my visit. Having traveled to Cuba under an educational/academic visa, I was with an Elderhostel group during December 10-29, 2003.

During the trip, I caught a cold, which worsened to bronchitis. On the fourth day, the tour leader came to me to tell me she noticed I did not look well, and she wanted to have a physician see me there in Havana, before the bus would leave the next day for Santa Clara and on to Trinidad. She took me to a woman physician who insisted that I stay at a hospital for a few days. At the prospect of missing a visit to one of Cuba's oldest and most interesting cities, Trinidad, I was very reluctant to agree to visit the hospital instead.

Unfortunately, I had to give in, but, as a result, I experienced the Cuban medical system, which was very good, in my opinion. Admittedly, while I was in a small hospital reserved only for foreigners, I was given a private room with bath and received excellent care.

In the early afternoon of the fifth day, I was discharged from the Clinica Central Cira Garcia—where only Spanish had been spoken—and was escorted back to the hotel by taxi by a bilingual person. There, I rejoined the group and flew home with them. I'll be happy to recount more details to interested readers.

Hannah R. Wartenberg, retired and longtime ASA member ([hwartenb@aol.com](mailto:hwartenb@aol.com)), New York, NY

### Public Action and Public Policy

*Footnotes'* new "Public Sociology" column defines public action as "projects that engage sociology in the civic arena in service to organizations and communities." Public action can also contribute to public policy, although I argue below that sociologists should avoid public policymaking itself. I see at least five ways in which sociological public action can be useful to public policy.

**1. Empirical research.** Our most important contribution is still what ASA President Michael Burawoy calls professional sociology, particularly when it is empirical research conducted among populations and in institutions for which policy may be made. Policy experts often hold inaccurate assumptions about how populations behave and institutions function, as well as how they relate to the larger society. Ethnographic and other qualitative research is most likely to reach the policy experts, but economic research and quantitative studies help correct outdated assumptions as well.

**2. Policy implications.** Researchers can assist public policy by discussing policy implications of their research findings. For example, they could suggest reforms that would ameliorate problems their research identified. Diane Vaughan's October 2003 Public Sociology column detailed organizational failures in NASA and suggested corrections that might prevent future space shuttle disasters.

**3. Policy consequences.** Sociologists can also make direct contributions to policy analysis by reviewing proposed

policies and indicating likely consequences, positive as well as negative.

Policy experts generally know the formal structures that operate in the institutions for which they develop policy, but sociologists know the informal ones that may determine whether such policies will actually work. Policy analysts also see the social structure top down, while sociologists especially those who have done fieldwork, typically see it from the bottom up and understand what happens to policies handed down from the top.

Policy experts can generally assess the economic consequences of their policy ideas and elected officials will take care of the political ones, but sociologists know the social ones—of proponents and opponents—that can facilitate or frustrate the experts' objectives.

**4. Policy critiques.** Sociologists can use research experience and specialized knowledge to criticize public policy. Whether and when they have the requisite knowledge to criticize proposed or existing policies as sociologists has been disputed within ASA, most recently over the Iraq war, but that dispute had as much to do with ASA's mandate as with the adequacy of sociological knowledge.

When the policy is less controversial, sociological knowledge is usually judged less harshly. As a result, sociologists often act as expert witnesses, offer testimony before public officials, and act as pro bono advisers to citizen groups or social movements organizations.

Moreover, sociologists are always free to be policy critics and even policymakers as citizens (e.g., proposing new housing or disarmament policies). Provided they have the research experience or knowledge, they can speak in both roles concurrently.

**5. Representing the "Voiceless."** Because of their ability to identify those affected by public policies (3. above), sociologists are in an especially good position to speak for the people who are not visible to policy experts. They can also do so for people who lack the political voice to make their views known.

Having for generations studied victims and underdogs, sociologists may in fact be uniquely able to present the needs and rights of the voiceless. I would even argue that sociologists have an obligation to speak for the voiceless, if they have the requisite expertise.

### Against Public Policymaking

Public action, even when it contributes to public policy, is not the same as public policymaking. The latter is an applied social science and political art and involves analyzing existing and proposed public policies, framing specific policies and programs, drafting legislation, developing budgets and other implementation mechanisms to achieve public purposes. Well-intentioned sociologists sometimes believe they can make public policy just because they are social scientists, but most are not equipped to do so. Sociologists can study how people build and use housing, but they are not thereby qualified to make housing policy.

The shortcomings of sociologists with respect to public policymaking are exemplified in recommendations frequently attached to research articles. Sometimes they fit nicely into one of the five public action categories above, but they can also be maddeningly general. Sociologists are good at proposing structural transformation, cultural

Continued on next page



## Those Who Can, Teach!

### An ASA Annual Meeting Pre-Conference

The spotlight will be on graduate teaching assistants and first-time instructors at this special ASA pre-conference event in San Francisco, bringing experts in the field of teaching and learning together with approximately 25 participants for more than six hours of presentations, workshops, discussions on teaching issues, and small group mentoring. The pre-conference will begin on August 13 and continue on August 14 in conjunction with the Section on Teaching and Learning in Sociology section day activities.

The pre-conference will open with a panel, "How Do They Do It? Successful Teaching Strategies," featuring award-winning teachers. This will be followed by breakout discussion groups, workshops, working groups on substantive course topics (introductory, methods, theory, others depending on interest), a session on "Pitfalls in Teaching: What Works/What Doesn't," and mentoring sessions.

Participants can select from a number of concurrent workshops led by experts. Depending on interests expressed by participants, topics will include: creating a course from scratch, managing classroom dynamics, "Should You Take a Stand? Controversial Issues in the Classroom," teaching the large class, ethical issues in teaching and academia, teaching portfolios, assessment in the classroom, teaching styles, getting a teaching job, evaluating teaching performance, and writing and presenting on teaching and learning.

The selection of participants will be on a rolling basis with consideration as applications are received. Applications will be available on March 1 on the Section for Teaching and Learning in Sociology web page, in the Section newsletter, and from Jeanne Ballantine, Section Chair, Sociology, Wright State University, Dayton, OH 45435. A \$50-registration fee will cover Section membership for those who are ASA members, conference materials and food. In addition, this fee will be returned to those who attend the entire pre-conference in the form of participant-selected ASA Teaching Resource Center publications worth \$40.

The pre-conference is organized and sponsored by the ASA Section on Teaching and Learning in Sociology and draws on the talents and expertise of section members from around the country and in all types of institutions from community colleges to research universities.

**WE ENCOURAGE INTERESTED INDIVIDUALS TO APPLY SOON.**

## New Staff Join ASA

ASA is pleased to announce the arrival of three new full-time staff at ASA headquarters in Washington, DC. Whether you have already had the opportunity to meet these new staff at the 2003 ASA Annual Meeting or in another venue, here are some brief introductions.



