Children. The goal is to examine the African American mothers’ association identity among participants in an elite movement to develop and execute its ideas that businesses and especially labor “the same access to academic training and support. Through the Labor Centers, having dramatically increased the Labor Centers’ budgets. With new support, the Labor Centers have expanded their work, which includes building organizing partnerships with unions and providing them with training and support. Through the Labor Centers, outreach into the labor commu... and unique advantages? One place to look for answers is to the Institute for Industrial Relations (IIR) at the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA). The IIR is the only institution in the country for social justice,” says Milkman. “Inside a social movement that’s working for social justice, what are the implications of these findings for sociology programs that engage scholars and labor movement staff and activists in studying issues of labor and employment in California and the United States.”

Sidney G. Tarrow, a sociologist at the Russell Sage Foundation. During their tenure at the Foundation, the Fellows will pursue research on topics that will promote the Foundation’s commitment to strengthening the social sciences. All visiting fellows will conduct timely social science research and apply their research to significant social problems. While Visiting Scholars typically work on projects related to the Foundation’s current programs, a number of scholars whose research falls outside the Foundation’s active programs also participate.

Kenneth T. Andrews, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, will write a book about local and state environmental groups and the social, political, and economic factors that influence them. His aim is to evaluate their effectiveness and their influence on policy.

Nancy DiTomasso, Rutgers University, will write a book examining the reasons why many American leaders do not see the contradictions between the persistence of racial inequality and their belief in the existence of equal opportunity. It will explore the paradox between white America’s beliefs and their recognition of advantages.

Karyn Lucy, Emory University, will write about class-based identity among participants in an elite African American mothers’ association and the cultural consequences for their children. The goal is to examine the relationship between social capital, affiliations, and social mobility.

Becky Pettit, University of Washington, will investigate the role of institutional factors on labor market opportunities and patterns of inequality. Her first project will look at the role of the prison system in perpetuating racial and class inequality and the second will look at cross-racial variation in women’s labor force participation.

Greg G. Towe, Cornell University, will write a book about transnational activism. He will explore a variety of questions from whether they are a distinct group to how they gain certification and operate. He will look at the implications for Amy China’s policy toward domestic transnational groups.

Julia C. Wrigley, City University of New York Graduate Center, will write a book analyzing episodes of harm to children in non-parental childcare and the effect it has on their trust of parents, caregivers, and investigators. Her project will provide insight into the costs and challenges it faces when its ideas are aired in public. The IIE espouses this model, working to develop and execute its agenda. An interdisciplinary institution, the IIE is heavily weighted with sociologists, including its current and upcoming directors, Ruth Milkman, Professor of Sociology at UCLA and Margaret Weir, Professor of Sociology and Political Science at the UC Berkeley.

Labor Is Growing

The IIE’s development comes at a time of renewed sociological interest in labor, as evidenced by the founding of the Labor and Labor Movements Section at the ASA three years ago and the slew of recent new books on labor. The California labor movement, which directly represents millions of members and advocates for millions more people beyond its membership, is in a period of particular political strength. In the past few years they have increased their members by the thousands, secured passage of “living-wage/ordinances” throughout the state, and succeeded in getting California’s unprecedented Paid Family Leave Law passed. Determining that they need additional intellectual resources to address the growth in sociology that lasted until 1976.

Are Sociology Programs Downsizing?

by Roberta Spalter-Roth

Research Program on the Discipline and the Profession

A recent series of articles in the Chronicle of Higher Education suggests that academic departments are downsizing as retirements accelerate and “hiring freezes abound.” State budget shortfalls and declining stock portfolios have facilitated scholarly disciplines in both the humanities and the sciences, including English, history, physics, and math. Interviews with department chairs suggest that teaching loads are increasing, as specialties are being cut, and temporary faculty are being hired to cover classes.

Are similar trends occurring in the social sciences and, especially, sociology? Is sociology facing a “retirement bubble”? Can we expect a downsizing of sociology departments over the next decade as the largest cohort of full-time tenure sociologists ages and retires? Many older sociologists who have already been able to replace them with new tenure or tenure-track full-time hires. Many older sociologists earned their PhD degrees and assumed academic positions during the steady periods of growth in sociology that lasted until 1976. After 1976, there was a steady decline in the number of new PhDs, until 1990 when the numbers began to slowly increase. In 1999 and 2000 (the last years for which data are available from the National Science Foundation’s Division of Science Resource Statistics), the numbers of new PhDs declined slightly. If sociology departments and programs are able to replace retiring faculty, new PhDs could face a favorable job market. Under a scenario of financial woes, however, departments and programs might not be replaced, and, as a result, new PhDs will face a tighter job market and departments will shrink.

Aging in Sociology Compared to Other Social Sciences

Relative to economists and political scientists, younger PhDs in sociology represent a smaller share of employed PhDs, ranging from 18.5 percent to 25.4 percent, across four age cohorts younger than age 50. (See Figure 1) Conversely, within five older cohorts (i.e., greater than age 50), sociology PhDs constitute a larger share of employed PhDs across these cohorts, ranging from 30.5 percent to 42.4 percent. Figure 2 shows that, compared to these other two social science disciplines, the sociological community is older. This inverted “pyramid” model suggests that, so far, younger PhDs are not replacing older sociologists.

