Among her books are five that deal with topics that have been awarded for her pioneering work exploring women’s exclusion from the professions. And, indeed, given its position at the crossroads of the Pacific, as the historical center of finance in the western United States, and near the world center of high tech, one can expect that it would be rather more prone to change than many other places. And given its density and its restless populace, with a justifiable reputation for political moxie, it is no surprise that this is a fiercely contested city.

Spanish/Mexican Grid

The city you see around you is the sixth major iteration of urbanism on the San Francisco peninsula. A Spanish/Mexican town, with requisite plaza, was erased by the Gold Rush, but essentially, Portsmouth Plaza is still there, the lot sizes are of Spanish dimensions; the street grid breaks at Market Street to try to integrate the town and the Mission Dolores out by Twin Peaks. The Gold Rush city; a jacksaw city of wooden buildings looking like any mining town, was draped at the feet of Telegraph, Nob, and Rincon Hills—the latter now barely visible under the weight of the Bay Bridge and approaching freeways. One legacy of that era was to fill in Yerba Buena cove, so that anywhere you walk east of Kearny Street is over the graves of abandoned ships and wharves. The center of that city is still visible in the small brick buildings now called Jackson Square, just north of the Transamerica Pyramid. Later, this was the notorious Barbary Coast, the playground of America’s most sinful and second most cosmopolitan city—two other legacies of the great migrations of the 49ers.

2004 Major ASA Award Winners

ASA proudly announces seven recipients of the ASA 2004 awards. These outstanding scholars will be recognized at the 2004 Annual Meeting Awards Ceremony on Sunday, August 15, at 4:30 PM. The ASA awards are conferred on sociologists for outstanding publications and achievements in the scholarship, teaching, and practice of sociology. Selections are made by committees directly appointed by the ASA Council.

The Awards Ceremony will immediately precede the formal address of ASA President Michael Burawoy. All registrants are invited to an Honorary Reception immediately following the address to congratulate President Burawoy and the award recipients.

The officers of the Association extend heartfelt congratulations to the following honorees:

Jessie Bernard Award
Myra Marx-Ferree, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award
Arthur Stinchcombe, Northwestern University

Distinguished Scholarly Publication Award
Mounira Maya Charrad, University of Texas-Austin, for her book, States and Women’s Rights: The Making of Postcolonial Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco (University of California Press, 2001)

Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award
Jeanne Ballantyne, Wright State University

Public Understanding of Sociology Award
Jerome Scott, Project South, and Walda Katz Fishman, Howard University

Published by The American Sociological Association
The Latest Fad . . . FAD Grantees, That Is
From the obesity epidemic to gay marriage, and the Iraq war.

New Editor for the Journal of Health and Social Behavior
Peggy Thoits looks forward to the challenges and changes as JHSB editor.

Public Sociology in the Prison System
An urban sociologist and her students work with Hispanic Americans for Progress to educate prisoners.

Reforming College Athletics
The Drake Group wants to reform college athletics to bring academic integrity and education of athletes back into focus.

Get Heard at the Annual Meeting Open Forums
The Annual Meeting Open Forums will include the ASA centennial, assessment of sociology programs, gay marriage, and the Iraq war.

2004 Regional Award Winners
The seven regional sociological societies award winners are announced.

The Executive Officer’s Column
Annual Meeting Dialogue: Forums for All
Simulating papers but too few Q&A, quick exchanges in the lobby but too little time to catch up, important discussions started at parties but too many wonderful friends who distract; and finally, an aspirin at bedtime but too little sleep; such experiences are typical of the excitement and frustration of the ASA Annual Meeting. But prominent in the agenda of this year’s Annual Meeting in San Francisco are four major Open Forums for participants to discuss and debate at length several important areas of concern to sociologists and the Association. (See announcement on page 7 of this issue of Footnotes for specific details on speakers, format, time, and place of the Open Forums.) Two of the four topics that are the focus of these Open Forums (the Iraq war and same-sex marriage) have bearing on national policy.

National Dialogue
The war and the President’s proposed constitutional amendment to define marriage have strong, near-term consequences for our country that will continue to pose ongoing challenges for our governmental democratic processes. Both issues also have been at the center of discourse within the ASA over the past year-and-a-half, and both have generated lively debate within our own social microcosm. These issues have served as the impetus for formal policy statements within other scientific societies as well as our own. The 2003 ASA member-initiated resolution on the war in Iraq and the 2004 member resolution against the proposed constitutional amendment are testament to the importance of these topics to ASA members and to the value of continued discourse on these matters within the Association. Discussion continues in these very pages (see Public Forum on pages 9-10 of this issue of Footnotes) and opportunity for debate will continue further at the separate forums in San Francisco. To facilitate participation of attendees, the format of the forums deliberately confines presenters to brief comments, followed by open discussion.

Academic Dialogue
The concept of accountability has spread like wild fire over the decade since David Osborne and Ted Gaebler published Reinventing Government. The academy has not been spared, nor should it be, but there has certainly been debate and controversy over how to assess academic programs. An ASA Task Force has taken up the challenge and in a third Open Forum at the San Francisco Annual Meeting will seek the wisdom and “war stories” of colleagues who have wrestled with the challenge of knowing what we hope to do and whether we have done it. How can assessment (sometimes a more mandated than voluntary enterprise) be a useful tool to understand our sociology programs and improve them? How can we share tools, successes, instruments, and advice to make assessment useful to the whole discipline? We hope you will join this dialogue.

Association Dialogue
One thing is for sure about controversy within the ASA: there is none over the importance of having a party. Sociologists agree that celebrations are an integral component of life; they only debate what makes the best party! The centenary celebration of the ASA will be, of course, coming next year, and while “100” merely embodies symbolic significance, it is a sufficient excuse for sociologists to party . . . so all of 2005 will be one of celebration and reflection as well as looking forward to our next 100 years as an Association. A fourth Open Forum at the San Francisco Annual Meeting is devoted to a dialogue on how best to celebrate. The Annual Meeting in Philadelphia will include a not-to-be-missed party worthy of the commemoration of ASA’s first 100 years of existence. Join the forum and help plan for that, too!

Not Getting Enough . . . E-mail . . . Lately?
If you haven’t heard from us recently, it could be because ASA doesn’t have your current e-mail address on file in the member database. You are missing some exciting and useful news! For example, you are not receiving the monthly Member News & Notes newsletter that informs members of new benefits and summarizes the most important news to help you take maximum advantage of your membership.

Please visit <www.e-noah.net/ASA/Login.asp> and make sure we have your current e-mail address. Use your member ID (on your mailing label) and password (your last name) to login. ASA is careful not to inundate members with frivolous e-mails and respects the privacy of such data. Don’t miss another important ASA e-mail; update your record today!
Sociologists Lead 15-nation Study on Attitudes Toward Mental Illness

by Jack K. Martin, Indiana University-Bloomington

Sociologists and survey researchers from the United States, Europe, Asia, and Africa assembled in Madrid, Spain, this past spring for a two-day meeting to launch the “Stigma in Global Context—Mental Health Study” (SGC-MHS), an international study of social stigma associated with mental illness and public attitudes toward mental illness. Funding for this 15-country project is being provided to a team of sociologists from the Department of Sociology at Indiana University-Bloomington (IUB), and the National Opinion Research Center (NORC), under a five-year, $3.4 million grant from the Fogarty International Center and the National Institute of Mental Health, with supplemental funding from the Office of Behavioral and Social Science Research. The Principal Investigator on this study is Bernice A. Pescosolido (IUB). Co-Principal Investigators include J. Scott Long, Jack K. Martin (IUB), and Tom W. Smith (NORC).