Kendra Eastman

Kendra Eastman is our newest member of the Meeting Department. She joined ASA in May 2003, as the Meeting Services Assistant. Some members may have seen her at the 2003 Annual Meeting helping to make the meeting a great experience. She continues to work on the logistical planning behind both the 2004 and 2005 meetings, particularly with the exhibits.

Kendra comes to us from Omega Technology Consulting, a company that provided meeting-planning service with its information technology consulting. She brings to ASA four years of meeting planning experience with a special emphasis in Tradeshow Management.

She was born in Anchorage, Alaska, and is pleased to have been "raised around the world as an 'Army brat.'" With a degree in Communication Arts from the University of San Francisco, Kendra decided to move closer to her family and make a home in the Maryland area.



Felicia Evans

Felicia Evans joined ASA in October as a Program Assistant for the Minority Affairs Program (MAP). Prior to ASA, she worked at the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development. Felicia brings varied experience to ASA, having worked with university students and faculty for five years at George Washington University, where she was a Program Specialist in the Information Technology department. She enjoyed assisting adult students making career transitions to the world of Information Technology, guiding them in course selections to ensure they received their certification.

Felicia has also worked at the Alexandria Redevelopment and Housing Authority as a Section 8 Placement Office and Family Self-Sufficient advisor. "Working in a Housing Authority environment has many personal rewards," said Felicia. "You become attached and your clients become your extended family."

Majoring in sociology at Shaw Univer-

sity in Raleigh, North Carolina, Felicia was recruited by upper classmen to attend the campus sociology meetings. She was soon voted to represent the department as "Ms. Sociology" during Homecoming—an exciting and memorable experience.

Felicia is a native of North Carolina and has lived in the DC metropolitan area for seven years and plans to attend graduate school in the near future. She also has a small costume jewelry business and one day hopes to own a jewelry boutique.

"Working under the guidance of Dr. Mercedes Rubio at ASA has been a treat and I'm thankful for this opportunity. I am hoping to gain a wealth of educational experience from Dr. Rubio and in the other areas I will be exposed to at ASA, personally and professionally."



Donya Williams

Donya Williams is the newest voice that you hear on the phone assisting in the Customer Service Department. She joined ASA in October 2003 as Membership/Customer Service Representative. Before arriving at ASA, Donya was on a one-and-a-half-year hiatus from the job scene as she cared for an autistic child at home.

Prior to joining ASA, she worked for five years with the American Bankers Association and was promoted each year she was there, having begun as a Staff Assistant in the meetings department. But Donya "quickly figured out that membership was where I belonged," she said. Once in membership, "my skills blossomed." She became second only to her department director when it came to knowledge of the membership system and processes. She was instrumental in helping the organization convert its technology from an antiquated dues-based database to a new access-based system. She was the first point of contact for both the members and members-to-be, as well as to the technicians for the new database.

"I enjoy membership because it gives me the opportunity to deal with and talk to all sorts of people," said Donya.

Donya was born in Patterson, NJ, but calls Washington, DC, home. She has four children (Alexis 10, Marcus 7, Demetrius 4, and Cameron 2) and is very interested in getting the best education for all of them. □


## Public Forum, from page 11

change, and the elimination of social evils. However, this is rhetoric, not policy, and likely will not persuade policymakers or politicians. But there are other reasons for sociologists to keep their distance from policymaking. Policy expertise requires distinctive training and/or experience that have little to do with sociology. These include multidisciplinary ways of thinking in order to frame policy, economic and other analyses, and benefit-cost analyses. Furthermore, sociologists have not been trained to operate in a discipline embedded in national and local politics. Embedding may not be the right term, but whatever policy analysts do and recommend, in the end the important policy decisions are made by elected officials. This is as it should be in a democracy, and sometimes officials also follow staff recommendations. However, officials


sometimes use their policymaking power to pursue their own political goals (e.g., reelection), and then the needs of their constituents may be trumped by the demands of the power holders that broker elections. Headlines tell us how much national policy responds to campaign funders rather than to voters.

Some sociologists are likely uncomfortable with the contemporary field of policy analysis because of its economic biases, lack of sociological imagination, loyalty to conventional wisdom, as well as its role in helping establishments stay in power. For better or worse, most sociologists are not equipped to function in this context, or at least not until they obtain training in public policymaking—and then fix some of its faults!

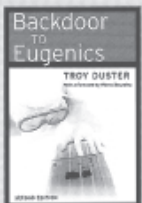
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## Call for Papers

### Conferences

**American Society for Bioethics and Humanities**, October 28-31, 2004, Philadelphia, PA. Theme: "Social Sciences and Cultural Studies." Deadline, March 1, 2004. <www.asbh.org>.

**Association for Humanist Sociology** 2004 Annual Meeting, November 4-7, 2004, The Galt House in Louisville, KY. Theme: "Stirring Up Solidarity: Humanists Working Together." We welcome proposals for creative and/or alternative presentation formats, as well as papers, symposia, and panels. Deadline: June 7, 2004. Send abstract or three-sentence proposal to: Mary Chayko, 2004 AHS Program Chair, Sociology Department, College of St. Elizabeth, 2 Convent Road, Morristown, NJ 07960-6989; (973) 290-4120; fax (973) 290-4676; email mtchayko@yahoo.com; <www.humanist.soc.org>.

**Fourth Carework Conference**, August 13, 2004, San Francisco, CA. Theme: "Bridging Carework Research, Advocacy, and Policy." This conference will bring together researchers, policymakers, and advocates involved in various domains of carework. For more information and to join ongoing discussions, subscribe to the carework listerv by contacting Clare Stacey, the list administrator, at: clstacey@ucdavis.edu. Additional information can be obtained at <www.soc.iastate.edu/carework/>.

**Global Awareness Society International** 13<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference, August 24-27, 2004, at the Finance Academy in Moscow. Theme: "Finance and Development in a Global Society." Abstracts are invited for individual presentations and complete panels. Deadline: April 1, 2004. Contact James C. Pomfret, Bloomsburg University, Bloomsburg, PA 17815; (570) 389-4504; fax (570) 389-3599; email pomfret@bloomu.edu; <orgs.bloomu.edu/gasi>.

**International Sociological Association's Division on Sociotechnics/Sociological Practice (RC26)** Conference, June 11-13, 2004, Molyvos, on the island of Lesbos,

Greece. Theme: "Social Capital and Social Transformations in the Age of Globalization." Submission of Proposals: All social scientists and social science practitioners with an interest in social policy and/or social intervention are invited to attend and/or give presentations. Provide a paragraph of biographical information for each presenter and the organizer. Requests for information about the conference as well as all proposals for complete sessions, individual presentations and/or workshops should be submitted to George Tsobanoglou, President of RC26, at G.Tsobanoglou@soc.aegean.gr.

