Egyptian Sociologist Ibrahim Is Acquitted

After almost three years of legal battles and time in jail, a final ruling by Egypt’s highest appeals court acquitted the 64-year-old American University-Cairo professor freed. There can be no retrial, which American University-Cairo professor

Social Science Is Focus of Cairo Conference: Surveying Worldviews of Islamic Publics

by Joane Nagel & Patricia White, National Science Foundation

For some time now social scientists have pondered the process of deciphering the contents of the black boxes known as Orientalism and Occidentalism. How do we understand, for example, views held by individuals and communities in the East and the West as we gaze at one another through politically, culturally, and economically mediated lenses? Questions about beliefs and assumptions embraced by intellectuals and laypeople alike on both sides of this historical divide now have attained special importance and pertinence to world affairs. The events of September 11, 2001, the escalating Israeli discord, and the war in Iraq all amplify the urgency of engaging these fundamentally sociological issues.

In February, more than 30 social scientists from eight Islamic countries (Algeria, Egypt, Indonesia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Pakistan, Republic of, and Turkey), the United States, and three European states (France, Sweden, and Spain) spent three days in Cairo, Egypt, reporting and reflecting on what we know and what we need to know about the worldviews of members of Islamic societies and how those compare to Western worldviews. The purpose of the conference, titled Explaining the Worldviews of the Islamic Public: Methodological and Theoretical Issues, not only was designed to promote understanding of the most important organizing principles of Islamic societies but also to provide an opportunity for collaboration.

See Cairo, page 6

2003 Annual Meeting . . . The Question of Culture The Double-edged Sword of Gentrification in Atlanta

by Leslie Williams Reid and Robert M. Adelman, Georgia State University

Chicago has Lake Michigan, Mexico City is surrounded by mountains, but Atlanta has no geographic boundaries to slow its sprawl. Consequently, Atlanta’s 20 counties and four million people are spread across 6,000 square miles. With this size come staggering commutes. Atlantans, on average, spend more time traveling to and from work than almost all other metropolitan residents in the United States, surpassed only by residents in New York City and Washington, D.C.

While sprawl is by definition the growth of the suburbs, in Atlanta suburbia also drives central city growth. The 2000 census shows that the city of Atlanta’s population increased between 1990 and 2000, the first recorded increase since the 1960 census. Newcomers from the suburbs and transplants from elsewhere has fueled this expansion. But regardless of their origin, these new residents possess moderate to upper incomes and they are moving into older, poorer neighborhoods.

These neighborhoods are changing dramatically. In recent years, in-town Atlanta neighborhoods have experienced transformations associated with gentrification such as increased property taxes, displacement of the poor, and heightened racial tensions. As a consequence, Atlanta is discovering that gentrification is a double-edged sword. On the one hand, city boosters, including politicians, often clamor for more gentrification because it raises tax revenues by replacing low-income residents with middle- and upper-income residents. On the other hand, this displacement can create havocs for poorer, often minority residents. Indeed, while gentrification may be good for the city center, it is bad for many residents.

Property Values

The white folk moved out and are now paying anything to move back. – Frank Edwards, Atlanta Resident

In the January 2003 Frontnotes article about Atlanta, Charles Gallagher and Karyn Lacy asked to what extent lower-income black residents have been displaced by middle- and upper-income white residents. Without question, rising property values have displaced older, long-term black residents as middle- and upper-income whites bid up property values. While statistics are difficult to obtain, anecdotal evidence indicates that annual increases in property assessments have displaced many residents on fixed incomes as their property taxes doubled or even tripled. In few areas have these increases been as dramatic as in the enclaves of neighborhoods on the east side of Atlanta, including Kirkwood, East Lake, and East Atlanta. Together, these neighbor-

See tributes to New York Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan on page 6

Published by The American Sociological Association

Contexts Magazine Feature

A special article, titled “A Letter from Cairo,” by Ibrahim, will appear in the spring issue of ASA’s Contexts magazine (www.contextsmagazine.org). In the article, he discusses his experience in jail and his feelings on the need for greater democracy within Egypt. This issue is particularly pertinent to academic freedom. There are key lessons in his essay for any scholar doing politically sensitive research. Ibrahim was recently honored at the human rights reception co-sponsored by ASA at the American Association for the Advancement of Science’s (AAAS) Annual Meeting in Denver, CO. Sociology Presser served as a discussant of a paper Barbara presented.

ASA members to vote on a resolution on the war in Iraq . . . pages 2 and 3

See tributes to New York Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan on page 6
Mercedes Rubio to Lead Minority Affairs Program

by Torrey Androuki, Executive Office

Mercedes Rubio, Kellogg Scholar in Health Disparities at the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research and the School of Public Health, is the new Director of the Minority Affairs Program (MAP). The Minority Affairs Program's fundamental charge is to promote diversity within the discipline of sociology. The program has been particularly effective through the administration of its Minority Fellowship Program (MFP), which provides pre-doctoral fellowships to minority graduate students. The program has been funded by the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) for 30 years, been funded by the National Institute of Mental Health Disparities at the University of California, Merced, Rubio's research is geared toward understanding the association between social class, neighborhood context, and health behaviors. Rubio hopes that her research will contribute to understanding the health status of Mexican Americans in the United States as well.

In addition to her solid research background, Rubio has considerable administrative experience. As the Director of the Minority Affairs Program, she will commit her time to training and advancement of sociologists of color. The Association will benefit greatly from having such an outstanding MAP director.

First-hand Knowledge

Rubio received her MA and PhD in sociology from the University of Michigan. She was awarded a pre-doctoral fellowship and traineeship from NIMH to work on psychosocial factors in mental health and illness. She completed her BA in sociology from California State University-Bakersfield. As an immigrant and the oldest child of Mexican immigrant parents, her interests in health disparities stem partly from her childhood experiences in seeing how the health system and medical professions treat people who are poor, uninsured, and not English speakers. As a medical sociologist, Rubio's research focuses on the relationships among socio-economic status, immigration, and health outcomes.

