

Footnotes

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2004 Annual Meeting . . . Public Sociologies

Former President of Brazil, Fernando Henrique Cardoso: A Most Public Sociologist

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

by Gay Seidman

In 1982, during a stint as a visiting professor at Berkeley, Fernando Henrique Cardoso paused, mid-lecture, to reflect on the repression faced by Latin American intellectuals under military regimes. In the United States, he mused, academics are allowed to speak so much more freely than in Brazil; but perhaps it is because no one off-campus ever bothers to listen to them.

Twenty years later, that comment has a somewhat ironic ring. Then, Cardoso was a noted sociologist who had been exiled by Brazil's military regime from 1964 to 1968. In 1969, when he returned, the regime canceled Cardoso's political and civil rights and denied him permission to lecture, so he moved to an independent think tank off-campus.

Being Heard

But today when Cardoso speaks, people across the world listen. After two terms as Brazil's president, Cardoso is surely the most public sociologist in the world, a global figure who is currently advising the United Nations on how to incorporate global civil society into international deliberations.

Cardoso, now professor-at-large at Brown University's Watson Institute for International Studies, will give two

presentations at the ASA meetings next August in San Francisco. Together with Princeton University economist and *New York Times* columnist



Fernando Henrique Cardoso

Paul Krugman, he will discuss "The Future of Neoliberalism"; and, reflecting his unique perspective, he will give a talk titled "The Sociologist as President."

When he visited at Berkeley 20 years ago, Cardoso was already one of Latin America's best-known sociologists, having taught at leading intellectual centers in Latin America and Europe as well as in the United States. His research, including both his early work on Brazilian racial inequality and later research on the political economy of Latin America, opened new lines of inquiry for scholars around the world. In 1982, he was elected president of the International Sociological Association, marking his stature in the academic world.

But at about the same time he was musing about the balance between

academic freedom and intellectual influence, Cardoso was turning to a different audience. In 1983, he returned to Brazil to run for the federal Senate; he served as a senator for the next nine years, helping construct a center-left coalition against military rule. By the end of the decade, he had become one of his country's most prominent politicians, serving as minister for Foreign Affairs in 1992-93, and as Minister of Finance from 1993-94, when he implemented an

economic stabilization plan that ended decades of chronic hyper-inflation in Brazil.

First Presidential Re-election

In 1995, Cardoso was elected to his first term as president of Brazil, and then in 1999, he was elected to a second term—the first president ever democratically re-elected in Brazil. After eight years in office, the constitutional limit,

See Cardoso, page 6



The 2004 World Social Forum

This is the first of three articles on the January 2004 World Social Forum meeting in Mumbai, India. These articles echo the "Public Sociologies" theme of the 2004 ASA Annual Meeting in San Francisco.

Walda Katz-Fishman, Howard University, and Jerome Scott, Project South, participated in the World Social Forum (WSF) as part of the U.S. Grassroots Global Justice (GGJ) delegation representing Project South: Institute for the Elimination of Poverty & Genocide. The latter is a community-based popular education organization bringing scholar, student, labor, and low-income activists together on the basis of equality to build a bottom-up movement in the United States as part of today's global movement for justice and equality. The second article, "Mumbai and the Future," is by Boaventura de Sousa Santos of the Department of Sociology at the University of Coimbra, and the University of Wisconsin-Madison Law School. The final article, "Among Women at Mumbai," is by Patricia Ticineto Clough, Director of the Center for the Study of Women and Society at the City University of New York Graduate Center.

A Movement Rising

by Walda Katz-Fishman, Howard University and Project South,
and Jerome Scott, Project South

The philosophers have only interpreted the world, in various ways; the point, however, is to change it. — Karl Marx

The fourth World Social Forum (WSF), January 16-21, 2004, in Mumbai (Bombay), India, was an amazing gathering and experience. About 130,000 delegates from 150 countries and from most of India's 26 states participated. We marched, rallied, danced, sang, drummed, performed street theater, talked, dialogued, shared knowledge and experiences, cultural expressions, art and video, organized a peoples' media center, networked, and deepened existing relationships. Collectively we took another critical step in building today's global bottom-up movement for social transformation to truly create another world.

The first WSF, in Porto Alegre, Brazil, in January 2001, was a popular, civil society gathering of the world's workers, peasants, youth, women, and oppressed peoples and was convened in response to the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland, a gathering of the global economic and



The World Social Forum in Mumbai, India, included delegations of Indian activists with strong women's leadership pictured here entering the WSF grounds (at the closed-down NESCO textile plant).

See WSF, page 8

Teaching Sociology in High School: A Pilot Project Begins in Chicago

by Caroline Hodges Persell, New York University, and Carla B. Howerly, ASA Academic and Professional Affairs Program

In 2001, the American Sociological Association (ASA) established a national Task Force comprised of high school, college, and university faculty. The Task Force was charged with developing and pilot testing a curriculum for an Advanced Placement (AP) type course to be taught in high schools. As its first job, the Task Force developed an outline and a narrative for an AP-type Introduction to Sociology course. Those materials have been on the ASA homepage for several months, with a request for feedback, at <www.asanet.org/members/apsoccurr.pdf>. Currently, the Task Force is developing and collecting a notebook of teaching resource materials, including learning objectives, simulations, data resources, exercises for students to do in and outside of class, suggested readings, relevant films, web resources, and lesson plans.

The curriculum incorporates data resources that have recently become readily accessible to teachers and students, for example, the General Social Survey (GSS) websites at the University of Michigan, the University of California at Berkeley, and CensusScope using Census data. The curriculum emphasizes active learning by students, focuses on

understanding principles, helps develop quantitative reasoning skills, and provides students with tools for investigating sociological questions on their own.

By introducing students to major sociological research methods and concepts, the course seeks to develop an understanding and appreciation of humans as social beings and considers how social factors affect daily lives and long-term outcomes. Areas of focus include, but are not limited to, the sociological perspective, social organization, research methods, culture, social inequality, social institutions, and deviance and conformity. The full course can be taught over two semesters. Sections of the course could be taught in one semester, but a one-semester course would largely exclude social institutions such as the family, education, religion, economy, polity, science, and media.

The Chicago (and Other) Pilot Projects

In the 2003-04 academic year, four teachers in Chicago and one in Princeton, New Jersey, are pilot testing the curriculum and teaching materials. These pilot courses are taught at the college level as honors courses, using college textbooks and materials, and are being taught as one-year courses. During the first year of pilot testing, research

See High School, page 7

Inside This Issue of Footnotes

ASA Election Time

See page 4 to view the professional biographies of the candidates for: **President-Elect** (Glen H. Elder, Jr. and Cynthia Fuchs Epstein) and **Vice President-Elect** (Dan Clawson and Lynn Smith-Lovin). The biographical sketches for all candidates will be available when ballots are mailed.

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Task Force to propose ways to promote Public Sociology.



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The Executive Officer's Column

Engineering Better Mileage for Research?



How does U.S. science lead the study of complex social problems, asks John Marburger, the President's science advisor? How do we study complex scientific problems, asks Rita Colwell, the recent director of the National Science Foundation? How do we lead the scientific effort to understand and cure disease, ask Elias Zehouni, Director of the National Institutes of Health? And, how do we accomplish all this with dwindling federal research dollars? Zerhouni believes the answer is to create a new health research roadmap that embodies interdisciplinary research at its core.

Colwell initiated the NSF-wide priority area of "Human and Social Dynamics" that is fundamentally interdisciplinary (see February 2004 *Footnotes*, p. 5). The Defense Department has its new "Multidisciplinary University Research Initiative." These questions and the answer—"interdisciplinarity" (is it a word? if not yet, it soon will be)—were the focus of a recent National Academies Convocation on Facilitating Interdisciplinary Research. Coming from the leaders of the world's largest basic and applied research agencies, this paradigm-shifting strategy deserves the close attention of sociologists. Yet, as one Convocation participant said: "It is one thing for a biologist to meet a chemist, but sociologists are somewhere else entirely; you wouldn't know what to say to one even if you met them!" A recent study reported on at the Convocation by Diana Photen of the Social Science Research Council suggests this may not be an exaggeration.

By crowning interdisciplinary basic research as the driving engine to advance our way down the road of improved, faster, and more efficient scientific discovery and application, many federal science and research-sponsoring agencies are echoing Zerhouni's concern that such interdisciplinary research is necessary *both* to

advance science and to avert an eventual devouring of the federal budget by escalating health costs (or education costs, or defense/security costs...). Zerhouni, like other federal science leaders, is strategizing to deal with a natural reality that metaphorically conjures a complex road map. In medical research, increasingly advanced molecular, genetic, cellular, behavioral, and social science research is stumbling repeatedly upon nature's fundamental structure: the complex interconnectedness of health/illness and our genetic, biological, social, and physical environments. Thus, as individual health disciplines improve their "under the hood" knowledge of nature's machinery, their drive along the road toward more efficient medical treatments and prevention, direct us inevitably toward intersecting and shared routes of these scientific disciplines.



Are All Roads Leading to "Interdisciplinary"?

Federal science agencies are not the only part of the scientific infrastructure in the United States urging new ways to organize work and the merits of roadmaps with intersecting disciplinary routes. The American Association for the Advancement of Science's CEO Alan Leshner stated in a February 6 *Science* editorial, "Academic institutions are still organized primarily into discrete fields of learning. Review and reward systems based on eminence or publication within one's own disciplinary 'silo' may penalize interdisciplinary work. The increasing number of cross-departmental, interdisciplinary research centers in universities is welcome, but most academics are still evaluated for tenure and promotion within their departments."

These concerns of universities, faculty, researchers, students and funding agencies were core to the National Academies Convocation in January. As part of the "National Academies Keck Futures Initiative," a \$40-million, 15-year program designed to realize the untapped potential of interdisciplinary research, the Academies created a Committee on Facilitating Interdisciplinary Research under the aegis of the Committee on Science, Engineering, and Public Policy. The committee has undertaken a major study on how funding organizations and academic institutions can best facilitate interdisciplinary research. Sociologist Jonathan Cole, Provost and Dean of Faculties Emeritus at Columbia University, is a member of the committee. It hopes to identify the most serious obstacles facing interdisciplinary researchers, determine examples of effective policies and practices, and establish recommendations for best practices to facilitate interdisciplinary research in a report to be issued in late 2004 or early 2005. (Learn more at <nationalacademies.org/interdisciplinary>.)

Detours, Potholes, and Diversions?

New roadmaps attempt to shift our familiar research routes that are often dominated by inwardly focused disciplines by identifying major opportunities and directions for research that no single discipline can travel alone. For some scientific issues this will mean greatly improved "mileage per research dollar"; but scholarship, research and training in core disciplines remain critical to successful interdisciplinary work even as federal research money is emphasizing the latter. How to create more flexible scientific environments, infrastructures and cultures to accommodate the changes that are coming is an important challenge that will affect academic institutions, departments, reward structures, training programs, funding streams, peer review, scientific lifecycles, and even professional associations. Existing structures contain many obstacles to interdisciplinary work, not the least of which was identified by Robert K. Merton as the "Matthew effect"—the products of collaboration tend to flow to the most senior members of the team. Sociologists, and not just sociologists of science, who are looking to the future of the discipline eagerly await the report of the Academies committee on interdisciplinary research.

□

Task Force to Invigorate "Public Sociology"

by Lee Herring, ASA Public Information Office

At its January 2004 meeting, ASA Council received a report on the *Task Force on Building Bridges to the Real World*, which had been initiated by Past-President Barbara Reskin in 2003. The Task Force had proposed, among other activities, that the extent of public sociology be investigated and documented, that its conduct be validated and recognized, and that ASA explore possible sources of funding to complement ASA's applied social research and social policy activities. The report also highlighted the potential for promoting greater public visibility of the Community Action Research Initiative.

Resonating to the charge and ideas for action that emanated from this Task Force (see accompanying box), chaired by Greg Squires of George Washington University, Council praised the work of the Task Force and voted to extend the charge in an effort to help achieve some of these suggested goals. Thus, Council constituted a new task force, named the *Task Force on the Institutionalization of Public Sociology*, responding in part to member requests that ASA more actively help formulate guidelines for the evaluation of public sociology activities of academic sociologists in particular. Some members of the *Bridges* Task Force will continue on the new Task Force to ensure continuity, and ASA members with interest and experience in the three charges listed below are encouraged to volunteer to serve on the new Task Force.

"The new task force would propose ways to anchor 'Public Sociology' in a more permanent and concrete form within the discipline," said ASA President Michael Burawoy.

"We need to validate and legitimize public sociology as a worthy endeavor for sociologists. We need to give departments (and other bodies) guidelines that will help them adjudicate between good and bad public sociology if they so wish to include public sociology in their faculty review process. We need to make visible the invisible, to formally recognize the considerable amount of public sociology that already goes on and to develop incentives for its enrichment and dissemination," said Burawoy.

Thus, this newly charged task force is a continuation and expansion of the *Bridges to the Real World* Task Force, and Council charged it to:

1. Develop proposals for the *recognition* and *validation* of on-going public sociology, proposals that would bring to light how extensive is the practice of public sociology as well as advertising its variety.
2. Develop guidelines for *evaluating* public sociology as a scholarly enterprise for departments that wish to make good public sociology a criterion of merit and promotion.
3. Propose *incentives* and *rewards* for doing public sociology, including identifying possible sources of funding to support public sociology.

ASA members interested in serving on the task force should write to ASA (see instructions in accompanying sidebar). □

Members of the former Task Force on Building Bridges to the Real World

Gregory D. Squires (Chair), *George Washington University*
Earl Babbie, *Chapman University*
Andrew Barlow, *Oakland, CA*
Rodney D. Coates, *Miami University*
Natalie Hannon, *New York, NY*
Linda C. Majka, *University of Dayton*
Catherine Mobley, *Clemson University*
Michael E. O'Neal, *Augsburg College*
Randy Stoecker, *University of Toledo*
Diane Vaughan (Council Liaison), *Boston College*
Mercedes Rubio (ASA Staff Liaison)
Roberta M. Spalter-Roth (ASA Staff Liaison)
Torrey Androsky (ASA Task Force Assistant)

Nominations, including self-nominations, are sought for this task force. Nominations should include a statement of interest and a brief biographical sketch on relevant background and expertise. Send nominations and supporting materials to American Sociological Association, Attn: Governance, 1307 New York Avenue, NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005. The deadline for submission of nominations is May 1. A subcommittee of the ASA Council will review the nominations and select the members. Appointments will be made by June. Members will serve two-year terms and the Task Force will meet at the 2004 Annual Meeting in San Francisco.

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

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



PUBLIC AFFAIRS UPDATE

✓ **Colwell leaves National Science Foundation . . .** National Science Foundation (NSF) Director Rita R. Colwell assumed the position of Chairman of Canon U.S. Life Sciences, Inc., upon her retirement from the NSF, effective February 21, 2004. Canon U.S. Life Sciences is a newly created, Washington-based subsidiary of Canon U.S.A., Inc., whose goal is to identify and develop life-science solutions with potential applications in diagnostics and medical instrumentation. Arden Bement, Director of the Commerce Department's National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), will take over as interim director. During Colwell's nearly six-year term, NSF received the highest achievement ratings of any federal agency in performance on the President's Management Agenda and was named a "model" agency by the White House. Colwell initiated programs to increase NSF's investment in mathematics and to integrate mathematics with the life and social sciences, urged and obtained substantial increases in graduate-student stipends, and called for expanded opportunities for minorities and women in the nation's science and engineering communities.

✓ **Sociologist Waite chairs NIH-wide basic behavioral/social science working group . . .** Three sociologists are among the newly appointed 13 members of the basic science working group of the National Institutes of Health (NIH) Advisory Committee, which will advise NIH Director Elias Zerhouni. Sociologist Linda Waite, University of Chicago, will chair the group, which includes sociologist James Jackson, University of Michigan-Ann Arbor; and sociologist David Takeuchi, University of Washington. The new working group also includes physicians, research psychologists, and others: Richard Axel, Columbia University; Maja Bucan, University of Pennsylvania; Laura Carstensen, Stanford University; Richard Davidson; University of Wisconsin-Madison; Susan Fiske, Princeton University; William Greenough, University of Illinois-Urbana-Champaign; Frances Horowitz, City University of New York; Robert Levenson, University of California-Berkely; Bruce McEwen, Rockefeller University; Jane Menken, University of Colorado-Boulder; and James Smith, RAND Corporation. Sociologist Virginia Cain, Acting Director of the NIH Office of Behavioral and Social Science Research (OBSSR), will serve as the NIH liaison. The group's official charge is to examine NIH's support for research in the behavioral and social sciences that is fundamental to the prevention, treatment, and cure of illnesses, but which is not directed at specific diseases/disorders. The group's work will include a review of NIH's current basic behavioral and social science research portfolio, identification of areas of opportunity, and examination of barriers in the grant submission and peer review process. The working group will develop and provide recommendations to the Advisory Committee to the Director by fall of 2004.