**National Technology and Social Science Conference**, April 14-16, 2004, Las Vegas, NV. The National Social Science Association is accepting proposals for its 20th annual national conference. Technology sessions, papers, discussions, and workshops in all social science disciplines will be featured. Further information and proposal applications can be found on our website <www.nssa.us>. Send proposals via mail, fax, or email along with a 25-word abstract to: NSSA, 2020 Hills Lake Dr., El Cajon, CA 92020-1018; (619) 448-4709; fax (619) 448-4709; email natsocsci@aol.com.

**Symposium on Religion and Politics**, April 29-May 1, 2004, Calvin College, Grand Rapids, MI. The Henry Institute for the Study of Christianity and Politics announces its second biennial symposium. Submit a proposal by February 15, 2004. The abstract should outline the nature of the proposed paper, and it should include the title, author(s), mailing address, email address, and institutional/organizational affiliation. Send to Corwin Smidt, Director, The Henry Institute, Calvin College, Grand Rapids, MI 49546; email smidc@calvin.edu. After February 15, proposals will be considered on a space-available basis.

### Publications

**One Year Later: February 15 and the Global Antiwar Movement.** The "One Year Later" project seeks paper and presentation proposals. Taking the mass demon-

strations of February 15, 2003, as an exemplary case of contemporary social movements, the project envisages critical scrutiny of the "global" antiwar movement. Preferred date for submissions is February 1, 2004. Contact: Bard College, One Year Later, Box 761, Annandale-on-Hudson, NY 125004-5000; (845) 752-4141; email oneyearlater@bard.edu. For a complete outline of the project, see <www.oneyearlater.org>.

## Meetings

**April 26-29, 2004, International Association for Impact Assessment (IAIA) 24th Annual Meeting**, Sheraton Wall Centre Hotel, Vancouver, BC, Canada. Theme: "Impact Assessment for Industrial Development: Whose Business Is It?" Contact: Jennifer Howell at jen@iaia.org or fax (701) 297-7917; <www.iaia.org>.

**May 3-5, 2004, International Association for Public Participation (IAP2) 2004 Conference**, Madison, Wisconsin. Theme: "The Wisdom of Voices." Contact the IAP2 office at iap2hq@iap2.org; <www.iap2.org>.

**May 12-13, 2004, Social Capital Foundation Spring 2004 Conference**, Theme: "The Future of Family: Decomposition or Recomposition?" Conference programs and registration forms can be downloaded from: <www.socialcapitalfoundation.org/conferences/Contact%20registration3.htm>.

**May 27-30, 2004, Law and Society Association 2004 Annual Meeting**, Renaissance Hotel in Chicago, IL. Theme: "Law, Power, and Injustice: Confronting the Legacies of Sociological Research." Visit <www.lawandsociety.org/ann\_mtg/am04/call.htm>.

**May 28-29, 2004, National Conference on Asian Americans in the United States**, Holiday Inn, Oakland, CA. Visit <cnas.kvrao.org> for more details. Contact K.V. Rao (kvrao@nsl.indnet.org) for the possibility of late submissions for papers and presentations.

**June 2-6, 2004, International Symposium for Society and Resource Management (ISSRM) 10th Bi-annual Symposium**, Keystone Lodge, Keystone, CO. Theme: "Past and Future of Natural Resource Management." Contact: Brett L. Bruyere at bruyere@lamar.colostate.edu or fax at (970) 491-2255. <www.cnr.colostate.edu/2004ISSRM>.

**June 23-26, 2004, Council on Undergraduate Research Conference**, University of Wisconsin-La Crosse, La Crosse, WI. Theme: "Crossing Boundaries: Innovations in Undergraduate Research." For information on program and registration, visit <www.cur.org/conferences.html>.

**July 18-21, 2004, Community Development Society (CDS) 2004 Meeting**, Cleveland, Ohio. Theme: "Choice or Chance? The Rural-Urban Futures." Contact the CDS office at peggy@assnoffices.com. <www.comm-dev.org>.

**July 25-30, 2004, 11th World Congress of Rural Sociology**, Trondheim, Norway. Theme: "Globalisation, Risks and Resistance." Contact Lynda Herbert-Cheshire, Deputy Program Chair, at l.herbertcheshire@uq.edu.au or fax at +44-1224-273902. <irsa-world.org>.

**August 12-15, 2004, Rural Sociological Society (RSS) 67th Annual Meeting**, Sheraton Grand Hotel, Sacramento, CA. Theme: "Strengthening Partnerships: New Paths to Rural Prosperity." Contact: Domenico "Mimmo" Parisi, Program Chair at rrs2004@ssrc.msstate.edu or fax at +1662-325-7966. <www.ruralsociology.org>.

**August 13, 2004, Carework Conference**, San Francisco, CA. Theme: "Bridging Carework Research, Advocacy, and Policy." Contact: Jackie Litt: jlitt@iastate.edu. <www.soc.iastate.edu/carework/>.

**March 31-April 3, 2005, Organization of American Historians 2005 Annual Meeting**, San Francisco, CA. Theme: "Telling America's Stories: Historians and Their Publics." Contact: 2005 Program Committee, Organization of American Historians, 112 North Bryan Ave., PO Box 5457, Bloomington, IN 47408-5457.

## Funding

**Active Living Research**, a \$12.5-million national program of The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (RWJF) created to stimulate research that will promote active living among Americans, offers \$3 million in funding. Two cycles of funding are available: *Cycle One* for proposals requesting up to \$600,000 for up to three years, and *Cycle Two* for proposals requesting up to \$150,000 for up to two years. The complete call for proposals is available at <www.rwjf.org/cfp/activelivingresearch>. Deadlines: February 18, 2004, for *Cycle One* grants; September 1, 2004, for *Cycle Two* grants. For more information, see <www.activelivingresearch.org>.

**The Congressional Budget Office (CBO)** announces new openings in its Economic Policy Fellowship Program. CBO's mission is to provide the Congress with objective, timely, nonpartisan analyses needed for economic and budgetary decisions and with the information and estimates required for the congressional budget process. While in residence, fellows will conduct research based on a submitted proposal, use the agency's data and facilities, and work daily with colleagues at CBO to contribute to analyses and publications. Fellows will also be able to participate in professional development opportunities. Fellows must conduct their research at the Congressional Budget Office in Washington, DC. Fellowship appointments typically last one year but may vary. In addition to expertise in macroeconomics, health economics, financial economics, or public finance, economists or budget policy analysts should have: a PhD or equivalent schooling; a commitment to analyze interesting real-world issues in economics and public policy; and a recognized record of research and publications. Candidates must submit the following materials via email by March 1, 2004: (1) a letter of interest specifying the dates of availability for a fellowship, (2) a short (1000-word) research proposal, (3) a Curriculum Vitae, (4) two letters of recommendation, and (5) copies of up to three significant publications or working papers. Email materials to: jobs@cbo.gov. Candidates will be notified of selection decisions by May 1, 2004. See <www.cbo.gov>.