The Minority Affairs Program's Director of the Minority Affairs Program's (MAP) Diversity within the discipline of sociology. The program has been funded by the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) for 30 years, making it possible for 228 MFP fellows to receive their PhDs in sociology to date.

The ASA is very fortunate to have Dr. Rubio in this significant leadership role at ASA,” said past President of the Executive Officer Sally T. Hillman upon announcing Rubio's appointment to the position. “She brings a strong research background in the sociology of health and mental health, which will strengthen our funded minority fellowship program, as well as her commitment to training and advancement of sociologists of color. The Association will benefit greatly from having such an outstanding MAP director.

New on the ASA Home Page

New resources for Academic Chairs & Departments are available at www.asanet.org/apadu/. This new section, produced by ASA's Academic and Professional Affairs Program, consolidates both new information and pre-existing web links to a wide range of topics... from teaching resources to careers. The section includes links to ASA's Department Affiliate Program, High School Affiliate Program, Research Departmental Resource Group, Teaching Enhancement Funding, and programs for improving recruitment and retention of faculty, resources for attending to diversity issues in the major, International Book Donation, Preparing Future Faculty initiative, Academic and Professional Affairs Program, Teaching Resources Center, and the Sociologist newsletter, Chair & Directors of Graduate Study Conference, and undergraduate Honors Program. The site includes other helpful resources for high school teachers, community college instructors, early career sociologists, graduate students, directors, and department chairs.

Proposed ASA Statement Against the War on Iraq

Preamble

According to the bylaws of the ASA, members may circulate a resolution and if it secures the signatures of 3% of the membership eligible to vote, it comes to Council. Council can then either endorse the resolution as is (with a vote of a majority of a quorum) on behalf of the membership or refer the resolution to the membership for a vote. In the latter case, the decision of the majority of voting members is binding on the ASA. [see also Vantage Point on page 2 of this issue.]

Member Resolution

The member resolution against the war in Iraq satisfied the 3% requirement. The resolution was initiated by members of the American Sociological Conflict with Deterrence: Judith Blau, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill; Edna Bonacich were Stinent. Because of the gravity of the issues at stake and in the interests of broader involvement and discussion among ASA members, Council decided to put the member resolution to a vote of the membership that would determine whether the statement should be adopted by the ASA. While Council recognizes the serious consequences of the war not only for the Iraqi people and American combatants but also for the world at large, it also urges the membership to consider a broad range of issues when voting on the Resolution.

(a) To what extent should ASA restrict its official public statements to questions around which there exist unambiguous and consensual scientific evidence? In the case of the American-British Alliance Action there is a general consensus in the discipline on the relevant data and conclusions, but in the case of the consequences of the Iraq War there would be no consensus about the relevant data or their interpretation.

(b) To what extent should the ASA attempt to express and communicate a moral stance about public issues? Some Council members regard the Association as an organization within civil society, with a responsibility to the wider democratic public, while others think that the ASA should be careful about adopting a public position that is based on opinion (as opposed to sociological research and analysis). Many other professional associations believe that they should confine public statements to matters that are of direct and immediate concern to the profession.

(c) To what extent should the ASA be concerned about possible adverse effects on the discipline of sociology when it takes public positions? Such repercussions might range from something as concrete as the withdrawal of funding to sociologists to something as amorphous as the reduction of the credibility of sociologists. On the other hand, among some publics the Association’s reputation might be enhanced.

Website

In order to facilitate open debate within the ASA, Council has established an electronic discussion accessible via the ASA homepage (www.asanet.org) or directly at www.asanet.org/members/secure/forum/. Council encourages members to make their own contribution to the discussion of these issues and read the comments of others.

The Ballot

The ballot, mailed this month, contains the resolution and an opinion poll. The first asks you to vote on the member resolution against the war in Iraq. The second allows you to personally register your opposition to the war, which would allow the ASA to state the immediate vote of its members. The ballot also asks that members vote on these separately. You can vote for both, against both, or for one but not the other. Below is the text of this specific ballot item that soon will arrive in your mailbox:

MEMBER RESOLUTION: Do you endorse the membership resolution on the ASA calling for an immediate end to the war against Iraq? (Yes/No)

OPINION POLL: Do you call for an immediate end to the war against Iraq? (Yes/No)
Jerry A. Jacobs Is Appointed Incoming American Sociological Review Editor

by Kathleen Geran, New York University

I t is an honor to introduce Jerry Jacobs as the incoming editor of the American Sociological Review (ASR). Amongst what Jerry has contributed to the discipline, the wisdom and dedication of his editorial work cannot be underestimated. Without para-

grahs begin to do justice to the wisdom of this choice.

Jerry received his PhD from Harvard in 1983, Jerry has taught at the University of Pennsylvania, and has completed the graduate program in sociology for much of the 1980s and currently holds the title of Meridian Term Professor and Sociologist. Over the last two decades, Jerry has published more than 80 articles and two important books, 

Jerry's prose path-breaking contributions to scientific understanding of gender inequality and its links to economic and social life. His research has addressed centers of power and employment, such as authority, earnings, working conditions, and particularly entry into male-dominated occupations. By revealing how social and economic forces shape the options and constraints of women and men, this work has changed the way we understand gender social structures.

Among Jerry’s many honors are grants from the firing array of resources, including the National Science Foundation, the Spencer Foundation, the Russell Sage Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Sloan Foundation, the MacArthur Foundation, the Ford Foundation, the National Endowment for the Humanities, the American Sociological Association, the Robert Woodruff Foundation, the National Academy of Sciences, and the Academy of Social Sciences.