In describing the study’s impetus, Pescosolido stated, “The World Health Organization’s International Study of Schizophrenia (ISoS) faced a paradox. Organization’s International Study of Schizophrenia (ISoS) faced a paradox. The World Health Organization’s International Study of Schizophrenia (ISoS) faced a paradox. Many of these studies pointed to ‘stigma’ as the likely cause of these cross-national differences, yet we currently have no cross-national studies of stigma. Given sociology’s historic role in the development of work in this area, it seemed a natural study for us to develop. The SGC-MHS represents an important step in pushing both our understanding of stigma generally, and of the specific issue of the effect of cultural context on recovery from mental illness.”

At the Madrid meetings, Pescosolido provided participants with an overview of the study’s theoretical model and research hypotheses. Martin described sampling requirements and necessary protections for human subjects, and Smith lead a day-long discussion centered on refining the interview schedule to reflect cultural differences and problems of translation.

Data for the SGC-MHS will be collected via personal (face-to-face) interviews conducted with approximately 18,000 respondents from 15 separate nations. These include Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Cyprus, Finland, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Japan, Japan, New Zealand, New Zealand, Philippines, Philippines, South Africa, South Africa, Spain, Spain, and the United States. This SGC-MHS will be coordinated by the Indiana Consortium for Mental Health Services Research (ICMHSR) at the Karl Schauss Institute for Social Research and the Department of Sociology at Indiana University-Bloomington. Nation-specific data collections will be conducted by academic survey organizations, many of them affiliated with the International Social Survey Program (ASSP) in each of the participating countries.

Data collection for the SGC-MHS is slated to begin later this year and should be completed with the fielding of the 2006 General Social Survey. Further information on the SGC-MHS can be found on the study’s website at <www.indiana.edu/~sgcmhs>.

Role of the media in terrorism response . . . . The U.S. Department of Homeland Security and the National Academy of Engineering within the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) will host a series of 10 interactive workshops across the country on the crucial role of the media in terrorism response. Titled “News and Terrorism: Communicating in a Crisis,” the purpose is to provide journalists and state and local public information officials with the tools and contacts needed to report complicated but potentially life-saving information in the event of a terrorist attack. This terrorism preparedness exercise is designed to vividly bring to the forefront the many challenges faced by all of these groups during a crisis in getting accurate and timely information to the public. The NAS will provide straightforward information on weapons of mass destruction including a series of fact sheets on specific terrorist threats as well as a listing of experts that can provide reliable information quickly in a time of crisis. For a tentative schedule (listing cities and dates), and for more information, see <www.dhs.gov/dispub/display/content/3549>.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention . . . . through its National Center for Health Statistics announces two publications of interest to social scientists. Characteristics of Emergency Departments That Serve High Volumes of Safety Net Patients presents information about emergency departments with caseloads driven by high proportions of uninsured patients and Medicaid recipients. The report examines hospital, community, and patient factors associated with use of these emergency departments. Findings are based on an analysis of data from the 2000 National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, Area Resource File, and reports of Medicaid Disproportionate Share Program receipts by hospitals. (See <www.cdc.gov/nchs/pressroom/04facts/safetynet.htm>) The second report, Complementary and Alternative Medicine Use Among Adults: United States, 2002, examines the reason for complementary and alternative medicine use, ranging from back and neck problems to anxiety and depression. It presents data on the use of prayer for health reasons, natural products, meditation, deep breathing, and diet-based therapies. Data are analyzed by characteristics such as age, gender, geographic region, and health insurance status.

Findings are based on household interviews conducted by the National Health Interview Survey. For more information, see <www.cdc.gov/nchs/pressroom/04news/adultsmedicine.htm>.

Award for Scientific Achievement in science policy . . . . Al Teich, the Director of Science and Policy Programs for the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS), was recently awarded the prestigious Award for Scientific Achievement by the Washington Academy of Sciences. The award is bestowed on some of the most influential Washingtonian scientists and science teachers and has been given to at least one Nobel Prize winner and leaders from top universities, labs, and institutes. Teich oversees development of the AAAS’s annual report on federal research and development spending and many other programs. Past winners include Bill Phillips, who won the 1997 Nobel Prize in physics; renowned primatologist Jane Goodall; and Amurati Ettori, Past-President of the American Sociological Association and founder of the Communitarian Network. The Academy was founded in 1898 by a group of scientists that included Alexander Graham Bell. It presented its first awards in 1940.
New ASA-NSF Grantees to Help Advance the Discipline

The American Sociological Association (ASA) is pleased to announce five new ASA-NSF Grants for the 2004-2005 cycle of the Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline (FAD), a competitive small grants program funded by matching grants provided by the National Science Foundation (NSF) and the ASA and administered by the Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline (FAD). These new grants will provide seed money to PhD scholars for innovative research projects and for scientific conferences that show promise for advancing the discipline through theoretical and methodological breakthroughs.

Abigail S. Saguy (University of California-Los Angeles) received $7,000 for a study on the “Fat Acceptance” movement, focusing on Latino and African American women engaged in weight control and obesity interventions. Saguy will examine the framing of obesity in the media; the role of experts and other influence agents; the role of public perceptions; and the role of government and corporate funding organizations, company public relations departments, and pharmaceutical boards, social movement organizations, and religious organizations to increase membership and membership participation, results in a greater availability and a wider variety of religious goods and services. This theory has not, as yet, been applied to many non-U.S. cases. Can the votes by bishops participating in Vatican II be seen as an example of openness to change? The results of this research should be articles and a book manuscript. Using this data set, as well as additional archival data, she will examine the factors that influence religious leaders when they are contemplating adapting to social and cultural change. "Supply side" or "demand side" competition theory will be used to understand the results of the study findings. This theory postulates that religious marketing, which is stimulated by competition among religious organizations to increase membership and membership participation, results in a greater availability and a wider variety of religious goods and services. This theory has not, as yet, been

Elections, from page 1

Healthy Turnout at the “E-Polls”

The ASA community can take pride that of the 10,858 members eligible to vote, 3,174 ballots were cast, constituting a 29.23 percent response. This represents a slight decline over the 30 percent participation rate in the 2003 election, but ASA voter participation is higher than most nonprofit associations experience, according to various surveys.

Approximately 60 percent of ASA voters opted to cast their votes electronically, with the remaining 40 percent participating via paper ballots. In the 2003 election, 59 percent of voters cast their votes electronically. Below is the full slate of newly elected officers.

President-Elect
Cynthia Fuchs Epstein, Graduate Center of the City University of New York

Vice President-Elect
Amy Smith-Levin, Duke University

Council
Rebecca Adams, University of North Carolina-Greensboro
Kathleen Bloz, University of Pennsylvania
Ann Shola Orloff, Northwestern University
David Rosowsky, University of New Orleans
Bruce Western, Princeton University

Committee on Publications
Melissa de Boe, University of Albany

Committee on Nominations
Scott Coltrane, University of California-Riverside
Susan Eckstein, Boston University
Irene Pader, Florida State University
Daniel Tichenor, University of Washington-Seattle
Cheryl Townsend Gilkes, Colby College

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Peggy Thoits Assumes Health Journal Editorship in 2005

By Bernice Pescosolido, Indiana University-Bloomington

On July 1, Peggy Thoits joined the staff of the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, becoming the Elizabeth Taylor-Williams Distinguished Professor of Sociology and Research Professor of Social Medicine in the Department of Sociology at Vanderbilt University, she brings with her another distinction to the discipline’s specialty journal in medical sociology, the Journal of Health and Social Behavior (JHSB). JHSB has a citation impact comparable to the two top-ranked general journals, the American Sociological Review (ASR) and the American Journal of Sociology (AJS).