**The Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) and the Social Science Research Council (SSRC)** announce a fellowship for U.S. scholars to visit and engage in collaborative activities with members of ESRC-supported projects in Britain between May 2004 and April 2005. Approximately ten research fellowships of up to \$7,500 (approx. £5000) will be awarded. Applicants must hold a PhD in the one of the social sciences (including history) and have worked at a U.S. institution for at least two years. The fellowship is open to scholars from U.S. universities, colleges, independent research organizations, and public agencies. Fundable activities include but are not strictly limited to: Engaging in collaborative or complementary research that will add a comparative focus to existing or new research projects; engaging with a range of researchers, including younger scholars, to stimulate international and comparative dimensions to their thinking; writing co-authored papers, articles, and books; developing new proposals for joint research. The deadline for applications is March 2004. More information about the fellowship, and application forms, can be found at <www.ssrc.org>. Contact: Elisabeth Roesch, Social Science Research Council, 810 Seventh Avenue, New York, NY 10019; (212) 377-2700; email migration@ssrc.org.

**The Program on German-American Academic Relations** will, over the next years, fund a number of pilot projects to establish German-American study groups that explore cross-cutting issues in the Social Sciences that are of special relevance in a transatlantic context. The program seeks proposals from German and/or American social scientists, IR specialists, contemporary historians, political economists, and international lawyers. Proposals (four copies) should include a statement of the purpose of the project, tentative conceptual framework and the proposed output, details on the academic qualification of the proposer(s), list of potential study group members, specific action plan and timetable, and proposed budget and plans for co-funding. Proposals should not exceed 10 pages. Projects should last one to two years, but funding requests cannot exceed \$20,000 (Euro/\$22,000). Deadline: March 31, 2004. Send proposals to: Stiftung Deutsch-Amerikanische Wissenschaftsbeziehungen im Stifterverband für die Deutsche Wissenschaft (Association for the Promotion of Science and Research in Germany), Postfach 16 44 60, D-45224 Essen, Germany; phone +49 (02 01) 84 01-193 or -150; fax +49 (02 01) 84 01-255; email karsten.krueger@stifterverband.de; <www.stifterverband.de>.

## Awards

**Jon (Joe) Hendricks**, University Honors College, Oregon State University, received the 2004 Clark Tibbitts Award from the Association for Gerontology in Higher Education for outstanding contributions to the advancement of gerontology.

**Carla B. Howery**, American Sociological Association, received the 2003 Lester F. Ward Distinguished Contributions to Applied Sociology Award by the Society for Applied Sociology.

**Bob Johnson**, Kent State, has accepted the chairship at the University of Miami as of July 1, 2004.

## In the News

**Diane Barthel-Bouchier**, Stony Brook University, was quoted in an article appearing in *Cosmopolitan* magazine-Holland for her research on gender, fashion, and increasingly perfectionist standards of appearance.

**Emmanuel Brenner** was mentioned and **Jean Baubert** was quoted in a December 21 *New York Times* article about religious intolerance in Europe.

**Martin Brokenleg**, Augustana College, was quoted in the December 7 *Washington Post* about alcoholism in Native American populations.

**Camille Z. Charles**, University of Pennsylvania, was quoted in the December 19 *Chronicle of Higher Education* about the disproportionate amount of time female and minority professors spend in service to their home institution relative to the time spent by other faculty and the impact this can have on academic career advancement.

**Dalton Conley** had an opinion piece published in the December 16 *Chronicle of Higher Education* on the determination of causation (vs. mere correlation) in social science.

**J. Michael Cruz**, University of Southern Maine, was a guest on the December 8 *McMullen & Johnson* show, on Sirius OutQ Radio, discussing his book *Sociological Analysis of Aging: The Gay Male Perspective*, and aging gay men in general.

**Mathieu Deflem**, University of South Carolina, was quoted in an Associated Press article that discussed the domestic terrorism threat. The article ran in various newspapers including *The State*, *The*

*Continued on next page*

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In the News, continued

*Post and Courier, The Augusta Chronicle, The Beaufort Gazette, The Sarasota Herald-Tribune, and The Charlotte Observer* (December 14-15, 2003). He was also featured in a program on "Terrorism Task Forces Join Efforts" on the South Carolina Educational Radio Network (November 12) and was interviewed on the economy of prisons for the *Sumter Item* (November 14).

**Mitchell Duneier**, CUNY-Graduate Center, wrote an op-ed in the January 4 *New York Times* about disabled veterans who make their living as sidewalk vendors in New York City.

**Cynthia Fuchs Epstein**, CUNY-Graduate Center, was quoted in the December 13 *New York Times* in an article on the definition of stereotypes and discrimination.

**William Freudenberg**, University of California-Santa Barbara, was quoted in a December 3 *Los Angeles Times* article about potential harm to the integrity of social science research that is commissioned by private companies.

**Frank F. Furstenberg, Jr.**, University of Pennsylvania, was quoted in a December 22, 2003, *New York Times* article about changes in the timing of traditional markers of adulthood in the United States.

**Barry Glassner**, University of Southern California, was interviewed and quoted for a January 3 National Public Radio story about the rising popularity of tortillas. He was also the focus of a December 19 article in the *London Times Higher Education Supplement* about how TV journalism is making people unduly fearful of violent crime.

**Saad E. Ibrahim**, American University-Cairo, was mentioned on National Public Radio's *Kojo Nnamdi Show* on December 11, 2003, regarding democracy in Egypt.

**Carole Joffe**, University of California-Davis, had her letter to the editor pub-

lished in the December 4 *New York Times*. The letter was a comment on a November 28 op-ed piece by Sharon Zukin, CUNY-Graduate Center, on the culture of bargain hunting.

**Charis E. Kubrin and Gregory D. Squires** of George Washington University wrote an op-ed, "Mortgage lending up, crime down" for the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, December 11.

**Richard Lempert**, National Science Foundation and University of Michigan, was quoted in a December 3 *Los Angeles Times* article about potential harm to the integrity of social science research that is commissioned by private companies.

**Robert D. Manning**, Rochester Institute of Technology, had his course on Consumer Credit and Debt featured on the CNBC Evening News (*Money Matters*) and in the MSNBC website (October). He was also quoted in the December 7 *Washington Post* about young adults and debt.

**John Markert**, Cumberland University, had his paper, "Sing-a-Song of Drug Use-Abuse" (*Sociological Inquiry*, 2001) highlighted in the annual survey by the European Union's monitoring centre for drugs and drug addiction. The findings were the subject of a feature article in *The Guardian*, October 27. The author was also interviewed for *The Music Biz* on the BBC Worldwide in December.

**Amy Orr**, Linfield College, had her article from the October issue of the *Sociology of Education* featured in the December 16 *Chronicle of Higher Education Daily Report*.