✓ **National Advisory Mental Health Council . . .** met in early February and welcomed sociologist Peter Salovey, Yale University, as a new Council member. Top on the list of issues for the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) in the coming year is the impact of dwindling funding increases projected for the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and NIMH. The final FY04 budget resulted in a 3.1% increase for NIMH, and the Bush Administration proposed a mere 2.7% increase for NIH in FY05. Faced with tightening budgets, NIMH Director Tom Insel anticipates that the NIMH payline (i.e., the cutoff level at which competitive grant proposals receive funding) will likely drop from 20% to 18% in the near future.

✓ **New NIMH branch to focus on aging . . .** The National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) announced in February that it was creating two new branches within the Division of Services and Intervention Research. Barry Lebowitz, who will also head the NIMH-wide Aging Consortium, will lead the new Aging Treatment and Preventative Interventions Research Branch. Acting Director Matthew Rudorfer will lead the new Adult Treatment and Preventative Interventions Branch until a permanent director is found. The creation of a new aging branch was just one recommendation from the NIMH Council Report, *Mental Health for a Lifetime: Research for the Mental Health Needs of Older Americans*. To read the NIMH Council Report, see <www.nimh.nih.gov/council/agingreport.pdf>.

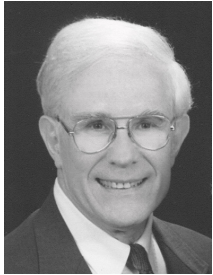
✓ **Ethical, Legal & Social Implications Program (ELSI) of genetics institute . . .** The National Human Genome Research Institute (NHGRI) hired research psychologist and medical geneticist and counselor Vivian Ota Wang as a new ELSI program director. Her research and clinical interests are in the areas of racial attitudes and multicultural genetics education and training. NHGRI is part of the National Institutes of Health and houses the ELSI program, where Wang will focus on complex traits, behavioral, and community research. [See other recent NHGRI news in the January 2004 *Footnotes*, p.3 or at <www.asanet.org/footnotes/jan04/pubaffairs.html>.] Wang joins ELSI from the Vanderbilt University's Center for Genetics and Health Policy, where she held joint appointments in the Departments of Pediatrics at the School of Medicine and Human and Organizational Development at Peabody College.

✓ **New, expanded release of data on health insurance coverage . . .** At the end of January, the National Center for Health Statistics of the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), released a new report, entitled *Health Insurance Coverage: Estimates from the National Health Interview Survey, January-June 2003*. The report is important because it presents on a routine basis—for the first time anywhere—three key measures of health insurance coverage. The CDC uses different time frames to measure coverage (more precisely, lack of coverage) in order to reflect different policy-relevant perspectives. The measures include a *current* lack of coverage, the estimate of persons who were uninsured *at any time* in the past year, and the measure of lack of coverage *for more than one year*. Estimates of persons with private and public coverage by poverty status are also presented. The report is part of the "Early Release" of quarterly data on health insurance coverage and other selected health measures from our National Health Interview Survey and can be found on the CDC website at <www.cdc.gov/nchs>.

Candidates for ASA Offices in 2004

In accordance with election policies established by the ASA Council, biographical sketches of the candidates for ASA leadership positions are published in *Footnotes* (see below). The biographical sketches appear in alphabetical order by office. Biographical sketches for all candidates will be available when ballots are mailed to all current voting members, anticipated for April.

President-Elect



Glen H. Elder, Jr.

Present Professional Position: Howard W. Odum Distinguished Professor of Sociology, Department of Sociology, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, 1967-1978; 1984 to present.

Former Professional Positions: Professor, Department of Human

Development and Sociology, Cornell University, 1979-1984; Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology and Research Assistant Professor in Institute of Human Development, University of California-Berkeley, 1962-1967.

Education: PhD, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, 1961; MA, Kent State University, 1958; BS, Pennsylvania State University, 1957.

Offices Held in Other Organizations: President, Sociological Research Association, 1999; President, Society for Research in Child Development, 1995-1997; Governing Council, Society for Research in Child Development, 1985-1991; Council, Social Science History Association, 1986-1988; Co-Chair, Committee on the Life Course and Human Development, Social Science Research Council, 1980-1986; Co-Chair, Committee on Child Development in Life-Span Perspectives, Social Science Research Council, 1981-1986.

Offices Held, Committee or Task Force Memberships, and Editorial Appointments Held in ASA: Chair, Section on Aging and the Life Course, 1991; Vice-President, 1988-1989; Member, Executive Office Board, 1986-1987; Chair, Section on Family Studies, 1986-1987; Council Member-at-Large, 1983-1986; Chair, Section on Social Psychology, 1982-1983.

Publications: *Children of the Land: Adversity and Success in Rural America* (Glen H. Elder, Jr. and Rand Conger) (University of Chicago Press, 2000); *Children of the Great Depression: Social Change in Life Experience*, 25th Anniversary Edition (Westview Press, 1999); originally published by University of Chicago Press, 1974); "The Life Course and Human Development," in *The Handbook of Child Psychology*, Volume 1: Theoretical Models of Human Development, pp. 939-991 (Wiley, 1998); "Adult Lives in a Changing Society" (Glen H. Elder, Jr. and Angela O. Rand), *Sociological Perspectives on Social Psychology*, pp. 452-475 (Allyn and Bacon, 1995); "Hard Times in Women's Lives: Historical Influences Across 40 Years," (Glen H. Elder, Jr. and Jeffrey Liker), *American Journal of Sociology*, 1982.

Professional Accomplishments: Distinguished Scholar Awards (from four ASA sections); Fellow, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 1988; Research Scientist Award, National Institute of Mental Health, 1985-2000.

Personal Statement: Today, as in the past, bridges between sociology and other disciplines enable us to address important problems. These connections have become essential in recent years with the mounting complexity of emerging research domains, exemplified by spatial and temporal studies, projects on human rights and terrorism, and the bio-social implications of

genomic studies. Research foci of this kind, both domestic and international, require a broader range of inquiry than usual, featuring the skills and knowledge that sustain effective collaborations across disciplinary boundaries. Sociology has a central role to play in this exciting era, but to do so we must rethink our training programs for graduate students, prepare faculty for the unparalleled opportunities that lie ahead, and create structures to facilitate work that draws upon multiple disciplines. As your president, I will encourage these initiatives. This is truly a time of great promise and challenge for the sociological imagination.



Cynthia Fuchs Epstein

Present Professional Position: Distinguished Professor, City University of New York, Graduate Center, 1990 to present.

Former Professional Positions: Professor, City University of New York, Graduate Center, 1975-1990; Stanford Law School, 1997-1998, Visiting Professor; Spring 2002, Visiting Fellow; Resident Scholar, Russell Sage Foundation, 1982-1988; City University of New York, Queens College, 1966-1968.

Education: PhD, Columbia University, 1968; MA, New School for Social Research, 1960; BA, Antioch College, 1955.

Offices Held in Other Organizations: Executive Committee, Editorial Board, *Dissent Magazine*, 1997 to present; President, Eastern Sociological Society, 1983-1984; Board of Trustees, Antioch University, 1984-95 (Member of Executive Committee, 1987-90); Committee on Women's Employment and Related Social Issues, National Research Council, National Academy of Sciences, 1981-88; Member (appointed by President of the United States), Advisory Committee on the Economic Role of Women to the Council of Economic Advisors 1973-1974.

Offices Held, Committee or Task Force Memberships, and Editorial Appointments Held in ASA: Chair, Section on Culture, 2001-2002; Chair, Section on Occupations and Organizations, 1993-1994; Committee on Executive Office and Budget, 1977-1980; ASA Council, 1974-1977; Chair, Section on Sociology of Sex Roles, 1973.

Awards: Eastern Sociological Society, Merit Award for Outstanding Contributions to the Discipline, 2004; Jessie Bernard Award, 2003; 1994 ASA Sex and Gender Section Award for Distinguished Contribution; Fellowship: John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, 1976-1977.

Publications: *The Part-Time Paradox: Time Norms, Professional Life, Family and Gender* (Cynthia Fuchs Epstein, Carroll Seron, Robert Saute, and Bonnie Oglensky) (Routledge, 1999); "Glass Ceilings and Open Doors: Women's Mobility in the Legal Profession," *Fordham Law Review*, 1995; *Deceptive Distinctions: Sex, Gender and the Social Order* (Yale University Press, 1988); "Tinkerbells and Pinups: The Construction and Reconstruction of Gender Boundaries at Work," in Michele Lamont and Marcel Fournier, *Cultivating Differences* (University of Chicago Press, 1991); *Women in Law* (Basic Books, 1981; University of Illinois Press [Second Edition], 1993).

Personal Statement: We sociologists confront a world torn by competing ideologies, divisive boundaries and the consequences of globalization. Constructs of race, religion, gender, sexuality, class, and nation create serious inequalities, conflicts, and human suffering. Social scientists, as scholars and public intellectuals, can offer ways of understanding the complex processes that create these conditions. For decades a major part of my research has focused on issues of gender segregation and exclusion. Like other sociologists who have employed their understanding of society in the cause of social transformation, I have worked to identify the ideologies and practices that have denied women's access to full participation in social life throughout the world. I see this project as integrated with other major social problems needing sociological analysis such as war, hunger, workers' rights, access to power, and the worldwide transmission of disease. With a strong and committed professional association we can work toward more engagement in national and international policy debates and a more visible role in constructing the public agenda. Sociologists must bid to make their voices heard with the authority that comes from reliable scholarship.

Vice President-Elect



Dan Clawson

Present Professional Position: Professor of Sociology, University of Massachusetts-Amherst, 1990 to present.

Former Professional Positions: Assistant to Associate Professor, University of Massachusetts-Amherst, 1978-1990.

Education: BA, Washington University, 1970; PhD, State University of New York-Stony Brook, 1978.

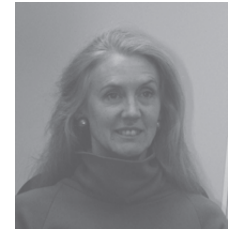
Offices Held in Other Organizations: Co-President, Massachusetts Society of Professors, National Education Association, 2003 to present; National Chair, Scholars, Artists, and Writers for Social Justice, 1998-2000; Co-Organizer, Labor and Childcare Conference, 1999.

Offices Held, Committee or Task Force Memberships, and Editorial Appointments Held in ASA: Co-Editor, *ASA Rose Series in Sociology*, 2000 to present; Chair-Elect, Labor and Labor Movements Section, 2003 to present; Nominations Committee, 2000-2001; Editor, *Contemporary Sociology*, 1995-1997; Editorial Board, *American Sociological Review*, 1989-1992.

Publications and Professional Accomplishments: *The Next Upsurge: Labor and the New Social Movements* (Cornell University Press, 2003); "Lessons of the Civil Rights Movement for Building a Workers' Rights Movement," Aldon Morris and Dan Clawson, in *Worker Rights*, edited by Richard Block, Sheldon Friedman, Andy Levin, and Michelle Kaminski (Cornell University Press, forthcoming); *Families at Work: Expanding the Bounds*, edited by Naomi Gerstel, Dan Clawson, and Robert Zussman (Vanderbilt University Press, 2002); *Required Reading: Sociology's Most Influential Books*, edited by Dan Clawson, (University of Massachusetts Press, 1998); "The Logic of Business Unity: Corporate Contributions to the 1980 Congressional Election" (Dan Clawson, Alan Neustadt, and James Bearden), *American Sociological Review*, 51:797-811 (December 1986).

Personal Statement: The primary task of the ASA is and must be to use its national office, its journals, annual meetings, and sections to stimulate research, teaching, and service. But we cannot and should not speak only to each other. The ASA should help connect us to larger publics, as in the creation of *Contexts*, the re-constitution of the *ASA Rose Series in*

Sociology, and efforts to attract media attention to our research. In everything it does the ASA should be actively inclusive, with attention to gender, race, age, sexuality, and institutional location. Many of the forces transforming the larger society also shape our immediate environment; ignoring them won't make them go away. The ASA needs to be one of the bodies helping to organize responses to the restructuring of higher education through privatization, tuition increases, budget cuts, increasing use of poorly paid part-time and adjunct faculty, and new controls on research.



Lynn Smith-Lovin

Present Professional Position: Professor, Duke University, July 2003 to present.

Former Professional Positions Held: Professor, University of Arizona, 1991 to present (on leave); Associate Professor,

Cornell University, 1987-1991; Assistant and Associate Professor, University of South Carolina, 1979-1987.

Education: PhD, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, 1978; MA, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, 1976; BA, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, 1973.

Offices Held in Other Organizations: Editorial Board, *Annual Review of Sociology*, 2002 to present; Associate Editor, *Self & Identity*, 2000-2003; President, Southern Sociological Society, 1998-1999; Member, Board of Overseers, General Social Survey, 1994-2001; Member, Educational Testing Service, Sociology Test Committee, 1996-2000.

Offices Held in ASA: Council, 2000-2003; Member, Committee on Sections, 2000-2003; Co-editor, *Social Psychology Quarterly*, 1997-2000; Chair, Section on Social Psychology, 1999-2000; Chair, Section on the Sociology of Emotions, 1993-1995.

Publications and Awards: "Measuring Interruptions: Structural Versus Contextual Approaches" (Dina G. Okamoto, Lisa Rashotte, and Lynn Smith-Lovin), *Social Psychology Quarterly*, 65:38-55 (2002); "Changing the Subject: Gender, Status and the Dynamics of Topic Transitions" (Dina Okamoto and Lynn Smith-Lovin), *American Sociological Review*, 66:852-73 (2001); "Getting a Laugh: A Look at Humor in Task Group Discussions" (Dawn Robinson and Lynn Smith-Lovin), *Social Forces*, 80:1:123-58 (September 2001); "Birds of a feather: Homophily in Social Networks" (Miller McPherson, Lynn Smith-Lovin, and James Cook), *Annual Review of Sociology*, 27:415-44 (2001); Lynn Smith-Lovin and D.R. Heise, *Affect Control Theory: Research Advances* (Gordon and Breach, 1988).

Awards: Outstanding Teacher Award, Mortor Board National Senior Honor Society, 1999; Morris K. Udall Fellow, 1992-1993; Howard W. Odum Award, 1977.

Personal Statement: As someone who has served as the chair of both a large (Social Psychology) and a small (Emotions) section, as the President of a regional association (Southern Sociological Society), and in a wide variety of editorial roles, I have thought a lot about the structure of our discipline and the association that serves it. Some of my ideas are summarized in my 1999 Presidential Address to the Southern Sociological Society ("Core Concepts and Common Ground: The Relational Basis of Our Discipline," *Social Forces*, 79:1-23). I think that we need to strengthen social processes, institutions, and structures that pull us together around our common theoretical interests, rather than give allegiance to centrifugal forces that threaten to weaken us. As Vice President, with that position's important role as leader of the nominations process, I would try to further those goals. □

Developments in Data Sharing in the Social and Behavioral Sciences

by Duane F. Alwin,
Pennsylvania State University and
University of Michigan-Ann Arbor

Over the past several decades—at least since the 1960s—there have been major changes in the ways in which many of the social and economic sciences have developed data resources for the investigation of social and scientific problems.

There are two important trends: (1) The development of large-scale cooperative research projects conducted collectively by experts in various fields of study that pool ideas and resources, and (2) A movement toward archiving data resources collected using public funds in centralized, computerized data archives, so that the data are available to all scientists.

There are several pioneering examples of models for conducting research in the modern era of social science that embody both of these trends. The Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID), the Health and Retirement Study, the National Election Study (NES) (all conducted by the University of Michigan's Survey Research Center), and the National Opinion Research Center's General Social Survey [see *Footnotes* May/June 2003, p. 6] are four prominent examples. Other examples could be given, but the essential principle is that investigators who collect the data archive them for others to use.

In addition, a number of governmental surveys and public use samples from censuses are available to researchers in the social, economic, and health sciences. The mechanisms for making such data accessible to social scientists vary from survey to survey, but provisions exist for review and dissemination of most federal surveys.

Pseudo-proprietary Norms

In contrast to the economic and social sciences, other fields (e.g., psychology, epidemiology, and medical sciences) have no tradition for sharing data. Indeed, the norm within many fields is that the investigator's relationship to data is viewed as *proprietary*; or the property of the investigator(s) who gathered it, despite the fact that it is typically collected using public resources. I call this *pseudo-proprietary* to distinguish it from *proprietary* data, the collection of which is supported by nongovernmental organizations.

Dozens of valuable datasets exist that are "owned" by individual investigators. Access to these data is often thwarted by claims that the data cannot be made public because of promises made to respondents, or that the investigator is protecting his or her own interest and investment by retaining the sole right to the data. These considerations reflect a different set of traditions and norms concerning data sharing. These norms were once ubiquitous in the field of sociology, and while vestiges of them remain, things have changed.

Another consequence of this tradition is that, even if the final data are made available to others, a requirement that interested others must collaborate with the initial investigators is often imposed, which frequently means that their names are added to publications they did not assist in writing.

Why Is Data Sharing Desirable?