Given her propensity toward evaluation of data, Peggy values these indices of the journal’s status and plans no major changes to the journal’s direction or content. However, like editors before her, Peggy signaled her interest in seeing more theory-based papers on the nature and effects on health care of recent dramatic changes in medical systems, the organization of medicine, and professional power. In addition, continued changes in the demographic profile of societies have brought a greater call for sociological theory and research on aging, caregiving, broader societal consequences, and institutional responses. Finally, theoretical, ethical, and policy questions raised by the genetics revolution require sociological scrutiny. These areas, less represented in the journal’s current offerings, will complement its traditional submissions.

The Moral Monster: Public Sociology in a Maximum Security Prison

Patricia Fernández-Kelly, Princeton University

Among many remarkable items in the first special edition of InsideOut, a prison magazine, are these two verses:

Nameless, we grab at the sharp steel that encases us hoping the blood spilled sanctifies progress that we’re made with dust. Internalize the burn ‘cause “In Time We Trust” that in turn others will yearn to be more than just numbers more than just . . .

Luis Beltrán, the poem’s author, has been in prison since he was in his mid-teens. Now 27, he serves on the Board of Directors of Hispanic Americans for Progress, Inc. (HAP), a self-help not-for-profit organization established 13 years ago by inmates at the New Jersey State Prison, a maximum-security facility. Nearly 2,000 men live there, with the majority serving sentences that range from 30 years to life; about 300 reside in a psychiatric ward; and 14 await the death penalty.

According to Jesús Sanabria and Jason Jiménez, HAP’s director and executive assistant, the organization’s goal is to educate and give back to the community within and beyond prison walls. William García, HAP’s fourth Board member, presides over “Support for Kids at Risk” (SKAR), a program designed to instruct youngsters about the paths leading to incarceration. InsideOut, a quarterly publication produced internally and mailed to schools, churches, and social service agencies, is one of SKAR’s tools.

In the spring of 2003, under the auspices of Princeton’s Community Based Learning Initiative (CBLI), I facilitated an ongoing partnership between HAP and students in my course on Urban Sociology. The goal was to create a special edition of InsideOut in color and on fine-grade paper. One or two at a time, students trickled into New Jersey’s daunting penitentiary to work with prisoners. Contributed in the final product are the prisoners’ poems, paintings, and essays. Students were responsible for the issue’s design and layout.

The Inglorious Context¹

America has the largest captive population in the world. Over two million people—one out of 58 American citizens—most are men, although women form a fast-growing mass. Fifty to 60 percent are responsible for violent offenses but drug-related crimes make for the bulk of incarceration over the last 20 years. Men with low schooling levels are much more likely to end up behind bars than their educated counterparts. Race too is a paramount factor. African Americans face seven to eight times the risk of incarceration that white Americans—an incomparable 12 million who would have to be thrown behind bars to match the current proportion of blacks in prison.

For most of the 20th century, imprisonment was an measure of last resort. Despite crime fluctuations, confinement levels remained fairly stable between 1920 and 1970, at about 100 per 100,000 people. Then, rates skyrocketed, growing fivefold to 500 per 100,000 in 2001. Locking up more and more people coincided with lower crime rates during the 1980s, but in the 1990s, when crime plummeted to 1973 levels, incarceration kept expanding. In other words, the connection between booming incarceration and decreasing crime is far from obvious.

Other factors were at work in the growth of America’s penal system. The War on Drugs, waged with uncertain success in the 1980s, turned out to be a war against young males in poor urban neighborhoods. Penalties 50 times steeper for the sale of crack-cocaine than for the equivalent sale of powder cocaine had a disproportionate effect on poor people and blacks, two overlapping populations. New federally mandated minimum sentences, an increased propensity to try juveniles as adults, and “three-strikes-and-you’re-out” laws further compounded the problem. As a result, a large industry driven by its own profit-making logic. In other words, more people ended up behind bars for longer periods because of fiscal incentives for success but also for reasons of psychological symptoms such as signaled by those who like the larger society.

The Search of Atonement

HAP’s paramount concern is to reach young people at risk of confinement. In partnership with allies, a Trenton-based organization, HAP works with juveniles already under government supervision. Troubled teenagers are regularly brought into the prison for a talk with HAP members. One at a time, the young people account for a personal history transfiguring into sympathetic older brothers or wizened prophets promising a better future if only the right choices are made. By the end of those meetings, more than one visitor has shed tears and fallen repentant into the arms of prisoners. Two videotapes of such encounters are available for educational purposes.

Unable to undo the moments of violence that led them to prison, HAP members refashion a moral universe out of symbols imprinted with a large meaning. Although he is not a vegetarian, Jesús Sanabria, HAP’s director, has not eaten meat in more than 20 years; his abstention is meant as a sacrifice and an offering to his victim’s family. Luis Beltrán talks to the couple that he shot to death every day. Silently he calls out their names so that their memory will not perish. In his essay for InsideOut’s special issue, William García writes, “Do not allow your mother to suffer as I have allowed mine to suffer. Cherish your moments not perish. In his essay for InsideOut’s special issue, William García writes, “Do not allow your mother to suffer as I have allowed mine to suffer. Cherish your moments not perish.”

More than an exercise in beneficence, the Princeton-HAP collaboration is a logical extension of sociological insight and a valuable learning experience. Last year, at a poetry reading sponsored by HAP, a woman and an army vet connected in the minds of nearly one hundred prisoners by saying, “When in hell you tell them not to speak, then sing.” That, in a nutshell, is what HAP tries to do. There lies the intellectual discovery, there, the moral wonder.

Note

1 For a discussion, see: Western, Bruce, Meredith Kleykamp, and Jake Rosenfeld, “Crime, Punishment, and American Inequality.” In Social Inequality (forthcoming) (Kathy Neckerman, Editor), New York: Russell Sage Foundation Press. ✐
When the city shook and fell down in the 1906 earthquake, most of the city was destroyed. The Edwardian city was rounded out by the Yerba Buena project, built on bay fill along the waterfront and its district along Market Street to the north. The real earthquake was the rise of Silicon Valley, growing more tied to East Asia. But the city was poised to remake the city as a postwar Pacific metropolis. The Edwardian city was rounded out by the Yerba Buena project, built on bay fill along the waterfront and its district along Market Street to the north. The real earthquake was the rise of Silicon Valley, growing more tied to East Asia. But the city was poised to remake the city as a postwar Pacific metropolis.

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The Drake Group is an organization of university professors and administrators seeking to reform college sports by bringing back the focus to academic integrity and the education of athletes. The group has criticized the current system as rampant with abuse, believing that college sports are subordinated to a watered-down and substandard “jock curriculum.” Moreover, the institutionalization of college sports has been widely neglected and compromised. The group has been very vocal in their reform efforts. In 2000, for example, Linda Bensel-Meyers exposed academic abuse by the athletic department at the University of Denver. In a faculty Senate meeting as a result, she experienced widespread harassment, was vilified on the Internet, talked radio and newspapers, and received threatening letters and emails. She is now working at the University of Denver. The Drake Group, however, kept on track with activities despite setbacks. They have created a yearly award for a faculty staff member who has taken a courageous stand to defend academic integrity in college sports. They discussed implementation strategies of the four-point proposal at a recent meeting in San Antonio. They are planning a protest at next year’s Final Four tournament in St. Louis, which would be larger than the protest they coordinated in this year’s Final Four in San Antonio. They came to the aid of faculty members who have been silenced or even expelled for defending integrity in the school for standing up for academic integrity.