**Kimberly A. Reed**, SUNY-Oswego, appeared on Time Warner Cable, Ch.10 *News Now*, December 4, discussing the need for more women prison guards. Reed was interviewed in *The Post Standard*, April 27, in an article about the symbolic importance of a Nestle plant closing in Fulton, NY.

**Paul Sargent**, San Diego State University, was quoted in a November 26 *New York Times* and November 28 *San Francisco Chronicle* article about male teachers in kindergarten classes.

**Paul Schervish**, Boston College, was quoted in a December 14 *San Francisco Chronicle* article about people anonymously donating to charities.

**Robert Schoeni**, University of Michigan, was quoted in a December 22, 2003, *New York Times* article about changes in the timing of traditional markers of adulthood in the United States.

**Arthur Shostak**, Drexel University, was featured in the November 24 *Philadelphia Inquirer* about his upcoming retirement from academic work.

**Christian S. Smith**, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, was quoted in the cover story of the December 8 *U.S. News and World Report*, and in the cover story of the November 30 *Boston Globe Magazine*. Both referenced his study of evangelicals. He was also quoted in the November 15 *Miami Herald* and *Wichita Eagle*.

**Kenneth L. Stewart**, Angelo State University, wrote a December 9 guest opinion column in *philanthropyjournal.org* on charity and social justice.

**Barry Wellman**, University of Toronto, was quoted in a December 31 *Seattle Post-Intelligencer* article about consumers in the information age needing to get used to having so much information available and treating it in stride.

**Sharon Zukin**, Brooklyn College and CUNY-Graduate Center, was interviewed for a story about Wal-Mart's effect on local communities on *The CBS Evening News* (December 12). She also published an essay, in the *Chronicle of Higher Education* (December 19), and was interviewed on *To the Point*, KCRW (National Public Radio (NPR), Los Angeles),

December 1; *On Point*, WBUR (NPR, Boston), December 12; *The Leonard Lopate Show*, WNYC (NPR, New York), December 22; and *On the Mark with Norman Mark*, KNWZ (Palm Springs), December 27.

People

**Rebecca G. Adams**, University of North Carolina-Greensboro, gave the commencement address at the University, called "Through the Glass Ceiling."

**Penelope Canan**, University of Denver, will become the Executive Officer of the Global Carbon Project (Tsukuba, Japan) in April on a two-year leave from the university.

**Danielle M. Crutchfield** has accepted the position of staff assistant for U.S. Senator Maria Cantwell.

**Robert D. Manning**, Rochester Institute of Technology, was promoted to University Professor and Special Assistant to the Provost (August 2003) and was appointed to the Blue Ribbon Advisory Council, Race Relations Institute at Fisk University (October 2003).

**Kimberly Ayn Reed**, SUNY-Oswego, will serve as the first Vice President of the New York State Sociological Association in 2004.

**Robert and Elisabeth Schafer**, retired from Iowa State University, joined a Global Volunteers service project for two weeks at an innovative center for reconciliation in Glencree, Ireland.

Members' New Books

**Mabel Berezin**, Cornell University, and **Martin Schain**, editors, *Europe without Borders: Remapping Territory, Citizenship, and Identity in a Transnational Age* (Johns Hopkins University Press, 2003).

**Luiz A. Castro-Santos (with Lina Faria)**, Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, *A Reforma Sanitária no Brasil: Ecos da Primeira República [Brazil's Sanitary Reform: Echoes from the First Republic, 1889-1930]* (Bragança Paulista, Editora Universitária São Francisco, 2003).

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

**Juan L. Gonzales, Jr.**, California State University-Hayward, *Racial and Ethnic Groups in America*, 5th Edition (Kendall/Hunt, 2003).

**Michael S. Kimmel**, SUNY-Stony Brook, and **Amy Aronson** (editors), *Men and Masculinities: A Social, Cultural, and Historical Encyclopedia* (ABC-CLIO, 2003).

**Ethel V. Kosminsky**, Universidade Estadual Paulista-Marília, **Claude Lepine**, and **Fernanda Areas Peixoto** (editors), *Gilberto Freyre em Quatro Tempos* (Sao Paulo: FAPESP, EDUNESP, EDUSC, 2003).

**M.A. Maslak**, St. John's University, *Daughters of the Tharu: Gender, Ethnicity, Religion and the Education of Nepali Girls* (Routledge Falmer Press, 2003).

**Derek Phillips**, Universiteit van Amsterdam, **Klaske Muizelaar**, *Picturing Men and Women in the Dutch Golden Age: Paintings and People in Historical Perspective* (Yale University Press, 2003).

**Henry Vandenburg**, Bridgewater State College, *Deviance: The Essentials* (Prentice Hall, 2003).

Other Organizations

**Midwest Political Science Association** announces the formation of a search committee to recommend the selection of a new editor for the *American Journal of Political Science* (AJPS). The MPSA is seeking a qualified individual to edit the journal from January 1, 2006, through December 31, 2009. Nominations and self-nominations are encouraged. If you wish to nominate a person to serve as editor, or if you have questions about the responsibilities of serving as editor for the AJPS, contact the chair of the committee (Greg Caldeira, g-caldeira@law.northwestern.edu). Questions may also be addressed to the Executive Director of the MPSA (Will Morgan, wdmorgan@indiana.edu). To apply: Candidates should email (as a PDF attachment) a current curriculum vitae and a letter of interest. The letter of interest should contain: (1) a statement of goals for the journal that includes any proposed changes or innovations, (2) a discussion of how the office will be organized and managed, including details about co-editors or alternative structures if appropriate, (3) previous organization/management experience, technological expertise, editorial experience, previous collaborative work if more than one editor is proposed, and (4) a discussion of the financial support provided by the host institution and needed from the MPSA. Email the letter and CV to Greg Caldeira, Ohio State University (g-caldeira@law.northwestern.edu) and Will Morgan, MPSA (wdmorgan@indiana.edu). Application deadline: February 16, 2004. All candidates will receive a confirmation of the receipt.

**Sociologists for Women in Society** announces election results: President-elect: Marlese Durr; Secretary: Mary Bernstein; Deputy Treasurer: Kathleen Slobin; Awards Committee Chair: Joan Spade; Discrimination Committee Chair: Susan Chase; International Committee Chair: Manisha Deasi; Student Representative: Vicki Hunter; Nominations: Chris Bobel and Marla Kohlman; Publications: Sue Hinze and Idee Winfield; Membership: Patti Giuffre and Marcia Texler Segal.

New Publications

*Protosociology* has just published its new volume, volume 18-19: "Understanding the Social II: Philosophy of Sociality," edited by R. Tuomela, G. Preyer, and G. Peter. It costs 15 Euro or 12 Euro with a subscription. Orders may be made using the website: <www.protosociology.de>.