In most discussions about data sharing, it is assumed that the data from large-scale studies require substantial investments of time and resources and are too expensive to reproduce or duplicate (i.e., the data in question are unique). Why should investigators who collect such unique data resources make them available to others?

Data analysis often involves making choices that might affect the results. It is often desirable to replicate analyses conducted by the initial investigators. Given large and complex data structures, it is important that those who collect the data allow other researchers to examine them in order to achieve standards of

objectivity. Knowing that others will likely be looking at the data files at a future point may hold researchers to the highest possible scientific standards.

No matter the quality of the initial investigation, most scientific discourse

requires subsequent extension in ways not anticipated by the original investigators. Therefore, it is almost always necessary for other researchers to examine the data further in order to refine and extend the initial findings and to develop tests of other hypotheses not considered in the original research.

Finally, prior findings can often be placed in a new light by adopting innovations, both theoretical and methodological, that were previously unavailable. Application of new techniques of data analysis (e.g., new ways of handling non-response in longitudinal studies) can often place research findings in sharper relief or solve problems that were not possible earlier.

NIH Data-sharing Policy

The federal government increasingly plays a role in making data resources collected using public funds available to researchers. For example, the Census Bureau and other federal agencies traditionally make data surveys available in various forms. Due in part to pressure from its constituencies, the National Institutes of Health (NIH) formulated a policy on data sharing that requires certain investigators to submit a data-sharing plan with their application for research funding.

It is important to note that the NIH recognizes the Federal Privacy Rule and ensures that the rights and privacy of people who participate in NIH-sponsored research must be protected at all times. Thus, meeting data-sharing goals of NIH in no way compromises privacy standards, and data intended for broader use must be anonymized (i.e., expunged of information that would permit the identification of individual research participants).

After years of discussion, NIH published a draft statement on sharing final research data. NIH invited com-

ments on this draft from several scientific organizations and many individuals.

After review of the proposed policy and comments, NIH published on February 26, 2003, a finalized statement.¹ The following is an excerpt from the NIH policy statement on data sharing:

NIH reaffirms its support for the concept of data sharing. We believe that data sharing is essential for expedited translation of research results into knowledge, products, and procedures to improve human health. The NIH endorses the sharing of final research data to serve these and other important scientific goals. The NIH expects and supports the timely release and sharing of final research data from NIH-supported studies for use by other researchers.

The data-sharing policy took effect with applications submitted for the October 1, 2004, deadline. It applies to all applications seeking \$500,000 or more in direct costs in any year of the project period. Investigators submitting such types of applications are required to submit a "data-sharing plan" (i.e., state how they are going to share their data with other researchers, or, if not, state why not).

There are limitations to data sharing that NIH recognizes, as illustrated by the following qualification:

NIH recognizes that data sharing may be complicated or limited, in some cases, by institutional policies, local IRB rules, as well as local, state, and Federal laws and regulations, including the Privacy Rule.

When data sharing is limited, applicants are expected to explain such limitations in the data-sharing plan.

NIH recognizes that investigators may object to sharing research data and that "investigators who collect the data have a legitimate interest in benefiting from their investment of time and effort." In order to balance investigators' desire to protect their own interests and the demand for public access to anonymized data, the NIH defines "the timely release and sharing" of initial data to be "no later than the acceptance for publication of the main findings from the final dataset." NIH expects "the initial investigators may benefit from first and continuing use but not from prolonged exclusive use."

Implementation of NIH Policy

The enforcement of the NIH data-sharing policy lies with NIH program officers, who are charged with "overseeing the data-sharing policy and for assessing the appropriateness and adequacy of the proposed data-sharing plan." NIH sections that review applications "will not factor the proposed data-sharing plan into the determination of scientific merit or priority score" [emphasis added].

It is not completely clear from the NIH policy statement what constitutes a legitimate rationale for limiting access by others to anonymized research data. It is assumed that other principles may be compromised by making the data widely available (e.g., violation of the Privacy Rule), but beyond this, it is not clear what

will be considered legitimate efforts to restrict access to data.

Despite the salutary consequences of mobilizing for more widespread sharing of data in the social and behavioral sciences, there are some data that should not be made publicly available. This is especially true when rare populations are the object of the study. Whether such data come from clinical populations, or other naturally developed populations, the risk of disclosure may far outweigh whatever benefit there is to the widespread dispersal of such data. In general population studies, even when direct identifiers, such as names, addresses, telephone numbers, and Social Security numbers, are removed from a dataset, there may also be other indirect information that can lead to identification of research participants (e.g., detailed occupational and geographic information). Data that cannot be distributed through data archives can be accessed under *restricted data arrangements*, such as *data enclaves* or *data-sharing agreements*.

Conclusion

The ultimate enforcement of the NIH data-sharing policy lies at the program level within the relevant Institutes. NIH

program officers will be the focal point for discussions of data-sharing issues. It is in NIH's interest to develop workable models for data sharing and this ideally should be carried out through partnership with research constitu-

encies and institutions that have archival functions.

Data archives such as the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research have pioneered in the development of technologies for reducing or removing potential risks of data disclosure. In addition to the valuable archival role they play, data archives have an essential contribution to make in the area of data sharing. One key role is developing *data-sharing models*, which allow the sharing of data in non-traditional ways.

Through the development of conferences and/or workshops, the funding agencies and data archives can bring researchers together for focused discussions of issues, advantages, procedures, and options for data sharing in the "new" era. These organizations can promote the understanding of data sharing in research traditions where the concept is not well understood.

With the movement of the tide from "what's mine is mine" to "what's mine is yours," the NIH funding agencies, the data archives, and the research community all have a crucial role to play in helping foster the ultimate goal of advancing research in the social and behavioral sciences through data sharing.

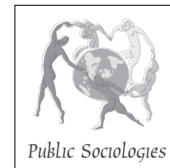
Note

¹Visit the NIH website at <grants2.nih.gov/grants/policy/data_sharing/data_sharing_guidance.htm>, the source of material quoted in the narrative regarding NIH data-sharing policy.

Alwin is McCourtney Professor of Sociology, Demography and Human Development, Pennsylvania State University, and Resident Scientist, National Archive for Computerized Data on Aging, Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research, University of Michigan-Ann Arbor. □

Highlights of the upcoming 2004 Annual Meeting. . .

Four Daylong Courses to Enrich 2004 Annual Meeting



The 2004 Annual Meeting in San Francisco expands the continuing professional education courses begun in 2002. Four daylong special courses head the list, all offered on August 13, the day before the Annual Meeting. Watch *Footnotes* for information about these courses as well as about additional seminars and workshops to be held this August. The Program Committee seeks to offer intensive educational training opportunities for attendees with top-notch faculty. The four daylong courses and lead faculty are as follows:

The Scholarship of Teaching and Learning

[Co-sponsored with the Carnegie Foundation for the Scholarship of Teaching and Learning]

Kathleen McKinney, Illinois State University, Cross Chair in the Scholarship of Teaching and Learning

Ernest Boyer's best-selling book, *Scholarship Reconsidered*, launched and energized a conversation about the

scholarship of teaching (and learning) (SoTL). Sociologists are well situated to be active scholars of teaching and learning, as many of our concepts, methods, and findings bear directly on teaching and learning. To quote Lee Shulman, President of the Carnegie Foundation:

Scholarly teaching is what every one of us should be engaged in every day that we are in a classroom, in our office with students, tutoring, lecturing and conducting discussions. All the roles we play pedagogically. Our work as teachers should meet the highest scholarly standards of groundedness, of openness, of clarity, and complexity. But, it is only when we step back and reflect systematically on the teaching we have done, and that systematic analysis and reflection leads to a recounting of what we've done, in a form that can be publicly reviewed and built upon by our peers, that we have moved from scholarly teaching to a scholarship of teaching.

This hands-on workshop will introduce participants to SoTL in higher education generally and in sociology,

more specifically. Participants will be provided with materials and information related to conceptualizing a teaching-learning problem to be studied, choosing appropriate methodologies, considering ethical issues, finding presentation and publication outlets, documenting SoTL work, and applying what is learned to improve teaching and learning. Opportunities will be provided for questions, and to work on and discuss participant ideas for SoTL projects.

Human Research Subject Protection in Sociology and the Social Sciences

Felice J. Levine, American Educational Research Association

For the third consecutive year, ASA will offer the course in Human Subject Protection, which is designed to help researchers understand and comply with important ethical as well as federal guidelines for dealing with human subjects. The course has been well received as a way to achieve in-depth understanding of the complexity around human subjects protection issues in the

design, implementation, and review of research. It provides investigators with a richer understanding of key ethical concepts and the tools for assessing best ethical practices in the context of social science research. It also offers guidance on the preparation of protocols and effective communication with Institutional Review Boards (IRBs). The course is comprised of three major units: (1) Understanding key concepts and ethical guidance in human subjects research, (2) Putting human research protections into practice in social science research, and (3) Comprehending the IRB process and the role of review. Participants will examine federal regulations and their underlying principles; ethical standards provided by social and behavioral science societies (e.g., *American Sociological Association's Code of Ethics*); and core concepts in human subjects protection with particular attention to research in the social sciences. Participants will receive hands-on training in a mock IRB session, as they review and discuss case studies that raise relevant issues in human subjects protection.

Continued on next page

Cardoso, from page 1

Cardoso handed over power to a democratically elected successor from a different party.

This fall, in the wood-paneled Washington office where he is writing a book analyzing his presidential experiences during a fellowship at the Library of Congress, Cardoso's comments reflect a remarkable dual career: simultaneously sociologist and elder statesman, he is as likely to invoke Keynes, Habermas, or Marx as he is to mention a recent conversation with Bill Clinton, Nelson Mandela, or Kofi Annan.

Justifiably proud of his presidency—unquestionably the most democratic and stable period thus far in Brazilian history—Cardoso points with pride to a recent article in the leading Sao Paulo newspaper. The article states that even current president Luis Inacio da Silva, who led the leftwing opposition throughout Cardoso's presidency, now praises Cardoso's social programs, which increased primary school enrollment (especially for poor black Brazilians) to near-universal levels, reduced infant mortality, and slowed the spread of AIDS by providing free medical treatment for all HIV-positive Brazilians.

Noting Max Weber's active participation in German politics, Cardoso insists that intellectuals can use theoretical perspectives to analyze the choices they face in historically specific circumstances. "A sociological eye helps to understand the situation," he says—although he adds that the sociologist's understanding that there are larger forces at play may also increase politicians' anxiety, by reminding them of the limits of their capacity to control larger structural processes.

Explaining Substance

But, he says, his experience as a sociologist may have helped him as a politician in less-predictable ways. As a sociologist, he says, he was perhaps better poised to explain complex political ideas to mass audiences. In contrast to the flowery rhetoric common to Brazilian politicians, Cardoso had had practice discussing the substantive issues underlying economic or social policy debates, from teaching large undergraduate

classes.

Of course, there were some aspects of being a politician that were harder to learn. Above all, he says, he disliked the fact that during campaigns "you have to say things you don't believe in—or at least, you don't believe you can do precisely as you proposed." Indeed, he says, he was continually surprised that he could win elections, since his unwillingness to make unattainable campaign promises ensured "I was never a normal political figure in Brazil."

When he first began campaigning, he had to learn to feel comfortable with the physical contact involved in shaking hands and embracing supporters, Cardoso says—a far cry from scholastic solitude. He also had to learn to speak to mass meetings, which he found quite different from the more sedate audiences of the lecture hall. "I learned how to be very simple, go straight to the point," he says. Perhaps, he adds, he was helped in this by his experiences teaching outside Brazil; although he appears enviably fluent in English, French, and Spanish, he insists that a more limited vocabulary in those languages forced him to learn how to be more succinct and straightforward than he would have been in Portuguese.

Cardoso's analysis of his presidency is as double-sided as his career, amounting almost to a participant-observation study of globalization and democratization. Drawing on sophisticated theoretical understandings of the capitalist state and global political economy to analyze choices he made in office, he insists that critics who suggest he abandoned his own theories of economic dependency are wrong. "What happened was that the whole situation changed, not just my vision. Things really changed," he says, emphasizing the way global economic integration altered the challenges facing countries like Brazil.

Some continuities, however, are obvious. In the mid-1970s, Cardoso and co-author Enzo Faletto argued in their classic *Dependency and Development in Latin America* that the key to understanding economic and political dynamics in the third world lies in analyzing historically specific class relations, both globally and within individual countries.

Today, Cardoso says he would probably place more emphasis on political processes than he did then, but the same insistence on recognizing historically specific relations explicitly informed Cardoso's political strategy. Arguing that it was important to distinguish between different fractions of the Brazilian elite, he persuaded Brazil's democratic opposition to seek support from centrist businessmen and manufacturers as well as from progressive social movements, undermining the military regime and creating a coalition that twice elected him to the presidency.

Political Inclusion

Similarly, as a sociologist, Cardoso insists that the state should be viewed as an arena of struggle, rather than simply as an instrument of class domination. From this perspective, it is perhaps not surprising that today, Cardoso considers his presidency's greatest accomplishment the creation of new channels of participation—an accomplishment in which he acknowledges the important role of his wife, Ruth Cardoso, a well-known Brazilian anthropologist who is widely respected for her work on and with Brazilian social movements.

In contrast to the elitist tendencies of Brazilian political culture of the past, Cardoso sought to increase the participation of social movements and non-governmental organizations in policy discussions. Throughout his administration, he created new channels for voices from the environmental movement, the Indian movement, the black movement, the women's movement, and the landless people's movement in national debates. He even invited activists into his presidential office.

As even his critics acknowledge, these voices clearly influenced Cardoso's policies; during his presidency, Brazil made significant strides in reducing racial inequality, protecting indigenous people's rights, and distributing land to formerly landless peasants, as well as virtually eliminating child labor and greatly expanding medical care.

This political inclusion did not come easily; Cardoso underscores the degree of

opposition from political parties and state bureaucrats, and notes the difficulties involved in dealing with chaotic groups or sometimes intemperate movement activists whose goals may not be clear or explicit. But he is clearly proud of his administration's accomplishment.

"In the end, we built a new path of democracy," he says. The goal was "not just to hold elections, but to transform our institutions into much stronger institutions, and simultaneously to open up the door to movements," creating a state that will continue to be more inclusive and democratic in the future.

Last year, Kofi Annan appointed Cardoso leader of a global task force seeking to increase non-governmental organizations' (NGO) participation in discussions at the United Nations. Unlike most former heads of state—who tend to insist that international institutions should be ruled only by member states' votes—Cardoso welcomes increased participation of transnational civil society.

Pointing to the environment, nuclear disarmament, or diseases like AIDS as issues that go beyond a national framework, for which "national borderlines cannot limit discussion," Cardoso believes problems are increasingly global. Cardoso notes that non-governmental organizations already influence global discussions, and many of the most important recent discussions at the United Nations have been at conferences dominated by NGOs. These organizations' legitimacy, he says, is derived from the nature of the issues they raise rather than from votes in the General Assembly.

"Nowadays, patterns of democracy and of movements are transnational," he says, and the United Nations must be open to those influences. "I firmly believe that in this century we have to try to develop values that are more cosmopolitan than parochial," he says. We need to learn to see humanity "as a new historical actor," finding ways to incorporate diversity and difference, recognizing asymmetries of power, but replacing parochial perspectives with a more global one.

See Cardoso, page 11

Courses, from page 6

Introductory Sociology in High School

Caroline Hodges Persell, *New York University*, and Chair, *ASA Task Force on the AP Course in Sociology*

The ASA Task Force on the Advance Placement (AP) Course in Sociology has worked for two years to develop a course and accompanying materials for use in high schools. Like all AP courses, the sociology course is pegged as a college-level course taught in the high school setting. The draft course will emphasize how sociologists collect, assess, and analyze data, and familiarize students with some of the excellent data resources now available on the World Wide Web. Students also learn how to critically evaluate information they find on various types of websites. The course is meant to involve students in the ethics and conduct of research and have them begin to learn how to analyze both

quantitative and qualitative data. Many students have commented that studying sociology helps them to see the value and relevance of mathematical skills that they may have previously found uninteresting.

The course also engages students in the study of some very pressing social issues in the world today including how groups, cliques, and networks form and behave; how social order is maintained or threatened; how gender roles are changing; how race is socially constructed and under what social conditions racial parity is more or less likely; how social inequalities influence life outcomes; and how social decisions affect the degree of social inequality. The course also focuses on social institutions such as the family, religion, education, polity, the economy, and the media. The draft of course content is also posted on the ASA homepage at

<www.asanet.org/members/apsoccurr.pdf>.

This daylong training workshop will involve demonstrations of course ideas and materials and discussion about them. It is designed for high school teachers and for college teachers of introductory sociology. See related story in this issue of *Footnotes*.

