ASA Issues Official Statement on Importance of Collecting Data on Race

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

At a landmark press conference on August 19, 2002, the American Sociological Association (ASA) released an official statement on the importance of collecting data and doing social scientific research on race. ASA's outgoing President, Barbara Reskin (University of Washington), the Chair of the ASA Task Force on an ASA Statement on Race, Troy Duster (New York University and the University of California at Berkeley), and ASA's Executive Officer, Sally T. Hillman, introduced the statement during ASA's Annual Meeting at the Chicago Hilton.

The purpose of the ASA statement is to support the continued measurement and study of race as a principal category in the organization of daily social life, so that scholars can document and analyze how race—as a changing social construct—shapes social ranking, access to resources, and life experiences. The statement in part responds to an initiative by advocate Ward Connerly to forbid the California state government from collecting information on race and ethnicity. The statement also responds to sentiments held by advocates, such as Shelby Steele of the Hoover Institution at Stanford University, who argue that identifying people by race only deepens the racial divide. The ASA statement also addresses other scientific issues. Specifically, biologists and physical anthropologists have recently asserted that the concept of "race" does not have scientific validity and should no longer be measured.

"Why should we continue to measure race?" asked Duster in his remarks to the press. The answer, he explained, is that as long as Americans routinely sort each other into racial categories, and race is embedded in taken-for-granted institutional practices, race falls squarely on the scientific agenda. For example, he explained, "African Americans may have more prostate cancer because of nutrition or occupational risks in Access to Health Care." 

See Race Statement, page 7

2002 Annual Meeting in Chicago Draws Near-Record Attendance

Chicago holds a special attraction for sociological gatherings, and this year's ASA Annual Meeting was no exception. Not only is this the city of Jane Addams and Hull House, George Herbert Mead, and others in the Chicago School of Sociology who contributed so much to the discipline, it is a great metropolitan center—rich in diversity, institutions, culture, and architecture. But the nearly 4,800 attendees at the 97th Annual Meeting, making this one of the best-attended meetings ever (second only to the 1998 San Francisco convention), came also to enjoy an irresistible scholarly program stimulated by an overall meeting theme of Allocation Processes and Ascription.

President Barbara Reskin said she selected this theme for the meeting in order "to highlight scholarship on how and why ascribed characteristics (sex, race, ethnicity, nativity, age, religion, and class, for example) affect people's exposure to society's opportunities." Throughout the August 16-19 meeting, special thematic sessions focused on how social interaction and social institutions—families, schools, employment relations, political systems, government, and other institutions—function as distribution systems that link ascribed characteristics to life events. Sessions such as "Disparities in Access to Health Care," "Not by Jobs Alone: Families, Neighborhoods, and Welfare Reform," "Census 2000 and Democratic Allocation," and "Reconceptualizing Race and Ethnicity," are just a sampling of the panels highlighting how allocation and ascription operate across various social institutions.

Worldly Sessions

In addition, the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, generated considerable interest and discussion. The opening Plenary Session, "The Challenge of September 11: The Social Dimensions of Terrorism," which featured Craig Calhoun (Social Science Research Council), Neil Smelser (University of California-Berkeley), Nilufar Gole (Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, Paris), and Timur Kuran (University of Southern California) covered the societal effects of the terrorist attacks included "Disasters," "World System Perspectives on September 11th," and "Terrorism: Social Responses."

At the opening plenary, Reskin also alerted attendees to the plight of the Egyptian-American sociologist Saad Eddin Ibrahim, who was re-sentenced, along with colleagues, on July 29 to

See Annual Meeting, page 7

Profile of the President

Rock 'n Roll Sociologist: William T. Bielby

by Roger Friedland

University of California-Santa Barbara

For two decades Bill Bielby has had a recurring dream that his high school rock band, the Newsports, would be reconstituted. That dream actually invades his sleep as nightmare—the band is all assembled, but always something is amiss; either the electrical current isn't flowing, the guitar strings transform into limp rubber bands, or something prevents Bill from actually getting there.

But at the 2002 ASA Annual Meeting in Chicago, Bill broke the nightmare cycle on stage, as he joined some Newsports members to play at the Departmental Alumni Night. Playing tunes from the '60s, the band, Thin Vitro, had the assistance of sufficient electrical current, one of its original guitarists, a few musicians from Bill's University of Wisconsin band, a woman from Bill's old neighborhood who had been a backup singer for an Elvis impersonator, and some UC Berkeley grad students and faculty.

Bill donned a black tee shirt, emblazoned with the label "Hagstrom," a cheap guitar brand and a humorous play on the name of the Wisconsin sociologist from whom Bill had taken sociological theory. For the occasion, Bill rented top-of-the-line equipment that he could have only dreamed of using in his youth in 1964. The band really rocked.

Social Origins, Destinations

Bill was schooled in origins and destinations. During the depression, his irreligious father ran a grocery in Riverdale, Chicago. Bill's non-observant Jewish mother worked in a shoe store at the Palmer House and then with her husband in the store. With World War II, the Mafia put the heat on to carry black market meat. Rather than comply, his father

See Bielby, page 6
ASA in San Francisco
President-Elect Michael Burawoy announces the theme for the 2004 Annual Meeting—"Public Sociologies"; program suggestions are invited.

Major ASA Awards Bestowed
Recipients of major ASA awards were honored in Chicago during Awards Ceremony at 2002 Annual Meeting.

Integrating Data?
ASA seeks applications from departments interested in integrating data analyses into the curriculum; December 15 deadline.

Our Regular Features
Public Affairs ............................................................. 3
Departments ............................................................ 8
Obituaries .................................................................. 10

Upcoming Enhancements for ASA Elections
During their August meeting, members of the ASA governing Council voted overwhelmingly in favor of a proposal to enhance the annual election for ASA and section officers. This means for members is that they now will have more options for how to cast their vote.

For the past few years, members have received paper ballots that had to be marked and returned by mail. Starting with the 2003 election, members will have the choice of casting their vote in the same manner they have previously or going online to cast their vote electronically.

This addition will benefit members in several ways: (1) international members will be freed from the constraints and inevitable delays of the mail system, (2) candidates in section elections will have the option to provide additional information so that voters may make a more informed choice among candidates, (3) members will no longer have to bear the cost of the return postage for their ballots, and (4) members will be able to vote right up until the last moment of the election since mail will no longer necessarily be a factor.

Watch for further details in the next issue of Footnotes. If you have any questions or comments on this enhancement, please contact ASA at governance@asanet.org for further information.