*Sociological Origins* has published a special symposium on the "Dogs, Society, and Sociologists." Instructors interested in using this special issue are invited to contact the journal for information on bulk pricing: Michael R. Hill, editor, *Sociological Origins*, 2701 Sewell Street, Lincoln, NE 68502.

Caught in the Web

**The American Sociological Review** website <http://www.asanet.org/journals/asr/> has been updated for 2004 with information about the new editorial staff.

**Routledge Press** announces a new journal, *Capitalism Nature Socialism*, with a corresponding call for papers. See <www.tandf.co.uk/journals/titles/10455752.asp>.

Summer Programs

**University of California-Los Angeles, Second Summer Institute on International Migration, June 21-26, 2004.** A distinguished group of scholars from UCLA, the University of California system, and further afield will offer a series of master classes and conference sessions, open to advanced graduate students embarked on dissertation research and new PhD's (degree received no earlier than 2000) revising dissertations for publication. Approximately 25 participants from the United States and elsewhere will be selected. The six-day event will consist of two days of master classes/workshops on special topics, a two-day conference, followed by another two days of workshops. Invited scholars will conduct the classes, act as discussants for the conference session, and offer keynote talks on their own work. Sixteen workshops will focus on the latest immigration research, with an emphasis on methods, data sources, current debates, developing research programs, and international comparisons. The institute will also feature sessions on professional development: getting funding; publishing papers and books; and developing links with policymakers. Junior participants will present their own work at the conference, with senior scholars as discussants. In addition, the conference will feature selected keynote addresses by senior scholars and panel discussions on issues of current controversy. Applications for admission can be submitted at any time but no later than March 1, 2004. Admitted junior scholars will receive meals and lodging; subsidies are available for travel to Los Angeles, but home institutions (or participants) will be asked to make a contribution. Contact Gabriel Ramos, (310) 825-8044; email ggramos@soc.ucla.edu. Deadline: March 15, 2004. Submit completed applications to: Roger Waldinger, Summer Institute on International Migration, Department of Sociology, 264 Haines Hall, Box 951551, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90095-1551. <www.international.ucla.edu/migration2004>.

Policy and Practice

**Robert D. Manning**, Rochester Institute of Technology, testified before the U.S. Senate Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs Committee for the hearing on "The Importance of Financial Literacy Among College Students," (September 2003).

Deaths

**Mary Jane Crenshaw Tully** died on December 27, 2003.

Obituaries

**Ruth Simms Hamilton (1937-2003)**

Ruth Simms Hamilton, Professor of Sociology, Director of the African Diaspora Research Project, and Faculty Member of the African Studies Center and the Center for Latin American and Caribbean at Michigan State University, died on Monday, November 10, 2003.

Born in 1937 in Savannah, Georgia, Dr. Hamilton received her BA from Talladega College. She obtained her MA and PhD in sociology from Northwestern University. A teacher and researcher at Michigan State University (MSU) for 35 years, Ruth taught courses on international inequality and development, comparative race relations, international migration and diasporas, Third World urbanization and change, and sociological theory. Her research focused on comparative cross-cultural studies of peoples of African descent in the Americas, Asia, and Europe. Colleagues and friends describe her as everything that an engaged, intelligent, hard working, cre-

Continued on next page

**Summer Institute: Sexuality, Society & Health**  
**San Francisco State University**  
**June 28-July 22, 2004**  
**Director—Gilbert Herdt, PhD**  
**Course Themes:**  
 Sexual Rights, Women's Sexualities, Sexual Deviance & Conformity, Foucault, Qualitative Research Methods  
**Featured Faculty:**  
 David Halperin, PhD  
 Sonia Correa, PhD  
 Theo van der Meer, PhD  
 Deborah Tolman, PhD  
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ative, demanding, sympathetic, and productive faculty member should be. For the dozens of students she mentored who today are faculty members around the world, she was a rigorous and supportive teacher who insisted that their work be the very best they could produce.

In the 1970s and 1980s, Ruth pioneered the study of the African diaspora when the notion of "diaspora" was a relatively obscure concept. In 1986 she founded the African Diaspora Research Project (ADRP), a comparative, multidisciplinary research program studying the dispersion and settlement of African peoples beyond the continent of Africa. The ADRP's comparative research and graduate training program, was first conceptualized in 1984 by Dr. Hamilton and her colleague, the late historian Dr. Leslie Rout, Jr. The ADRP originated in the need for a broader, multidisciplinary understanding of communities of African descent grounded in sound scholarship and policy analysis.

Dr. Hamilton was also one of the founding and core faculty members of the MSU African Studies Center and served as one of its Associate Directors in the 1970s. She pioneered the study of African urbanization (when others were more focused on villages and rural areas) and of gender in African development. She was the founding editor of the journal *African Urban Studies* and of *Working Paper Series on the African Diaspora*, and editorial board member of the *Sage Series in Race and Ethnic Relations*. Her books and articles included: *Racial Conflict, Discrimination, Power; Urbanization in West Africa*; "The African woman as entrepreneur: problems and prospects for development"; "The African Diaspora in the Late Twentieth Century World System: Recent Observations"; and "Toward a Conceptualization of Modern Diasporas: Exploring Contours of African Diaspora Social Identity Formation." At the time of her death, Ruth was finalizing *Routes of Passage*, an 11-volume series on the African Diaspora. It was a culmination of more than a decade of research to be published by Michigan State University Press.

She was a member of the Rockefeller Foundation-funded Commission on U.S. Policy on South Africa that resulted in the groundbreaking report, *South Africa: Time Running Out*. This Commission helped to shape the political policies in Washington

that contributed to passing the *Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986*. She also has been a Trustee Emeritus of the Carnegie Corporation of New York and a Trustee and member of the Executive Committee of the *Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association (TIAA)*.

In 2002, she co-chaired the Task Force on Urban and Metropolitan Studies in the College of Social Science, charting a new direction for urban studies at MSU (see [www.ssc.msu.edu/sscHome/urbanAgenda/](http://www.ssc.msu.edu/sscHome/urbanAgenda/)). Subsequently, she was convener for the College's Urban and Metropolitan Design Team, which, under the theme *Urbanization and Transnationalism: Globalizing Cities and Metropolitan Areas*, is pursuing "a new, interdisciplinary instructional and research program focused on urban and metropolitan studies."

Ruth received many awards for her work, including the A. Wade Smith Award for Outstanding Teaching, Mentoring and Service in 2000 from the Association of Black Sociologists; the 1995 Ralph Smuckler Award for Advancing International Studies and Programs at MSU; the 1971 Teacher-Scholar Award of MSU; and the Michigan Association of Governing Boards Distinguished Faculty Award in 1987.

She was a caring, compassionate, responsible, and serious human being—and a dear friend who will be missed terribly by so many of us who knew and worked with her.