Employment Status of Older Sociologists

One explanation of these findings is that academic sociology programs, the largest employers of sociologists, are downsizing and younger sociologists are not being hired to replace older ones. But one alternative explanation is that older sociologists are not leaving full-time employment and hence there are fewer

Public Sociology

November 2003

Public Sociology and UC’s Institute on Labor and Employment

PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

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

by Sarah Anne Minkin, University of California-Berkeley

Public Sociology is the discipline’s “moral moment,” when sociologists engage a public beyond the academy, bringing their tools and expertise to dialogue on issues affecting society as a whole. Sociology’s insights and wisdom, and expertise to dialogue on issues affecting society as a whole.

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One explanation of these findings is that academic sociology programs, the largest employers of sociologists, are downsizing and younger sociologists are not being hired to replace older ones. But one alternative explanation is that older sociologists are not leaving full-time employment and hence there are fewer for decades.” And for scholars, the IIE presents “an incredible opportunity to get inside a social movement that’s working for social justice,” says Milkman. With an initial $6-million budget, the IIE is the only institute in the country of its magnitude dedicated to bridging academic research and the labor movement. As a research institute, IIE’s collaborative model bridging fields and scholarship is new. It builds on the foundation of the Institutes of Industrial Relations (IIR) and Labor Centers at UC-Berkeley and UCLA. The IIR was founded in the 1940s to help solve labor issues with science. Labor Centers (formally, Centers for Labor Research and Education, also at UC-Berkeley and UCLA), were established in the 1960s to serve as the university’s outreach into the labor community, bringing material and intellectual resources to the movement. The IIE now works with both the IIR and the Labor Centers, having dramatical- ly increased the Labor Centers’ budgets. With new support, the Labor Centers have expanded their work, which includes building organizing partnerships with unions and providing them with training and support. Through the Labor Centers, outreach into the labor commu...
Tobacco Regulation
Important legislation sometimes goes up in smoke.

Council Briefs
A summary of actions at the August Annual Meeting.

Mathematical Sociology
An eponym for sociologist John Angle’s model of income inequality.

How Theory Travels
Diane Vaughan recounts her efforts in public sociology.

Historical Sociology
Levittown postwar community changed the American landscape.

Section Award Winners
Notable sociologists and students receive 2003 awards.

2004 Coupon Listing
Memberships, journals, and books offered at discount to ASA members.

The NIH Roadmap: Path to Better Health Research?

On September 30, National Institutes of Health (NIH) Director Elias A. Zerhouni unveiled the “NIH Roadmap for Medical Research,” a set of bold, and potentially far-reaching initiatives that seek to transform the nation’s “center of gravity” in biomedical research. The goal is to increase capabilities and speed the movement of research discoveries from the bench to the bedside through fundamental, qualitative changes toward a more interdisciplinary approach. The changes undoubtedly will have an impact on sociologists working in health/medicine, mental health, and addiction research. The challenge for us, however, is to ensure social science is a key part of the Roadmap. It will need to be if this initiative is to truly meet the health demands of the 21st century.

The Roadmap attempts to identify major opportunities and gaps in biomedical research. The NIH expects to spend $128 million in FY 2004 on this initiative and more than $2 billion overall by FY 2009.

Two of the three Roadmap themes are of special interest to social and behavioral scientists [see NIH’s website at nihroadmap.nih.gov for complete information]:

Re-engineering the Clinical Research Enterprise: At the core of this theme is the need to develop new research partnerships among organized patient communities, community-based physicians, and academic researchers. This also includes the need to build better integrated networks of academic centers linked to a qualified body of community-based physicians who care for sufficiently large groups of patients interested in working with researchers to quickly develop and test new interventions.

Research Teams of the Future: NIH wants to stimulate new ways of combining skills and disciplines across the sciences. The Director’s Innovator Award will encourage investigators to take on creative, unexplored avenues of research that carry a relatively high potential for failure, but also possess a greater chance for truly groundbreaking discoveries. In addition, novel partnerships, such as those between the public and private sectors, are encouraged as a way to accelerate the movement of scientific discoveries from the bench to the bedside. NIH’s motivation here is to combat “artificial organizational barriers.” The Roadmap includes grants designed to make it easier for scientists to conduct interdisciplinary research. These new awards will provide funding for training of scientists in interdisciplinary strategies, creating specialized centers to help scientists forge new and more advanced disciplines from existing ones; and initiating forward-looking conferences to catalyze collaboration among the life and physical sciences.