Correction
The April 2002 issue of Footnotes contained an article on the 30th anniversary of the Buffalo Creek Flood ("Recovering Community on the Anniversary of Buffalo Creek Disaster," by T.P. Schwartz-Barcott). Several inaccuracies inadvertently resulted from the copyediting. The text should have made it clear that some of the $13.5 million that resulted from an out-of-court settlement to the law firm of Arnold and Porter went to 650 survivors who were litigants in this case from among the more than 4,000 survivors of the disaster. This article was stimulated by the author’s research and his participation in a “compassionate and sociologically rich public ceremony” in February 2002 commemorating the 30-year anniversary of the disaster that made Buffalo Creek so famous.

The Executive Officer’s Column
A Bold and Necessary Stand on Race Data
Against a backdrop of disciplines such as human molecular biology and anthropology who have declared “race” to be an illusion, and sociological merit or interest, ASA’s Council in August adopted a contrary policy based on a carefully considered statement developed by the ASA Task Force on race, chaired by Troy Duster. Explaining the scientific importance of collecting and analyzing data on race, the Association’s position is contained in the Statement of the American Sociological Association on the Importance of Collecting Data and Doing Social Scientific Research on Race, which was made public at the Annual Meeting in Chicago. The statement documents how race is embedded in social practices, affecting access to resources and influencing social justice.

Promoted by recent contentious public debates on the utility of racial data, and some legislative initiatives (e.g., in California) that would forbid governments from soliciting such data, ASA urges the continuation of collecting and analyzing data on race. Prominent sociologists unveiled Council’s statement with the hope that it will contribute significantly to our nation’s dialogue about race and how to better understand race relations in our society. [See related article on page one of this issue, and view ASA’s press release and the complete Council statement at www.asanet.org/media/racestmt02.pdf, respectively.]

ASA’s race statement emerged from two ideological currents. One is the latest revival of “scientific racism” and the other is the argument for a “colorblind” society. Most readers will remember Phillippe Rushton’s 1996 book, Race, Evolution, and Behavio, in which he argued that both high crime rates and low measured IQs of blacks are explained by genetics. An original impetus for an ASA statement was to reply to “social scientists and non-scientists who are resurgent with a new set of categories as biological and unequal.” Even before Rushton’s book, sociologists had mobilized to counter the opinions of Richard Herrnstein and Charles Murray in their earlier book The Bell Curve: Intelligence and Class Structure in American Life, by carefully reanalyzing arguments, rigorously re-running regression models using The Bell Curve’s same data, and publishing articles and books such as Inequality by Design: Cracking the Bell Curve Myth, by Claude Fischer, Michael Hout, Martin Jankowski, Samuel Luces, Ann Swidler, and Kim Voss. Sociologists successfully countered the pessimistic arguments that eugenic policy would improve society, and that policies such as additional education expenditures and affirmative action were misguided.

Some suggest that The Bell Curve itself was born of a “sociological science vacuum,” because the role of ability in the stratification process was a neglected topic in sociological study. By the time the race task force began its work, however, the findings of the human genome project—that there are more within than between-group racial differences—were more widely known. In response, the American Anthropological Association recommended that ethnicity replace race. Conservatives continued to oppose affirmative action, arguing that the United States should be colorblind and that data on race and their analysis only increased racism. Sociologists have mobilized again, however, to document that race is a meaningful and consequential social, not biological, concept and to call for its continued measurement.

What does this suggest for our work as sociologists? First, sociologists must be unafraid to study difficult topics about racial differences, because lack of scientific study creates a vacuum that can be filled by pseudo-science. Second, social scientists must go beyond studies that only include race as an independent variable. As I said in my remarks at the press conference, “Social scientists face the large challenge of ensuring that scientific knowledge about race is placed in meaningful social contexts.” As Barbara Reskin eloquently asserted in her Presidential Address, “Until more scholars turn to the mechanisms that cause the social and economic fate of different groups to vary so widely, there will neither be genuine explanations for inequalities among groups, nor a productive contribution to social policy on related issues.”

Finally, sociologists need to understand the power of our work to advance public understanding about how race profoundly affects everyday life. We must move beyond the important venues of scholarly journals. ASA’s press conference to release publicly the statement and the resulting coverage in such places as the Chicago Sun Times (with a readership of 1.7 million) is an example of what is needed. ASA’s Contexts magazine and the “Public Sociologies” Annual Meeting theme for 2004 (see page 6) are other examples. ASA’s statement is an important example of the efforts the Association and our members can make on behalf of the discipline and our nation.

The current public debate about the utility of race data and their analysis is one in which sociologists are obliged to participate as scientists, because race is real in the eyes of sociologists, and its measurable consequences run deep in all realms of social life. To forestall the public collection of this important source of information to understand how society organizes itself would cause significant harm to an empirical knowledge base we promise to help keep our society accountable to all its citizens. The counter-argument that ignoring “race” would better advance the Association’s “colorblind” society ignores that nations, such as France, that do not officially collect data on race and ethnicity have not overcome racism. The frequently devastating social impacts of race cannot be subject to scientific inquiry if scientists have no access to such data. Our nation would be in the uncomfortable position of being scientifically blind and consequently much further from the goal of becoming racially blind. —Sally T. Hillman
ASA Editor Applications Invited

Applications are invited for the three ASA journals: American Sociological Review; Social Psychology Quarterly, and Teaching Sociology. The official term for the new Editor/Co-Editor or Deputy Editor(s) is from January 2004 (the editorial transition actually starts in August 2003) and is for a minimum of three years (through July 2006) with a possible reappointment of up to an additional three years.

The official flagship journal of the ASA, the American Sociological Review (ASR) publishes original (i.e., not previously published) works of high quality across any of a wide variety of disciplines in the social science in general, new theoretical developments, results of research that advance our understanding of fundamental social processes, and important methodological innovations. All areas of sociology are welcome. Emphasis is on exceptional quality and general interest. ASR is published six times per year in February, April, June, August, October, and December.

Social Psychology Quarterly (SPQ) publishes theoretical and empirical papers on the links between the individual and the social world, including the study of the relations of individuals to one another, as well as to groups, collectivities and institutions. It also includes the study of intra-individual processes. Theoretical work is broad and is characterized by its influence or are influenced by social structure and process. SPQ is genuinely interdisciplinary, publishing papers by both sociologists and psychologists. It is published four times per year in March, June, September, and December.

Teaching Sociology (TS) publishes articles, notes, and reviews intended to be helpful to the Association’s teachers. Articles range from experimental studies of teaching and learning to broad, synthetic essays on pedagogical and political importance. The journal is interested in specific teaching issues or techniques. The general intent is to share theoretically stimulating and practically useful information and advice with teachers. Formats may include full-length articles; notes of 10 pages or less; interviews; review essays; reviews of books, films, videos, and software; and conversations. TS is published four times per year in January, April, July, and October.