Community-Based Research

Kerry J. Strand, *Hood College*, and Sam Marullo, *Georgetown University*

Community-based research (CBR) is an innovative and increasingly popular means to unite the three traditional academic missions of teaching, research, and service. This course provides participants with clear-cut guidelines for how to carry out this work—as sociological research and as pedagogy—along with rich descriptions of engaged scholarship in action. Using both didactic and interactive strategies, this course will:

1. Provide an overview of CBR,

including its origins, iterations, and basic features that distinguish it in important ways from conventional sociological research and from more conventional forms of community-based pedagogies;

2. Share a wide range of concrete guidelines and “best practices” for integrating CBR into teaching and research in ways that will enrich student learning, deepen community partnerships, support faculty roles and rewards, and enhance the capacity of our institutions to address social problems.

To enroll in these courses, participants must register for the ASA Annual Meeting and the courses using the registration form on the ASA homepage (www.asanet.org) in May. Attendees must register and pay an additional course fee. Space is limited. Upon completion of the course, participants will receive a certificate of attendance. Mark your calendar now and register in May. □

COUNCIL BRIEFS

by Carla B. Howery, *Deputy Executive Officer*

Minutes of the official ASA governing body (Council) meetings have been published since the beginning of the organization. A Council resolution changed the forum in which they are published such that the full minutes now appear on ASA's Governance webpage at <www.asanet.org/governance/minutes.html>. Past minutes can be found on the website as well. The following is a summary of the topics discussed and actions made at the most recent Council meeting.

The ASA Council, chaired by President Michael Burawoy, met in Washington, DC, for its winter meeting, January 23-26, 2004. On the first evening, the Council discussed the role of the ASA in publicizing sociology. President Burawoy's theme for the 2004 Annual Meeting centers on Public Sociologies and thus the discussion covered ways in which such work by sociologists can be recognized and rewarded.

On Saturday and Sunday, Council addressed the following topics and took the following actions:

- Discussed the 2004 Annual Meeting program, including the participation of many international scholars who will be able to attend because of a grant from the Ford Foundation.
- Brainstormed about member outreach ideas and ways to retain student members more effectively.
- Received a briefing on the grant renewal for the Minority Fellowship Program, to be submitted to the National Institute of Mental Health, and ideas for collaborations with other training programs.
- Supported ASA's involvement in the newly created Kluge Prize, a parallel to the Nobel Prize, in which the Library of Congress honors an outstanding social scientist.
- Learned of the establishment of a Lewis A. Coser award for Theoretical Agenda-Setting, housed in the ASA Theory Section.
- Selected Boston as the Annual Meeting site for 2008, Chicago as the site in 2009, and a return to Atlanta in 2010.
- Discussed the importance of having meeting attendees stay in the convention hotels, in order to meet the contractual obligations with those hotels and avoid penalties and higher charges for meeting space, including incentives in 2004 and thereafter to encourage attendees to do so.
- Reviewed ASA investments and their yield and discussed socially responsible investing, as well as the need for the development of an investment philosophy for ASA.
- Addressed the decline in institutional subscriptions to ASA journals and member patterns in dropping and adding journal subscriptions.
- Selected editors for *Contexts*, *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*, and *Sociological Theory*.
- Heard a report on the many and varied activities associated with the ASA Centennial in 2005, including several publications, website development, international guests at the 2005 Annual Meeting, and improvements in the ASA archives.
- Learned of information technology updates in the Executive Office to improve member services, including e-commerce, server upgrades, and website redesign.
- Examined the 2003 financials and budget and approved the close of that year's finances.
- Reviewed the 2004 proposed budget and approved it, as well as the Spivack Program budget, as presented.
- Heard reports from the four ASA “status committees” on women; lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgendered persons; persons with disabilities; and racial and ethnic minorities and discussed the expectations for final reports in 2004 and 2005, when the original five-year charge for these status committees comes to an end.
- Discussed reports from, and identified next steps for, each ASA Task Force: The Task Force on the Undergraduate Major; the Task Force on the AP Course in Sociology; the Task Force on Bridges to the Real World; the Task Force on Areas of Interest. Council approved the formation of a new Task Force on Institutionalizing Public Sociology, building on the work of the “Bridges” Task Force.
- Heard reports on the Executive Office core programs: Academic and Professional Affairs, Minority Affairs, Research on the Profession, Public Information and Public Affairs.
- Approved a new William J. Goode Travel Fellowship for Dissertation Research on Comparative Sociology, which will be funded by the Goode family and used to assist a graduate student each year until the funds are expended.
- Brainstormed about the issues surrounding the recognition and reward for public sociologies and how the ASA could be helpful to campuses wishing to support this work.
- Considered the possible development of an ASA speaker's bureau and many other ways in which ASA can collaborate with aligned associations and campuses.

High School, from page 1

will be conducted on how the curriculum is working, what is working well, what needs improvement and why, and what understandings students are obtaining.

The Chicago pilot is particularly important. Task Force member Barbara Schneider, University of Chicago, is working with the Chicago public schools to pilot test this course in inner city schools that have few, if any, AP courses. The Task Force is very committed to having an AP sociology course in these schools, not only in suburban schools already flush with AP offerings. Even for students who never go on to college, or delay college attendance, having a quality sociology course in high school is important. In May 2003, Persell and Howery joined Schneider and colleagues for a two-day training session of four Chicago teachers. The teachers had varying backgrounds in sociology, but each knew quite a few of the core concepts in the field. They had been approved to teach sociology and to offer the course by their principals. They were highly engaged in this training workshop and were lively students themselves.

The Chicago teachers are currently offering the yearlong honors-level sociology course. Each is using a college-level textbook they chose. Schneider holds quarterly meetings with these teachers. Graduate students enrolled in Sociology of Education visit their classrooms and help with lesson preparation and feedback. The link between the Chicago Public Schools and the University of Chicago is an important one, built on the longstanding involvement of Schneider and colleagues. The teachers were especially excited about a reception in their honor, which the Department of Sociology will host this spring.

New Steps with the AP Course

On August 13, 2004, the day before the ASA Annual Meeting in San Francisco, the ASA is offering an all-day training workshop for teachers currently teaching sociology in high school, especially teachers who might have a future interest in teaching an honors or

AP-type sociology course. There will be a fee for the workshop. Teachers attending this workshop will have the opportunity to review and discuss the proposed curriculum, participate in simulations and data exercises for some units, and work with other teachers to design strategies that could work with their students for teaching some of the key concepts and principles in the curriculum. They will leave with some useful ideas and materials for the sociology courses they are already teaching. Further, they could become eligible to pilot a college-level sociology course during the 2004-05 academic year.

Although there is currently no AP exam offered in sociology, the ASA and the College Board are discussing the possibility of establishing such an exam in the future. Persell, Howery, and Schneider met with the College Board in February to encourage the development of an AP course and exam. The College Board is currently developing exams in other languages: Russian, Japanese, Chinese, and Italian. It is possible that sociology would come into the queue in June 2004. While it takes several years for an exam to be prepared and field tested, the advance work that the Task Force has done may reduce that time frame a bit. In any event, ASA will share the materials and encourage honors-level courses in sociology in the high schools.

Involvement with NCSS

In fall 2004, ASA will participate in the National Council on the Social Studies (NCSS) meeting in Baltimore, and lead a daylong workshop on the possible AP Sociology Course and a shorter workshop on using data resources in sociology courses. NCSS is the national professional association for social studies teachers and has a section on sociology; we have met with those teachers before and find them well trained and enthusiastic (though few in numbers).

The ASA's Task Force, then, is working on a number of fronts: with the pilot projects; with the College Board; with the NCSS; and, most importantly, with ASA members who teach introductory sociology. □

Mumbai and the Future

This is the second of three articles on the January 2004 World Social Forum meeting in Mumbai, India. These articles echo the "Public Sociologies" theme of the 2004 ASA Annual Meeting in San Francisco.

by Boaventura de Sousa Santos,
Department of Sociology, University of
Coimbra, and Law School, University of
Wisconsin-Madison

The fourth World Social Forum (WSF) was a very significant step toward consolidating the WSF process. The three previous Forums, having taken place in Porto Alegre, Brazil, attracted only a modest number of African and Asian delegates, leading many to believe that the WSF, even though allegedly worldwide, was indeed a Latin American and European initiative. The success of the Mumbai WSF signifies that the spirit of Porto Alegre—the "Porto Alegre Consensus" that a more just world with solidarity is possible, as is the political will to fight for it—constitutes a universal aspiration. If the WSF could be recreated in Asia, there is no reason why it couldn't be recreated in Africa or in any other part of the world. In fact, the decision has already been made that the WSF following 2005 (set for Porto Alegre since last year) will take place in Africa. Whether in 2006 or 2007 depends on whether the WSF continues to be an annual event or becomes biennial, a decision to be made at the next meeting of the WSF International Council (IC) this coming April.

Globalization and Discontent

The Mumbai WSF succeeded in demonstrating that the universal aspiration of the spirit of Porto Alegre requires specific tonalities in different regions of the globe. Its universality is actually a product of the very reach of neoliberal globalization, which subjects

every region of the world to the same economic model and its consequences: deepening of social inequalities, demoralization of the state, and destruction of the environment. In this

sense, the choice of Mumbai as the venue of the 2004 WSF could not have been wiser. With its population of about 16 million, Mumbai is the living symbol of the contradictions of capitalism in our time. An important financial and technological center and the site of India's thriving film industry, Bollywood, which produces more than 200 movies a year for an increasingly global audience, Mumbai is a city whose extreme poverty easily shocks western eyes. More than half of the population lives in slums (roughly two million live on the streets), whereas 73 percent of the families, usually large, live in one-room tenements. The recent spread of an informal economy has turned two percent of the population into street vendors. The struggle against this background of inequalities in India gains specific nuances that have left their mark on this Forum in four primary ways.

First, on top of economic, sexual, and ethnic inequalities, there are caste inequalities, which, though abolished by the Constitution, continue to be a decisive factor of discrimination. The



Half of Mumbai's 16 million residents are slum dwellers.

Forum as a unique opportunity to denounce the discrimination that victimizes them. Second, religion, which in the West tends to carry less weight because of the secularization of power, in the East is a crucial social and political factor. Religious fundamentalism—a plague all over Asia, including India itself with the increasing politicization of Hinduism—was a major topic for debate, as was the role of spirituality in the social struggles for a better world. Third, having taken place in Asia, the Forum could not help but pay special attention to the struggle for peace, not only because it is in West Asia (from Iraq to Afghanistan), where U.S. war aggression is strongest, but also because today, South Asia (India and Pakistan) is a region full of nuclear weapons. Having all this in mind, the Social Movements Assembly called a world march against the war on March 20, the first anniversary of the invasion of Iraq. Fourth, at the Mumbai WSF the western conception of ecological struggles gave way to broader concepts, so as to include the struggle for food sovereignty, land and

Dalits (formerly the "untouchables"), one of the lower castes, made a very strong appearance at the Forum. Of the 100,000 participants, more than 20,000 were Dalits, who saw the

water, as well as the preservation of biodiversity and natural resources, and the defense of forests against agrobusiness and lumber industry.

Diffusion of Action

By its very success, the Mumbai WSF creates new challenges for the WSF process, and I focus on three primary ones. The first is the Forum's expansion. It is not just a question of geographic expansion, but the expansion of themes and perspectives as well. Meeting in Mumbai, the IC decided to encourage the organization of local, national, regional, and thematic forums, in order to synthesize the "Porto Alegre Consensus" with the concrete struggles that mobilize such a diversity of social groups across the globe. Furthermore, the WSF has been collecting an impressive amount of knowledge concerning its organizations and movements, the world we live in, and the proposals that go on being presented and implemented to change it. This knowledge must be carefully evaluated to be adequately used and render the Forum more transparent to itself, thus allowing for self-learning for all the activists and movements involved in the WSF process. Finally, as knowledge accumulates and the large areas of convergence are identified, the need for developing plans of collective action increases. The issue is not so much to augment the WSF's efficacy as a global actor—efficaciousness is not gauged by global as much as by local and national actions—but mainly to prepare responses to the attempts of the World Bank, International Monetary Fund, and

See *Mumbai* on the next page

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political elites. The next two WSFs were also in Porto Alegre. By 2002 the WSF International Council realized it had to take the WSF to other developing world regions to further globalize the bottom-up movement. Though initially declining to host the WSF, India agreed after playing a key role in the very successful Asian Social Forum; and in 2004 the WSF came to Mumbai.

Within the WSF process, the U.S. Grassroots Global Justice (GGJ) network grew out of a few U.S. grassroots groups who were in Porto Alegre in 2001. They saw that the U.S. social and economic justice movement was not represented by those most adversely affected by the ravages of globalization and neoliberal policies, but instead by big NGOs, foundations, think tanks, and academics, mostly white and middle class. GGJ was born to bring the faces and voices of worker, youth, people of color, indigenous and low-income led organizations of the "developing world" into the WSF process. Last year in Porto Alegre and this year in Mumbai GGJ brought 100 grassroots leaders from the United States, as well as Canada, Mexico, and other Latin American countries, to connect with the bottom-up global movement.

The WSF 2004 expressed the rich and powerful Indian context. The Indian organizing committee made a conscious decision to refuse funds from large U.S. foundations and used great ingenuity in transforming the NESCO grounds—a

closed-down textile plant—into a vibrant venue. NESCO and thousands of jobs have moved from India's textile center in Mumbai to China. Ironically, English was the main language of the WSF, reflecting the enduring legacy of British colonialism. Present in the slums and streets of Mumbai and at the WSF were the profound effects of imperialist globalization—the growing gap between wealth and poverty—and the movement rising up against it. Half of Mumbai's 16 million people live in abject poverty, many of them in slum dwellings, creative and complex systems of housing, work places, shops, and prayer locations, or on the streets. Globalization, including dam projects that are destroying the ecology and damaging survival strategies, is forcing additional millions off their land and into urban slums. These conditions spawned dynamic new leadership among those most exploited and oppressed. Indian workers and popular



WSF crowd at the opening celebration of Mumbai event on January 16, 2004.

organizations saved funds for two years in order to bring delegations to Mumbai. The Dalits ("untouchables"), Adivasi (tribal/indigenous peoples), poor and working class women,

students and youth, and the New Trade Union Initiative's (NTUI) workers in the organized and most marginalized unorganized sectors comprised almost half the participants.

This history, struggle, and energy converged in more than 1,000 sessions—opening and closing celebrations, plenaries, panels, self-organized seminars and workshops, solidarity tents, and activist assemblies—addressing a multitude of issues organized around five themes: neoliberal globalization, war and militarism, caste oppression, patriarchy, and religious fundamentalism. Anti-war, anti-imperialist, and anti-neoliberal policy dialogue and protest took center stage. Inevitable differences between reform and revolutionary

programs and strategies emerged.

Within the WSF process, tensions around the politics and vision of "another world" resulted in Mumbai Resistance (MR) 2004 directly across the highway. Many of us participated in both. MR created a safe space for a variety of socialist, communist, women's and social movement organizations who wanted to clearly state that their vision for "another world" is socialism, that capitalism cannot be reformed, and that this space is open to all who support that world. It had an openness we found in other gathering places inside and outside of the WSF around the nexus of class struggles and popular movements in India and in today's developing global movement.

Not Just Workplace Issues

We noted several trends at the WSF and MR. First, growing understanding among the organized sector of labor of the interpenetration of worker and oppressed peoples struggles (i.e., workers cannot be organized solely on the basis of workplace issues, and that the totality of their lives must be addressed). Second, the similarity of the effects of globalization in India and the United States (e.g., the prevalence of contract or day labor in construction and the concentration of women and Dalits in this sector in India) while recognizing that the particular history of India and of

See *WSF* on the next page

Among Women at Mumbai

This is the third of three articles on the January 2004 World Social Forum meeting in Mumbai, India. These articles echo the "Public Sociologies" theme of the 2004 ASA Annual Meeting in San Francisco.

by Patricia Ticineto Clough, Center for the Study of Women and Society, CUNY-Graduate Center

As the Pakistani band *Junoon* played, its beautiful mix of hard rock and spiritual chant rose up in a cry for justice and freedom. A crowd of thousands sang along, opening the World Social Forum. Two Pakistani women standing near our group from the United States translated the words of the song and then tried to teach us the refrain. Barely able to hear, I mimicked the women's lips moving close to mine. *I hadn't thought I would be so moved, so excited.*

After three years of co-directing a Rockefeller Foundation funded seminar on gender, global capital, and human security, I, with a number of others from the seminar, planned to attend WSF in Mumbai. We had studied women's various locations in the world economy and in the local arrangements of governance, work, family, and community, and the need for change seemed clear, even as the means for change seemed elusive. While the notion of human security had taken on force at the end of the Cold War and had gained further support in the wake of a global economy that was severely cutting away provisions for the welfare of people, by the start of our seminar in September 2001, "human security" had become linked again to the expansion of state powers

for occupation and war.