The Roadmap calls for interdisciplinary teams consisting of behavioral scientists, molecular biologists, and mathematicians to combine their research tools, approaches, and technologies to solve the puzzles of complex health problems such as pain and obesity. To this end, the NIH has released the Exploratory Centers for Interdisciplinary Research Request for Applications (RFA-RR-04-002). The grants are expected to identify a biomedically relevant problem, evaluate why previous approaches have not worked, justify the planning approach and propose a timeline. A letter of intent is due by January 30, 2004, and the application receipt date is February 24, 2004.

The Challenge for Sociology

As social scientists we need to continue to expand our partnerships with NIH and with other disciplines to grow the nation’s basic research on social pathways, networks, mechanisms, and contexts.

—Sally T. Hillsman, Executive Officer
**Will Tobacco Ever Be Regulated?**

by Susan Halebsky Dimock, 2003 ASA Congressional Fellow

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) does not currently regulate tobacco, giving the government no control over, or information on, the components and additives in tobacco products that may be harmful to health, such as ammonia and formaldehyde. But recently, Congress has reached a push to provide the FDA with authority to regulate tobacco.

This legislative approach was mandated by the fact that in 1996, when the FDA issued regulations on tobacco, they sought to address the contentious court challenges, and an eventual Supreme Court ruling found that the FDA had exceeded its authority in issuing regulations. For the FDA to regulate tobacco, Congress must write this authority into law.

This bills are likely to come to a vote in the Senate in 1998 with Senator John McCain (R-AZ) introducing a bill that would have allowed the regulation of tobacco, including restrictions on advertising. DeBakey (D-MA) was Chairman of the Health, Education, Labor and Pensions (HELP) Committee, and Senator Mike DeWine (R-OH) introduced legislation in another attempt to regulate tobacco. However, their bills are not sufficient momentum. One observer recalled that senators were hesitant to go back to the issue after their 1996 fight.

**Marrying Legislation to a Go-Getter Regulatory Agency**

This year there is more impetus for tobacco regulation because of a unique legislative situation. Senator Mitch McConnell (R-KY), along with a bipartisan group of senators from tobacco-growing states, has introduced a bill that would eliminate the federal quota and price-support programs for tobacco (there is similar legislation on the House side). This $13-billion buyout for tobacco farmers and separate proposed legislation regulating tobacco are unlikely to pass on their own. However, marrying the two bills on the Senate floor may ensure passage of both, because the FDA component will bring in votes from senators concerned with public health and the buyout component will bring the votes of senators tradition-ally opposed to tobacco regulation. Two of the committee members who are supportive of the tobacco buyout that will benefit their growers.

With this opportunity, Chairman Judd Gregg (R-NH) and Senators Kennedy and DeWine have taken up the legislation. The public health community is also actively supportive. The bill’s chances initially looked promising, with Gregg’s first draft being very similar to last year’s Kennedy-DeWine bill. However, Gregg’s second draft was much more unacceptable to Democrats and the public health community. The most likely means to change between the drafts is Gregg’s need to accommodate concerns of Republican members such as Senators Bill Frist (R-TN), John Warner (R-VA), and Jeff Sessions (R-AL) from tobacco-growing states.

Negotiations on the bill meandered between points of contention and without resolution. Most controversial was the regulation over, or information on, the components and additives in tobacco products. The most likely means to change between the drafts is Gregg’s need to accommodate concerns of Republican members such as Senators Bill Frist (R-TN), John Warner (R-VA), and Jeff Sessions (R-AL) from tobacco-growing states.

Recent news reports suggest that Gregg’s office is unwilling to let this deadlock stop the progress made thus far. Yet it is unclear whether Gregg’s office will be able to pass Gregg’s bill to Congress after the Committee with changes acceptable to the FDA, and the public health community. As this article goes to press, there are no signs of renewed efforts to move tobacco regulatory legislation.

Among other major provisions, the bill would: set criteria by which tobacco products will be deemed adulterated or misbranded; require manufacturers to submit information on all ingredients; and place restrictions on tobacco products that are compounded with tobacco products, as well as a description of the nicotine in each product and research related to the health, behavioral or physiologic effects; require the registration of tobacco product manufacturers and their products and allow for inspections; restrict access to, advertising of, and promotion of tobacco products; and allow the FDA authority to promulgate tobacco product standards for products; and prohibit use of food flavors in cigarette and smokeless tobacco that are used to appeal to children.