Journal editors serve to give leadership to publishing work that is an arena for both scholars and practitioners of teaching. While the mission of the journal ultimately depends on the quality of the submission process, an efficient and transparent process of communicating with scholars about outstanding work can enhance the efficiency and breadth of work published in a journal. The editor is expected to secure timely and appropriate reviews and make final decision on manuscripts, informing both the author(s) and reviewers of the final disposition. The editor is also responsible for maintaining the high standards of ASA journals, ensuring that issues are filled within the page allotments to that journal, and preventing a long backlog of articles that will appear in the journal.

Candidates must be members of the ASA and have demonstrated position or equivalence 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 strong research interests and a record of engagement in the mission of the journal/series and its operation, indicated by experience with the journal/series across any or a 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 publishing and evidence of organizational skill and intellectual leadership.

The time demands associated with these responsibilities vary from minimal to significant work, but in general, require one full day per week.

Selection Process

Applications will be reviewed by the Committee on Publications in December 2002. 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 2003. The Council appoints the editors. The editors are contacted by the ASA Secretary.

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

(1) Vision Statement: Set forth your goals and plans for the content of the journal. This may include an assessment of the journal's present strengths, weaknesses, and a plan that you plan to address and how you will operationalize your plan.
(2) Editor(s)/Co-Editor or Deputy Editor(s)

(a) Background Information: The name, affiliation, and other important information about each potential editor and, if applicable, co-editors and/or deputy editor(s) is required. Describe the qualifications of each person that supports their inclusion.

(b) Evidence of ability and experience of the editor and editorial team to provide sound judgment and guidance to potential ASA authors is central to the application. Provide a clear description of the structure of the editorial office and responsibilities, as you envision them at this point. Name only those individuals who will serve as editor/co-editor. Please do not include names of individuals that you will appoint to the larger editorial board.

(c) Potential editorial board members can be a time-consuming task that should be done only after an editor is selected.

(3) Institutional Support: It is important for candidates to consider and address the availability of support for serving as editor of one of the resources ASA can provide and those likely to be available to the candidate. The ASA does not pay for office space or support staff, but does provide financial support for office space and personnel resources and journals.

Candidates may include funds for clerical assistance, office supplies, postage, and telephone beyond what will be provided by the editor’s home institution. Since the support offered by different institutions varies widely, you are encouraged to contact the Executive Office as necessary in order to ensure the feasibility of your application. At this point in the submission process, 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 the support of the ASA Executive Officer, works out the final agreement with this candidate.

(4) Application packets (as described above) should be no more than five (5) pages and should be submitted by November 15.


Please include a vita or resume for each proposed editor and/or co-editor. Vite are not included in the five-page limit, and no

PUBLIC AFFAIRS UPDATE

Human subjects protection advisory committee is to be revamped. . .

The charter of the Department of Health and Human Services’ (DHHS) National Human Research Protection Advisory Committee (NHRPAC) was extended, and is now being allowed to lapse. The panel is being reconstituted—indeed in accordance with the interests of DHHS Secretary Tommy Thompson— to have a broader scope, to include scientific and medical leadership on children. New members will be appointed, but it is possible some previous members will continue to serve on the panel, according to DHHS, which has characterized the development as “standard operating procedure,” since DHHS routinely reviews its committees. However, many NHRPAC members expressed bewilderment and claim they were specifically told by DHHS Assistant Secretary for Health, Eve Slater, this summer that NHRPAC’s charter would not lapse. Also, the 17-member committee had learned it would be reduced to 11 members but were told expressly that any changes would be with minimal disruption to its operation. Now that it has lapsed, all operations, including planned conferences and special meetings, have been cancelled. NHRPAC members maintained there are two possible explanations for such an action: DHHS wants to dissolve the committee completely or DHHS intends to appoint all new members. There is speculation that the development may be linked to pressure from conservative groups to align federal policy with their policy positions (e.g., establishing rights for fetuses as research subjects). A DHHS spokesperson dismissed claims that the dissolution of the committee was politically motivated. Administratively supported by DHHS’ Office for Human Research Protections (OHRP), the committee was formally established by Clinton DHHS Secretary Donna Shalala in 2001. One possible near-term loss is a project to update an Internal Review Board handbook for clinical research. First released in 1995, it was revised a year later. A second project was to further develop an internal training program to help IRBs. DHHS is considering whether it will pursue either of these efforts in the near future.

New Director of the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH). . .

Thomas R. Insel, MD, has been named by National Institutes of Health (NIH) Director Elias Zerhouni, MD, to be director of the nation’s primary mental health research agency. Insel, who is currently the founding director of the Center for Behavioral Neuroscience at Emory University in Atlanta, GA, begins his appointment in mid-November. Insel will oversee NIMH’s $1.3 billion budget. As the new director, he succeeds J. Michael Porter, MD, who was appointed early last year by NIH Secretary Donna Shalala.

Insel, who served as the National Institute of Mental Health’s (NIMH) Associate Director for Research (AD-R) since 1999, will be responsible for directing the Institute’s planned $75 million annual budget, support for 2,000 grants to researchers, and support for approximately 200 research training programs. Insel currently serves as the founding director of the Center for Behavioral Neuroscience at Emory University in Atlanta, GA, beginning his appointment in mid-November. Insel will oversee NIMH’s $1.3 billion budget. As the new director, he succeeds J. Michael Porter, MD, who was appointed early last year by NIH Secretary Donna Shalala.

Insel, who served as the National Institute of Mental Health’s (NIMH) Associate Director for Research (AD-R) since 1999, will be responsible for directing the Institute’s planned $75 million annual budget, support for 2,000 grants to researchers, and support for approximately 200 research training programs. Insel currently serves as the founding director of the Center for Behavioral Neuroscience at Emory University in Atlanta, GA, beginning his appointment in mid-November. Insel will oversee NIMH’s $1.3 billion budget. As the new director, he succeeds J. Michael Porter, MD, who was appointed early last year by NIH Secretary Donna Shalala.

Insel, who served as the National Institute of Mental Health’s (NIMH) Associate Director for Research (AD-R) since 1999, will be responsible for directing the Institute’s planned $75 million annual budget, support for 2,000 grants to researchers, and support for approximately 200 research training programs. Insel currently serves as the founding director of the Center for Behavioral Neuroscience at Emory University in Atlanta, GA, beginning his appointment in mid-November. Insel will oversee NIMH’s $1.3 billion budget. As the new director, he succeeds J. Michael Porter, MD, who was appointed early last year by NIH Secretary Donna Shalala.