A 2.0 GPA Contingency

Sack stresses that the Drake Group is concerned primarily with faculty behavior, which reflects the behavior of organizations like the NCAA. Sack says that the Group supports any action the NCAA will take to defend academic standards and will work with them whenever possible. The Group members are not experts on the business of college sports and cannot tell the NCAA and those who manage college sports how to run their affairs. They are, however, experts on education and know what is necessary to defend the integrity of the classroom. Sack describes the current situation with college sports as a family feud. The Drake Group, he says, is most upset with faculty who seem to have little concern for the integrity of their profession. When athletes cut classes, miss exams, play games on school nights, and faculty allow it, the message being sent is that nothing is more important than what is being done in the athletic department. Faculty tolerate no interference with their game plans. When athletes cut classes, miss exams, play games on school nights, and faculty allow it, the message being sent is that nothing is more important than what is being done in the athletic department. Faculty tolerate no interference with their game plans. When athletes cut classes, miss exams, play games on school nights, and faculty allow it, the message being sent is that nothing is more important than what is being done in the athletic department. Faculty tolerate no interference with their game plans.

Chair: Allen L. Sack

If faculty want to increase the graduation rates of athletes, they can do it tomorrow by simply establishing a 2.0 grade-point average for athletic eligibility. This is not rocket science.

- Allen L. Sack

A Plan

The Drake Group is proposing a four-point plan that can be implemented by faculty around the country. Adoption of this plan by schools, counties, and local media could solve many of the problems that accompany big-time college sports.
1) Set 2.0 as the minimum GPA requirement for athletic eligibility. Faculty can pass this proposal on its own without having to depend on the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA).
2) Eliminate freshman eligibility for varsity sports.
3) Create five-year scholarships that can only be removed for poor academic performance.
4) Support the development of the quality of classroom instruction that athletes are receiving.

The Drake Group got its start at a 1999 conference at Drake University in Iowa addressing corruption in college sports. The conference’s aim was not just “tinker” with the flaws in the system but to abolish the corruption altogether. By March 2000 the conference had coalesced into a plan for action, and by October 2000 the Drake Group was formally founded.

The path to reform, however, has not been easy. Members of the group have received negative attention in the media and have had to face the backlash from their reform efforts. In 2000, for example, Linda Bensel-Meyers exposed academic
Community Action Research Grants

Emily S. Mann, Mayor of University-
land College Park, will use her funds to work with the Washington, DC, organiza-
tion, the American Community Action Research Initiative, which provides culturally appropriate health services to the Latino community. Her project will address healthcare issues of Latino teenagers, especially regarding sex education, comprehensive care, and family planning. She will use her funding for qualitative research—using quantitative and qualitative research methods—on Latino teenager health (i.e., physical activity, pregnancy and STD prevention, and nutritional practices) in the Washington metropolitan area and online.

Meredith D. Redlin, South Dakota State University, will work with Dakota Rural Action, an organization of predomi-
nately low- and moderate-income rural South Dakotans whose mission is the empowerment of disen-
franchised individuals through direct action organizing. She plans to carry out a policy analysis of farm family laws to identify potential weaknesses and collect survey data to analyze resident opinions and concerns in counties experiencing an influx of large dairy operations. The goal is to provide a research base for com-
munity organizing and future legislation in the state pertaining to corporate agricul-
ture.

Michele Vikin, University of Califor-
nia-Santa Barbara, will work with the community organizing and education project of the Committee for Social Justice to conduct a needs assessment of local labor market issues. She will provide CARI grants in systematic, documented, and rich information about the local Latino community.

2004 Regional Award Winners

Eastern Sociological Society
• 2004 ESS Merit Award, Cynthia Fuchs Epstein, Graduate Center of the City of New York
• 2004 Mirra Komarovsky Book Award, Sarai Rabb, “Mintz: Minority Economists from Nationalism to Neoliberalism and Harvey Molotch, Where Stuff Comes From: Urban History, Political Economy, and Other Things Come to Be as They Are.”
• 2004 Candace Rogers Award for outstanding student-paper written, Nicole Esparta, The Ohio State University, for “Push-Pull Philanthropy: State, Market, and Institutional Effects on the Establishment of Company-sponsored Foundations.”
• 2004 Rose Laub Coser Dissertation Award, Lauren Rauscher, Emory University. Honorable Mention, Natalia Karkisian, Univ. of Massachusetts-Amherst

Mid South Sociological Association
• 2003 Spectrum Best Paper Award, Kathryn Irvin, Univ. of Hawaii Manoa, for “For Saints and Sinners: Elite Tattoo Collectors and Tattoos as Possession and Performance.”
• 2003 Undergraduate Student Paper Competition
  First Prize: Rachel L. Muster and Pati Wollenberg, Walsh U. “Looking Class: An Analysis of Group Identity and Esteem”
  Second Prize: Christi J. Miller, Augusta State University. “It’s a Nista Thang: Queen Latifa and Lauryn Hill.”
  Third Prize: Sara Bowden, Tennessee Tech University. “Does Tennessee Really Care?”

Midwest Sociological Association
• Distinguished Service Awards
  Helen Moore, Univ. of Nebraska-
Lincoln
  Hal Orbach, Kansas State University
  Orbach, Kansas State University
• 2004 Social Action Awards
  Reach Out and Read Kansas City
  Women’s Employment Network (Kansas City)
• 2004 First Annual Paper Competition in Honor of Nicholas Balchuk
  Graduate Division Awards
  First Prize: Amy J. Stuhler, Indiana University, for “Asset or Liability? The Importance of Context in the Occupation of Color among Lesbian and Gay White Adults”
  Second Prize: Gary K. Leach, Univ. of Michigan, for “The Iron Law of What Again?” Conceptualizing Oligarchy Across Organizational Forms
  Third Prize: Jeffrey C. Dixon, Indiana University, “Group Threat, Contact, and Prejudice: Knowing (Most) Minorities Is Half the Battle in Overcoming Prejudice”

Undergraduate Division Awards
• 2004 First Place: Tom Stutsman, Minnesota State University
  Runner-Up: Christine Fullerton, Univ. of Nebraska-Omaha, “Is It Really Color TV? An Examination of Minority Representation on Television”
  Runner-Up: Justin Gobulak, Univ. of Notre Dame, “A Quantitative Analysis of Police Departments and Race”


North Central Sociological Association
• Aida Tomich Awards for Service
  Award, Kathleen Pillsbury, State University of New York
  Outstanding Contribution to Teaching Award, Kathy B. Felley, Akron and Susan Alexander, St. Mary’s College
  Graduate Student Paper Winners
  Second Place: Isaac Healock, Indiana University, “Men’s and Women’s Occupational Prestige in Cross-National Perspectives”
• Undergraduate Student Paper Winners
  First Prize: Justin Golobai, Univ. of Notre Dame, “A Quantitative Analysis of Police Departments and Race”
  Second Prize: Annetta Rossetti, “Who Do Minorities Participate Least?”

Pacific Sociological Association
• 2004 Undergraduate Student Paper Award (shared)
  Lisa Rusk and Brooke Fees, Arizona State Univ., for “Queer Eye for the Straight Guy: A ‘Makeover’ of Men”
• 2004 Distinguished Graduate Student Paper Award, Matthew Reashears, Univ. of Arizona, for “The Use of Log-Multiplicative Models to Measure the Strength of Homophily”
• 2004 Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award, Robert Emerson, Univ. of California-Los Angeles
• 2004 Distinguished Scholarship Award, Laura Grindstaff, Univ. of California, Davis, for her book, The Money Shot: Truth, Class, and the Making of TV Talk Shows
• 2004 Distinguished Scholarship Award, Erin McDermott, Saint Mary’s College, “The Sexualization of Teenage Girls: Applying Foucault to Anorexia and Stereotype Maintenance. These evaluative data will strengthen FIT’s strategic and weaknesses of Leslie Hossfeld, University of North Carolina-Pembroke, will use her grant to work with the Center for Community Action’s Jobs for the Future Project. The Center, in a poor rural North Carolina county, empowers community individuals and unites them to improve the quality of life. The project’s goals include a policy initiative to acquire funds for economic development and reconstruction, and an expansion of minority-owned businesses to create more equitable growth and income. The project will conduct extensive research on the impact of job loss and the methods to address this problem. Hossfeld has already presented her research at a national congressional briefing in Washington, DC, see p. 1 of the April 2004, ForumNote.