**Public Affairs Update**

- **Oral history interviews are not subject to human research rules** . . . . The federal Office of Human Research Protections (OHRP), which oversees the protection of human volunteers in research, has decided that oral-history interviews generally do not fall under the government’s definition of research. This precludes them from institutional review board (IRB) regulation. This is good news for oral historians and some social scientists who have felt unreasonably questioned, restricted, or delayed by university-based IRBs. The scholars have felt that the regulations were interpreted inflexibly and too broadly and that their projects pose little or no risk. Oral historians have argued that universities have overreacted to federal rules, and say that the federal regulations designed primarily for biomedical research do not apply to their field. OHRP issued its decision in late September in a letter to the American Historical Association and the Oral History Association. However, the federal agency has not yet posted its guidelines on the OHRP website (http://ohrp.osophs.dhhs.gov/index.html).
- **Improving racial and ethnic data in health** . . . . The National Research Council has released an online prepublication report on a workshop conducted by its Panel on the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) Collection of Race and Ethnicity Data. The comprehensive study was prompted by ‘Congress fears over weakness in DHHS data collection systems. The panel reviewed the DHHS’ systems and practices for collecting racial, ethnic, socioeconomic, and language data as well as related practices in other federal agencies. They identified the data needed in order to evaluate the effects of race, ethnicity, and socioeconomic status (SES) on disparities in health; the effectiveness of data systems by federal, state, and local agencies in the collection and utilization of data, and the critical gaps in data on race, ethnicity and SES in existing systems and the methods for filling these gaps. The 50-page report was edited by Daniel Melnick and Edward Perrin. Contact Customer Service bybooks.nap.edu/contact.html for updates regarding prepublication date of release and price. The Panel’s research is congruent with ASA’s 2003 report titled The Importance of Collecting Data and Doing Social Scientific Research on Race.
- **NSF awards grants to study societal implications of nanotechnology** . . . . The National Science Foundation (NSF) announced two new grants, well over $1 million apiece, that greatly expand its ongoing commitment to assessing the societal implications of nanotechnology, the emerging discipline that seeks to control and manipulate matter at a molecular level. The grants are the largest awards the foundation has devoted to societal implications exclusively. Nanotech has often been hailed as a “transformative” technology—one that could change the way we live and work as profoundly as did the microchip or the automobile. Therefore NSF and 16 other federal agencies are supporting a nearly $1-billion-a-year National Nanotechnology Initiative in an effort to speed the development. One grant will go to the University of California-Los Angeles, where sociologist Lynne Zucker and her colleagues will study how newly acquired knowledge about nanotechnology makes its way from the laboratory to the marketplace. “This is not something that happens voluntarily,” says Zucker. “Governments play a critical role. If they don’t want nanotech products to get approved because it’s detrimental to the environment, then they can pass laws to prevent it.” Zucker and her colleagues say that the private sector is not actively supporting better nanotechnology by setting up an ongoing dialog among as many points of view as possible. More information can be found at www.nsf.gov/od/lpa/news/03/pr03389.htm.
- **Country profiles for population and reproductive health** . . . . The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), recently published an update to the 1995 Resource Requirements for Population and Reproductive Health Programmes: Programme Country Profiles for Population Assistance. The volume contains national and sub-national indicators on the demographic and social situations in 162 countries. Indicators are organized by the following categories: population, estimated program resource requirements, socioeconomic and health conditions, adolescent reproductive health, gender equality, and reproductive health commodity security needs. Each country also has a population profile that details current social and political contexts, and policy priorities. A graph of key population and economic indicators for each country is presented for each country. Country Profiles for Population and Reproductive Health will be published every two years with updated policy descriptions and indicators. The information is also available on www.unfpa.org/profile, where it will be updated annually. The site allows users to conduct comparisons between countries. A CD-ROM is also available with search and comparison capabilities.
Mathematical Sociologist’s Angle on Income Makes Its Mark in Inequality Modeling

by Lee Herring, Public Affairs and Public Information Office

With the August 2003 publication of Christian Kiebler’s and Samuel Kotz’s textbook, Statistical Size Distributions in Economics and Actuarial Sciences, sociologist John Angle was “immortalized” by virtue of his eponymous theorem. Kiebler used his model of income distribution, otherwise known as the Inequality Process. Within a chapter on size distributions, probability and statistics, Kiebler and Kotz recognize Angle’s discovery that the Inequality Process is “transmission-dependent for a variety of aspects of income distributions and statistics of income.”

Kiebler and Kotz discuss the inequality model under a section heading labeled the “Angle Process.”

Eponymy, naming a place or a thing (e.g., a mathematical formula), after a person, is a great honor and this instance of eponymy may stick, given the source of the eponym: Kotz is editor of the Encyclopedia of Statistical Sciences and a well-known mathematical statistician.

Generalizable Models

This example of eponymy is perhaps the first to arise from research in mathematical sociology and, as such, represents the crossing of an important threshold for mathematical sociology as a field. Kiebler and Kotz cite Angle’s demonstration that the Inequality Process is a member of the class of interacting particle system models, nearly all of the other members of which are models of statistical physics. The oldest and best known of these is the “ideal gas” theory that explains the thermodynamics of a volume of gas in terms of molecules (the particles) colliding according to the laws of mechanics.

For several decades physicists have sought to apply models from physics to sociology, what they call “sociophysics.” Physicists have written books and articles about how models (e.g., the interacting particle system) will revolutionize sociology. Other than the work of Angle, there have been few successful examples of sociophysics to date. The Inequality Process is the work of sociology abstracting a model from a verbal theory of another sociologist, Gerhard Lenski, in Power and Privilege. In the past some sociologists have responded to the sociophysics challenge with statements to the effect that sociology—despite its origin in Auguste Comte’s vision of a science of society like physics—can never be a mathemati
cal science like physics. Perhaps a more adaptive response to the sociophysics challenge is to show Angle did, that an existing theory of mathematical physics is formally in a class of a model of statistical physics.