Jerry is also the proud father of two daughters, Elizabeth and Madeleine, and his wife, Sharon, can attest that he is an involved and egalitarian partner. Once, while participating in one of the many "female-oriented" conferences at which Jerry often finds himself "speaking persuasively about important issues, this can be seen in his academic work, where he has helped us understand the roots of gender inequality and the policies that seek to overcome it, and in his relationships with colleagues, students, and friends. Jerry works not just for women but skilled, active contributors to organizations such as Sociologists for Women in Society and the Center for Studies of the Career Paths of Women in Society and the Center for Studies of the Career Paths of Women and Men. Jerry is also the proud father of two daughters, Elizabeth and Madeleine, and his wife, Sharon, can attest that he is an involved and egalitarian partner. Once, while participating in one of the many "female-oriented" conferences at which Jerry often finds himself "speaking persuasively about important issues, this can be seen in his academic work, where he has helped us understand the roots of gender inequality and the policies that seek to overcome it, and in his relationships with colleagues, students, and friends. Jerry works not just for women but skilled, active contributors to organizations such as Sociologists for Women in Society and the Center for Studies of the Career Paths of Women and Men.

This question provided a nice opportunity to "test drive" a new online survey tool that allows for quick and focused data collection on issues of interest to the sociological community. Depending on the utility of this tool, ASA's research department may use the online survey technology for larger projects such as the recent departmental survey.

After posting our brief, four-item questionnaire about statistical packages, 108 of about 350 department chairs participating in ASA's Chairlink program responded within four hours. (The trial version of our data collection software is limited to 100 respondents.) The results indicate that SPSS remains the most frequently used software at almost all of 100 departments, followed by SAS (36%) and STATA (23%). Typically, SPSS is supported by university/college computing centers, but one-third of department chairs reported that their department also provides support (Figure 1). However, given the limited number of responses, these results are not necessarily representative of all sociology departments.

According to some comments, STATA is becoming increasingly popular for use in the 100 departments, perhaps because of its lower price, reputation for ease of use, graphics, and algo-

rithms. Formal support for STATA, as might be expected, is less common by either departments or institutions, and is apparently more likely to be informally provided. A bibliography on the Discipline & Profession is interested in continuing this brief survey project. Forward your "hot topics" for brief online survey research to research@asasnet.org.

Jerry's jokes are more than a few good jokes. Jerry's sense of humor is probably a legacy of these Catskills days.

Jerry was also a nationally prominent debater throughout his student years, becoming president of the Harvard Debate Council.

Debating undoubtedly helped Jerry hone his intellectual skills, sharpen his ability to think clearly and deeply, and develop his gift for speaking persuasively about important issues, which can be seen in his work on so many successful, co-authored projects and his careful mentoring of countless graduate students.

While Jerry's forerunners were Jewish immigrants whose vocational convictions could be best described as "Demo-

cratic." From these roots, Jerry has carried his passion for politics, justice, and social equality. Indeed, Jerry's work and his work on labor and social policy are truly unique among his peers. This commitment to women's equality is legendary. It can be found in his academic work, where he has helped us understand the roots of gender inequality and the policies that seek to overcome it, and in his relationships with colleagues, students, and friends. Jerry works not just for women but skilled, active contributors to organizations such as Sociologists for Women in Society and the Center for Studies of the Career Paths of Women and Men.

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### Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline

Proposals are sought for support of scientific merit and the importance of the proposed research project or a conference as sociology as a discipline. Specific criteria for the following:

- Appropriateness and significance of research goals
- Originality and significance of research goals
- The potential of the study as a building block in the development of future research
- Appropriateness and significance of the research hypothesis
- Appropriateness and adequacy of project design
- Plans for dissemination of results
- Appropriateness of requested budget

Awards are limited to individuals with a PhD or equivalent. Preference is given to applicants who have not previously received a FAD award.

### Program Announcement

The American Sociological Association (ASA) invites submissions for the Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline (FAD) awards. Supported by ASA through a matching grant from the National Science Foundation, the goal of this award is to nurture the development of scientific knowledge by funding small, groundbreaking research initiatives and other important scientific research activities. FAD awards provide scholars with "seed money" for innovative research that has the potential for challenging the discipline, stimulating new lines of research, and creating new networks of scientific collaboration. The award is intended to provide opportunities for substantive and methodological breakthroughs, broaden the dissemination of scientific knowledge, and provide leverage for acquisition of additional research funds.

### Selection Criteria

Proposals are reviewed for scientific merit and the importance of the proposed research project or a conference as sociology as a discipline. Specific criteria for the following:

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- The potential of the study as a building block in the development of future research
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- Appropriateness of requested budget

Awards are limited to individuals with a PhD or equivalent. Preference is given to applicants who have not previously received a FAD award.

### Application Process

Applications must be submitted to the ASA Executive office by June 15. Applications should include eight (8) copies of the following:

- A cover sheet with the title, name of lead author, additional name(s) of principal investigator(s)
- A 100- to 200-word abstract of the research/conference topic
- A maximum of 5 single-spaced pages describing the project (excluding bibliography)
- A detailed budget and time schedule
- A statement of other pending support
- A vita

Contact Information

Send complete application packets to: FAD, American Sociological Association, 1307 New York Avenue, NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005-4107.

For questions concerning proposals, feel free to phone or e-mail project director Robert Shapley-Roth (202) 383-9005, ext. 317, e-mail spalter-roths@asasnet.org. Applicants are required to notify ASA if other funding is received for the project.

Consult www.asanet.org/ members/ fad.html for more information.

**Ask ASA . . .**

**My university will provide technical support only for SAS, but we use SPSS. Is our department typical? For which statistical software packages do other sociology departments provide technical support?**

This question provided a nice opportunity to "test drive" a new online survey tool that allows for quick and focused data collection on issues of interest to the sociological community. Depending on the utility of this tool, ASA’s research department may use the online survey technology for larger projects such as the recent departmental survey.