Joselin Landry, University of Minnesota, received their CARI grant to work with Grand Bayou Families United, a rural community located within Louisiana’s coastal marsh. The close-knit community is comprised of 25 families seeking to improve their situation by addressing problems of economic development, coastal reconstruction and, and housing. They plan to use their funds to follow a participatory action research program where they will assist the community with knowledge and in-kind donations. But the community guides all of the groups’ efforts. Landry and LaSala will meet with residents to develop a common research agenda and initiate the projects in order to address community sustainability.

Southern Sociological Society
• Distinguished Service Award, Martin L. Levin, Mississippi State University
  • Katharine Jocher-Belle Boone Beard, Univ. of Texas-Austin, “Women and Institutional Prestige in Cross-national Perspective”

Southwestern Sociological Association
• Distinguished Service Award, Richard J. Harris and Juana M. Flores, Univ. of Texas, San Antonio, and William A. Vega, Univ. of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, for “The Interaction of Country of Origin, Acculturation and Gender Role Ideology on Women's Participation in the Labor Market.”
• Outstanding PhD-level Paper, D’Lane Compton, Texas A&M University, for “The Residential Segregation of Homosexuals in American Cities.”

Outstanding MA-level Paper (tie): Rusty Parker, Baylor University; “Assessing Secularization in Religious Higher Education: Faculty Attitudes on Faith and Secular Humanism and Faculty Hiring.”

Bernd Nicolas Hall, Arizona State University, received their CARI grant to work with the Community Action Research Initiative for the Comprehensive Health Investment Project (CHIP) of Greater Washington, which started in 1981. It provides comprehensive health and family self-sufficiency. The project will look at Latino immigrant communities to identify patterns of exclusion, economic survival, and integration and identify the barriers to their well-being. They will provide CARI grants in systematic, documented, and rich information about the local Latino community.

Meredith D. Redlin, South Dakota State University, will work with Dakota Rural Action, an organization of predomi-
nately low- and moderate-income rural South Dakotans whose mission is the empowerment of disen-
franchised individuals through direct action organizing. She plans to carry out a policy analysis of farm family laws to identify potential weaknesses and collect survey data to analyze resident opinions and concerns in counties experiencing an influx of large dairy operations. The goal is to provide a research base for commu-
imunity organizing and future legislation in the state pertaining to corporate agricul-
ture.
There's the Sociology, But Where's the Sociology?

The recent abuse of the ASA resolutions process and the political drift it betrays in the ASA are indicative of a sad development in contemporary U.S. sociology. Irrespective of its non-scientific theme, the resolution on the proposed amendment to the U.S. Constitution was presented to the members of the ASA in the most offensive manner. When the members of the ASA were first notified about the resolution, they were at once alerted to the fact that the ASA Council had at best only been giving them support for this resolution. Although the resolution was presented as “member-sponsored,” it is noteworthy that ASA President Burawoy who first initiated the idea in March 2004 when he emailed the chairs and sociologists asking whether ASA was “interested in the Sexual Sex and Gender, Sexualities, and Family and the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Caucus because” in the vision of the issue with the ASA Council. (Although a constitutional issue was raised, the resolution of Law section was then informed.) Even in presenting the resolution, the ASA President and Council violated procedures of democratic governance, acting as some mighty politburo which feels that the “full membership should have the opportunity to express itself” only after the Council made sure to express itself on a resolution if it is validated.

The ASA leadership’s blatant disregard for democratic principles is further evidenced from the fact that the Council decided to ask an additional question argument no petition on this issue was forwarded. Purpurpously, the Council “recognized” that “some” members might hold additionally relevant opinions on the legislative aspects of the matter addressed in the resolution. “Anticipating this might be an issue in the future,” the Council offers no justification for these speculative statements and even claims to know what will be on the ASA members’ minds in years yet to come! Most troublesome, the Council unilaterally decided to delve into our minds on an issue that is not related to our work as ASA members. The ASA Council has been perverting our Association’s governance from a government by the people to a government for the people.

Irrespective of its legitimacy, the resolutions process was never preceded by any debate. The ideal of democracy is not about voting, but more profoundly relates to having open discussions on the issues that are involved. That requires a whole lot more than quickly putting up a link on the ASA Public Forum. As John Dewey reminded us, “Majority rule, just as majority rule, is as foolish as its critics charge it with being... The means by which a majority rule comes to deicide the majority is the more important thing: antecedent debate, modification of views to meet the opinions of majorities.” But in the ASA there is little or no debate allowed. Worsen yet, judging from some of the private emails I have received, there are several people in the ASA—especially graduate students—who are afraid to speak out publicly for fear of retaliation. As the ASA police is already here, I cannot entirely blame the ASA members.

The negative consequences of resolutions that are contrary to the very mission of the ASA can at best only be ironic—for science and morality alike. The non-sociological drift in the ASA entails a corruption of sociology to further a particular, centrist political agenda. President Burawoy is clear about his political intentions (Burawoy 2003). By organizing only thematic panels and involving activists to the ASA meeting, he seeks to bring in “critical winds” related to justice and rights. He proudly proclaims that ASA “has ventured into political debates on several issues and ‘weaded even further into politics with an anti-Iraq war resolution’” (p. 13). Politics indeed! Ironically, such a stance involves a more unfortunate approach that purports to resolve important ethical and political questions by means of (the authority of) science, thereby perpetuating the deeply human aspects of moral concern and eroding the pluralistic nature of contemporary morality.

I hope that fellow sociologists in the ASA will respond to these issues and will have the courage to think and act. The ASA meetings in San Francisco may be a great opportunity to voice our concerns, whereas in the form of debate, protected acts of civil disobedience, or by any other means necessary. The ASA police will be watching, but our “social scientists” in the ASA, unite and take over!

References

Mathieu Deflem, University of South Carolina

Democracy in Question: Reply to Deflem

Mathieu Deflem raises three important issues about the ASA, the politics of the ASA, and the organization of annual meetings. In response to President Bush’s proposed constitutional amendment to outlaw same-sex marriage, the American Anthropological Association (AAA) was quick off the mark with an oppositional, science-based resolution. It was then that I received a number of inquiries from sociologists asking whether ASA was going to put forward its own statement. I engaged our elected leadership—the ASA Council—in discussions, and we decided to consult with the chairs and elect the ASA sections on sexualities, family, sex and gender, and with the Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, and Transgendered sociology caucus. We sought their input on three possible actions: a member resolution, an open forum at the annual meeting, and a task force. The section leaders consulted with their members and, following protracted discussion, a member resolution emerged, which quickly garnered signatures from 3% of the ASA membership—the threshold for an official member resolution to move forward. Council is constitutionally obliged to respond to either endorsing member resolutions or not, but if it, it must submit the resolution to a member vote. Council unanimously supported the resolution, but, because of the resolution’s great importance, Council also decided to put it to the vote of the entire membership—Anticipating other legislative initiatives, we also asked members whether they were for or against any laws against same-sex marriage. We also launched a public debate on the ASA website. Since then, the membership passed the resolution with a 75% majority and rejected legal bans on same-sex marriage with a 79% majority. This then is the chronology of events—judge for yourself whether they represent the working of a “police state.” Deflem raised a related question: Should ASA make resolutions of this “kind”? Unlike some professional associations (e.g., economics and political science associations), the ASA membership is not constituted as “an official voice” making resolutions that go beyond immediate disciplinary interests. Defense of professional interest is a limited but crucial associative politics, and we do it when we defend research that is threat- ened (e.g., when Congress threatened to defund research on human sexual behavior) or when we defend the rights of sociologists to practice sociology (e.g., defense of the imprisoned Egyptian sociologist Saad Ibrahim). But there is a second kind of associative politics—the politics of policy intervention. Here the ASA, for example, has deployed a vast body of research in its official 2003 statement on race to declare that racial discrimination exists, and it has that social origins and social consequences. ASA’s amicus brief in the 2003 Bollinger v. Grutter Supreme Court case, also drew on such research. A third, more controversial, type of associative politics makes public a majoritarian support for (or rejection of) resolutions that are informed by particular or politically sociological research. The same-sex marriage and the anti-Iraq-war resolutions are examples. Here the body of evidence may be more ambiguous than in policy resolutions. The association becomes a public itself and acts as an organ of civil society. A fourth type of associative politics, upon which all other associative politics depend, is internal debate and discussion. We must vigorously defend this internal democracy—and here I completely agree with Deflem—if we are to have a vibrant, disciplined responsive to diverse interests. Perhaps we can do better in this regard, and Council, I’m sure, would be interested in proposals to deepen our internal democracy.