David Mechanic

AS A member David Mechanic, University Professor and Rene Dubos Professor of Behavioral Sciences at Rutgers University-New Brunswick, is the recipient of the Rema Lapouse Award by the American Public Health Association and Statistics Sections of the American Public Health Association (APHA). Mechanic, who will be honored at a ceremony at the 131st annual meeting and exposition of the APHA, will present a special address at a session in his honor on November 21, 2003, in San Francisco, CA.

Milton Terris established this award in 1972 to honor his wife, Rema Lapouse, a founding member of the Mental Health Section. The award, the most coveted award in psychiatric epidemiology, is granted annually to recognize leaders in the field who have made significant contributions to the scientific understanding of the epidemiology and control of mental disorders. Psychiatric epidemiology concerns the etiology, course, outcome, prevention, intervention and rehabilitation of mental illness. Prior awardees have included H. E. Kandel, Henry B. Ebert, David Mechanic, and Philip Spaemann.

The American Academy of Political and Social Science (AAPSS) recently inducted three new Fellows at its formal ceremony in Washington, DC, and among them were three sociologists: John Aiken, University of Pennsylvania; Thomas D. Cook, Northwestern University; and Orlando Patterson, Harvard University.

The Academy’s naming of fellows is intended “to recognize and to honor individual social scientists for their distinguished scholarship in the social sciences, sustained efforts to communicate and disseminate to the public and to policy makers, and their own discipline, and professional activities that promise to continue to promote the progress of the social sciences,” said AAPSS president Lawrence W. Sherman. Sherman is also the Albert O. Hirschman Professor of Social Relations in the Sociology Department at the University of Pennsylvania. This is the organization’s fourth induction of fellows. Each fellowship is named after a distinguished scholar and public servant who has written for the Academy’s journal, The Annals of the Academy of Political and Social Science.

The Theodore Roosevelt scholar was awarded to Linda Aiken, Claire M. Fagin Leadership Professor of Nursing, Professor of Sociology, and Director of the Center for Health Outcomes and Policy Research at the University of Pennsylvania. She is a member of the Institute of Medicine and an elected member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. She is a fellow and former president of the American Academy of Nursing; this year she was recognized for her research on health care outcomes, health workforce policy, Medicare and Medicaid, and nursing personnel shortages; she is currently the principal investigator of a study of hospital patient outcomes across five countries.

Thomas D. Cook, the Margaret Mead Fellow, is the John D. MacArthur Professor of Sociology, Psychology, Education, and Social Policy at Northwestern University. He is a member of the MacArthur Foundation Network on Successful Adolescence, a Fellow at the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and Trustee of the Russell Sage Foundation. He specializes in examining social science methodologies for inferring causation and evaluation research, especially in the areas of education and community health. He has authored or edited several books on these topics, including The Foundations of Evaluation Theory.

Orlando Patterson, John Cowles Professor of Sociology at Harvard University, was appointed as AAPSS’s Ernest W. Burgess Fellow. Patterson has expanded upon his early interest in Jamaican slavery and nurtured it into a sociological system as a theory of total domination. His academic interests include three primary areas of study: freedom, comparative analysis of slavery (to understand power), and socioeconomic underdevelopment, especially in Jamaica and the Caribbean Basin. He is currently working on the second volume of Freedom in the Making of Western Culture (1991), a historical sociology work.

Council Briefs . . .

The 2002-2003 ASA Council held its final meeting in August during the Annual Meeting, followed by the next day by the meeting of the 2003-2004 Council. During those two days, a number of issues were considered and reports received. The following are brief highlights of key Council action from those meetings:

After due consideration, Council decided unanimously to urge California voters to reject Proposition 54, which would have forbidden public agencies from collecting data on the racial, ethnic, and national origin categorizations of its citizens.

When it came to the attention of Council that some members of Congress were attempting to restrict NIH support for high-quality, peer-reviewed research, including public health-related research on sexual function and sexual behavior, Council unanimously adopted a resolution opposing these efforts.

Dues for 2004 will be adjusted for inflation only. Council approved a 2.3% COLA in membership dues rates for 2004.

Because 2005 will mark the centennial of the Association, a significant amount of time was devoted discussing plans and for the organization’s Centennial Annual Meeting in Philadelphia that year.

Council approved the establishment of a new ASA award, “Distinguished Coverage of Social Issues in the Media,” and appointed an ASA committee on Awards to develop the criteria and process for nominations and selections.

Three Task Forces submitted final reports at the conclusion of their work: all were accepted and will be published on the Association’s website. These three Task Forces were focused on improving the Assessing Faculty Productivity, International Sociology, and Journal Diversity.