Insel, who served as the National Institute of Mental Health’s (NIMH) Associate Director for Research (AD-R) since 1999, will be responsible for directing the Institute’s planned $75 million annual budget, support for 2,000 grants to researchers, and support for approximately 200 research training programs. Insel currently serves as the founding director of the Center for Behavioral Neuroscience at Emory University in Atlanta, GA, beginning his appointment in mid-November. Insel will oversee NIMH’s $1.3 billion budget. As the new director, he succeeds J. Michael Porter, MD, who was appointed early last year by NIH Secretary Donna Shalala.
Submissions Are Invited for the 2004 Annual Meeting Program!

It is not only ASA officers and staff who think about two Annual Meetings simultaneously. ASA members may also look ahead to the 2004 Annual Meeting while they are preparing to submit papers and planning to be involved in other ways in 2003. The 2004 program is now starting to take shape under the leadership of President-Elect Michael Burawoy and the 2004 Program Committee. “Public Sociologies” is a theme that cuts across the discipline to include a variety of sociological work in diverse formats.

What Role Will You Play in ASA’s 2004 Annual Meeting?

Help shape the program for 2004 and share your professional work with colleagues. Proposing thematic sessions, special sessions, open papers, workshops, or seminars contribute to an intellectually exciting meeting. At this time, the 2004 Program Committee is interested in topics and organizers for the various components of the program (other than that planned by sections).

Please submit proposals and make your suggestions before November 22 for the Committee’s first planning meeting and by February 1 for consideration at the second meeting. The Program Committee’s initial work is directed toward the development of a structure of session types and organizers. This groundwork forms the basis for the “Call for Papers” that will appear next fall.

Program Components Feature All Major Subfields of Sociology

The wide variety of sessions on the Annual Meeting program reflects the ASA’s commitment to facilitate intellectual communication and the transmission of knowledge, information, and skills relevant to the field of sociology and aligned social sciences. Members are encouraged to send suggestions of topics and organizers for the following components of the program.

Thematic Sessions Delve into Public Sociologies

Thematic Sessions are specially designed and planned by the Program Committee to examine the sociologies. The sessions, which are broad in scope and endeavor to make the theme of the meeting come alive. Ideas are encouraged that confront issues in new ways, unfold the theme in various settings, or bring new research together in new ways. Participation in a thematic session is by invitation only; a proposal should include suggestions for organizer and participants (see guidelines).

Special Sessions Feature Significant Sociology or Explore New Territory

Special Sessions focus on new areas of sociological work, timely topics, and a variety of critical areas facing the world today. Special sessions may or may not relate to the theme; participation is by invitation. They generally address sociological issues, whether in research or its application, of importance to the discipline or of interest beyond. The Program Committee seeks proposals and organizers for such sessions that focus on significant or emerging topics in sociology and/or areas to which sociology is pertinent.

Topics and Organizers Needed for Regular Sessions

For the open Regular Sessions, the Program Committee selects over 100 broad topics, drawing on the experience of past programs as well as suggestions from the membership, the committee’s own ideas, and topics it considers to be timely or emerging. Once these topics are identified, they form the backbone of the Call for Papers that will appear in the fall of 2003. At this point, the Program Committee encourages proposed topics for open submission sessions. Please refer to the guidelines for pertinent information on organizer eligibility. While many topics recur from year to year, the Program Committee annually reviews the Regular Session topic roster. Important new areas for this program component are welcome.

Workshops Provide Venues for Training and Idea Exchange

Workshops and Seminars provide the opportunity to learn about cutting-edge developments in research, theory, teaching, and practice. If you have tried a pedagogical approach that has been effective, or have wisdom to share about teaching a particular course or using sociology in practice, please volunteer to lead a workshop. If you have methodological or theoretical knowledge in an important area where skills need to be honed, please submit a proposal for a seminar.

Room for All

The ASA meeting resonates as a program of the members, by the members, for the members. But a meeting of this size and scope requires advance planning. Please think ahead for 2004 and propose session topics and organizers now. With the collective input of ASA members, the 2004 Annual Meeting program will achieve a high mark of excellence.

2004 Annual Meeting Theme

Public Sociologies

As mirror and conscience of society, sociology defines, promotes, and informs public debate about class and racial inequalities, new gender regimes, environmental degradation, multiculturalism, technological revolutions, market fundamentalism, and state and non-state violence. More than ever the world needs public sociologies—sociologies that transend the academy and engage wider audiences. Our potential publics are multiple, ranging from media audiences to policy makers, from think tanks to NGOs, from silenced minorities to social movements. Teaching is central to public sociology: students are our first public for they carry sociology into all walks of life. Academic sociology also needs the world. In stimulating debate about issues of the day, public sociologies inspire and revitalize our own discipline as it also connects us to other disciplines. While public sociologies charge the academy with mission and zeal, our professional competencies in theory and research give legitimacy, direction, and substance to public sociologies.

Today, public sociologies face four daunting challenges:

• To defend the very idea of the public, increasingly threatened by privatization programs, multinational firms, mass media, unfettered commerce, and national security regimes.

• To harness sociology’s longstanding critical imagination, reminding us that the world could be different. As they turn private troubles into public issues, public sociologies should challenge the world as we know it, exposing the gap between what is and what could be.

• To be inclusive and democratic, building bridges open to all and without tolls, bridges that connect multiple communities within and outside sociology.

• To recognize, learn from, and engage with public sociologies in different countries. We should build bridges that span the world—level bridges with two-way traffic.

2004 Program Committee

Michael Burawoy, President-Elect and Committee Chair, University of California-Berkeley
Patricia Hill Collins, University of Cincinnati
Sally T. Hillsman, Executive Officer, American Sociological Association
Joyce Iucutovich, Keystone University Research Corporation
Arne L. Kalleberg, Secretary, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill
Verna Keith, Arizona State University
John Lie, University of Michigan
Cecilia Menjivar, Arizona State University
Bernice Pescosolido, Vice President-Elect, Indiana University
Walter W. Powell, Stanford University
Barbara Risman, North Carolina State University
Immanuel Wallerstein, Yale University
Rhonda Zingraff, Meredith College

Guidelines for Session Proposals

Session proposals should provide the following information:

• working title for the session,
• brief description of the substantive focus,
• rationale for inclusion of the topic on the 2004 program,
• designation of the session type (Open—Regular Session; or Closed/By Invitation—Thematic Session, Special Session, Workshop, or Seminar),
• recommendation(s) for session organizer, including address, telephone, and e-mail information, and
• a list of potential participants if the session is to be an invited panel, i.e., Thematic Session or Special Session.

Proposals must be typed or printed and should be no more than two pages in length. Proposed Thematic Session topics must be closely related to the meeting theme; Special Session topics may be in any area of sociological study.

Organizer Eligibility. Those submitting suggestions for organizers of Regular Sessions should be aware of the organizer eligibility policy of the Program Committee. Any member who organized an open submission session for the 2003 program or who will serve as an open submission session organizer for the 2004 program is considered ineligible to be nominated as an open submission session organizer for 2004. This eligibility restriction spreads the benefits and burdens of organizing across the membership and helps ensure that no one individual affects general program access for an extended period of time.