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Preparation, Communication, and Action

Among Tierney’s and Clarke’s recommendations are the following. The implications for policy appear in bold italic type.

**Multiple messages are necessary for effective risk communication.**

Providing pre-crisis preparedness information and emergency warnings to the public, is a complex process, partly because we are prone to both over- and underestimating the likelihood of certain events, partly because we are not always able to predict the severity, extent, and duration of the threat, and partly because of the need for long-term education, training, and action. Emergency communications are never simple or problem-free. Warning information directed to “mainstream” America through English-language channels may not reach large segments of the public when they need it. The risk communication literature also documents that people learn and benefit even after previous warnings. When residents of the Southeast United States are asked to evacuate because of hurricane dangers, and when those dangers do not materialize, they are no less willing to evacuate when warned of other storms. In fact, there is some evidence that people learn and benefit even from warnings that aren’t followed by actual events, because they have an opportunity to “rehearse” emergency procedures.

### Effective Messages

The risk communication literature also advises that the source of the warning is critical. While warnings should be consistent, mutually reinforcing, and credible, personalizing the warning (“I really am personally at risk”), confirming its validity, and taking protective action. Interfering with the ability to complete this sequence—for example, any ambiguity about the meaning, validity, urgency, and credibility of the warning—are no less willing to evacuate when warned of other storms. In fact, there is some evidence that people learn and benefit even from warnings that aren’t followed by actual events, because they have an opportunity to “rehearse” emergency procedures.

### Cultivating Trust

Leaders achieve credibility and trust through their public communication. Being honest and forthcoming about what they do or do not know. New York Mayor Rudy Giuliani is a case in point. After the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, he was straightforward about what actions the city was taking and about what he and did not know. He often said “I don’t know,” and the error he avoided was to tell people that their worst fears were “understated” or that they did not tell people not to panic. Rather, he took the position that they respond appropriately. Communications are critical, not only in an urgent situation, but in a forecast- and confident manner—even if what they say is that they do not know or are uncertain about particular aspects of the situation.

### First Responders

Authorities should recognize that U.S. communities are perhaps the most important source of crisis response and resilience. Rather than being viewed as a management problem, as is frequently the case in planning, defined by command-and-control approaches, the public should be seen as a key resource in emergencies. Decades of social science research documents that community residents are in fact the “first responders.” Basic units of social organization—families, work groups, neighborhoods, and associations, community- based organizations, schools, church groups, and other civil-society institutions—are the building blocks of meaning ful homeland security. For example, giving that police and firefighters are the public’s first defense, in grades K-12 most of the day, school personnel are “first responders” for an array and important part of our population. Similarly, because working adults spend the majority of their days in workplace-based programs should be a cornerstone of homeland security. This community-oriented, bottom-up approach to hazard management is in contrast to top-down perspectives that discount the role of the public in safety.
Four-term Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan died on March 26, 2003, at age 76. Because he is known for his attention to important social issues, Footnotes in this issue feature four of the essays appearing in his final book, Moynihan's Legacy: The Moynihan Report, Pat learned that those known in the early 1970s as "neoconservatives." Almost all of them were Democrats; some, like Daniel Bell and Richard Rorty, were foreign policy neoconservatives.

From the debates over the 1965 Moynihan Report, Pat learned that when research findings conflict with ideology, the latter is more powerful. One of the founding fathers of sociology, Max Weber, noted that all scholars have a "party line." They are predisposed to report data that coincide with the line and to ignore, or subject to severe methodological critiques, those that do not. Weber recommended that, if research produces results agreeable to your "line," you not publish them but ask friends to record them and urge it to publish only findings that challenge one's prejudices. If Pat did not agree, he said, "Some have suggested that it was because his views on social welfare were strongly influenced by Catholic welfare philosophy, which emphasizes the centrality of family interests. Yet many good Catholic sociologists, well versed in Catholic philosophy, have sharply different views from him. Nor is the real problem that I believe, was his family background. His father left home when he was ten years old; his mother remarried, but that marriage broke up when he was 14. When he spoke of the need for family stability, he spoke from experience, aware of the devastating effects of poverty on the family and on the morale and psyche of the young. Unmarried blacks were not for him mere statistics or the necessary consequences of economic adjustments.

Why was Pat so prescient? Because he understood that there is a first cause, in politics or in social science. Wait, I'm wrong. As I told Pat more than 35 years ago, "James Coleman finds that it's all the family." And Pat knew about the family, as he knew that those who don't know about the family are wrong. He taught that there are no utopias, no solutions. There are only approximations, and the continuing struggle for decency, for morality, for equality of opportunity and respect.


Moynihan's Legacy

Most Americans will remember the late Daniel Patrick Moynihan, the unparalleled former Senator from New York, for his contributions on a wide range of issues. First, as a scholar, he was ahead of his time. As Harvard professor, he authored many books and articles on a variety of engaging topics. Although he was a Democrat, he was avidly bipartisan and served in the administration of four presidents—two Democrats and two Republicans. He played a major role in international affairs, first as Ambassador to India and later as the fiery hostages' representative to the United Nations.

The African Americans, however, have a less favorable view of Senator Moynihan. They remember his 1965 report that identified the female-headed family structure as a "self-perpetuating tangle of pathology," which has been the subject of most black ills. Many critics accused this study of "blaming the victim," since it appeared to minimize the role of contemporary external forces, such as racism, economic oppression, and ineffectual government policies. We also recall the "benign neglect" memorandum he prepared as an advisor to President Nixon in 1969. This memo was widely construed as urging this nation to shift its attention from racial concerns. Thus, many African Americans still consider him to be "anti-black" and "anti-poor." Yet, a careful assessment of Mr. Moynihan's accomplishments over the past four decades reveals that such characterizations are far from the truth.