The Independent Audit Report for 2002 was reviewed and accepted unanimously.
For a group of 80 advanced graduate students and recent PhDs, the 2003 ASA Atlanta Annual Meeting began a day early this year. Representing more than 40 universities and colleges, we gathered in Atlanta to attend a professional workshop planned by Brian Powell, Indiana University—Atlanta, to attend a professional workshop sponsored by funds from ASA’s Sociology of Education Section, the National Science Foundation, and Spencer Foundation. The one-day workshop was designed to share information with attendees about career-advancing topics such as publishing, obtaining grants, and academic and applied jobs. Another purpose was to provide networking opportunities that transcended curricular and methodological boundaries.

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Community in History: Levittown and the Decline of a Postwar American Dream
A sociological perspective on the 50-year-old faded American “suburban legend”
by Chad M. Kimmel, Shippenburg University of Pennsylvania

For a long time, Levittown was the creation of Levitt & Sons. In 1946, two sons William (Bill) and Alfred, formed their company just as America entered the war years forced the Levitts to find new ways to build faster and more efficiently. Time-and-motion studies, for example, reduced labor practices, thus increasing productivity. Frederick Winslow Taylor himself would have called it the “one best way” to build homes. The postwar years also provided ripe conditions for mass building; an unprecedented demand for housing; a G.I. Bill of Rights and a powerful Veterans Association guaranteeing mortgages with the full weight of the federal government. For example, revised for rent by $85 a month in 1952. That same year, Levitt and Sons offered a three-bedroom, 1,000-square-foot modern home with brand-name appliances for $100 down and $60 a month. Levittown De Puerto Rico. Not surprisingly, Archigraphic Forum, in 1950, used the phrase “as Levitt goes, so goes the nation” to describe the success and revolutionary influence of this Jewish family business. The war years forced the Levitts to find new ways to build faster and more efficiently. Time-and-motion studies, for example, reduced labor practices, thus increasing productivity. Frederick Winslow Taylor himself would have called it the “one best way” to build homes. The postwar years also provided ripe conditions for mass building; an unprecedented demand for housing; a Goldston, University of California, for “Forging Social Order and Its Breakdown: Riot and Reform in U.S. Prisons.” Exceptional Service Award: Hank Johnston, San Diego State University Community and Urban Sociology Robert and Helen Lynd Award for Distinguished Career Achievement: Harvey Molotch, New York University Robert Park Publication Award (Book):K. Klimenko, New York, University, for Heat Wave: A Social Autopsy of Disaster in Chicago Robert Park Publication Award (Article):Jennifer Lee, University of California, Irvine, for “From Civil Rights to Racial Conflict: Merchant-Customer Interactions in Urban America” Student Paper Award: John Hipp, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, for “If You Don’t Do It, Someone Else Might… Volunteering for Neighborhood Associations as a Response to Environmental Change” Comparative and Historical Sociology Reinhard Bendix Award for Best Graduate Student Paper: Hoo-Fang Hung, Johns Hopkins University Crime and Social Justice Graduate Student Paper Award: Megan C. Kurylcheck, Pennsylvania State University for “How the Juvenile Penalty: A Comparison of Juvenile and Young Adult Sentencing Outcomes in Criminal Court.” Reiss Award: John Hagan, Northwestern University, for “Northern Passage: American Vietnam War Resisters in Canada” Economic Sociology Viviana Zelizer Best Book Award: National Bureau of Economic Research, Berkeley, for The Architecture of Markets Continued on next page
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The ILE’s premier research project is The State of California Labor, a national assessment of the labor movement, the economy, and the impact of policies, legislation, and education. Published by the University of California Press, the publication aims to make accessible the best of labor movement research to a broader audience. According to the 2003 volume, the California labor movement is growing in members and expanding in density, contrary to the decline apparent in the rest of the country. This work includes Ruth Milkman’s and Daisy Rosko’s analysis of the ILE-sponsored California Labor Center, which represents a diverse cross-section of labor, and briefings over Labor Day, 2003, to bring its research to a more general audience. To meet the challenge of nurturing a new generation of labor work, and specific conferences highlight different fields. UC faculty and union practitioners gave trainings and classes using traditional and popular education techniques, working hand-in-hand with the labor leaders to build their capacity to address the challenges that face them.

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Sociology piqued the interest of some of today’s California labor leaders with the issues of power, capitalism, and labor when they were young. Some labor leaders are alumni of UC-Berkeley’s Labor Center leadership training program of the late 1960s. Decades later, the ILE is giving scholars and union leaders the opportunity to work together again. As perhaps the largest entity in the nation linking a social movement and an interdisciplinary academic institution, the ILE offers a model and a challenge for sociologists and scholars of labor who want to serve a larger public. Want to learn more? How Does Your Department Compare? A Peer Analysis from the 2000-2001 Survey of Baccalaureate and Graduate Programs in Sociology in 2001, almost 46 percent of sociology faculty members were hired in tenured or tenure track positions, compared to 1.4 tenured or tenure track faculty members who departed. Assuming that all sociology departments and programs in AY 2000-2001 experienced a similar loss rate, there was a loss of about 110 sociology faculty members across academia. These findings suggest that sociology programs did not downsize in 2000-2001 but, instead, restructured away from tenured faculty toward full-time contract faculty (see Figure 2). What does the future hold? According to the ASA survey, about 20 percent of the 2001 sociology faculty are expected to retire by 2007 and about 52 percent by 2012. This finding suggests that sociology departments and programs will be facing a retirement bubble. Some departments have already faced this bubble. There is, however, significant variation by type of institution, with the highest retirement rates expected in sociology departments at doctoral institutions. As of 2001, restructuring, rather than downsizing, appears to be the favored approach for dealing with faculty departures. The next round of ASA survey data on baccalaureate and graduate programs will shed light on whether restructuring continues, downsizing begins or, perhaps, growth occurs.