Session proposals for 2004 should be submitted no later than February 1, 2003. A long lead in planning time is needed in order to publish the Call for Papers in the fall of 2003. Proposals should be sent to the attention of: Janet A. Atwood, Meetings Director, American Sociological Association, 1307 New York Avenue NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005-4701, USA; meetings@asanet.org; fax (202) 638-0882.
Major Award Recipients Honored in Chicago

The 2002 recipients of the major ASA awards were honored on August 17 at the Awards Ceremony during the Annual Meeting in Chicago. II. Nancy Denton, Chair of the ASA Committee on Awards, presided over the ceremony, which was attended by Annual Meeting participants, friends, family, and colleagues of the award recipients. The ASA awards are the highest honor that the Association confers, with selections made by committees directly appointed by ASA Council. The following citations for the 2002 Award winners are adapted from the introduction for each award by Award Selection Committee Chairs.

Dissertation Award
Kieran Healy, Princeton University (2001)

The Dissertation Award honors the best PhD dissertation or a comparable piece of research from among those submitted by advisors and mentors in the discipline. Healy’s dissertation, titled “Exchange in Black and Beyond,” focuses on the arrangements by which body parts are allocated to patients in need when (and as always) the current demand exceeds the supply. Such choices are, at their core, exercises in moral reasoning, and as such, they evoke fundamental questions about sperm, eggs, and even DNA, the issues are of paramount social importance. Healy takes this far beyond individual actors making altruistic choices, however, by showing first that donation rates vary systematically in ways individual-level theories cannot explain. This variation then becomes the empirical puzzle of the dissertation, a puzzle that being a comparative, institutional approach and a strategic mix of methods and levels of analysis.

Jessie Bernard Award
Barrie Thorne, University of California—Berkeley

The Jessie Bernard Award is given annually in recognition of scholarly work that has enlarged the horizons of sociology to encompass fully the role of women in society. As a scholar, researcher, teacher, and mentor, Thorne exemplifies the outstanding qualities of the career accomplishments of Jessie Bernard. Thorne’s contributions to sociological and feminist thought have been significant. She is a leading member of the New Feminist sociologists, and her scholarship and teaching have enlightened and inspired many people and will extend her legacy far into the future. Thorne has continually identified important topics ahead of her time. Her research on gender has been particularly influential, along with her work on childhood, language, and social change. Thorne’s scholarship has challenged conventional sociological thinking, broadening and deepening the discipline. Her articles are reprinted widely and reach scholars and publics in diverse fields. Thorne’s collection, Rethinking the Family: Some Feminist Questions, first published in 1985 (revised edition 1992), helped reshape the study of the family.

Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology
Lloyd H. Rogler, Fordham University

This award goes to individuals who, in making contributions to the practice of sociology, have advanced the utility of the discipline, elevating the status of sociology in the public’s mind, contributed to the development of the field, and advanced human welfare. In our community, there is a most fitting candidate. His research and service activities have been directed to addressing and advancing the mental health concerns of our citizenry, particularly immigrants and most particularly Hispanics residing in distressed neighborhoods. His interdisciplinary work has drawn from, and contributed to, pioneering research in sociology, psychiatry, and psychology. For more than 40 years he has contributed to the practice of sociology as a teacher, researcher, and public servant. Rogler personifies the distinguished practice of sociology. His decades of outstanding service make him a most worthy recipient of the award.

Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award
John J. MacCini, Kenyon College

This award is given annually to honor outstanding contributions to the undergraduate and/or graduate teaching and learning of sociology, which improve the quality of teaching. For more than 20 years, MacCini has been a leader in introducing students to sociology, in developing and sharing technology related to teaching, and in reflecting in writing on the communication of our discipline. MacCini is best known for his textbooks that introduce students to sociology. His introductory text, Sociology, was first published in 1973, and within two years, it became the best-selling introductory textbook. MacCini’s texts are especially highly regarded for two reasons. First, he has been a leader in developing and integrating teaching technologies. Second, MacCini’s personal and professional interests in the global world have been incorporated in his teaching career and in his writings. The efforts of all of us to involve our students in sociology have been enhanced by his textbooks, articles in Teaching Sociology, presentations on college campuses, and enthusiasm for the teaching of sociology.

Distinguished Scholarly Publication Award
Alejandro Portes, Princeton University, and Ruben Rumbaut, Michigan State University

This annual award is given for a single book or monograph published in the three preceding calendar years. The winner of this award gives the Sorokin Lecture at a meeting of a regional or state sociological association. Portes and Rumbaut’s book, Legacies: The Story of the Immigrant Second Generation (University of California Press and Russell Sage Foundation, 2001), is the first large-scale study of the teenage children of post-1965 immigrants in San Diego and Miami. Following 4,200 children over a period of four years, using interview data with students and school records to chart the trajectories of acculturation, the authors identify three patterns (assimilation, selective assimilation and selective acculturation) to describe the teens’ adoption of American ways and English language, and their relationship with their parents. By casting a wide net to assess school performance, self-esteem, racial identity, and language skills, Portes and Rumbaut have provided a rich narrative about the lives of second-generation immigrants and their parents.

Career of Distinguished Scholarship
Gerhard E. Lenski, University of North Carolina—Chapel Hill

This annual award honors a scholar who has shown outstanding commitment to the profession of sociology, whose cumulative work has contributed in important ways to the advancement of the discipline. During more than 50 years of groundbreaking, interdisciplinary scholarship, Lenski has developed social theory that guides concrete research. He has made lasting contributions to the sociology of religion, social stratification, the development of evolutionary social theory, and comparative macro sociology. Seminal works, such as The Religious Factor and Power and Privilege, remain influential today. Lenski has been an admired and effective advisor and mentor to graduate students, whose work and careers he has influenced greatly. Notably, Lenski has made very important contributions to undergraduate education, particularly to the teaching of Introductory Sociology. Lenski’s scholarship is wide ranging, both historically and geographically; it is theoretical and methodological. Lenski’s career in sociology has been remarkable for its contribution to scholarship and inclusion in the curriculum and is a significant example for education of undergraduate students.
Biely, from page 1

...shut down the store, getting a job in a drop forge making crankshafts for tanks. When Bill was born, his father was driving trucks for an armature coil factory which he eventually became a salesman that serviced the steel mills.