David Wiley, Steve Gold, Raymond Familusi, Vera L. Benedito, Michigan State University

#### Paul Burleigh Horton (1916-2003)

Dr. Paul Burleigh Horton was one of the most widely known sociologists to students on college campuses for almost half a century, by virtue of the widespread adoption and use of his introductory textbooks on sociology.

Dr. Horton died on October 11, 2003, at age 86 in Sun City, Arizona, from complications due to Alzheimer's disease. As a child he was a product of "small town America," living in Rootstown, Ohio. He graduated with "Highest Distinction" from Kent State University in Kent, Ohio, and received a fellowship for graduate work at Duke University. In 1949, he received his PhD in sociology from Ohio

State University. He taught at Butler University in Indianapolis, Indiana, and at Western Michigan University in Kalamazoo, Michigan. In 1960, on the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the establishment of Kent State University, he was honored as one of the 12 most distinguished scholars of the College of Arts and Sciences. He retired from Western Michigan University in 1978 and moved to Sun City, Arizona, in 1980.

Dr. Horton was a member of the Department of Sociology at Western Michigan University for more than 33 years and probably was the best-known sociologist on the faculty. He was the author of six college-level textbooks, chief of which was the *Sociology of Social Problems* (written with Gerald Leslie) and first published by Prentice Hall in 1955. The text was the first college textbook in the field to address the subject of social problems. He is perhaps best remembered as the first sociologist to integrate three conceptual approaches to the study of social problems (social disorganization, value conflict, and personal deviation). Most current social problems still present a similar approach today. The text achieved 12 editions and is still in print, making it the longest and most distributed text in American sociology. In 1965 he published *Introductory Sociology* (McGraw Hill), co-authored by Chester Hunt. The *Introductory Sociology* text has been translated into Japanese, Spanish, Portuguese, and Indonesian, and also was one of the most widely used textbooks on sociology for 30 years. Dr. Horton authored or co-authored four other textbooks in basic sociology, which were also widely used for 20 years.

In addition to the writing of textbooks, Paul was a dedicated member of the faculty of Western Michigan University. When a chapter of the American Association of University Professors (AAUP) was established, he became its first president. He was a strong supporter of the Michigan Sociological Association, which is one of the few state sociological associations that continue to actively function today. Dr. Horton also spent an enormous amount of time working in the community (particularly with Planned Parenthood), applying the principles of sociological practice.

He was a member of the American Sociological Association, the Society for Social Problems, the AAUP, the National Education Association, the alumni associations of Kent State and Ohio State Universities, the President's Circle of Western Michigan University, and Crown Life Lutheran Church in Sun City, Arizona.

Robert Horton, Donald Bouma, Tom Van Valey, Western Michigan University

#### Aliza Kolker (1948-2003)

Aliza Kolker, Professor of Sociology at George Mason University, died at home in Vienna, Virginia, on November 7, 2003, at the age of 55. She was an indefatigable teacher and researcher and in her classes demonstrated the value of the cohesiveness of the teacher-student role. She greatly valued her role as a teacher and it was a joy to read her six- or seven-page syllabi, complete with a sign-off for the teacher-student contractual agreement. She wanted students to strive toward excellence and to learn to enjoy the interplay of theory and data, which would heighten their contribution to their own education and thus create a highly intense and personal classroom educational dialogue. Her ability to connect to students can also be seen in the numerous doctoral dissertations and masters theses that Aliza supervised over the years.

The breadth and scope of her intellectual and academic interests can also be seen in the some 15 courses she taught in the department, many of which she created. We watched her exude the same energy as she initiated the department's Internship Program and spent hours supervising students and placing them in specific institutions and organizations, then coordinating the students' internship activities with intern-location supervisors. The same energy prevailed when she created and coordinated the Gerontology Program and introduced gerontology as one of four special areas in the department's graduate program.

Though recently retired, Aliza had been a member of the Sociology and Anthropol-

ogy Department since 1975. She was born in Tel Aviv, Israel, spent a year (1967-1968) at Hebrew University in Jerusalem, then in 1969 received a BA in History from Barnard College where she was inducted in Phi Beta Kappa and graduated cum laude. In 1974 she received an MA in sociology from Columbia University, and the following year was awarded a PhD in sociology.

Aliza co-authored two books: *The Social Basis of Politics* and *Pre-Natal Testing: A Sociological Perspective* (which went into a second edition). In addition, she co-edited two books: *Aging and Toward a New Definition of Health*. Her books and articles focused on several areas: (1) prenatal testing and diagnosis, (2) the social consequences of health for women, (3) aging and health-related problems among the elderly, (4) ethnic identity and immigration in Israel, and (5) Holocaust studies.

Aliza was an active participant in the profession. She served as Secretary of the District of Columbia Sociological Society (DCSS) (1998-2000) and had been a member of the Executive Committee of the DCSS. In addition, she was a founding member of the Virginia Sociological Association in 1977, and organized and presided at numerous sociological regional and national meetings. At George Mason University, a few of her many activities included serving as Coordinator of the Gerontology Program, chairing the Graduate Program in Sociology, serving on the Honors Committee and the Educational Task Force, and holding an appointment on the European Studies Faculty. She also initiated and organized the International Jewish Film Festival, which has attracted much attention during the past four years.

No task was too big for Aliza to tackle, and she was always eager to assist in the department's ongoing programs and projects. This magnificent quality of hers was displayed on October 1 (only five weeks before her death) when she superbly presented at the department's Inaugural Brown Bag Series her latest research: "Are You My Real Mother? Are You My Real Father? Secrecy and Disclosure in Assisted Reproduction." It was presented with her usual infusion of history, great and timely wit, and thoughtful and provocative data. She held us enthralled for more than an hour despite the occasional visible signs that indicated she was not well. We all admired and appreciated her grit and her desire to remain a part of fellow colleagues who so highly valued her friendship, her scholarship, her humor and who loved her because she was a warm, caring, and decent human being.

In addition to being a devoted teacher and scholar, Aliza was also a devoted wife to Ken Heitner and two of her two sons, Ari and Ethan. Unfortunately, although she had been looking forward to traveling to Israel for Ari's wedding, at the last moment she became too weak to travel and missed the marriage.

Those of us at George Mason, in her synagogue, in the various professional sociological organizations, and in the greater Washington area will miss her terribly. We already know that the department and the university are just not the same without her.

The Department of Sociology and Anthropology has established the Aliza Kolker Award to honor her memory.

Rutledge Dennis and Joseph Scimecca, George Mason University

#### John Itsuro Kitsuse (1923-2003)

John Kitsuse, a professor emeritus at University of California-Santa Cruz, passed away on November 27, 2003, in Santa Cruz, California, after suffering a massive stroke.

John was born in Imperial Valley, California. His family moved to Los Angeles when he was a child. In 1942, John, along with thousands of other Japanese Americans, was imprisoned in an internment camp. After a year, he was helped by friends and moved to Boston. John attended Boston University where he earned his BA and then attended the University of California-Los Angeles for his MA and PhD.