Public Sociology, from page 5

invited me to headquarters to talk with top officials, who shifted from denial to acknowledgment, indivisible from its academic objectives. Beyond the Ivory Tower

The ILE’s premier research project is The State of California Labor, a national assessment of the labor movement, the economy, and the impact of policies, legislation, and education. According to the 2003 volume, the California labor movement is growing in members and expanding in density, contrary to the decline apparent in the rest of the country. This work includes Ruth Milkman’s and Daisy Rosko’s analysis of the ILE-sponsored California Labor Center, which represents a diverse cross-section of labor, and briefings over Labor Day, 2003, to bring its research to a more general audience. To meet the challenge of nurturing a new generation of labor work, and specific conferences highlight different fields. UC faculty and union practitioners gave trainings and classes using traditional and popular education techniques, working hand-in-hand with the labor leaders to build their capacity to address the challenges that face them.

Getting Noticed

Not everyone is pleased to see public scholarship working with this particular "public." As a testament to its success, in the past few months the ILE earned a place on the conservative agenda’s "hit list" and has been targeted in the media and the state legislature. ILE has successfully fought to defend it. California’s new mayor may likely try to bring California’s labor movement political power that pushed the ILE’s establishment through the state legislature in 1999; the question remains as to what lengths Labor might need to go to ensure the ILE’s continued existence in light of Schwarzenegger’s threats to the labor agenda.

Sociology piqued the interest of some of today’s California labor leaders with the issues of power, capitalism, and labor when they were young. Some labor leaders are alumni of UC-Berkeley’s Labor Center leadership training program of the late 1960s. Decades later, the ILE is giving scholars and union leaders the opportunity to work together again. As perhaps the largest entity in the nation linking a social movement and an interdisciplinary academic institution, the ILE offers a model and a challenge for sociologists and scholars of labor who want to serve a larger public. Want to learn more? How Does Your Department Compare? A Peer Analysis from the 2000-2001 Survey of Baccalaureate and Graduate Programs in Sociology in 2001, almost 46 percent of sociology faculty members were hired in tenured or tenure track positions, compared to 1.4 tenured or tenure track faculty members who departed. Assuming that all sociology departments and programs in AY 2000-2001 experienced a similar loss rate, there was a loss of about 110 sociology faculty members across academia. These findings suggest that sociology programs did not downsize in 2000-2001 but, instead, restructured away from tenured faculty toward full-time contract faculty (see Figure 2). What does the future hold? According to the ASA survey, about 20 percent of the 2001 sociology faculty are expected to retire by 2007 and about 52 percent by 2012. This finding suggests that sociology departments and programs will be facing a retirement bubble. Some departments have already faced this bubble. There is, however, significant variation by type of institution, with the highest retirement rates expected in sociology departments at doctoral institutions. As of 2001, restructuring, rather than downsizing, appears to be the favored approach for dealing with faculty departures. The next round of ASA survey data on baccalaureate and graduate programs will shed light on whether restructuring continues, downsizing begins or, perhaps, growth occurs.

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Call for Papers

Conferences

Conference on Esoteric Religious Traditions, June 3-5, 2004, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI. <www.aseweb.org>. "Europe to North America." Proposals should be sent by email consisting of a single-spaced page or less abstract and a brief curriculum vitae. Deadlines for papers and abstracts are April 30, 2004. The University of Siena, Italy. Themes: Income and Wealth Disparities, Childhood: A Global Journal of Child and Family Studies, Department of Sociology, Indiana University, 656 Kirby St., Detroit, MI 48202; (313) 577-3282; e-mail barbara.peters@liu.edu. Race & Society is currently accepting submis- sions for a special issue to be published in the academic year 2004 to: Jennie Jacobs Kronenfeld, <jennie.kronenfeld@ubu.edu>. Social Problems seeks papers that address the nature and consequences of stigma generally, the link of mental illness and disability to other social problems, such as inequality, crime and violence, substance use, HIV/AIDS, racism, sexism, or homelessness. Stigma that attaches to mental health and mental health care is still endemic and represents a major barrier, not only for individuals with mental illness, but with those that are stigmatized. Social Problems papers should focus on the causes, consequences, and implications of stigma, and should take a broader, more holistic approach to understanding and combating stigma.