Women Speak Out

We arrived on the opening night of WSF, our heads and waists wrapped with banners, which were covered with bright red silk-screened depictions of women's lips, with words printed in different translations of "your mouth, fundamental against fundamentalisms." The banners were distributed at the Feminist Dialogue, a mini-conference held two days before the opening of WSF. Women, mostly from India, Latin America, and the United States, had begun planning at the last WSF and over the year, through a few meetings and mostly email communication. They worked to ensure a strong presence of women and women's issues at Mumbai and had been successful. From the very opening of WSF, there were women speaking out. Arundhati Roy, perhaps best known star of WSF once again earned her fame with a rousing speech insisting that the people of the world needed to win a victory against corporations, especially those supporting war in Iraq. Roy was joined by Nobel Prize winner Shirin Ebadi from Iran, who bore the cause of peace, the end of occupation and war, into the heart of WSF, reframing its primary focus on a political economic critique of neoliberalism and global capital. Social activist and famed actress Shabana Azmi brought the concerns of women home, offering a

searing criticism of Indian local and international politics.

Not only were there panels, attended by thousands, on women against war, women and globalization, women and fundamentalisms, there were many smaller events focused on human (economic, food, water, and land) security and human rights for women. But the reports of the violent conditions of women's lives also provided ethnographic detail for the analysis of world events affecting all of us. From the massacre of Muslims at Gujarat, to the forced displacements of South Korean and Bangladeshi migrants, to the occupation of Afghanistan and the war in Iraq, the concern with violence and violation had a wide cast. The conditions of farmers, industrial workers, sex workers, and thousands of displaced children all were discussed. There also was the organizational effort of the Rainbow Planet, a coalition of groups working for the rights of homosexuals, bisexuals, transsexuals, transgenders, sex workers, persons living with HIV/AIDS, and other persons oppressed because of their sexuality and gender expression. They made a visual display, pasting rainbow colored flags everywhere, of the necessity of WSF's attending to persons seeking not only the right to life and work but also recognition and dignity. Marching through the lanes between the tents and meeting halls, the Rainbow Planet carried vibrant colored and noisy banners: "My Gender, My Right," "Hijras Are Women," "Judge Not, Support Sexual Preference." They marched along with thousands of others bearing their causes. The mass of bodies we became—endlessly moving and crying out—was part of the insistence that WSF be "an open space" for speaking with one another, for telling stories, for strategizing across various differences and complexities.

Building Solidarity

Even at the star panels where speakers focused on political, and economic analysis—offering an anti-Davos critique of neoliberalism—issues also were raised

about war and violence, racism, and fundamentalisms in everyday life, while there was an ongoing rethinking of imperialism in terms of the transnational forces changing governance (or the lack thereof) across family, community, region, and nation. But no analysis was needed to explain the raw experience of a culture of fury against recent actions of the U.S. government, taking shape and growing strong in support of a world movement that could not count on the United States—a realization that social change must come from somewhere else. It was difficult to see the mix of disappointment and rage on the faces of social activists and scholars from around the world. Yet, it is with a sharpened sense of these feelings, along with a hope in possibility, that solidarity may be built that can enable all of us to do what must be done in the United States and around the globe.

The World Social Forum closed as it opened with singing and dancing after marching through the streets of Mumbai, and I realized that I had learned as much from what I saw as what I heard—especially from the march of resistant bodies with voices raised in protest: 10,000 children, 30,000 dalits and adivasi, 4,000 sex workers, hundreds of transgendered persons, thousands of peasants and trade unionists, Palestinians against occupation, Koreans against U.S. intervention, and men and women from all over the world against the war in Iraq.

Riding for the last time in a rickshaw, back to my hotel in Juju Beach just minutes from Goregaon where the forum was held, I looked out at another part of Bombay. I had seen a number of areas of the city, often while lost, riding in the back of a rickshaw. While not my first time in India, this time I saw it and myself differently. The place is so wondrous because of its intensity—not exotic or incomprehensible, not at all. There simple is no way to capture the multiple temporalities, the differences of scale in everyday living. And I had the sense that this too was the force of the World Social Forum, a multiple force that is making a difference. □

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the World Economic Forum meeting in Davos to co-opt the agendas of the WSF and sanitize them in favor of solutions that will leave the ongoing economic disorder intact. Given its open-space nature, the WSF will not present proposals in its own name; it will rather facilitate the articulation between the networks that constitute it, in order to deepen plans of collective action and put them into practice.

Core Public Sociology

The twofold need to evaluate and spread the accumulated knowledge and prepare plans of collective action with a sound political and technical basis led to more discussion than in previous Forums of the relationship between expert and grassroots knowledge, and, more specifically, between social scientists and popular struggles. Several

workshops were devoted to this general topic. One, "New Partnerships for New Knowledges," was organized by the Center for Social Studies (CES) of the University of Coimbra. The participants were social scientists and activists, including Immanuel Wallerstein, and myself among the social scientists. The discussion concentrated on themes that are at the core of the idea of public sociology: the relationship between expertise and engagement; from critique to plans for action; the reliability of the knowledge underlying social struggles and its critique; the impact on social scientists of their engagement with lay or popular knowledge; activists as producers of knowledge.

A proposal for a Popular University of Social Movements was also presented at the workshop. It can be viewed at <www.ces.uc.pt>. □

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the United States still condition the precise ways in which class exploitation, caste, color, and gender play out. Third, there is powerful movement and leadership of women in all sectors of the struggle (e.g., in labor, especially the unorganized construction sector, slum dwellings and against communalism or right wing fundamentalism). Fourth, our presence as Americans was met with curiosity, but was warmly embraced, particularly after we shared that we, too, opposed capitalist globalization and U.S. militarism. Fifth, there is a need to transform the form as well as the content of our global conversation and dialogue. To build a popular bottom-up movement requires popular forms of education and communication, but these popular forms have yet to be widely accepted by

session and workshop organizers who still seem to prefer "talking heads" and "passive participants."

Movement building for global transformation brings together theoretical analysis and political practice in a new movement. Capitalist globalization in the electronic age and militarism are creating the conditions for developing the consciousness, vision, and strategy for a popular movement that is locally grounded, nationally networked, and globally connected. The realities of 21st century globalization challenge all to build a deeper, broader, and more unified movement. The WSF process and the U.S.-based GGJ network offer an opportunity to assess where the movement around the world is and ways of connecting with it to make it happen. □

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Public Forum



Is *Social Forces* Still a "Core Journal"?

In the December 2003 *Footnotes* (pp. 7, 10), Michael P. Allen has updated his earlier ranking and "core influence" scores for 90 sociology journals from the three-year period 1986-88 (hereafter "1988") to the more recent period 1999-2001 (hereafter, "2001"). He offers an objective measure of journal quality, what he calls "core influence." He measures the core influence of a journal by the number of times articles published in that journal have been cited in a given year in what he takes to be the three "core journals" of the discipline of sociology—the *American Journal of Sociology* (AJS), the *American Sociological Review* (ASR), and *Social Forces* (SF)—divided by the number of articles published in that journal in the same year.

For as long as I can remember, conventional wisdom has agreed with Allen that AJS, ASR, and SF are indeed the leading or "core" journals in sociology. Allen's data for both 1988 and 2001 clearly support this judgment for the AJS and ASR, which have the highest core influence scores and therefore rank first or second among our journals. But, this is not the case for SF. SF ranked not third, but fourth in 1988 and fifth in 2001. More importantly, since Allen tells us to pay more attention to a journal's core influence scores than to its rank, SF's scores are well below those of the AJS and ASR. In 1988, ASR's score was 8.26, AJS's 7.37, while SF's was only 3.01. In 2001, these scores were 13.36 for AJS, 13.05 for ASR, and 3.87 for SF. Moreover, the ratio of SF's core influence scores to those of ASR and AJS has declined over time. SF's score, 0.36 as much as ASR's in 1988 (3.01/8.26), dropped to 0.30 in 2001 (3.87/13.05). Relative to AJS, SF's scores declined from 0.41 in 1988 (3.01/7.37) to 0.29 in 2001 (3.87/13.36). In other words, SF's core influence declined from somewhat more than one-third that of ASR and AJS in 1988 to somewhat less than one-third by 2001.

This raises a question that Allen did not deal with adequately: does *Social Forces* still deserve to be classified as one of sociology's three leading journals? Allen's data suggest some strong contenders. *Sociological Methodology*, ranked third after ASR and AJS in 1988, had a slightly higher core influence score than SF, but has dropped to sixth in rank in 2001, so I do not propose that *Sociological Methodology* join the Big Three. The *Annual Review of Sociology*, ranked fifth in 1988, has climbed to third in rank in 2001. Like the AJS and ASR, the *Annual Review of Sociology* covers the discipline of sociology in general, rather than being a specialized journal like *Sociology of Education* or the *Journal of Marriage and the Family*. The ratio of the *Annual Review of Sociology*'s core influence score to that of the ASR rose from 0.30 to 0.36 between 1988 and 2001, and relative to the AJS, the *Annual Review of Sociology* increased from 0.27 to 0.37.

I therefore propose that in future studies or discussions of the core influence of journals, the definition of "core journals" in sociology be amended to: the AJS, ASR and the *Annual Review of Sociology*. Like the AJS and ASR, the ARS functions as a splendid, leading, general journal of our discipline. *Social Forces* will remain in the category of our Top Ten journals, joining such exemplars as the *Administrative Science Quarterly*, *Sociological Methodology*, the *Social Psychological Quarterly*, and *Demography*.

Robert M. Marsh (Robert_Marsh@Brown.edu), Brown University

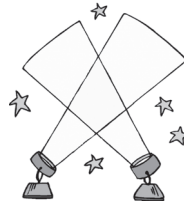
Mere Degrees of Reflected Lunar Light?

Whatever the putative value of Michael Patrick Allen's proposal of 13 years ago for an "objective measure of journal quality that [he] termed core influence," the search for that chimera ought to have ended in 1990, when it first made its way into the pages of this newsletter, whose findings are not peer reviewed and whose purpose is to publicize the work and works of the association. Instead, like the return of the repressed, it is "revisited" in the current pages [December 2003 *Footnotes*, pp. 7, 10].

Dr. Allen's troubles begin, unsurprisingly, at the level of language: he is imprisoned both in metaphor and in tautology. The three "core" journals of the profession, he asserts with confidence that wanes as he progresses, are the *American Sociological Review* (ASR), the *American Journal of Sociology* (AJS), and *Social Forces* (SF). What on earth does "core" mean? It is surely a metaphor derived through Middle English from a Latin word for heart, but does the discipline have one? Not by Allen's account, surely, inasmuch as he would justify his search for an "objective measure" of journal quality by its ability to advance the careers of junior colleagues, a goal that has more to do with networking than with evaluation. If the discipline has become so specialized that "it [is] often difficult for even established [my emphasis] scholars to make informed judgments about the originality and significance of work outside their areas of expertise," the notion that any journal, or the three most cited and influential journals, constitute a core (other than a necrotic one) ought to have been abandoned. But then we are left with a tautology—that the three most cited and influential journals are the most worthy ones, because they are the most cited and influential. Allen's concept of "core influence" flows from this bit of ontological gerrymandering (to invoke Woolgar and Pawluch) and concludes circularly that other journals cited most frequently in the pages of the three most cited and influential journals are themselves worthier, "objectively," than lesser others that are cited less often in those pages.

The table showing the results of Allen's citation search embodies the confusion in his prose. Several journals that are at least as frequently cited and influential in their own fields (e.g., the *American Political Science Review*, the *American Economic Review*, and the *Milbank Quarterly*) are among the lower-tier "top journals" for sociology. This, like so much else in Allen's article, resembles the caterpillar in *Alice in Wonderland*, himself a connoisseur of cores, who draws himself up to his full, objective height of five inches, and pronounces that height to Alice to be a very fine one indeed. And what to make of the apparent collapse in objective worth of *Symbolic Interaction*, which slid from a "core influence" of 0.71 in 1988 to an abysmal 0.17 in 2001? Take that, Blumer, and that, Goffman, and that, Kitsuse! You are out of fashion in the most influential of journals, and objectively *finiti*. The Allen scale is as unconsciously funny as the Posner scale of prestige among public intellectuals. Or, might it just be, perhaps, that the editors of the three leading journals are less receptive to interpretive and qualitative research than are the editors of some of those "lesser" journals?

I would submit that senior colleagues and search committees and deans, like



Spotlight on Departments

An occasional column showcasing accomplishments and innovations in sociology departments

Georgetown University's Social Justice Analysis Concentration Deepens the Curriculum and the Community

by Jean Beaman, Academic and Professional Affairs Office

For many years, Georgetown University's sociology program has incorporated community-based learning and research. This tradition continues with the formation of a new concentration within the major, Social Justice Analysis, which focuses on theories and analysis of structural inequalities.

Georgetown intends the concentration to be an important element that can make a contribution toward positive social change. This concentration was developed as a result of the department's curriculum reform and assessment process, begun more than two years ago. The department rededicated itself to its mission of using "scholarship, teaching, and service to foster imaginations that envision a more just society." From this vision, the department established a set of learning goals specific to the sociology major and sought to strengthen course offerings to achieve the social justice mission. The Social Justice Analysis concentration "combines a substantive focus on inequalities and employs the pedagogy of community-based learning, partnering students with local agencies and community groups for semester or yearlong projects," explained Department Chair and Sociology Professor Sam Marullo.

The Social Justice Analysis concentration can be pursued through either the sociology major or minor. All students are required to take the gateway course to the concentration, Social Justice Analysis: Theory and Practice. This course introduces students to the sociological study of justice issues and

strategies of justice practice. The Project DC course is a yearlong capstone seminar designed as a community-based research project in the Washington, DC, metropolitan area. "Community-based learning provides students with a sense of empowerment and agency," said Marullo. "It enables them to understand how the practical application of their academic skills can contribute to positive social change."

Other course requirements include Introduction to Sociology, Theory, Methods, and a community-based learning elective. The community-based learning elective combines a regular three-credit course with a service-learning project. These courses include Latino Sociology; Modernization and Development; Gender Roles; and Political Sociology. In the Social Justice Practicum course, students can take community-based learning courses while studying abroad their junior year. "We anticipate that students will return from their study abroad with increased understanding that can be applied to the cross-cultural challenges they will face with social justice work as they continue in the Social Justice Analysis program in their senior year, working in the DC community," said Marullo.

This concentration is part of the department's ongoing efforts to deepen its curriculum. According to Marullo, "This concentration enables students to combine academic learning with practical skills application, providing real-world experience in social change processes." For more information, contact Department Chair Sam Marullo, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Georgetown University, email marullos@georgetown.edu. □

editors, learn again how to read and to evaluate quality as quality, rather than in degrees of lunar light reflected from imaginary suns.

Richard Koffler (rkoffler@degruyterny.com), Executive Editor, *Aldine de Gruyter*, Hawthorne, NY

Reply to Marsh, Koffler

I welcome this opportunity to address some of the questions raised by my December 2003 *Footnotes* [pp. 7, 10] article. I doubt that Robert Marsh is alone in wondering whether *Social Forces* deserves to be considered one of the three core journals in sociology. At first glance, there might seem to be some basis for questioning this. However, I had mentioned the results of a separate network analysis of the citations among 64 sociology journals, which I posted at <www.wsu.edu/~allen/centrality.pdf>. This analysis examines the centrality of each journal within the exchange network of citations between journals and confirms that *Social Forces* is the third most central journal in sociology, after *American Sociological Review* and *American Journal of Sociology*. Indeed, these same data allow us to invert the question and examine how often any journal is cited by other sociology journals. For example, we

can determine how often the three core journals are cited by five other general interest journals in sociology (e.g., *Sociological Quarterly*, *Sociological Forum*, *Sociological Perspectives*, *Sociological Inquiry*, and *Social Science Research*). A simple analysis reveals that, in terms of the average number of citations received each year from these five journals, *Social Forces* ranks third (178 citations) after *American Sociological Review* (460 citations), and *American Journal of Sociology* (293 citations).

In addition, Marsh argues that *Annual Review of Sociology* should be considered one of the core journals in sociology. *Annual Review of Sociology* is clearly influential in terms of the number of times it is cited by other sociology journals. However, it should not be considered a core journal for several reasons. First, unlike the most other journals, it does not publish original research. Instead, it publishes analytical reviews of the current state of research and theory on a specific topic. It is cited frequently for precisely that reason. Second, in the citation network analysis of 64 sociology journals, *Annual Review of Sociology* ranks sixth, after *Journal of Marriage and Family* and *Administrative Science Quarterly*, in terms of its centrality. Finally, it ranks a distant fourth (50 citations), behind *Social Forces*, in terms of

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the average number of citations received each year from the five general interest journals (above).

Richard Koffler waxes poetic in his criticisms. He seems especially affronted by my use of the term "core." Following Bourdieu, I view sociology as an intellectual field and am interested in the relative positions of researchers, departments, and journals within this field. I think it is entirely appropriate to describe certain journals as being "core" in the sense that they occupy central positions in this field. Indeed, one of my goals in examining the relationship of various journals to the core journals, and the relationship of these core journals to each other, was to focus attention on the cultural authority that they exercise in this field. Sociology is, in practice, a heterogeneous field comprising a variety of somewhat distinct subfields. The more established subfields often publish their own specialty journals. However, researchers who publish in the core journals ignore much of the work published in these specialty journals. Thirteen years ago, in my original article, I suggested, "this analysis raises the question of what constitutes the 'core' of sociology and the extent to which certain established specialty areas, such as demography and criminology, are relevant to this core." This is an important question and is one I hope to address in the near future.