We were close friends for more than 50 years and shared lasting intellectual and personal moments. John was my teaching

assistant in the spring of 1953 at UCLA. When we both left UCLA—he to an instructorship at the University of Washington and I to Cornell for my PhD—we remained in contact. We met frequently when I was a post-doc in 1957-58 at the UCLA Medical Center and John was at San Diego State College. Through the efforts of Wendell Bell and Scott Greer, we both decided to accept the offers from Northwestern in 1958. John remained at Northwestern for 16 years.

Our long discussions led to our study of the decision-making process in a high school with a diverse student body. We were interested in the extent to which one's ethnic or racial status might affect the assessment of academic performance. We discussed whether variations existed in the way school personnel encouraged or discouraged students to enter a college or university. We also discussed university students' perceptions of socially "deviant" activities. For example, how would students characterize possible "deviant" conduct despite no personal experiences and misconceptions about the nature of the activity? John pursued these ideas systematically.

John left a deep impression on many dear friends, faculty, and students. He was a wonderful host and cook. He is survived by his wife Kathy, his son Edward (wife Emmy and son Nolan), and his daughter Alicia (husband Jim and son Christopher). John deeply touched many friends and I felt a few of them should have the opportunity to add to this tribute:

That great spirit John Kitsuse! A very knowing, overflowing, easy-going "Paladin" and I shall miss his great hospitality and playfulness. I once wrote for a journal he was editing, signed my name as Jeannette MacDonald and he by return mail signed Nelson Eddy. John was the guiding force in bringing me to Evanston but he left before I arrived. Despite this act of treachery, we remained friends ever after. *Arlene Kaplan Daniels*

John Kitsuse was one of the premier contributors to a movement that definitively changed the way sociologists approached the study of normality, deviance, and control. He was a man of elegant contradictions, as fiercely committed to the "underdog" as to display of personal grace in his own life, which he achieved with unflinching dignity. *Troy Duster*

John is the most well-known and most respected American sociologist in Japan in the fields of social problems, criminology, and deviance. John traveled to Japan 40 years ago as a Fulbright scholar; he studied the method of prisoner rehabilitation, *naikan*, that required inmates to reflect on the shame their actions had brought to family and loved ones and introduced the method to American scholars. *Hiroshi Fukurai*

I met John in a 1963 undergraduate course on criminology. Edwin Lemert's *Social Pathology* thoroughly undermined the official course description. As his teaching and research assistant, I was introduced to John's personal intellectual style: examine in detail small quantities of seemingly innocuous data for "societal reaction" implications. Neither politics nor career goals could stop his single-minded, and ultimately subversive pursuit, of how the societal reaction creates the subject matter of conventional sociological analysis. No one in the field of social problems will ever wander unthinkingly into the confusion that existed in this field before John Kitsuse decided to take a look at it. *Malcolm Spector*

In 1974, John arrived at the University of California-Santa Cruz. The Sociology Department was growing. His distinctive outlook on social interaction and his own irrepressible sociability were the heart and soul of departmental life for students and close faculty colleagues. His network of professional and personal contacts brought a cosmopolitanism to Santa Cruz that helped the undergraduate major and graduate program to mature and prosper. His consolidation of constructionist perspectives enhanced the distinctive mix of sociological viewpoints at UCSC, but it was his intellectual and interpersonal vitality that left their mark on those who knew him. *Mark Traugott*

Aaron Cicourel, University of California-San Diego



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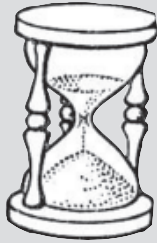
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### *Time to Renew . . . if you haven't already done so!*

In order to vote in the upcoming ASA election, your membership renewal must be received by March 31, 2004. The ASA "Member Only" area on the homepage continues to feature more and more useful resources for your use. Only *current* members, using their member ID number, have access to these directories and information, so please send in your renewal today.



### **Seeking High-risk Health Research Proposals**

#### **The NIH Director's New Pioneer Award Program**

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) invites nominations for the NIH Director's Pioneer Award (NDPA), a key component of the NIH Roadmap for Medical Research.

The goal of the program is to stimulate high-risk, high-impact research by enabling exceptionally creative investigators from multiple disciplines—including biomedical, behavioral, social, physical, chemical and computer science; engineering; and mathematics—to develop and test groundbreaking ideas relevant to NIH's mission.

In fiscal year 2004, the NDPA program will fund 5-10 awards of up to \$500,000 direct costs per year for 5 years.

The program is not intended to support ongoing research projects or expand the funding of persons already well supported. Investigators at early stages of their careers and those who have not previously applied for NIH support are especially encouraged.

Nominations will be accepted from March 1, 2004, through midnight (Eastern Standard Time) April 1, 2004.

For more information or to submit a nomination, visit the NIH Director's Pioneer Award Web site at:

[www.nihroadmap.nih.gov/highrisk/initiatives/pioneer](http://www.nihroadmap.nih.gov/highrisk/initiatives/pioneer).

To read the NIH Director's Pioneer Award press release, see [www.nih.gov/news/pr/jan2004/od-20.htm](http://www.nih.gov/news/pr/jan2004/od-20.htm).

### **2004 Student Travel Awards Available**

The American Sociological Association (ASA) Student Forum is pleased to announce that the ASA Council is making funds available to support travel awards to the ASA Annual Meeting. ASA anticipates granting approximately 25 travel awards in the amount of \$200 each. These awards will be made on a competitive basis and are meant to assist students by defraying expenses associated with attending the 2004 ASA Annual Meeting in San Francisco, CA. All applicants are encouraged to seek additional sources of funding to cover expenses associated with attending the Annual Meeting.

To apply for a student travel award, complete and submit four (4) copies of the application form no later than **May 1, 2004**. Decisions will be announced by June 15, 2004. No part of the application may be submitted by FAX, and only applications from individuals on their own behalf will be accepted.

Applicants must be students pursuing an undergraduate or graduate sociology degree in an academic institution and a current student member of ASA at the time of application. Participation in the Annual Meeting (e.g., paper sessions, roundtables), purpose for attending (e.g., workshop training, Honors Program participation), student need, the availability of other forms of support, matching funds, and the potential benefit to the student are among the factors taken into account in making awards. A travel award committee of the Student Forum convened especially for this purpose will select awardees.

The 2004 Student Travel Award Application is available on the ASA website at [www.asanet.org/student/travelaward.html](http://www.asanet.org/student/travelaward.html) or upon request. For more information, contact the ASA Executive Office at (202) 383-9005 extension 327, or via e-mail at [studentforum@asanet.org](mailto:studentforum@asanet.org).

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August 14-17  
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**2005  
August 13-16  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania**

□ □ □

**2006  
August 12-15  
New York, New York**

### *Footnotes*

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

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