Call for Papers

William T. Grant Scholars Program

Each year the William T. Grant Scholars award up to $50,000 ($60,000 per year for five years) to each of five post-doctoral, early career researchers from diverse disciplines. The grant fund research that increases knowledge about the factors that contribute to the successful development of young people ages 8-25.

November 2003 Footnotes

Continued on next page
Sociology of Sport Journal, Special Issue on "Social Movements, Sociology, and Sport." Editor: Gary McDonald. The issue is open for paper submissions which should be sub-


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New Publication from ASA!

How Does Your Department Compare? A Peer Analysis from the 2000-2001 Survey of Baccalaureate and Graduate Programs in Sociology

This new report by the American Sociological Association Research Program on the Discipline and the Profession provides findings from the 2000-2001 survey and offers comparisons with other varsity programs. The report is based on a survey of all programs granting a bachelor’s degree in sociology. It contains information on such topics as majors, graduate programs, enrolments, teaching loads, part-time faculty, faculty salaries, and demographic characteristics along the pipeline. 105 pages, 2003. Stock #624.R03.

List price: $10 ASA members, $13 non-members

Robert D. McGaw, Editor

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 American Sociological Association 1307 New York Avenue NW, Suite 700 Washington, DC 20005-4938 Or, for credit card orders:
 Call (202) 383-9050 x389

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Selection Process:
The application packet should indicate the editorship to which you are applying and should include:

1. established record of scholarship;
2. evidence of understanding the mission of the journal/series and its operation, indicated by experience with the journal/series across any of a wide variety of activities (submission, reviewing, editorial board experience);
3. assessment of the present state of the journal/series, its strengths and challenges, and a vision for the journal/series’ future;
4. openness to the different methods, theories, and approaches to sociology; and
5. record of responsible service to scholarly and professional organizations.

Conformance with these responsibilities vary from week to week, but in general, require one full day per week.

Selection Process: Applications will be reviewed by the Committee on Publications in December 2003. It is possible that prospective editors may be contacted to clarify any issues raised in the deliberations. A list (which may be ranked or unranked) will be forwarded to ASA Council for review in early 2004. The ASA Council appoints the editors. The editors are contacted by the ASA Secretary.

Applications Invited for ASA Editor Positions

Applications are invited for three ASA editorships: Contexts, Journal of Health and Social Behavior; and Sociological Theory. The official term for the new editors (or co-editors) will commence in January 2005 (the editorial transition actually starts in August 2004) and is for a minimum of three years (until December 2007) with a possible reappointment of up to an additional three years.

Contexts extends sociological research to both social scientists and general audience readers. Launched in 2002 and published in magazine format, Contexts seeks to stimulate researchers to ask new questions and seek new connections in their work and to debunk myths or commonplace assumptions. This magazine is a "must read" for sociologists, social scientists and other audiences interested in the latest sociological research. Contexts, a quarterly publication, contains quick descriptions of sociological research, feature articles on current topics, photo essays and collections, book reviews and personal essays. It is published four times a year in February, May, August, and November. The Journal of Health and Social Behavior is a key journal for sociologists and others concerned with problems of health and illness. It features sociological analyses of health related institutions, occupations, programs, and behaviors. The journal can help publish research that this rapidly expanding market. JHSB publishes reports of empirical studies, theoretical analyses, and synthesizing reviews that employ a sociological perspective to clarify aspects of social life bearing on human health and illness, both physical and mental. Its scope includes studies of the organizations, institutions, and occupations devoted to health services as well as studies of the behavior of actual and potential recipients of these services. It is published four times a year in March, June, September, and October.

Sociological Theory publishes papers in all areas of sociological theory—from ethnomethodology to world systems analysis, from commentaries on the classics to the latest cutting-edge ideas, and from re-examinations of neglected theorists to metaheuristic inquiries. Its themes and contributions are interdisciplinary, its intention polemical, its pages open to controversy and debate. Renowned for publishing the best international research and scholarship, Sociological Theory is essential reading for sociologists and social theorists alike. It is published four times a year in March, June, September, and October.

Candidates must be members of the ASA and hold a tenured position or equivalent in an academic or non-academic setting. Applications from members of underrepresented groups are encouraged.

In accordance with ASA’s mission to publish high quality scholarship, the following criteria are considered in selecting editors:

1. established record of scholarship;
2. evidence of understanding the mission of the journal/series and its operation, indicated by experience with the journal/series across any of a wide variety of activities (submission, reviewing, editorial board experience);
3. assessment of the present state of the journal/series, its strengths and challenges, and a vision for the journal/series’ future;
4. openness to the different methods, theories, and approaches to sociology; and
5. record of responsible service to scholarly and professional organizations.

The time demands associated with these responsibilities vary from week to week, but in general, require one full day per week. Letters of support from deans or other appropriate institutional officials are neither required nor recommended. Specific arrangements with a potential new editor and with that individual and his or her institution will occur during the period after the ASA Council makes a selection and the ASA Secretary, with support from the ASA Executive Officer, works out the final agreement with this candidate.

Applications must be submitted by November 2003.