Koffler is evidently convinced that my approach to studying the relationship of various social science journals to these core journals is hopelessly tautological. As I explained, the selection of *American Sociological Review*, *American Journal of Sociology*, and *Social Forces* as the core journals within sociology might seem arbitrary if it were not substantiated by more objective analyses of the network of citations among 64 sociology journals. Moreover, the fact that these same core journals are cited more than any other journals by the five other general interest journals in sociology suggests that my findings are not the result of some methodological artifact. In the end, there is no escaping the fact that some journals are cited much more often than others. One can lament that the cultural authority exercised by these core journals has produced a degree of theoretical and methodological orthodoxy in sociology. However, one can also argue that the cultural authority of these core journals accounts for whatever coherence sociology exhibits as an intellectual field.

Finally, Koffler argues that we should dispense with measures of journal quality and tackle the question of quality directly by reading and evaluating the work in question. He seems strangely oblivious to the difficulties inherent in assessing the originality and significance of work in an area in which one has little or no expertise. This is ironic since most book editors seek the evaluations of specialists in a field before rendering their judgment on a book proposal or manuscript. It is for this very same reason that many research universities employ external reviewers, who are specialists in a field, to assess the research productivity of candidates for promotion and tenure. Alas, even specialists are unable to evaluate the eventual impact of work on the larger discipline. Probably the most objective criterion for measuring the quality of an article or book is the impact it has on other participants in an intellectual field. Citation counts are a very blunt measure of this impact. However, citation counts are not very useful for assessing the eventual impact of recently published work by researchers in the early stages of their careers. It is precisely in these

circumstances that measures of the quality of journals are most useful.

Michael Patrick Allen (allenm@wsu.edu),
Washington State University

Public Sociology Challenges Discipline's Prestige and Power Structure

Public sociology is a surging theme and we applaud those who have contributed on the subject since Herbert Gans urged in the July/August 2002 *Footnotes* that public sociology "must still be institutionalized as a legitimate way of doing sociology."

ASA President Michael Burawoy embraces this vision, and it will serve as the organizing theme for the 2004 ASA Annual Meeting in San Francisco. Meanwhile, a key thread of discourse has been offered in *Footnotes*' "Public Forum" section by Murray Hausknecht (December 2002), Burawoy (January 2003), Gans (July/August 2002, January 2003), Amitai Etzioni (April 2003), Hausknecht (April 2003), Bernard Phillips (April 2003), and Paul Lachelier (December 2003).

Beyond the discussion, only "baby steps" have been taken to move toward institutionalizing public sociology. For its part, the ASA initiated an award in 1997 recognizing contributions to "public understanding of sociology." In 2002 the association launched a new magazine, *Contexts*, to publish articles on "sociological topics of interest to the general public." Most importantly, the ASA in recent years has organized and cooperated with other groups in efforts to influence public decisions in areas such as affirmative action and racial profiling.

Countless other steps no doubt are being taken so that public sociology is "enjoying a renaissance," as Burawoy claims (January 2003). But if there is a renaissance, there certainly is not a corresponding reformation heralding a time when public sociology stands on par with research and teaching as a "legitimate way of doing sociology."

Why is this so, especially if the conditions leading Gans to propose that "More of Us Should Become Public Sociologists" are true? Sociologists are not selected as "public intellectuals" (Gans, 2002) because we lack credibility in the public eye (Phillips, 2003), so why are we not busy with reform? The potential rewards, says Gans, are "badly needed" and include opportunities to demonstrate that sociology "adds distinctive insights and findings" to public debate, to "increase the discipline's relevance," to "enhance visibility," to increase the public sense of accountability, and to attract more and better students, research funds, and public support when sociology is under attack (Gans, 2002). With these benefits at stake, why is the renaissance of interest in public sociology not accompanied by a revolution toward establishing the legitimacy of public sociology as a way of practicing our profession? Among the contributors to the *Footnotes* discussion, the least experienced got it most clearly right.

University of Wisconsin graduate student Paul Lachelier (2003) observed, "American sociologists are at least partially to blame" for the lack of "sociological imagination" among "activists and citizens." He also correctly notes, "core institutional imperatives [of the discipline] constrain our profession." One such imperative is the dictum to "publish (for specialized academic niche audiences) or perish." And this trains

most sociologists to involve themselves in only "circumscribed engagement" that "sell[s] us short."

The more experienced Gans and Etzioni bolster Lachelier's observations. For his part, Gans (2002) avers, "no one ever receives tenure as a public intellectual," while Etzioni (2003) admits his own career as an academic and activist has been a "double life." "[P]ublic sensibilities and moral values," he goes on, have "often affected my research selections. Should this admission be held against me when I arrive at the gates of heaven, and I am not allowed into the chambers in which pure scientists rest, so be it."

The point is that the proposal to elevate public sociology is upsetting to the institutionalized prestige and power hierarchies of the discipline itself. Ultimately, this is the root of Hausknecht's (2002, 2003) objections to Burawoy's "moral conscience" and "activist" notions of public sociology. These forms of "legitimate sociology" are, after all, disquieting to the hierarchy in sociology and its connections to the wider government and foundation networks that support it. As noted by Frances Fox Piven in her comments upon being selected sociology's most recent award-winning contributor to "public understanding of sociology" (*Footnotes*, September/October 2003, p. 8):

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

Cardoso, from page 6

Cardoso argues, however, that a democratic global order cannot be created until international institutions—the UN, the International Monetary Fund, and other institutions created after the Second World War and reflecting power asymmetries of that moment—are restructured, to allow more democratic processes.

Altered Global Context

During Cardoso's presidency, left-wing critics sometimes claimed that his policies of global economic integration sharply contradicted his earlier sociological analysis of economic dependency, which emphasized the way historical legacies of colonialism and raw material production constrained the choices facing developing countries in the 20th century.

But Cardoso disputes that claim, arguing that when he came to office, the global economy looked very different than it did when he and Faletto wrote their classic work. By the time he assumed the presidency, the new global trade regime enforced by the WTO required policymakers to liberalize tariff rules and reduce subsidies—both policy instruments that had been crucial to Brazil's industrialization strategies. Moreover, Brazil was no longer simply exporting raw materials such as coffee; it was also an exporter of manufactured goods, integrated into a global economy in which investment decisions everywhere are dominated by multinational corporations.

Given the altered global context, Cardoso says, his government had to find a new strategy. Yet he insists that

We stand with Gans, Burawoy, and others who are seriously committed to making public sociology a viable way of furthering our responsibilities. For this reason, we recommend the ASA, at the least, make a formal statement on how work in this area has equal value with other forms of communicating sociological knowledge (i.e., research and teaching). Beyond this, the Association should support public sociologists in the dissemination of knowledge. It should promote *Contexts*, or some other journal, as one *mainly* for public audiences, and it should initiate programs to support public sociologists with innovative ideas to communicate through modes such as trade books, documentaries, or popular literature. At the level where sociologists do their work, we recommend that sociology departments take steps to ensure that public sociology is an accepted avenue for promotion, tenure, and salary considerations.

Finally, we recommend that individual sociologists take public sociology seriously. As they do, they should report their knowledge factually, in combination with honest admission of their values, passions, and commitments. Without the first, they cannot claim membership in the circle of sociology. Without the second, they cannot succeed in the public forum.

Kenneth L. Stewart (kenneth.stewart@angelo.edu), Angelo State University, Texas, and D. Stanley Eitzen (seitzen2@cs.com), Colorado State University

[Editor's Note: See story on pg. 3 in this issue on ASA's public sociology task force.] □

those who describe his government's policies simply as neoliberal miss key differences between his strategies and those followed elsewhere in Latin America. During his presidency, Brazil privatized formerly state-dominated sectors such as the telecommunications industry or railroads, in order to increase competition and efficiency. But in sharp contrast to Argentina or Chile, Cardoso says, his government also created strong regulatory agencies, simultaneously seeking to increase productivity, break monopolies, and reduce corruption, while strengthening regulation.

At the same time, Brazil provided finance capital to Brazilian entrepreneurs, helping them compete in newly privatized sectors—again in contrast to neighboring examples, where foreign capital has often dominated privatization processes. In key industrial sectors like steel, mining, and energy, Brazilian capital accounts for about half of total investment, Cardoso says, thanks to a state program offering favorable interest rates to local companies.

Indeed, he adds somewhat wryly, Brazil's current leaders are now pursuing economic policies that are almost identical to those they criticized when he was president, and they were the leftwing opposition.

Gay Seidman is professor of Sociology at the University of Wisconsin-Madison and currently chairs ASA's Political Economy of the World section. She had the good fortune to be a student in Professor Cardoso's course at Berkeley. She interviewed President Cardoso in Washington, DC, on November 20, 2003. □

Correction

In the December 2003 issue of *Footnotes* the name of the author of Ruth Hill Useem's obituary was inadvertently omitted. Ann Cottrell, San Diego State University, was the author of Useem's obituary.

Call For Papers

Conferences

Association for Humanist Sociology 2004 Annual Meeting, November 4-7, 2004, Galt House, 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, for our unique conference. Submission deadline: June 7, 2004. Send an abstract or three-sentence proposal for a presentation, paper, session or alternative format 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>.

Canadian History of Education Association 13th Biennial Conference, October 21-24, 2004, Calgary, Alberta, Canada. Theme: "Interdisciplinarity in the Practice and Theory of Educational Histories." Paper or panel proposals must include: the name, institutional affiliation, and contact addresses and email of the presenter, an abstract of 250 words and a one-page curriculum vitae that gives details on qualifications, publications, and current research. For panel proposals, include this information for each presenter. Send the proposal via email attachment, fax, or regular post to the Chair of the Programme Committee by April 2, 2004. The Conference website is currently under construction. Registration forms will be available in the near future at <chea.chea.ucalgary.ca/>. Contact: Paul Stortz, Chair, Programme Committee, Faculty of Communication and Culture, University

of Calgary, 2500 University Drive NW, Calgary, Alberta, T2N 1N4; (403) 220-8479; fax (403) 282-8479; email pjstortz@ucalgary.ca.

Communal Studies Association Annual Conference, September 30-October 2, 2004, Hancock Shaker Village, Pittsfield, MA. Theme: "Journeys and Travels." Papers welcome on any aspect of communal or utopian life, past or present. Submission deadline: April 1, 2004. Send one-page abstract and curriculum vitae to Elizabeth De Wolfe, University of New England, Dept. of History, 11 Hills Beach Road, Biddeford, ME 04005; email edewolf@une.edu. <www.communalstudies.info>.

Fourth Carework Conference, August 13, 2004, San Francisco, CA. Theme: "Bridging Carework Research, Advocacy, and Policy." This year's conference will bring together researchers, policymakers, and advocates involved in various domains of carework. For more information about the conference, and to join ongoing discussions, subscribe to the carework listserve by contacting Clare Stacey, the list administrator, at: clstacey@ucdavis.edu. Also see: <www.soc.iastate.edu/carework/>. Contact: Jacquelyn Litt, Acting Director of Women's Studies, 349 Catt Hall, Iowa State University, Ames, IA 50014; (515) 294-9733; email jlitt@iastate.edu; Mary K. Zimmerman, University of Kansas, 4038 Varnes Center, KUMC, Kansas City, KS 66106; (785) 864-9431/(913) 588-2688; fax (913) 383-8502; email mzimmerman@ukans.edu.

International Society for Quality-of-Life Studies (ISQOLS) Conference, November 10-14, 2004, Philadelphia, PA. Theme: "Advancing Quality of Life in a Turbulent World." For the *Families and Quality of Life* track (SP41) we are looking for contributions to the paper sessions, workshops, roundtables, and poster sessions. Send a 100- to 150-word abstract. Your proposal, which will be reviewed by May 15, 2004, should be sent to all four following email addresses: phl2004@attglobal.net; Jerri Bourjolly University of Pennsylvania, jerri@ssw.upenn.edu; Roberta Iversen, University of Pennsylvania, riversen@ssw.upenn.edu; and Georg Mueller, University of Fribourg,

Switzerland, Georg.Mueller@unifr.ch. Deadline: April 15, 2004. <caster.ssw.upenn.edu/~restes/ISQOLS/PHL2004CFA.doc>.

Joint Meeting of the Wisconsin Sociological Association and the 15th Conference on the Small City, September 30 & October 1, 2004, Stevens Point, WI. Theme: "Governing the Small City." Other co-sponsors include the University of Wisconsin-Extension, the Wisconsin Political Science Association, and the Center for the Small City at the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point. Contact: Robert Greene, President, Wisconsin Sociological Association, rwgreene@execpc.com, or Robert Wolensky, Center for the Small City, rwolensk@uwsp.edu. Deadline: May 31, 2004. <www.uwsp.edu/polisci/smallcity/Call_for_Papers.htm>

Rouge Forum Institute on Education and Society, June 24-27, 2004, Le Moyne College, Syracuse, NY. This interactive conference will focus on creating and promoting ideas, programs, and strategies for actively resisting inequality, racism, sexism, and irrationalism in formal and informal educative settings. Send a one-page abstract of your proposal to Stephen C. Fleury (fleury@lemoyne.edu) by April 15, 2004. Visit the Rouge Forum website for details on registration, housing, and travel: <www.pipeline.com/~rgibson/Rouge_Forum>.

Undergraduate Political Science and Sociology Student Convention, April 9, 2004, Monmouth University, West Long Branch, NJ. Theme: "Ideas, Institutions, and Society." Undergraduate students and their sponsoring faculty members are invited to participate in student panels in American Politics, International Relations, and Sociology, and in student paper presentations with an Award for Best Paper (\$50). Proposals must include a title, abstract, student name(s), email address(es), and the name of the faculty member who is serving as a sponsor. Abstracts must clearly identify a research question or policy problem and discuss the research strategy that will be used to address the question or problem. Email submission is recommended. Send sociology proposals to Nancy Mezey (nmezey@monmouth.edu) and political science proposals to Joseph Patten (jpatten@monmouth.edu). Paper proposals are due February 16, 2004. Full papers are due March 17 to be considered for the award.

Publications

Advances in Gender Research, Volume 9. Co-editors Marcia Texler Segal and Vasilikie Demos. Volume 9 is an international volume, and the first to be published both in print and electronically. Papers and proposals should focus on the global nature of gender research. We are looking for original manuscripts pertaining to new developments in the study of gender from various feminist frameworks. Theoretical, empirical, or applied material dealing with any nation or region or taking a comparative perspective are welcome. All manuscripts must be in English and submitted electronically (WordPerfect or MSWord) and all contributors must be able to communicate with the editors and the publisher via email. One page abstracts or drafts of papers should reach the editors no later than March 15, 2004. To submit materials or for additional information, contact: Marcia Texler Segal, Office of Academic Affairs, Indiana University Southeast, 4201 Grant Line Road, New Albany, IN 47150-6405; (812) 941-2210; fax (812) 941-2170; email msegal@ius.edu, and Vasilikie Demos, Division of the Social Sciences, University of Minnesota, Morris, 600 E. 4th Street, Morris, MN 56267; (320) 589-2648; fax (320) 589-6117; email demosvp@mrs.umn.edu.

African Americans in Rural Areas and Small Towns. Articles wanted for an edited book. All areas related to this topic are acceptable for review. Articles should be approximately 5,000 words, although there may be some flexibility. Articles

should be unpublished with an emphasis on scholarship, able to serve as a reference or guide to other researchers. Deadline: May 1, 2004. Send submissions to be considered via email as a Word attachment to rmoore@frostburg.edu.

Childhood: A Global Journal of Child Research. Special issue on "Children and Global, Commercial Culture." Dan Cook, University of Illinois, Guest Editor. We invite the submission of papers that will focus on commercialized children's culture and practice in the context of an increasingly globalizing marketplace. We especially welcome papers that examine children and their childhoods in "third-world" or "Global South" countries and contexts, as we envision an issue that traverses varied ethnicities and localities. Deadline: April 15, 2004. Contact Dan Cook, dtcook@uiuc.edu. <www.comm.uiuc.edu/Advertising/>.

Children in Developing and Transitional Societies. We invite brief proposals for papers for a new volume on the lives of children in developing countries and transitional societies. This new volume will include interdisciplinary approaches—from demography, economics, political science, sociology and social anthropology—that explore key elements of children's lives, ranging from children's health, development, education, work, and household circumstances to the social organization of childhood and parenting. The volume will be edited by World Bank research economist Elizabeth King and sociologists Emily Hannum and Bruce Fuller. We are especially, but not exclusively, interested in papers that consider the interactions between educational institutions and the other contexts in which children develop, such as the family and the community. Accepted papers will appear in *Children in Developing and Transitional Societies*, the 2004 edition of the annual series, *Research in Sociology of Education*. Paper proposals from outside of sociology are welcome. A one- to two-page outline must be submitted by April 1, 2004. The outline should focus on your research question, theoretical framing and contribution, original data, and method of analysis. Contact: Bruce Fuller, Tolman Hall 3659, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720; email b_fuller@berkeley.edu. <www.elsevier.com/inca/tree/?key=B1RSES>.