High School With Aschharts

Bill's racially mixed high school, Thornton Township, in the working-class town of Harvey, Illinois, was made up of blocks from the Buda factory that eventually became part of Alle-Chalmers, the same factory where Michael Biely would do his celebrated ethnography. Short and not-athletic, Bill never had a drink in high school. If it hadn't been for rock-and-roll, he might have been a total geek. Bill was, as he puts it, "terminally shy first roots." Other challenges included the anti-intellectual attitude of his formative environment, and his father's insistence that Bill pursue engineering in college. To Bill, being in the band was infinitely more important than preparing for a career. But he ultimately was chosen to represent the school at the University of Illinois, Urbana, where the presence of 14 other guys from his high school made the experience a lot like "high school with aschharts."

Energy X Context = Politics

Bill found himself over his head, nearly flunking physics. From then, it was a big, relatively unimportant, coast. But the perturbations began almost immediately. Bill's freshman year, while on a parity raid in the girls' dormitory, Jim Vail, a student from rural Illinois—a serious kid who believed that he was actually going to get to talk about the existence of God when he got to college, found himself in the dormitory tower, a straight, good-looking kid, and pointed out, "If we were in Latin America, none of this would be happening. All this energy would go into fighting politics." Bill never forgot that moment.

Race politics impinged first, with one of the most crucial events being the 1963 March on Washington. By the time the cities were on fire in 1967, it hadn't been for...
seven years in prison. Reskin informed attendees that background material was available on this issue, including information about the National Research Council's report to allow individuals to undertake their own action (see ASA's website at www.asanet.org or www.sociologyhumanities.org), if they chose to do so.

Other plenary sessions included one on "Methodology" with Robert Berkovitz (University of Wisconsin-Madison), Mary R. Jackman (University of California-Davis and Responding Scientifically to the Anthrompiell Society) and one on "Profiling Across Social Institutions," featuring Mehrzad Banaji (Yale University), Lawrence D. Bobo (Harvard University), and Troy Duster (New York University and University California-Berkeley). The Plenary on profiling was followed by five plenary track thematic sessions on profiling and education, health, employment, consumption markets, and the criminal justice system. A special daylong mini-course was also offered to attendees who are interested in teaching courses on profiling.

Awarding Experience

The 2002 recipients of seven of the major ASA awards were honored at the August 17 Awards Ceremony, with Nancy Denton, Chair of the ASA Committee on Awards, presiding. At the conclusion of the ASA awards ceremony, on behalf of the Association, Denton presented Felce Levine with a special lifetime membership in ASA in recognition of Levine's contributions and service to ASA during her 11-year tenure as Executive Officer.

Following the awards ceremony, Reskin gave an engaging presidential address, "How Did The Poison Get in Mr. Bartlett's Stomach? Motives and Mechanisms in Explaining Inequality," in which she reflected on her own and other's scholarly research on inequality in the workplace. She noted that, while some of the best sociologists have been studying asccriptive inequality in employment for the last 30 years, surprisingly little progress has been made in explaining employment disparities among different racial/ethnic gender groups that until more scholars turn to the mechanisms that cause the social and economic fates of different groups to vary so widely, there will be neither genuine explanations for inequalities among groups, nor a productive contribution to social policy on related issues by social scientists.

Race Statement, from page 1

because they have a higher likelihood of living near toxic waste dumps. Hypertension may be higher among blacks because they are being profiled by the highway and followed in department stores. We must continue to collect data and to study race as a social phenomenon because it makes for better science and a more informed public policy debate.

In her remarks, Hillsman cautioned that sociologists should not just measure race. Rather, she declared, "We need to face the larger challenge of ensuring that scientific knowledge about race is placed in a meaningful social context and that our work should advance public understanding about how race affects everyday life." (See "Vantage Point" column on page 2 of this issue of Footnotes.)

In responding to the argument that gathering information on race increases racial division in this country, Reskin affirmed that sociologists and other social scientists must have numbers to study social phenomena such as racial profiling by law enforcement agencies, redlining in minority neighborhoods, disparate medical treatment, and academic tracking in schools. "Without data, anybody’s claim is as good as anyone else’s," said Reskin, who was later quoted in an article in the Chicago Sun Times saying that "We hear people on the right say that we should have a colorblind society. The danger in that is that we become blind to disparities."

Origin of Race Statement

The ASA statement on race began as an agenda item at the January 2000 meeting of the ASA Council, under the leadership of then president Joe Feagin (University of Florida). Prior to the Council meetings, Feagin received a letter from three ASA members, Judith Blau, Sherryl Kleinman, and Charles Kurzman (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), expressing that the Council approve a public statement that race is socially, not biologically, constructed and that ASA either modify the statement as approved by the American Anthropological Association or create a committee charged with drafting such a proposal.

The Council approved the committee route and appointed a task force, with Duster as Chair, to "craft an ASA statement on race that draws upon sociological knowledge and expertise for Council's review and action within one year of their appointment. (See below for a list of the Task Force on race members.) By August 2001, the 20-member task force had been appointed and met for the first time. After a second meeting, Duster was able to present a draft statement for Council's consideration at its winter 2002 meeting.

Once again, the Honorary Reception following the Presidential Address was the major social event at the Annual Meeting. This annual event is co-hosted by the ASA and by primarily regional sociology departments and those who have ties to the President and Assembly. This year 27 departments joined ASA in co-sponsoring this event.

President-Elect Brings Thin V1:te

Other opportunities to meet and mingle with friends and colleagues in social settings included the Welcome Party, the Student Reception, the Departmental Awards Ceremony, and a Teaching Enhancement Fundraisers: Just Desserts! Making a special appearance at an event was President-elect William Bielby’s band Thin V1te, which played popular 1960s rock n roll songs. There were also opportunities to explore Chicago, with tours provided in cooperation with the Urban Life Center. Tours reflecting the heritage of Chicago, including visits to blues and jazz clubs, the Hull House Museum, Chicago’s South Side, and Discovering the Chicago School, were sold out before the meeting began.

Task Force Members

Diane Brown (Council) Urban Health Program, Wayne State University

Manuel de la Puente Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census

Bette J. Dickerson Department of Sociology, American University

Troy Duster, Task Force Chair Department of Sociology, New York University and University of California-Berkeley

Charles Hirschman Department of Sociology, University of Michigan

Deborah K. King Department of Sociology, Dartmouth College

Sharon M. Lee Department of Sociology, Portland State University

Felice J. Levine Past Executive Officer, American Sociological Association

Suzanne Model Department of Sociology, University of Massachusetts

Michael Omi Department of Ethnic Studies, University of California-Berkeley

Willie Pearson, Jr. School of History, Science and Technology, Ivan Allen College, Georgia Institute of Technology

C. Matthew Snipp Department of Sociology, Stanford University

Robertia M. Spalter-Roth Staff Liaison, American Sociological Association

Edward Telles Department of Sociology, University of California-Los Angeles

Hernan Vera Department of Sociology, University of Arizona

Lynn Weber Women’s Studies Program, University of South Carolina

David Weimann Community Studies Department, University of California-Santa Cruz

David R. Williams Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan

J. Milton Yinger Emeritus, Oberlin College

Sociologists in Action

The Annual Meeting also demonstrated that the social mindedness that exists in the original Chicago School is still alive and active among today’s sociologists. Coincident with the Annual Meeting, the hotel workers at the Hilton (where the meetings were being held) were engaged in contract negotiations and were threatening to strike if hotel owners did not agree to improve wages and benefits when their contract expired on August 31. Many of the meeting attendees signed petitions and called attention to the rights of the hotel workers. Sociologists joined community, religious, and political leaders, and other supporters in this effort. Just as the ASA meeting concluded, the workers demands were met, and, in a special letter of appreciation, the employees’ union expressed its gratitude to ASA for support on its behalf.