Deflem’s third issue is the organization of the Annual Meeting—the one time we gather to discuss collectively and openly matters of common and uncommon interest. When I stood for President of the ASA, I used my personal statement to outline my commitment to public sociology (in its global context). I took my election as a mandate to organize the 2004 meeting around the theme of public sociologies. I chose a Program Committee that would help generate an exciting meeting, and among many chose an array of distinguished speakers to stimulate debate about sociology’s place in the wider society. The Ford Foundation agreed to fund a series of panels on public sociology in Latin America, the Middle East, East Asia, Africa, and the PostSoviet world. Members showed their enthusiasm in submitting a multitude of session proposals...
We were Right? Assessing the Merits of ASA’s Anti-War Resolution

A year ago, Sociologists Without Borders (SWB) sponsored an ASA member resolution against the U.S. coalition-led intervention in Iraq. The ASA membership voted on the matter, and the resolution passed by a 2-to-1 margin. Since that time, 11,000 Iraqis and more than 800 Americans have died in Iraq, and it is not clear that the world is more secure or, as Americans, are not more at risk.

As social scientists, we must keep a tally of events for the past year to assess the member resolution’s significance. First, Iraq was not an “imminent threat” to the world order. The administration’s claim that Iraq possessed weapons of mass destruction (WMD) was based on faulty intelligence, a selective reading of available intelligence, and uninformed and/or incompetent presidential advisors who had determined long before September 11 that the United States would go to war with Iraq, hobbled by the now-discredited Iraqi expatriate Ahmed Chalabi, head of the CIA-funded Iraqi National Congress.1

Second, when WMD did not materialize, the rationale for the invasion was changed to that of deposing an evil despot, hardly a good argument, as there are too many despots in the world and many have been supported by nations leading the Iraq intervention. Third, this intervention seems to have weakened international rule, as the League of Arab Nations was sidestepped and the United Nations government was for the most part ignored. And now that the intervention is clearly becoming a serious problem, President Bush has called upon the U.N. and many of the nations that opposed the intervention a year ago) to come to its rescue.

Fourth, President Bush’s doctrine of “preemptive strike” is a three-dimensional international rule and democracy. It is a violation of the U.N. Charter and of the Geneva Conventions, and international law only recognizes the right to self-defense in the face of imminent attack. Now that the U.N. has set a precedent, what will prevent other nations from invoking this doctrine to “defend” themselves from nations they regard as threatening?

Fifth, the United States is now openly using assassination as a political tool in a war that Bush calls “War on Terror.” Furthermore, the recent scandal over the use of torture by American soldiers has created a monumental problem of legitimacy. These practices are legitimizing similar behavior from other states (e.g., Israel) and creating a very dangerous precedent.

Sixth, the coalition and the U.S. media have labeled “terrorist” most forms of resistance to oppression in the world system. Thus today the national liberation struggles of Palestinians, Irish, and many other peoples are equated with the religious fundamentalism of Bin Laden and his Al Qaeda organization.

Seventh, the United States now seeks singular superpower control of the entire world. The White House’s September 17, 2002, official policy statement makes this clear: “The United States of America is fighting a war against terrorism of global reach. The United States must use the mechanisms for deterring potential competitors from ever aspiring to a larger or global rule.” Eight, the war is being conducted without coalition allies, as well as Iraqis resistance, to attack “soft targets,” causing Iraqis themselves to pay a heavier human toll, as attacks are directed at crowds, police officers, and even mosques.

Nine, it is doubted that the transfer of power to Iraqis at the end of June will help advance democracy in the country. Despite the (late) participation in this process, few observers believe that Iraq will become a sovereign state while over 140,000 American and British troops in the country.

We know that a third of those who voted on this resolution believed that ASA ought not have taken a position on this matter. Some have doubts about making official ASA statements on this or any “political” matter. In contrast, SWB contends that as sociologists, our primary orientation by training and temperament is the security of peoples. We believe that the US-led invasion of Iraq put in peril the security of millions of civilians and destabilized regional and national alignments. The cost of this war is not only the loss of lives of soldiers, but also the waste of vital financial resources for reducing poverty and expanding educational and other opportunities—the sorts of things that sociologists care about.

Sociologists are losing out in the marketplace of ideas in part because of our misplaced concern about intervening in public controversies. Hence, if only for market reasons, sociology ought to aspire to have a more serious public engagement. Alternatively, sociology could risk the fate of dinosaurs and become a discipline of concern only to archaelogists.

Notes

1 See the Sociologists Without Borders website.
2 www.sociologistswithoutborders.org/
3 The U.S. Central Command does not report deaths of low intensity conflict or anything else).
5 Chalabi has a record of dubious dealings in a variety of affairs. For example, after hearing the Petra Bank in Jordan, he left the country abruptly in 1989. In 1992 he was convicted in absentia for embezzlement, fraud, and currency-trading irregularities and sentenced to 32 years of hard labor. Recently, the CIA stopped paying money to the Chalabi-led Iraqi National Congress for “their” services and accused him of spying for Iran.
6 For example, why one cannot fight against a military tactic (whether terrorism or low-intensity conflict or anything else), see George Packer, “A Democratic World,” The New Yorker, Feb. 16-23, 2004, pp. 100-108.
7 See the White House website at www.whitehouse.gov/mea/iraq.html, pages 11, 32.
8 Eduardo Bonilla-Silva, Tejas A&M University, and Keri Iyall Smith, Stonyhill College.

Thoits, from page 5

findings with qualitative inquiries, Peggy explored the reformulation of the identity-relevant stress hypothesis and brought her insights to bear through an emphasis on the importance of understanding context.

Mental Agility

Her ability to move easily across methods, levels of analysis, and disciplinary boundaries are the hallmarks of Peggy’s intellectual skills and a perspective she will bring to HSB. In fact, Peggy is widely regarded by those who have had contact with her as an inveterate learner. More than once in her career, she has moved from the comfort of her academic position to become a postdoctoral fellow. In fact, this pattern of going where the action is begun in graduate school when she decided to leave Stanford for a time to come to Yale’s Medical Sociology and Social Psychiatry program to prepare for her comprehensive examinations. Not surprisingly, her incorrigible curiosity is accompanied by an incredible talent as a teacher, mentor, departmental citizen, and disciplinary steward. She has served on a number of disciplinary and inter-disciplinary boards, on National Institutes of Health study sections, as Director of Graduate Studies (at Vanderbilt University) and as Program Director of the National Institute of Mental Health Training Program at Indiana University. Even a cursory look at her curriculum vitae reveals participation in scores of dissertation committees; tutorials; departmental-level and university-level committee work at the University of Washington, Princeton University, Indiana University, and Vanderbilt where she has held academic positions; and both invited and organizing roles at many disciplinary and national meetings across the social sciences and medicine.