Food, Culture, and Society, Fall 2004. Theme: "Global Food Systems." The fall 2004 issue of *FCS* will feature articles that look at ways of understanding globalization through food studies, past, present, and future. Submitted manuscripts should report original work not previously published and not in press or under consideration for publication elsewhere. Papers should be submitted via email, in Word, using a recognized citation format. Manuscripts will receive a blind peer review. Submission deadline: May 1, 2004. Contact Warren Belasco, c/o American Studies Dept., University of Maryland-Baltimore County, Baltimore, MD 21250; (202) 291-4756; email belasco@umbc.edu. <www.nyu.edu/education/nutrition/NFSR/ASFS.htm>.

Integrating Women into Theory Courses. Call for syllabi and instructional resources that illustrate ways to incorporate women sociologists into sociological theory courses. Submissions that include the work of early women sociologists in classical theory courses are particularly encouraged. Submissions for consideration should include, but are not limited to, syllabi, classroom exercises, assignments, individual and group projects, video and film suggestions. Submission deadline is May 1, 2004. Forward a hard copy and a disk with MS Word file to: Jan Thomas, Kenyon College, Department of Sociology, Gambier, OH 43022; (740) 427-5097; email thomasj@kenyon.edu.

Michigan Sociological Review (MSR) requests submissions for its fall 2004 issue. The *MSR* is an official, peer-refereed publication of the Michigan Sociological Association. The *MSR* publishes research articles, essays, research reports, and book reviews. Submissions will be accepted until June 1, 2004. Send as an email attachment a word-processed document (not pdf) of the paper and a brief biographical statement to: nemeth@hope.edu. Postal mail contact: Roger Nemeth, Editor, *Michigan Sociological Review*, Department of Sociology, Hope College, Holland, MI 49422-9000.

Punk and Hardcore: Contemporary Approaches. The focus of this edited book is the contemporary (post 1980) punk and hardcore scenes. The book will consider

Continued on next page

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The first price is the ASA member price and the second is the nonmember price. All prices include first-class postage. For ordering information and a full listing of all teaching resources available, visit the ASA website at www.asanet.org. Call (202) 383-9005 ext. 389, to order by phone.

issues such as resistance, commodification, social class, geography, identity (gender, race, sexual diversity, etc.), and activism. Contributions will not only describe scenes and struggles within punk but will clearly identify the larger political and theoretical issues at stake. The editors invite submissions of about 4,000-6,000 words written for academic readers as well as punks looking for serious discussion of their movement. The book will be published by an academic press. Deadline: July 1, 2004. Inquiries should be sent electronically to benholtzman@riseup.net.

The Quality and Quantity of Contact: African Americans and Whites on College Campuses, revised edition. Topics related to all aspects of the college campus are desired: students, faculty, staff, administration, surrounding community and more. There is a strong need to include a significant quantity of articles that focus on Historically Black Colleges and Uni-

versities, an area neglected in the first edition. The editor also desires, somewhat contrary to the previous edition, to limit the length of each article in an attempt to include more authors and more topics. Articles submitted for review should be no more than about 3,500 words, unpublished and scholarly—able to be used as a reference or guide to others who may want to do research on this topic. Deadline: May 1, 2004. Send submissions to be considered via email as a Word attachment to rmoore@frostburg.edu.

Meetings

April 14-16, 2004, *National Technology and Social Science Conference*, Las Vegas, NV. Contact: NSSA, 2020 Hills Lake Dr., El Cajon, CA 92020-1018; (619) 448-4709; fax (619) 448-4709; email natsocsci@aol.com. <www.nssa.us>.

April 21-24, 2004, *Internet, Media, and Mental Health 2004 Conference*, Carlton Crest Hotel, Brisbane, Australia. "Information, Influence and IT" will focus on the overlaps between media and Internet, Internet and mental health, and mental health and the media. Contact: Stephanie Gurr, Event Manager, Intermedia Convention & Event Management, PO Box 1280, Milton QLD 4064 Australia; direct +617 3858 5416; switch +617 3858 5410; fax +617 3858 5516; email stephanieg@im.com.au. <www.immh04.im.com.au>.

April 24, 2004, *New England Sociological Association 2004 Spring Conference*, Southern Connecticut State University, New Haven, CT. Theme: "Perspectives on Culture and Socialization: Explorations of National and Global Communities." Contact: Shirley A. Jackson, Department of Sociology, Southern Connecticut State University, 501 Crescent Street, New

Haven, CT 06515; phone (203) 392-5676; email jackson1@southernct.edu. <web.bryant.edu/~nesa/index.htm>.

April 29-May 1, 2004, *Symposium on Religion and Politics*, Calvin College, Grand Rapids, MI. Contact: Corwin Smidt, Director, The Henry Institute, Calvin College, Grand Rapids, MI 49546; email smid@calvin.edu.

April 30, 2004, *Stony Brook University Department of Sociology Graduate Student Ethnography Conference*. Theme: "Ethnographies of Practice: From Suburbia to the Globe." Contact: Tyson Smith, Department of Sociology, SUNY-Stony Brook, Stony Brook, NY 11794; email sunysbethnography@yahoo.com.

May 13-14, 2004, *Social Capital Foundation Conference*, Brussels, Belgium. Theme: "The Future of the Family—Decomposition or Recomposition?" All information can be found on our website: <www.socialcapital-foundation.org/con

[ferences/Contact%20registration3.htm](http://www.socialcapital-foundation.org/conferences/Contact%20registration3.htm)>. Programmes and registration forms can be downloaded from <www.socialcapital-foundation.org/conferences/Contact%20registration3.htm>.

June 11-13, 2004, *International Sociological Association's Division on Sociotechnics/Sociological Practice (RC26) Conference*, Molyvos, on the island of Lesbos, Greece. Theme: "Social Capital and Social Transformations in the Age of Globalization." Contact: George Tsobanoglou, President of RC26, at G.Tsobanoglou@soc.aegean.gr.

July 5-9, 2004, *Congress of the Association Internationale des Sociologues de Langue Française (AISLF)*, Tours, France. Contact: Odile Saint Raymond, phone 33 (0)5 61 50 43 74; fax 33 (0)5 61 50 46 60. <www.univ-tlse2.fr/aislf>.

August 24-27, 2004, *Global Awareness Society International 13th Annual Conference*, Moscow, Russia. Theme: "Finance and Development in a Global Society." Contact: James C. Pomfret, Bloomsburg University, Bloomsburg, PA 17815; (570) 389-4504; fax (570) 389-3599; email pomfret@bloomu.edu. <orgs.bloomu.edu/gasi>.

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

Funding

The American Institute of Indian Studies announces its 2004 fellowship competition, and invites applications from scholars who wish to conduct their research in India. Junior fellowships are awarded to PhD candidates to conduct research for their dissertations in India for up to 11 months. Senior fellowships are awarded to scholars who hold the PhD degree for up to nine months of research in India. The application deadline is July 1, 2004. For more information and applications, contact the American Institute of Indian Studies, 1130 E. 59th Street, Chicago, IL 60637; (773) 702-8638; email aais@uchicago.edu. <www.india-studies.org>.

The Institute of International Education's Scholar Rescue Fund provides fellowships for scholars whose lives and work are threatened in their home countries. These fellowships permit scholars to find temporary refuge at universities and colleges anywhere in the world, enabling them to pursue their academic work and to continue to share their knowledge with students, colleagues, and the community at large. When conditions improve, these scholars will return home to help rebuild universities and societies. Academics, researchers and independent scholars from any country, field, or discipline may qualify. Preference is given to scholars with a PhD or other highest degree in their field who have been employed in scholarly activities at an institution of higher learning during the last four years (excluding displacement or prohibition); who demonstrate superior academic accomplishment or promise; and whose selection is likely to benefit the academic community in the home and/or host country or region. Applications from female scholars and under-represented groups are strongly encouraged. Applications and nominations should be made to the Fund's Selection Committee. Institutions interested in hosting a particular scholar should submit a letter with the scholar's application. Fellowships are awarded to institutions for support of specific individuals, to be matched in most cases by the institution or a third-party. Fellowship recipients are expected to continue their work in safety at the host institution. Fellowships from three months to one year will be considered with up to 25 fellowships awarded annually. The maximum award is U.S. \$20,000. Emergency applications receive urgent

Continued on next page

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Funding, continued

consideration. Non-emergency applications will be considered according to the following schedule: Fall 2003: received by October 1; decision by December 1. Winter 2004: received by January 1; decision by March 1. Spring 2004: received by April 1; decision by June 1. To apply or to learn how your institution might host an SRF scholar, contact: IIE Scholar Rescue Fund Fellowships, 809 U.N. Plaza, Second Floor, New York, New York 10017; (212) 984-5472; fax (212) 984-5401; email SRF@iie.org. <www.iie.org/SRF>.

The National Institute on Drug Abuse offers Postdoctoral and Predoctoral Fellowships in behavioral sciences research on drug abuse and HIV/AIDS. Fellows will develop knowledge and skills through formal training and hands-on research at one of the nation's largest nonprofit research institutes funded by the National Institute on Drug Abuse and affiliated with Columbia University. Stipends are \$19,968 for predocs and range from \$34,200 to \$50,808 for postdocs, depending upon years of experience. See <www.ndri.org>. Apply to johnsonb@ndri.org.

The Open Society Institute-Baltimore announces the seventh round of its Community Fellowships Program that provides up to ten awards to individuals who wish to work in Baltimore City in public or community service. The Community Fellowships Program was established by the Open Society Institute (OSI) to assist individuals wishing to apply their educational and professional attainments in service to disadvantaged communities. The goal of these fellowships is to encourage public and community service careers, to expand the number of mentors and role models available to youth in inner-city neighborhoods, and to promote initiatives and entrepreneurship that will empower those communities to increase opportunities and improve the quality of

life for their residents. Applicants may either: (1) apply for a fellowship to work at a nonprofit organization; or (2) apply for a fellowship to start a project. In cases where the fellowship takes place at an organization, applicants must secure sponsorship from that host organization. Fellowship awards are in the amount of \$48,750 for a term of 18 months. Other entities, including the host organization, may augment the stipend. OSI may provide limited relief for graduate school debt payments on a case-by-case basis. The Open Society Institute expects host organizations to provide medical benefits, space, and overhead costs as necessary. In cases of extreme hardship, OSI will reimburse the host organization or individual for the cost of medical insurance. For more information about Community Fellowships or to receive an application, call the Open Society Institute-Baltimore office at (410) 234-1091. Deadline: March 8, 2004.

The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation offers Investigator Awards in Health Policy Research for highly qualified individuals to undertake broad studies of the most challenging policy issues in health and health care facing America. Grants of up to \$275,000 are awarded to investigators from a variety of disciplines. Successful proposals combine creative and conceptual thinking with innovative approaches to critical health problems and policy issues. Applicants must be affiliated either with educational institutions or with 501(c)(3) nonprofit organizations located in the United States. Deadline for a letter of intent: April 1, 2004. See the following websites for a complete Call for Applications: <www.rwjf.org/cfp/investigatorawards> or <www.ihhpar.rutgers.edu/rwjf> or call (732) 932-3817.

Competitions

Alpha Kappa Delta. Each year chapters of Alpha Kappa Delta sponsor a graduate student paper competition. Alpha Kappa Delta welcomes submissions by graduate students who are members of the Society, whether or not they are involved in AKD chapter activities. The paper cannot have been previously published or be under consideration by a professional journal. It must have sociological content and focus, but may be empirical, theoretical, or a critical review of the literature. It may not exceed 35 double-spaced pages including tables, appendices, and references. The deadline is June 1, 2004. For more information contact A. Javier Trevino at jtrevino@wheatonma.edu. <www.alpha-kappa-delta.org>.

The SSSP Crime and Juvenile Delinquency Division conducts an annual Outstanding Scholar competition. The division reviews published books in the field to determine if there is one whose merit deserves an award for Outstanding Scholarship. Nominations are now invited for 2004. This award is given to an author whose work makes a significant contribution to the sociological understanding of crime and/or delinquency. If you know of a published work within the past year (2003) that you feel should be considered for this award, mail or email the nomination to Lloyd Klein, Department of Criminal Justice, Bemidji State University, 1500 Birchmont Dr., Bemidji, MN 56601; email lklein@bemidji.state.edu. Follow emailed nominations with a mailed hard copy. Nominations must be for treatises; the committee will not consider textbooks, edited volumes, or articles for this award. Include the author(s), book title, publisher, publication date, and brief statement of why you believe this work deserves the Outstanding Scholarship Award. Deadline is April 1, 2004.

In the News

Christine A. Bachrach, National Institutes of Health, was quoted in a January 19 *Washington Post* article about controversies surrounding research funded by the NIH.

Virginia Garcia Beaudoux and **Orlando D'Adamo**, both from the University of Belgrano in Argentina, were quoted in the January 17 *Washington Post* about the effects of Argentina's economic crisis on Argentine society and culture.

Michael Botnick, University of British Columbia, was quoted in a January 20 *Oregonian* article about men not being ashamed to shed tears.

William Brustein, University of Pittsburgh, had his December 18 lecture at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum on his new book, "Roots of Hate: Anti-Semitism in Europe Before the Holocaust," cited in the *New York Times* and *Washington Post*.

Jay Coakley, University of Colorado, was quoted in a January 18 *San Francisco Chronicle* article about youth entering the competitive sports center arena.

Dan Cook, University of Illinois, was quoted in a *Globe and Mail* article on November 29 regarding his research on marketing to children.

Peter Donaldson, Population Council, wrote an article about the demographics of child births 2,000 years ago and today that appeared in the December 23 *Washington Post*.

Peter Dreier, Occidental College, was quoted in the January 4 *Boston Globe* on the rising housing costs in the Boston area. He and Saul Landau wrote an article in the on-line edition of *American Prospect* on why George W. Bush may have a vested interest in preventing Saddam Hussein from incriminating his one-time American allies at his trial.

Michael Dupre, St. Anselm College, was quoted in the January 27 *New York Times* in an article about political endorsements. He was also quoted in a January 26 *Sacramento Bee* article about the Democratic presidential race in New Hampshire.

Bonnie Erickson, University of Toronto, was quoted in an October 12, 2003, *Wall Street Journal* article about the burgeoning trend of social discussion groups. The article also appeared in the January 8 *St. Paul Pioneer Press*.

Frank Furstenberg, University of Pennsylvania, appeared on the *Parents' Journal* segment on National Public Radio on January 23. He spoke about late adolescence and early adulthood.

Malcolm W. Klein, University of Southern California, was quoted in the January 17 *New York Times* on street gangs in cities.

Stephen Klineberg, Rice University, commented on the image of the city of Houston in relation to the Super Bowl. His comments appeared in the *Dallas Morning News*, the *Christian Science Monitor*, KHOU, *Washington Post*, and MSNBC.

Michele Lamont, Harvard University, was quoted in the *New York Times* on November 13, 2003, in an article on Iraq and French views of the United States.

Daniel T. Lichter, Ohio State University, was cited in the January 18 *New York Times* and the January 23 *Salt Lake Tribune* about the Bush administration's marriage proposal plan. He was also quoted in the January 21 *Chicago Tribune* about marriage.

Jane McLeod, Indiana University, sang back-up on a John Mellencamp song for an upcoming movie starring Gene Hackman.

Pamela Oliver, University of Wisconsin-Madison, was quoted in a January 19 *Milwaukee Journal Sentinel* article on the topic

of the racial demographics of prison populations versus the Wisconsin counties.

Kristin Park, Westminster College, was quoted in the November 11 *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* about her research on voluntary childlessness. The story also ran in the *New Castle News* and the *Wichita Falls Times Record News*.

H. Wesley Perkins, Hobart & William Smith Colleges, was interviewed on Canadian radio (CBC New Brunswick) on the Fredericton morning show, September 18, and on CBC radio in Kingston, September 26. The latter interview also aired on CBC radio in Halifax, Calgary, Ottawa, London, and on *Metro Morning Toronto*. Perkins was quoted about social norms interventions to reduce alcohol abuse with Canadian students in the *Fredericton Daily Gleaner* on September 19.

Jack Nusan Porter, University of Massachusetts-Lowell, appeared on *Newton (Mass) Cable* twice: once in November 2003 discussing peace in the Middle East based on his recent trip to Jerusalem, Israel and then on January 14 discussing the Dover Amendment, a law that allows religious and non-profit organizations to bypass certain zoning requirements. His book review/essay of *Drag Queens at the 801 Cabaret in Key West* appeared in *Forward*, a national journal, on December 19, 2003.

Nestor Rodriguez, University of Houston, was quoted in a January 20 *San Antonio Express-News* article about President Bush's immigration proposal.

Roger Roots, University of Nevada-Las Vegas, presented his research on the evolution of American policing in the *On the Firing Line* radio program on January 28.

Ruth P. Rubinstein, Fashion Institute of Technology, was quoted in a January 23 *New York Times* article about the dress code in the Martha Stewart court case.