Thank you to the Program Committee, for a successful and well-planned meeting!

If you were unable to attend the meeting or would like to receive a paper from a session, you can download papers from the meeting page of the ASA website. You can also take advantage of pre-registration for next year’s meeting in Atlanta, GA, August 16-19, 2003.  

The 97th Annual Meeting was the second year that the program, pre-registration, and the paper and abstract center were provided so seamlessly. The online system. While technical problems still occurred, efforts are being directed to improve the system so that it functions as seamlessly as possible next year.

Book exhibitors and representatives of major book publishers and of publicly available large-scale data sets are typically well represented at the Annual Meeting. The ASA Book Committee directed the poster sessions and exhibition booths, provided opportunities for all meeting participants to find something of interest.

Hold the Presses

Members of the media also came to the meetings to cover events. Journalists attending included those from the New York Times, The Chronicle of Higher Education, and the Chicago Tribune. National Public Radio and WGN AM Radio conducted taped and live interviews with prominent sociologists, and associated news articles and events appeared in the Chicago Sun-Times, the Chicago Tribune, The Boston Globe, among other papers. Other opportunities for media to learn about interesting sociological work included a press conference to announce the release of ASA’s 100-page report Promoting Diversity and Excellence in Higher Education Through Department Change (see related article), and a press conference to coincide with release of the ASA Statement on Race (see related article and page one of this issue).

As a result of the leadership reins of the organization were transferred from President to President-elect by means of a ceremonial passing of the official gavel from one to the other. Thus, at the August 19 Business Meeting, outgoing President Reskin transferred presidential responsibilities to President-elect William Bielby. The last meeting of the Reskin Council was held on Monday August 19, and the first meeting of the Bielby Council, took place on August 20.
Call for Papers

American Labor History Conference, December 1, 2002, deadline for proposals is November 30, 2002. Contact: Elizabeth H. Buzby, Director, Labor History Center, Pennsylvania State University, Old Main, Room 319, University Park, PA 16802; e-mail elizabeth.buzby@psu.edu; www_history.psu.edu.

American History Conference, December 4, 2002, deadline for papers is November 1, 2002. Contact: William L. O'Neill, History Department, The College at Brockport, State University of New York, 1801 War Eagle Drive, Brockport, NY 14420-3199; e-mail william.o'neill@brockport.edu.

Canadian Historical Association (CHA) 113th Annual Conference, to be held in Quebec City, PQ, Canada on May 29-June 1, 2003. Contact: John Newson, CHA, 1515B John Street, Suite 401, Hamilton, ON L8P 3W2; e-mail chasmill@canterbury.ca; www.cha.ca.


Competitions

National Council for the Social Studies (NCSS) offers its annual grants for young scholars in the social sciences and humanities. For more information, contact the NCSS at 1816 Association Drive, Reston, VA 20191; e-mail ncss@ncss.org; www.ncss.org.

In the News

Yunye Abegg, Stockholm University, had her findings on divorce and the social sciences discussed in the Washington Post on August 4, 2002.

Lee Clarke, Rutgers University, was quoted in the August 23 United Press Interna- tional wire service, the September 6 Chicago Sun-Times, and the September 9 LA Times for his article on "Panic: Myth and Reality" in the fall issue of Contexts magazine. He also did a live interview on "Panic: Myth and Reality" on the fall issue of Contexts magazine.

Tony Corte, Southern Methodist University, was quoted on marketing sex and marriage in an article on the new Dallas Stars Ice Girls in the Dallas Morning News.

Thomas Cushman, Wellesley College, was quoted in the Boston Globe for his new book in an interview about the topic of sex and violence.

Walter S. DeKeseredy, Ohio University, was quoted on August 4, 2002, in a Valley News article on Murray Strauss' recent book "The Street Gangs."
In the News, continued

the causes and consequences of urban sprawl. May 1, 2002, quoted in the Christian Science Monitor, chrisC1, on the University of Southern California's efforts to fund a new center at the University.

Juliet Schor, Boston College, published, on op-ed in the New York Times September 3, 2001, an article on a grant from the Ford Foundation to fund a new center at the University.

David A. Sonnenfeld, Washington State University, was featured in a special issue of the Switzer Foundation newsletter, leading up to the 2002 Switzer Earth Summit. Sonnenfeld, a Switzer fellow, was investigating his research on environmental regulation and firm behavior in Southeast Asia.

David Yarnale, Notre Dame University, was quoted in an article in the Christian Science Monitor, April 30, 2002, on cits in the Roman Catholic priesthood.

Wendell Bell, Yale University, was honored by the Yale Law School and the New Haven Legal Aid Society as one of the founders of the Yale Program (now Department) of African American Studies, at a dinner by Yale President, Richard C. Levin.

Ina J. Cohen, Rutgers University, delivered a series of lectures and workshops on classical and contemporary social theory at the Department of Sociology at Tulane University in the Republic of Georgia under the auspices of the Open Society Institute, July 25-28, 2002.

Walter S. DeKesseney, Ohio University, received a grant from the National Institute of Justice to conduct an exploratory study of male-to-female sexual assault during and after separation/divorce in Athens County, OH.

Riley E. Dunlap resigned the Boring Distinguished Professorship of Environmental Sociology at Washington State University to accept the Director Professorship at Abo Akademi University in Turku, Finland, where he has been working as an Academy of Finland Researcher at the University of Turku the past year.

Terezza Danzmann, managing vice president of the Law and Public Policy Program at AIP Associates Inc., is the new Director of the Urban Institute's Justice Policy Center.

Amir Eltoussi, George Washington University, participated in the international seminar "The Center and the Periphery: Challenges and Concerns" at the Tehran Centre for Dialogue Among Civilizations in Iran.

Kathleen Ferrara, Arizona State University, was elected President of the Society for the Study of Social Problems.