Peggy was appointed as a Fellow of the American Psychological Society in 1996, was elected to the Sociological Research Association in 1989, and spent a year as a Fellow at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences at Stanford University in 1980-1981. She has won teaching and mentoring awards at both Indiana and Vanderbilt Universities. Perhaps most important to some of us is that Peggy was, in fact, the first woman appointed as a Full Professor in the Department of Sociology at Indiana University.

Peggy’s time has arrived to be the steward of one of ASA’s journals. It’s always been a tug of war between a number of the journals, and we know the medical sociology realm rejoice that medical sociology was able to capture this time and interests first. In the midst of striking changes in the nature of the disciplinary and inter-disciplinary landscape, as well as the merging and organizations of health, illness and healing—from the most personal to the most institutional levels—we could not have done better than to have an editor of Peggy’s level of intellectual vision and ability to make a professional commitment, and personal integrity.
**Meetings**


August 13, 2004: American Sociological As- sociation Conference on Gender in Society sponsored by the New York Sociological Association, 5670 Broadway, New York, NY 10019. Theme: "Transnational Feminist Sociologies: Current Challenges, Future Directions." All one-day mini-conferences are aimed at generating a dialogue on the status of the transnational feminist scholarship in sociology. For more information about the conference, the call, and to subscribe to the Caucus listserve, contact Natalie Bennett at nbennett@suny.edu.


September 2-4, 2004: International Joint Congress of the European Society for Health and Medical Sociology and the Società Italiana di Sociologia della Salute (SIDS). Theme: "European Perspectives on Changing Health Systems." Information and registration should be directed to: SIDS, Via G. Cesare Beccaria 2, 20156 Milan, Italy; (39 2) 564-902; Fax: (39 2) 564-903; info@sids.it; www.sids.it.

September 26-28, 2004: Conference on Civic Education Research, Hilton Hotel, Reno, Nevada. Email info@civicsymposium.org.

October 6-8, 2004: The New York State Sociological Association (NYSOA) Annual Conference, SUNY-Oneonta, Department of Sociology, Oneonta, NY 13820. Theme: "Post-Traditional Environments, "The Sociology of Social Spaces, and Redefining Authenticity." Contact: NSTA 2004 Conference, 390 Wurster Hall, Berkeley, CA 94720-1385; (510) 642-6601; fax: (510) 642-6711; email: cthirdworld@soci.ucsb.edu; research@iaste.org.

October 12-13, 2004: Population Research Center, University of Pennsylvania. Theme: "Humanists and arts in higher education: Aldo Leopold and Oppositeness." Contact: Ann Monroe, Population Research Institute, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802-6221; (914) 463-6607; fax: (914) 463-6632; email monroea@prc.org; www.prcoe.org/events/symposia.html


October 15-16, 2004: California Sociologi- cal Association Conference, San Diego State Uni- versity. Theme: "The Relevance of Gender in Anthropology." Contact: Karen Gaye Carter at (909) 867-3899 or gayecarter@csusm.edu


November 4-7, 2004: Association for Hu- manistic Studies Conference, McGill University, Montreal. Theme: "Preparing an Article-length Manuscript of Publishable Quality." Speaker: Ahmad Khalili at (724) 738-2426; Email: Khalili@kutztown.edu.

December 14-15, 2004: Nicholl Conference of the International Association for the Study of Traditional Environments, (JUSTAR), 501 19th Street, #900, Berkeley, CA 94710. Theme: "Post-Traditional Environments," "The Sociology of Social Spaces, and Redefining Authenticity." Contact: JUSTAR 2004 Conference, 390 Wurster Hall, Berkeley, CA 94720-1385; (510) 642-6601; fax: (510) 642-6711; email: cthirdworld@soci.ucsb.edu; research@iaste.org.


Funding

American Educational Research Associa- tion (AERA) Grants Program offers small grants and fellowships for researchers who conduct quantitative studies related to education policy and practice that in- clude evidence of large-scale, national, or international impact. NAEP, NELS, ECLS, IPEDS, Fund- ing is available for doctoral-level researchers. The AERA Grants and Fellowships Program supports research in a wide variety of educational issues that fall within the purview of education, teaching, student achievement and assess- ment, curriculum development, mathematics and science education, student and parental attitudes, educational participation and persistence, school finance, early childhood education, and higher education. Deadline for 2004-2005: September 3, 2004. For more information and application requirements, see the website <www.aera.net/grants/program.html> or contact m137-0276@humanities.oswego.edu. www.oswego.edu/sociology/arthome.html.


American Educational Research Associa- tion: Graduate Student Research Grant. The doctoral degree must have been con- ferred no later than 1997, and no earlier than 1982. Award: $30,000 to $40,000. Deadline: November 1, 2004. For more information see: <www.aera.net/AERA> and <www.aera.net/awards/en.html>.

Are you helping the world to grow together?

Air travel, telephone, internet: for citizens of the world, our planet is steadily growing smaller. Despite this, the risk of misunderstandings is becoming more acute. In every country there are groups of people with their own cultures and religions – a situation that can all too often lead to conflicts.

For more than 20 years, we have dedicated our efforts to promoting understanding between the peoples of this world. We support those who come up with ideas, initiate projects and display the determination needed to make the distinctions between population groups better understood and accepted – not to cause them to disappear.

This year again, an international jury will select the best theoretical and practical ideas, the originators of which will receive the BMW Group Award for Intercultural Learning. Prizes valued at 5,000 Euro are presented in two categories, for instance to schools, academic graduates or various institutions. If this interests you, please forward your project documentation to us by 15th September 2004.

For more information, go to www.bmwgroup.com/socialcommitment

BMW Group
People, continued

Allen Schaptor, Arizona State University, has accepted a one-year appointment at the American University in Cairo.

David Sonnenfeld, Washington State University, has accepted a one-year position at the United Nations University's Institute for Advanced Study in Information Technology (UNU/INTECH), in Maastricht, Netherlands. He gave a keynote paper on “Labor Rights and Environmental Justice in the Global Electronics Industry” and met with stu-
dents in the Environmental Science and Policy and economic dimensions of tech-
ology.

Zoltan Tarr attended the Franz Rosenzweig International Conference March 28–April 4, 2004, in Kassel, Ger-
many and gave a paper on “Calvinism’s Relation to Resurrection.”

Jeremy Train, the Urban Institute Justice Policy Center, has been named the presi-
dent of the John Jay College of Criminal Justice at the City University of New York.

Mary Vincino and Leah Thompson, Humboldt State University, received a two-
year award from the National Endowment for the Arts for a longitudinal evaluation of the “Expanding Youth” program for girls.

Charles W. Villar, Harvard University, gave the Keynode Address at an interna-
tional conference celebrating the 10th an-
iversary of South Africa as a democracy and the 5th Anniversary of the U.S. Su-
precint program of the Department of Education, held April 22–24 in Johannesburg, South Africa.

Members’ New Books

Ronald L. Aker, University of Florida, and Christabel S. Allen, University of South Florida, Chronological Theories: In-

Elizabeth M. Armstrong, Princeton Uni-

versity, Convincing Kids, Raising Responsi-
bility: Early Alcohol Syndrome and the Diag-
osis of Moral Disorder (Johns Hopkins University Press, 2004).


Amy J. Binder, University of California-

San Diego, Contingent Carriers (Rutgers University Press, 2004).

Michael Bondi, University of Wisconsin-

Milwaukee, Race, Politics and Community Development: The Disorder of Money (Haworth Press, 2004).