Clinton Sanders, University of Connecticut, was quoted in a January 30 *Chicago Tribune* article about people's need to collect things or their resistance to throw things away.

Vladimir Shlapentokh, Michigan State University, wrote an op-ed in the August 18 *New York Times* on the state of sociological research in Russia.

Wendy Simonds, Georgia State University, was quoted in a January 28 *Christian Science Monitor* article about the technology available allowing parents to more easily track their children.

Gregory D. Squires, George Washington University, published an op-ed in the *Washington Post* on January 25 on affordable housing.

Judith Stacey, New York University, was quoted in a January 12 *International Herald Tribune* article about gay fathers in the stay-at-home dad role. The article also appeared in the January 12 *New York Times*.

Stephen Sweet, Ithaca College, was quoted by the Associated Press in an article about fraternity initiation rituals involving animal abuse.

Sherry Turkle, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, wrote an article on the influence of computers on culture in the January 28 *Chronicle of Higher Education*.

Michele Wakin, University of California-Santa Barbara, was quoted in the November 30 *Los Angeles Times* about the survival strategies of the homeless in Santa Barbara.

Rose Weitz was quoted as an expert on hair and appearance in the November issue of *Allure* magazine and the November 28 *Jewish Daily Forward*. She was also interviewed in the January 14 *Village Voice* about her book, *Rapunzel's Daughters: What Women's Hair Tells Us About Women's Lives*. She was also recently interviewed by German Public Radio, the *Arizona Republic*, and the *East Valley Tribune*.

Barry Wellman, University of Toronto, was a principal contributor to "Is Friendster Changing our Friendships?" on *Wired* magazine, January 2004.

Awards

Maxine P. Atkinson, North Carolina State University, was awarded North Carolina State's Outstanding Service in Support of Teaching and Learning award in October 2003. This award is given in recognition of the creation and support of teaching programs, mentoring, policy formation and advocacy leadership on behalf of teaching.

Cynthia Fuchs Epstein, City University of New York-Graduate School, is the 2004 recipient of the Eastern Sociological Society's Merit Award. This award is given annually to someone who has been an active member of the Eastern Sociological Society and whose scholarship, teaching, and service have been highly meritorious and have made a significant impact on the discipline.

Richard Leo, University of California-Irvine, and **Tom Wells**, University of Colorado, were awarded a Soros Justice Media Fellow Award from the Open Society Institute. As Fellows, they will complete a study on a multiple-false-confession murder case that led to the conviction of four innocent men.

Jeylan Mortimer, Professor of Sociology, was named the University of Minnesota's 2004 Dean's Medalist.

Robin Stryker, Professor of Sociology at the University of Minnesota, was named the newest Scholar of the College in Science.

Bob Wolensky, University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point, was given an award for Pennsylvania regional history by the *Harrisburg Patriot* newspaper. The award was based on his three books dealing with a flood, a coal mine disaster, and a garment workers' union—all centered on the northeastern part of the state.

People

Irwin Deutscher, Professor Emeritus of Sociology at the University of Akron, will be spending the month of November in Guildford, England, where he has been appointed Visiting International Fellow at the Institute of Social Research, University of Surrey.

Cynthia "Mil" Duncan will return to the University of New Hampshire this spring as founding director of the Carsey Institute for Families and Communities.

Shmuel Noah Eisenstadt, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, was honored with a conference, titled "Comparing Modern Civilization: Pluralism versus Homogeneity," in November 2003 in Jerusalem that was held in celebration of his 80th birthday. He was also awarded an honorary doctorate from the Central European University in Budapest on December 5, 2003, in honor of the 40th anniversary of his book *Political Systems of Empires*.

Jeffrey A. Halley, University of Texas-San Antonio, was Guest Professor at the University of Metz, France, in December 2003.

Eric L. Jensen, University of Idaho, and **Jorgen Jepsen** co-organized a conference, titled "Youthful Law Violators, Human Rights, and the Development of New Juvenile Justice Systems," at the International Institute for the Sociology of Law in Onati, Spain, June 5-6, 2003.

Patricia Yancey Martin, Florida State University, spent November and part of December 2003 as Distinguished Visiting Professor of Sociology at the University of Trento, Italy, where she taught PhD stu-

Continued on next page

Conference

Scientific Approaches to Youth Violence Prevention

A New York Academy of Sciences Conference

April 24-26, 2004
New York City

Organizers: John Devine, Center for Social and Emotional Education, New York, New York;

James Gilligan, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia;

Klaus A. Miczek, Tufts University, Medford, Massachusetts;

Donald Pfaff, The Rockefeller University, New York, New York;

Rashid Shaikh, New York Academy of Sciences, New York, New York

The purpose of this symposium will be to summarize and assess the current state of knowledge about strategies to prevent youth violence. By focusing on violence committed by and upon youth (adolescents and young adults), we hope to emphasize the importance of preventive, as opposed to merely retributive, approaches to the problem.

Contact for meeting details:
New York Academy of Sciences
T: 212.838.0230 x324
E: conference@nyas.org
W: http://www.nyas.org/calendar



New Books, continued

dents field research methods for use in studying organizations.

Stephen J. Morewitz, Morewitz & Associates, CA & IL, has been appointed Lecturer in the Department of Public Affairs & Administration, California State University-Hayward, CA.

Jack Nusan Porter, University of Massachusetts-Lowell, ran for Alderman-at-Large (a kind of city councilor) and lost in a November 2003 election in the city of Newton, MA.

Gene Rosa, Washington State University, has been elected a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Members' New Books

Elijah Anderson, University of Pennsylvania, and **Douglas S. Massey**, Princeton University, editors, *Problem of the Century: Racial Stratification in the United States* (Russell Sage, 2004).

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

Anthony J. Cortese, Southern Methodist University, *Walls and Bridges: Social Justice and Public Policy* (SUNY Press, 2004).

Frank Dobbin, Harvard University, editor, *The Sociology of the Economy* (Russell Sage, 2004).

Elaine Draper, California State University-Los Angeles, *The Company Doctor: Risks, Response, and Corporate Professionalism* (Russell Sage Foundation, 2003).

Carolyn Ellis, University of South Florida, *The Ethnographic I: A Methodological Novel about Autoethnography* (AltaMira Press, 2004).

Amitai Etzioni, George Washington University, *From Empire to Community: A New Approach to International Relations*

(Palgrave, 2004).

Douglas Hartmann, University of Minnesota, *Race, Culture, and the Revolt of the Black Athlete: The 1968 Protests and Their Aftermath* (University of Chicago Press, 2003).

Lily M. Hoffman, City University of New York-City College, with Susan Fainstein and Dennis Judd, *Cities and Visitors: Regulating People, Markets and City Space* (Blackwell Publishers, 2003).

Michel S. Laguerre, University of California-Berkeley, *Urban Multiculturalism and Globalization in New York City* (Palgrave Macmillan Press, 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).

Mary Pattillo, Northwestern University, **David Weiman**, Barnard College, and **Bruce Western**, Princeton University, editors, *Imprisoning America: The Social Effect of Mass Incarceration* (Russell Sage, 2004).

Jack Nusan Porter, University of Massachusetts-Lowell, *The Genocidal Mind: Toward a Sociological Construct* (The Spencer Press, 2004) and *Sexual Politics in Nazi Germany: The Persecution of the Homosexuals During World War* (The Spencer Press, 2003).

Harriet B. Presser, Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, *Working in a 24/7 Economy: Challenges for American Families* (Russell Sage Foundation, 2003).

Lee Rainwater, Harvard University, and **Timothy M. Smeeding**, Syracuse University, *Poor Kids in a Rich Country: America's Children in Comparative Perspective* (Russell Sage, 2003).

Silke Roth, University of Pennsylvania, *Building Movement Bridges: The Coalition of Labor Union Women* (Praeger, 2003).

Cynthia Siemsen, California State University-Chico, *Emotional Trials: The Moral Dilemmas of Women Criminal Defense Attorneys* (Northeastern University Press, 2004).

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

James R. Zetka, Jr., State University of New York-Albany, *Surgeons and the Scope* (ILR Press, 2003).

Other Organizations

The Consumers, Commodities and Consumption Research Network, loosely affiliated with ASA, has been in existence for five years serving as forum for sociologists interested in the study of consumption. We have a website, a biannual newsletter, and a listserv. Members have organized ASA Annual Meeting sessions and attended receptions and dinners. We are currently soliciting petitions from those interested in making this group a full ASA Section. If interested, contact Dan Cook directly (dtcook@uiuc.edu) or download a petition from the group's website <ist-socrates.berkeley.edu/~nalinik/cc.html>.

Contact

Protosociology has two volumes of their journal available at an inexpensive price: "Understanding the Social I: New Perspectives from Epistemology" (Vol. 16) and "Understanding the Social II: Philosophy of Sociality" (Vol. 18-19). Prices, per volume: single, 15 Euro; with subscription, 12 Euro. See <www.proto.sociology.de>.

Summer Programs

Annual Interdisciplinary Graduate Summer School and Seminar, Lund University, Sweden, June 5-17. The issue of this first annual program is "The Sciences and Humanities in a Changing World." Its goal is to foster a comprehensive critical discussion of desirable research strategies and adequate methodologies for the various sciences, including the humanities, and a thorough discussion of the role and impact of the sciences and research on society at large. The program consists of three simultaneously running two-week courses in addition to paper presentations and discussion groups. It is offered to advanced undergraduate and graduate students, researchers, and professors of different disciplines. For information on course topics, scheduling, accommodations, and course credit, see <www.icomm.lu.se/summerschool>. Contact Alf Bang: alf.bang@icomm.lu.se.

Deaths

Janet Kohn, the wife of Melvin L. Kohn, a prominent ASA member, died on January 26, 2004.

Egon Mayer, Brooklyn College-CUNY, died at age 59 on January 20 at his home in Laurel Hollow, NY.

Warren A. Peterson, 81, of Prairie Village, KS, passed away August 16, 2003.

T.R. Young, Red Feather Institute and member of the Marxist Section of the ASA, died on February 15 in Rochester, Minnesota, after suffering a long illness.

Obituaries

Gordon Hawkins (-2004)

Gordon Hawkins, internationally renowned criminologist and former Director of the Sydney University Institute of Criminology, died in Sydney on Sunday, February 29, 2004, at the age of 84. He had fallen ill in October of last year and had complications after heart surgery. Hawkins was a Visiting Professor at several major American law schools. He was headhunted to Sydney in 1961 to lead the study of criminology, having a background as a soldier, a philosopher at the University of Wales and at Oxford, and as a prison governor. He became an academic star in the field of criminology, collaborating with Norval Morris in the famous *Honest Politician's Guide to Crime Control* (1970) and a series of penetrating studies of key penal issues, notably on gun control (1987) and incapacitation (1995) with Franklin Zimring, and imprisonment in America (1981) with Michael Sherman. Hawkins' own book *The Prison: Policy and Practice* (1976) reflected on his background as a former prison administrator and master of relevant research. Hawkins was a beautiful writer and a charming and witty speaker. Generations of Sydney University law students between his arrival in 1961 and his retirement from teaching in 1984 were influenced by his words, both in the university theatres and in select cafes and pubs of downtown Sydney. This influence flowed through to a significant degree into state and federal penal policy, particularly in the 1970s. His wife Stephanie and three daughters survive him.

Judge Greg Woods, District Court of New South Wales, Australia

Margaret Stacey (1922-2004)

Margaret (Meg) Stacey, Professor Emerita of Sociology, University of Warwick, influential medical sociologist, unceasing advocate for the rights of women and the welfare of children, and lifelong champion of human rights and peace died Tuesday, February 10, after a struggle with congestive heart failure. She was 81.

Her long and distinguished career included faculty positions at University College, Swansea (now called University of Wales), and the University of Warwick, where she chaired the Sociology Department (1974-1979), the Graduate School of Interdisciplinary Studies (1985-1989), and the Management Committee of the Nursing Policy Studies Centre (1985-1989), which she had established. She held numerous visiting professorships and lectureships in California, Ohio, South Africa, Iceland, Central America, Finland, Canada, and Australia.

Other honors came her way: She was elected president of the British Sociological Association in 1981. In 1987 she was made an Honorary Fellow of the University of Wales, Swansea. Keele University gave her the honorary Doctor of Laws degree in 1989. The University of Warwick opened its Center for Health and Society in 1999 with an international conference honoring her and her work. On that occasion she noted the theme of her life's work: "The question of suffering has underpinned much of the work I tried to do over the years, particularly the suffering which we human beings inflict on one another, individually or collectively."

Although she had done early work on community studies with a classic study of Banbury and a later follow-up, her most notable achievements were in the sociology of health and illness/medical sociology, a field that she helped pioneer and shape. She was a key figure in the establishment of the British Sociological Association's Medical Sociology Group. Her empirical work on children in hospitals, the division of labor in health care, regulating British medicine, her conceptual writing on constructions of health and illness, medical accountability and

ethics, and recent writing on genetics and assisted reproduction generated significant works that other non-medical sociologists and policymakers read. Talented students, attracted by these writings and her substantial reputation as a generous mentor and teacher, flocked to take degrees with her and go on to their own productive careers.

However, Meg Stacey was no "arm chair sociologist." Passionately devoted to enhancing public good, she was an indefatigable participant on innumerable regional and local boards of organizations concerned with women's and children's well being and at the national level served eight years (1976-1984) on the General Medical Council, which regulates British medicine. A vigorous feminist she was at the forefront of numerous struggles around women's issues. Her feminism also suffused her writing. Her 1981 book, *Women, Power and Politics* (co-authored with Marion Price and published by Tavistock), won the Fawcett Prize. Her challenge to accepted conceptualizations of the public/private divide and the division of labor took feminist thinking in new directions. In 1999 she went to Montenegro, Republic of Yugoslavia, to confer and work for peace with Women in Black.

Meg Stacey was born March 27, 1922, in London, where she was educated at the City of London School for Girls. In 1943 she took the B.Sc. (Economics) with First Class Honors at the London School of Economics. In 1944 she served as Labour Officer in the Royal Ordnance Factory. After marrying Frank Stacey, a political scientist, in 1945 while he was on leave from military service in Germany, she was a tutor at Oxford until 1951. In 1951 she followed Frank to Swansea, where Frank had a post in the Politics Department of University College, Swansea. She was "unwaged, but not unemployed, being busy rearing children and writing *Tradition and Change*," as two interviewers described it later. She got a job in 1961 in the Swansea Sociology Department, where she advanced to Senior Lecturer in 1970 and was seconded in 1972 as Director of the Medical Sociology Research Center.

In 1974 they moved to the Midlands where she joined the University of Warwick faculty and Frank joined the University of Nottingham faculty. (Frank Stacey died in 1977, leaving an important book on ombudsmen, which Meg completed.) Meg retired from the University of Warwick in 1989.

Her companion, Jennifer Lorch of Leamington Spa; her sister, Elizabeth Sells of Bath; five children, Patricia Baldwin, Richard Stacey, Kate Sarson, Peter Stacey, Michael Stacey, 16 grandchildren, and one great grandchild survive her.

Although she took pleasure in her professional accomplishments, Meg also thoroughly enjoyed her large family and circle of colleagues and students; many became her close friends. Witty and fun loving, she set many a gracious dinner table for family and friends. Among other memorable recollections were conferences where music for dancing would bring Meg and her friends to the floor, joyfully enlivening the occasion.

Services were held February 19 at Cattothorpe Manor in Leicestershire and burial was at Greenhaven Woodland Burial Ground, New Clark's Farm, Warwickshire.

Virginia Olesen, University of California-San Francisco

Classified Ad

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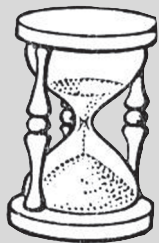
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Time to Renew . . . if you haven't already done so!

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.



New on the Member-Only Page

- **Research Briefs** on *Gender in the Early Stages of the Sociological Career*, *Minorities in the Sociology Pipeline*, and *New Doctorates in Sociology*
- **Syllabi Sets** on *Gender*, *Research Methods*, *Disabilities*, and *Children/Childhood*

Login at www.asanet.org/memarea

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We need the input of behavioral and social scientists!

The Decade of Behavior is a multidisciplinary initiative inaugurated in 2000 and supported by more than 70 endorsing organizations, including the American Sociological Association. Its goal is to inform the public, policymakers, and administrators about the importance of behavioral and social science research in addressing societal challenges.

The goal of the **Decade of Behavior Top-10 Initiative** is to publish an annual list of significant breakthroughs, discoveries, or applications in the behavioral and social science fields. Please contribute your thoughts and ideas to this unique endeavor by visiting www.decadeofbehavior.org and help answer the following question:

What recent breakthroughs, discoveries, or new applications from behavioral and social science research are likely to change lives in the 21st century?

Send your suggestions to dob@apa.org, and tell us the following:

- 1. Research example (include citations, if possible) and how it will affect people's lives**
- 2. Your name**
- 3. Your email address**
- 4. Discipline with which you are affiliated**

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**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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