As Assistant Secretary of Labor, Moynihan prepared this study for the black community to acknowledge the impact of social forces and to improve the social and economic well-being of African American families. Although it is belated, it is time to recall the "benign neglect" memo, and to assess the impact of Moynihan's work. The conference was organized by Abdel-Hamid Abdel-Latif, a Democratic Majority (CDM) colleague, Abdel-Hamid Abdel-Latif, and to ignore, or subject to severe methodological critiques, those that do not. Weber recommended that, if research produces results agreeable to your "line," you not publish them but ask friends to record them and urge it to publish only findings that challenge one's prejudices. If Pat did not agree, he said, "Some have suggested that it was because his views on social welfare were strongly influenced by Catholic welfare philosophy, which emphasizes the centrality of family interests. Yet many good Catholic sociologists, well versed in Catholic philosophy, have sharply different views from him. Nor is the real problem that I believe, was his family background. His father left home when he was ten years old; his mother remarried, but that marriage broke up when he was 14. When he spoke of the need for family stability, he spoke from experience, aware of the devastating effects of poverty on the family and on the morale and psyche of the young. Unmarried blacks were not for him mere statistics or the necessary consequences of economic adjustments.

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A Double Life Stitched: On the Merits of Being an Academic and Activist

It was being called to the professor’s office for the first time. As an assistant professor at Columbia University in the early 1960s, a recent graduate of the University of Chicago, I had $3000 to my name, a newborn baby, and a used pram that doubled up as my bed. I was told to see the chair, who warned me that if I wanted to be a sociologist I had to stop all this social work, that the discipline was laboring to be recognized as a science, and my activism was undermining it. The last thing we need is another C. Wright Mills. I was active in the peace movement and had just published a movie review, so our deliberations concluded that I really had no choice. I could not silence my public voice and yearned to be an academic sociologist (and badly needed a living). I decided to try to do both.

Looking back on the decades that followed, I have wondered if I would have delivered more if I had spent all of my time either sticking to my sociological knitting or pursuing public life. I say to those who are inclined to follow a similar course that the price one pays for a double life in the public sphere brings some handsome dividends, albeit not the kind you can cash in at the bank.

The long hours and days I spent in the public square were not academically wasteful work. At first, the answer seems obvious. There were only so many hours in the day. If you spend them on op-eds and radio call-in shows, you cannot dedicate the time to digging in the stacks. If your day is consumed by dashing from one airport to another, you cannot, on the way to meeting this or that public leader and this or that colleague, be trying to make sense out of rejection analysis. Worse yet, public life is said to bring some handsome dividends, albeit not the kind you can cash in at the bank.

Most important, the cross-pollination between the two realms—the public and the academic—acted to my advantage. This exchange perhaps most affected my values. Social scientists often claim that their work is value-free, that their findings are neither liberal nor conservative, but evidence-driven. Housing, working in the public sphere serves as a constant reminder that academic findings and concepts have social consequences. Thus, the publication of a study that claims to have found that blacks are inherently inferior to whites, however tortured the evidence and rampant the speculation (e.g., The Bell Curve), strengthens such research's validity.

Public intellectuals are more likely than pure academics to be influenced by social, moral and political consequences of such works. Hence, most will be more circumspect in reporting their findings. And, those who disregard the public consequences of their publications will do so with the malice of forethought rather than stumbling inexorably into those thicket, as a pure academic might. While an academic assumes to be free to publish whatever is discovered, there is a rule that prohibits study of potentially harmful topics. Rather, public sensitivities and moral values legitimately influence the findings not the topics but the one's academic work pays extra in terms of public service.

Gans and Burawoy can afford to publish. They are not constrained by the public's demand for, or interest in, an informed conscience.
Atlanta, from page 1

Kirkwood, for example, median sales prices soared 275% over the past 10 years. These changes coincide directly with property appraisals (a topic that will be discussed in greater detail in the next section). As a result, property appraisal increases have jumped 40% around the city for the past three years. For some Atlantans, of course, property value increases are welcome financial windfalls. Others, however, do not appreciate the increases. In Kirkwood, for example, 91% of residents were white in 1980, by 1990 70% of the population was black. This earlier transition in Kirkwood, East Lake, and East Atlanta is being repeated in neighborhoods such as Old Fourth Ward. Between 1960 and 1970, these neighborhoods were predominantly white with a small black neighborhood. Real-estate agents would often have black neighbors to block certain, convincing white families to sell their homes at below-market prices and then resell these same homes to black families at prime market prices, pocketing the profits. In 1969, a white Kirkwood resident told the Atlanta Journal Constitution that he sold his home to a realtor at well below market value only to have a black family buy that same house for the highest price ever recorded. Paired with racial prejudice, this economic exploitation created enmity between the long-standing white residents and black newcomers. The manifestations of this antagonism ran the gamut from the arson of a black family’s home, to the incorporation of Eastern Atlanta, Inc., an organization created by white residents for the purpose of buying property that might fall into the hands of blacks. But the endgame of this hostility was the creation of “vanilla suburbs” with white families now in the majority. This racial tension from the 1960s set the stage for the racial tensions that undergird gentrification in Atlanta today.

Racial and social class are not the only clearings dividing these neighborhoods. As with much gentrification, the first wave of whites moving into neighborhoods such as Kirkwood, East Lake, and East Atlanta were gay men and lesbians. In 1998, the political landscape was one of antagonism, and homophobia collided in Kirkwood. A gay couple moved to Kirkwood from Florida and set itself against the black next-door neighbor for creating a nuisance by regularly displaying her “gay” flag. When the neighbor failed to respond to the complaint, the couple was awarded $35,000 in damages. Soon thereafter, a local African-American minister distributed flyers in the neighborhood calling a meeting of black residents to discuss buyout from Kirkwood from “a white, homosexual and lesbian take-over.” Not surprisingly, the flyer and subsequent meeting incited controversy in the neighborhood and across Atlanta. Perhaps as never before, this incident and the backlash served to open discussion on the negative aspects of gentrification and provided a voice for the fears of long-term residents.