David L. Brunetti, University of Ala-

bama, The Nation's Triumvirate: The Post-

Jean D. Chapman, Texas A & M Interna-
tional University, Corrections in the United State: A Contemporary Perspective, 4th edi-
tion (Pennicit, Hall), 2005).

Barbara H. Chasin, University of Arkans-


Robert A. Stebbins, University of Cal-

Zoltan Tarr and Judith T. Marcus, editors, Calvinism, Jews and Gentiles: A His-
torical Sociology of Their Relations (Transac-

Ruth A. Wallace, George Washington University, They Call Him Pastor: Move-
men in Charge of Catholic Parishes (Paulait, 2003).


Other Organizations

The Association for the Socioeconomic Study of Development and Interna-
tional Conflict announces its website: www.aasodi.org has quick links to human development indicators and international data collected by vari-
ous organizations as well as quick link contacts to the media, U.S. and other gov-
enments for advocacy, together with theoretical and empirical analysis on contem-
porary issues. The Association is not for-

new organization and does not seek mem-

bership. It simply provides frames and ideas toward mindful global science.

The Society for the Study of Social Prob-
blems now has its Agenda for Social Jus-
tice Solutions 2004 posted on its website: www.ssps.org.

Contact

New Section-in-Formation for Astro-
sociology: A new ASA Section is being formed to foster research, encourage interdiscipli-

ary discussions, and as a vehicle for the interactions between human ac-

tivity analysis and space and society. Details are available at Astrosociety.org. See the Inaugured Essay for a complete definition of the section. New Section-in-Formation: Petition is available at: www.astrosociety.org/setn sectorindex.htm.

James A. Inch, University of Delaware, and Karen McNeish, Queen’s University, Canada, have published Emancipation and An-


Jerry A. Jacobs, University of Pennsylva-

William E. Logos, Oregon State Univer-
sity, and Jon Bradshaw, Free Press vs. Two Trails: Examining Publicity’s Role in Trial Outcomes (Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, 2004).


Martin Patchen, Paradigm University, Maki-

ng Our Schools More Effective: What Mat-

Laura Richardson and Ernest Lockridge, Ohio State University, Traques with Em-
phasis on Emerging Drug Use in a Rural 
Childcare Environment (Altmit, 2004).

Teresa L. Scheid, University of North Texas, and Diane Zablotsky, Texas A & M Interna-
tional University, The Textbook and Other Books in Print or Electronic Format in Sociology and Anthropology beginning in the fall of 2005.

Obituaries

Thomas R. Forrest (1944-2004)

Thomas R. Forrest died of cancer on January 27, 2004. Tom had been a long-
time member of the Department of Sociol-

ogy and Anthropology at the University of North Carolina-Charlotte. He was born in Detroit, Michigan, on June 11, 1944. He re-

ceived a BA from the University of Wis-
consin-Madison, and both MA and PhD in sociology from the Ohio State Univer-
sity. He originally specialized in the soci-
ology of organizations and of disasters, Tom worked at the Disaster Research Center, then at Otto-Harlowe, then as an assistant professor.

Tom joined the Department of Sociology at the University of North Carolina-Charlotte in 1975 and continued that work until his death. He was a long- time associate professor; during that time, he taught thousands of students in many courses, including Introduction to Sociolo-
gy, Gender Roles, and the Sociology of Work. He also assisted students in indi-

individual projects and internships. He sup-
ported the study of sociology at all levels and he liked students. He had a true open-
ness, both for his students and his colleagues.

Tom’s experience of living through Hur-
ricane Hugo in 1989 led him to develop a new course, “Crowds, Riots, and Disas-
s” that focuses on the reactions of human communities to natural and social disas-
s. Before his death, Tom was conducting research on how communi-

ties commemorate disasters, using Hur-
ricane Hugo and its anniversary as a case study. Most recently, Tom had collaborated with Dane Zablotzky and the late Mike Beagle, Slocum, Rogers, and many others. Tom was also a seeker of spiritual-

ity as daily life. Brought up as a Christian Scientist, he had attended the Charlotte Friends Meeting in recent years. His les-

nong service was held at the Meeting in early February. He is remembered as gen-

erous, sweet-natured, funny, and intelli-

gent, and will be intensely missed by all who knew him.

Jani E. L. Eyring, University of North Carolina-Charlotte

C-SAP is based at the University of Birmingham with a small team of coordinators and a number of academic staff from the three disciplines. The academic co ordinators come from different universities in the UK to contribute to the centre.

At C-SAP we organise a wide range of activities including funding projects and special topics, and departmental visits.

On our booth you will find examples of our work.

We are keen to work with the ASA are very keen to welcome US sociologists to our annual conference in London. Contributions and special topics, and departmental visits.

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Future ASA Annual Meetings

2004
August 14-17
San Francisco, California

2005
August 13-16
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

2006
August 12-15
New York, New York

ASA Centennial-related Contacts Sought
For a paper in the ASA 100th anniversary volume, Professors James Sparrow (History) and Andrew Abbott (sociology) seek information on sociologists active in the period 1940 to 1954. In particular we are interested in those who:
1. Served military service in the Second World or Korean Wars,
2. Worked in government agencies during the Second World War, and/or
3. Were investigated by any of the various red-scare committees in the McCarthy era.

Since general biographical sources are uneven in these areas, we would appreciate any memories and leads members might wish to share.
Contact: Andrew Abbott, Department of Sociology, University of Chicago, 1126 E 59th St., Chicago, IL 60663-7a-abbott@uchicago.edu

Attention Students!
The Ninth Annual Graduate Program Poster Session at the 2004 Annual Meeting

An opportunity for graduate schools to showcase their programs and for interested students to find out more!
At the 2004 ASA Annual Meeting in San Francisco, several graduate programs will display information describing their programs, special emphases, financial aid and admissions criteria, and opportunities to work with faculty researchers and instructors. Department representatives will be on hand to answer questions from undergraduate students and their advisors. MA students looking to pursue a PhD, and other interested parties. Displays will be located in the student area of the Grand Ballroom of the San Francisco Hilton for the duration of the meeting. Department representatives are scheduled to be with their displays on Sunday, August 15, and Monday, August 16, from 2:30-4:10 pm.

The departments scheduled to display include University of Arizona; Arizona State University; Baylor University; Boston University; Bowling Green State University; Brown University; University of California-Davis; University of Cincinnati; University of Colorado-Boulder; University of Delaware; Duke University; University of Hawaii-Manoa; Indiana University-Purdue University-Indianapolis; Johns Hopkins University; University of Kentucky; Loyola University, Chicago; University of Maryland-College Park; University of Miami; Michigan State University; University of Minnesota; University of Nebraska-Lincoln; University of New Hampshire; North Carolina State University; Northenrn Arizona University; Ohio State University – Sociology Department; Ohio State University – Rural Sociology Program; Pennsylvania State University; University of Stirling (Scotland); Syracuse University; University of Tennessee; University of Texas; Texas Woman's University; Tulane University; Utah State University; and Wayne State University.

Call for Nominations for ASA Offices
The ASA Committee on Nominations, elected by the membership, prepares the slate of nominees for ASA offices. The Committee will undertake its work at the 2004 Annual Meeting (August 14-17). Members are encouraged to submit nominations of candidates whom they think would lead the Association effectively. In making a nomination, please submit a page of narrative supporting your nomination. Officers must be full members of the Association (not associate members) at the time they run for office.
The Committee on Nominations makes every effort to tap into the vitality of the organization that flows from the diversity of our membership. Please send nominations via e-mail to governance@asanet.org or by regular mail to American Sociological Association, ATTN: Governance Office, 1307 New York Avenue, NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005. All submissions must be received no later than August 9, 2004.