Political Implications

I don’t represent you because you didn’t vote for me...Sherry Dorsey, Former City Council Person

The controversy in Kirkwood opened up dialog on gentrification, but it also precipitated the orientation of a new machine. Sherry Dorsey, the Atlanta city council member representing Kirkwood, East Lake, and East Atlanta, did little to stymie the 1998 controversy. In fact, she invited more racial tension by repeatedly telling new white residents that she was not their representative because they had not voted for her. In the first public city council seat in 2001, changing the political landscape that had dominated the neighborhoods for years. Her successor, Natalyn Archibong, ran on a campaign to more broadly represent the growing diversity of her constituents. The challenge for her is to balance the demands of new, white residents with the needs of long-term, black residents.

Solutions?

Our job was to mitigate the negative effects without damaging the positive effects.

–Larry Keating, Gentrification Task Force

In response to events in recent years, the Atlanta City Council created a task force charged with responding to the negative aspects of gentrification. The task force suggested that the city institute aggressive affordable housing policies, especially for low-income residents; provide incentives for builders to include affordable housing in new developments; use land seized by the city through tax foreclosures for affordable housing; prevent property taxes from being sold to private collection agencies; and educate long-term residents on predatory lending and below-market price sales scams. But, as sprawl and long commutes continue to plague Atlanta, the demand for in-town housing will increase. Developers and renovators will be more than happy to meet that demand. Indeed, the biggest challenge facing Atlanta is to prevent those who control the market from defining the terms of gentrification. This is a task few cities have done well, and in a city built on a mantra of pro-growth, pro-development, no-holds-barred boosterism, it is a particularly daunting task.

If you find Atlanta’s experience with gentrification intriguing, plan to attend the ASA’s annual meeting session, Gentrification in the South, being planned by the Regional Spotlight Committee. This session will examine how Atlanta and other southern cities are gentrifying.

Call for New Films & Videos to be shown at Annual Meeting

Based on interest shown in previous years, there will again be a new film/video screening series held during the upcoming Annual Meeting in Atlanta in August. Those who wish to propose a new film for inclusion in the 2003 screening series may send a copy of the film/video and a brief description of the work and its relevance to sociological instruction and research to: Jean Bearing, Academic and Professional Affairs Program American Sociological Association 1307 North York Avenue, Suite 700 Washington, DC 20005 (202) 383-9005 x318

To be considered for this year’s film series, nominations must be received by June 15, 2003. Films will be reviewed for submission in the coming months and will be decided on by June 30, 2003.

Public Forum, from page 7

Atlanta Journal Constitution

Nominations may be submitted by e-mail, mail, or fax, and must be typed or printed, handwritten material is unacceptable. All book nominations should be submitted by June 1, 2003, to the chair of the 2004 Program Committee: Dr. Michael Burawoy, Russell Sage Foundation, 112 East 64th Street, New York, NY 10021; (212) 371-4761 fax; burawoy@russellsage.edu

Footnotes

1. This observation is probably there to begin with as a faux pas.

2. It was rewarding to read the apprecia-

3. tion is probably there to begin with as a faux pas.

4. Session: Dr. Michael Burawoy, Russell Sage Foundation, 112 East 64th Street, New York, NY 10021; (212) 371-4761 fax; burawoy@russellsage.edu

5. University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; hschuman@umich.edu

6. It was rewarding to read the apprecia-

7. tion is probably there to begin with as a faux pas.

8. An Eastern European political scientist who pioneered work on the Matthew Effect. It was rewarding to read the apprecia-

9. tion is probably there to begin with as a faux pas.

10. Session: Dr. Michael Burawoy, Russell Sage Foundation, 112 East 64th Street, New York, NY 10021; (212) 371-4761 fax; burawoy@russellsage.edu

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Charles Book, University of Pennsylvania, and Emilia Sadun, Harvard University, published an article on communications problems within NAMA that might have contributed to the recent Columbia space shuttle disaster.

Lee Clarke, Rutgers University, was interviewed by the Associated Press about the World Trade Organization's latest round of talks.

Melissa Partin was quoted in the February 10, 2003, edition of the Times-News in the Johns Corner, Georgia, Health Section. Her comments focused on current concerns over the use of PSA in prostate cancer screening.

Barbara Risman, North Carolina State University, was quoted on the topic of women staying home to take care of children for a temporary span of time in the March 10, 2003, edition of the Gazette.

Joseph A. Soares, Yale University, was quoted in a February 5 Boston Herald article on why Boston's Government Center is a failure as public space.

Karen Sternheimer, University of Southern California, was quoted in a San Jose (CA) San Jose Mercury-News article about the tendency of the press to draw correspondences between the media and young people when questions about a violent crime.

Christopher Guggen, University of Minnesota, was quoted in articles on the February 26 New York Times article about the “great gerrymander” concept in New York City.

John B. Williamson, Boston College, was interviewed and quoted for an Associated Press story on older adults speaking out on issues concerning the elderly. The story was picked up by the USA Today, February 28, 2003.

Diane Vaughn, University of California-Los Angeles, was interviewed for a December 29, 2002, article about the quality of prison wardens or prisoners who have done time in prison.

Samantha Friedman, University of Minnesota, was quoted in articles on the February 17, 2003, edition of the New York Times about an article he wrote for the American Press about an article in the February 16 Chicago Sun-Times titled “A Turkish Voice Explains the Islamic Movement.”

David Yamane, University of Southern California, was quoted in a February 19 Boston Globe article about the “great gerrymander” concept in New York City.

Barry Glassner, University of Southern California, was quoted in a February 19 Baltimore Sun article on the warnings from the Department of Homeland Security to buy duct tape and plastic sheeting and paint it on your house as a Cold War era defense.

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University of California-Irvine is now offering an online master’s degree program in Criminology, Law, and Society. The first online master’s program in the University of California system, this fully accredited program is designed for professionals seeking a graduate degree for career advancement in the areas of law enforcement, probation, corrections, security services, investigation, and many other fields. More information is at learn.uci.edu/mas-cls. Contact Lise Powers, Editor and Extras, University of California-Irvine, Criminology, Law and Society Department, 46-2000, 949-824-9055; lwhite@uci.edu.

New Academic Programs

University of California-Irvine is now offering an online master’s degree program in Criminology, Law, and Society. The first online master’s program in the University of California system, this fully accredited program is designed for professionals seeking a graduate degree for career advancement in the areas of law enforcement, probation, corrections, security services, investigation, and many other fields. More information is at learn.uci.edu/mas-cls. Contact Lise Powers, Editor and Extras, University of California-Irvine, Criminology, Law and Society Department, 46-2000, 949-824-9055; lwhite@uci.edu.

Georgetown University’s Department of Sociology and Anthropology is starting a new concentration in Social Justice Advocacy and Activism. Students interested in learning about the theories and analysis of structural inequality and community organizing as a form of social change learning. This concentration is designed to incorporate a student-developed approach to learning and core courses with academic skills necessary to effect change in communities and support the way course in the concentration in “Social Justice Analysis: Theory and Practi-

tics” and the capstone course is “Project Advocacy.” More information is at www.georgetown.edu/departments/sociology/newsletter/78a.html.

Deaths

Jeffrey K. Hadden, Editor of the University of Virginia’s Review of Women and Leadership, died on March 8. Alan S. Miller, Honolulu University, Japan, died on January 17.

Obituaries

Robert Alford (1928-2003)

Robert Alford died of pandemic cancer on February 14, 2003, just past month and on his 75th birthday. There was to be a bereavement ceremony, but because of the transitional, was later followed by work on the politics of aesthetic pro-

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In this multivariate citadel, a generation
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taught at Roosevelt University in Chi-
gago. In 1969 she moved to Loyola Uni-
viersity in Chicago; she received her reti-
rement from Loyola in 1994 after twenty-
dseven years of teaching. She was a key
figure in the development of the AHA's
Study of Social Roles from 1972 until her
retirement. She was also Visiting Pro-
fessor at the University of Southern Cali-
fornia, Minnesota, Cardiff, London, and Dk
published 20 books (often with colleagues and student authors) and in the relevant
series. Current Research on Occupations and
lated with the various (Inter)disciplinary
Social Research) for JAI Press. Her portraits of women have been
universes. Her articles and book chapters
covered a variety of topics, including so-
cial isolation, family networks, and work-
employment. At the age of her death she was
working on a se-

community of scholars," an interest originating in her own extensive inter-
national connections and experience.

Helena was active in a vast array of professional endeavors, including her career she was elected to the presiden-
council of the American Sociological Society and served as chair of the
SWS and SSIP, and chaired numerous ASA committees and sections. An
international and national leader, in 2000 she was elected to a 30-year member of the International
Awards Committee. She had delivered numer-
ously in its seminars in family and community, and in the sociology of aging
research communities.

Helena drew on and elaborated her faith in the potential of social research,
work as a conceptual tool for understanding women to employed women and to
showing how expanding and contract-
ing work roles are a product of
conditions in the context of larger social
and political contexts.

Helena was an internationalist long
before studying globalization became im-
portant to American sociologists. To
those of us who worked alongside her,
Helena was a wonderful colleague and
mentor. For many years, faculty and gradu-
tes would meet with Helena and her
Lopat's beautiful home on the
hearts, and she visited us there when we were treated to lavish Polish
meals and good conversation. Always ready for a good laugh, over a
inner, or party, she lived as well as
bedded in "social circles." In her empiri-
ries of papers on "the cosmopolitan

During 2002, ASR published 39 articles and 3 comment/reply exchanges. The ar-
ticles were the result of intervention in
many of the areas of the discipline. Those included economic and political soci-
ogy, social movements, theory, culture, re-

Helena's life was characterized by a
American feminist politics. Seven contributors
time to the "take note" features section—five ar-
bers of our Editorial Board. (For a list

In Volume 31, 11 review essays and 13
t of Sociology was submitted to the ASA
Bisexual, and Transgendered Persons in


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For 2003, the magazine underwent a

Continued on next page

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Items Published

Continued on next page
Reports, continued

At the end of the summer, it had not developed. (On the other hand, we are asking busy senior researchers to judge—-and largely a volunteer-operation, subject to more than 25 other potential reviewers.) Among Urban Youth Out: Establishing Success in Early Adulthood

The venue for this issue has been delayed in publication of the Sociology of Mental Health, Rosier’s

In summary, the recent health status and health care research in these areas, a rational decision-making model, and that we have been better organized.

We refer you to the Chicago School System of Mental Health—Measurement and Dimensionalization. This special issue did not have the opportunity to reach the appropriate target demographic groups. Instead, we refer you to the work of our colleagues, including the following articles and our previous work at the Post-Graduate Research Conference at the University of Southern California.

The diversity issue at JHSB has three dimensions: (1) The Editorial Board, (2) ad hoc editors, and (3) the rest of the editorial board.

The second special issue of JHSB will be a special issue on Race and Mental

The contributors and editors of JHSB have reviewed and revised the second special issue issue. This special issue was published in 2001. This will be both a special issue and an expanded feature. The editorial board has decided to continue the special issue on Race and Mental Health published by Davis and Emigh, Dylan Riley, and Patricia Ahmed’s

We are organizing this special issue of JHSB to include research on the social organization of health care in the United States. The primary goal of this issue is to provide an overview of the current status of the social organization of health care and the health care policies that have been established in the past two years.

This is our last issue of the Journal of Health and Social Behavior as the editor-in-chief of this journal. In fact, the editorial board has decided to continue this issue as long as we have an issue to publish.

The JHSB Editorial Board received the second special issue of JHSB. Through the pages of the JHSB, we have been able to provide a number of insights and perspectives on the social organization of health care.

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through their manuscripts. We brought in Beth Rushing, Elizabeth Hare, and Richard Freeman to meet with us. We also have meetings scheduled during the spring and fall to address specific issues and with Melissa Hardy and Lawrence Houtz, whose manuscript, "Illegal Policies: Questions of Principle and Principals," was accepted by the previous editor. We feel that our meetings, which have been quite successful in moving manuscripts along in effective ways. We also undertake a variety of efforts to generate high quality manuscripts and proposals. To identify authors and topics that might be suitable for the Race, Religion, and Discrimination journal, we have reviewed all the major journals in sociology, consulted lists of major grants awarded, and worked with our editorial board. While these efforts have yielded a number of potentially promising ideas, the overall flow of quality proposals and manuscripts remains a challenge. We are working to publicize the ASA’s Race Series through such means as notices in Footnotes, and a poster and mailing to approximately 500 departments around the country, as well as making many of these connections for our fine editorial board.

We also have reorganized our editorial board, with a goal of having 30 members all working in sociology and 10 outgoing and 10 incoming members each year. We have also established similar committees for new members this year. Overall, our editorial board has a highly representative gender, racial and ethnic composition, and we will continue to ensure that it remains so.

Randall Stokas and Joa Mio, rotating Executive Editors with Doug Anderton, Dan Feld and Rosier and Emigh, Riley, and David Williams. We are also having meetings scheduled during the summer to address specific issues, such as social movements and organizations, and with Melissa Hardy and Lawrence Houtz, whose manuscript, “The 2002 Issue of Sociological Methodology included articles on topics including legal issues in the protection of human rights, including resources and articles sharing the experiences of those working in multidisciplinary departments. This 2003 book is 118 pages in length.

The official acceptance rate for SPQ, which is accepted as a percentage of all decisions, was 13% in 2002. This is a little lower than is typical and may partly reflect the wider range of papers that were considered in 2002 due to the special issue. In recent years SPQ’s acceptance rate has generally been in the 16-20% range and is likely to return to that level in 2003. When calculated as a percentage of all final decisions on papers (i.e., accepts + accept/reqs), the acceptance rate in 2002 was 19%. The comparable figure for 2001 was 13%, in 2000, 14% and in 1999 was 19%.

A key downside of SPQ’s increased manuscript flow for 2002 is that it puts an unusually high strain on the editorial process and the SPQ office. The large number of papers submitted for the special issues also necessitated some coordination problems, both for the editorial office and for the special issue editor, and created more delays in processing the manuscripts than we like. We all worked hard to resolve these problems, however, and the issue is now in the final stages of the editorial process. It will appear in December 2003, and promises to be a major contribution, and I am deeply embarrassed by this error.

I wish to thank a number of people who helped the production of the race, religion and discrimination journal. Thank you to Cecilia L. Ridgeway, Editor, and Robert Roberts, and Dawn Robinson. In addition, I would like to welcome to the Editorial Board Rebecca Enck, Richard Felson, Pamela Braboy Jackson, Melissa Milkie, Timothy Owens, Sarah Rosenfield, Michael Schwalbe, Shara Thye, and David Williams.

Continued on next page

Table 1: Summary of Editorial Activity, January 1-December 31, 2002

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Accepted</th>
<th>Rejected</th>
<th>Resubmitted</th>
<th>Assigned</th>
<th>Completed in 2002</th>
<th>Published in 2003</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Manuscripts Considered</td>
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<td>70</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Note: As a new magazine, most submissions to Sociological Methodology attempted some coordination problems, both for the editorial office and for the special issue editor, and created more delays in processing the manuscripts than we like. We all worked hard to resolve these problems, however, and the issue is now in the final stages of the editorial process. It will appear in December 2003, and promises to be a major

Continued on next page

Chairing the Multidisciplinary Department

Edited by Beth Rushing. This much-awarded volume is designed for sociologist and non-sociologist chairs of multidisciplinary departments that include sociology. It includes resources and articles sharing the experiences of those working in multidisciplinary departments. This 2003 book is 118 pages in length.

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This year has been highlighted by the introduction of a new editor, Christopher Schmidt, who has taken over the Managing Editor position. The outgoing editor, Jonathan Turner, has continued to work closely with the new editor to ensure a smooth transition. The new editor has already made several changes to the journal's policies and procedures, including the introduction of a new manuscript review process and the implementation of a new subscription model.

The journal's geographic reach has remained strong, with contributors from around the world. The diversity of the journal's content continues to be impressive, with articles covering a wide range of topics from the macro-level to the micro-level. The journal's commitment to promoting the work of underrepresented groups in sociology remains unwavering, with a particular focus on increasing the visibility of women and minority scholars.

The journal's commitment to ethical and professional standards continues to be strong. The Journal's Committee on Professional Ethics has been active in reviewing cases of alleged misconduct and has taken steps to ensure that all contributors are held to the highest ethical standards.

The journal's financial health continues to be robust, with contributions from a wide range of sources. The journal has been able to continue its publication despite the economic challenges faced by many academic institutions.

The journal's international reach continues to grow, with a growing number of international contributors and readers. The journal's commitment to promoting international scholarship and collaboration remains strong.

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2005
August 13-16
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

Footnotes
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Staff Writers: Johanna Ebner, Carla B. Howery
Secretary: Arne L. Kalleberg

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 of material published. The deadline for all material is the first of the month preceding publication (e.g., February 1 for March issue).

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

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