Amy J. Ginsberg, University of North Florida, received the 2002 Asunaro-Ashford Distinguished Scholar award, the University's 2002 McNair Faculty Member of the Year, and the Excellence in Nursing Research Award from Sigma Theta Tau, Delta Beta Chapter.


Margaret L. Anderson, University of Delaware, Thinking about Women: Sociological Perspectives on Sex and Gender, 6th edition (Allyn and Bacon, 2003).


Nasham Ben-Yehuda, Hebrew University, "Islamisation: Power, Politics and the Myth of Islamisation (Prometheus Books, Hu-


Francesca Canian, University of California-Santa Barbara, More Than Black: Multiracial Identity and the Nzoah Racial Order (Temple, 2004).


Kevin Fox Gotham, Tulane University, Race, Real Estate, and Urban Development: New Orleans (Oxford University Press, 2002).

David A. Sonnenfeld, Washington State University, returned to Portland for a visiting fellowship, at the Social Research Institute, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand, May 2002.

Deidre Tyler, Salt Lake Community College, is running for state senator in the state of Utah as a Republican. She is the first black woman to run for any office in the state of Utah.

Judie Gaffin-Wester is Dean of Faculty and Academic Vice President at the California Institute of Integral Studies in San Francisco.

Members' New Books

Anthony R. Harris, editor the homicide rate, reviewed in the Boston Globe, August 15, 2002.

Karl Erikson, Yale University, featured in a special issue of the Switzer Foundation newsletter, leading up to the 2002 Switzer Earth Summit. Ericson, a Switzer fellow, was investigating his research on environmental regulation and firm behavior in Southeast Asia.

David Yarnale, Notre Dame University, was quoted August 27, 2002, in a story on student debt, August 27, 2002, in the Boston Globe.

Barbara Schneider, Minnesota, was quoted August 22, 2002, in an article on a grant from the Ford Foundation to fund a new center at the University.

John Moland, Alabama State University, received the 2002 Michael Harrington Distinguished Scholar Award from the Southern Sociological Society, for significant contributions on race and the South.

Kenneth J. Neubeck and Noel A. Cazenave, University of California-Irvine, were awarded the Charles R. Rose Distinguished Professorship of Environmental Sociology as part of the National Science Foundation's Monograph Series.

Jennifer Hamer recently joined the Institute's Justice Policy Center.

Robert D. Manning, Rochester Institute of Technology, received a grant from the American Association of Colleges and Universities for work in "Globalization and Citizenship."

William J. Jimi McAuley, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, was appointed as Long-Term Care Scholar in Residence at the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality.

Nimfa B. Ogena is the newly appointed Director, University of the Philippines Population Institute, and Commissioner, Commission on Population, Republic of the Philippines. She is the current President of the Philippine Population Association and Chairperson of the Demographic Research and Development Foundation.

Tom Schef was selected to give the Eldert Lecture at the University of Oslo (Norway) May 22-24, 2002.

Carol Schindel, Guilford Technical Community College, was awarded a Fulbright Scholar grant to lecture at the University of Latvia.

Mark L. Anderson, University of Delaware, Thinking about Women: Sociological Perspectives on Sex and Gender, 6th edition (Allyn and Bacon, 2003).

Page 4 of 13

SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 2002 FOOTNOTES

Members' New Books

Margaret L. Anderson, University of Delaware, Thinking about Women: Sociological Perspectives on Sex and Gender, 6th edition (Allyn and Bacon, 2003).


Nasham Ben-Yehuda, Hebrew University, "Islamisation: Power, Politics and the Myth of Islamisation (Prometheus Books, Hu-


Francesca Canian, University of California-Santa Barbara, More Than Black: Multiracial Identity and the Nzoah Racial Order (Temple, 2004).


Kevin Fox Gotham, Tulane University, Race, Real Estate, and Urban Development: New Orleans (Oxford University Press, 2002).

David A. Sonnenfeld, Washington State University, returned to Portland for a visiting fellowship, at the Social Research Institute, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand, May 2002.

Deidre Tyler, Salt Lake Community College, is running for state senator in the state of Utah as a Republican. She is the first black woman to run for any office in the state of Utah.

Judie Gaffin-Wester is Dean of Faculty and Academic Vice President at the California Institute of Integral Studies in San Francisco.

Members' New Books

Margaret L. Anderson, University of Delaware, Thinking about Women: Sociological Perspectives on Sex and Gender, 6th edition (Allyn and Bacon, 2003).


Nasham Ben-Yehuda, Hebrew University, "Islamisation: Power, Politics and the Myth of Islamisation (Prometheus Books, Hu-


Francesca Canian, University of California-Santa Barbara, More Than Black: Multiracial Identity and the Nzoah Racial Order (Temple, 2004).


Kevin Fox Gotham, Tulane University, Race, Real Estate, and Urban Development: New Orleans (Oxford University Press, 2002).

David A. Sonnenfeld, Washington State University, returned to Portland for a visiting fellowship, at the Social Research Institute, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand, May 2002.

Deidre Tyler, Salt Lake Community College, is running for state senator in the state of Utah as a Republican. She is the first black woman to run for any office in the state of Utah.

Judie Gaffin-Wester is Dean of Faculty and Academic Vice President at the California Institute of Integral Studies in San Francisco.
New Books, continued
The Kansas City Experience, 1900-2000 (State University of New York Press, 2002).
R. Alan Hessley, University of Victoria, Canada, Running Out of Control: Dilem­mas of Globalization (Kumarian Press, 2003).
Allan Y. Howritz, Rutgers University, Creating Mental Illness (University of Chi­cago Press, 2002) and The Social Control of Mental Illness (Perennis Press, 2002).
Peter Kivisto, Augusta College, Multiculturalism in a Global Society (Blackwell, 2002) and Social Theory: Roots and Branches, 2nd edition (Rowman, 2002).
Donald Light, University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey and Princeton University, Public Private Re­lations in Health Care (The King’s Fund, 2001).
Kevin Marjoribanks, University of Adelaide-Australia, Family and School Capital: Towards a Concept Theory of Students’ School Outcomes (Kluwer, 2002).
Michael A. Messner, University of Southern California, Taking the Field: Women, Men, and Sports (University of Minnesota Press, 2002).
Ira L. Reisin, University of Minnesota, and Albert Ellis At the Dawn of the Sexual Revolutions: Reflections on a Dialogue (AlmaMira Press, 2002).
Charles Salenger, County College of Morris, Jewish-Muslim Encounters: His­ torical, Philosophy, and Religion (Paragon House, 2003).
James E. Teese, Boston University, E. Franklin Frazier and Black Bourgeois­ University of Minnesota Press, 2002).
Ronald Weisheit, George Washington University, Current Controversies in Criminology (Premise Hall, 2003).
President’s New Freedom Commission on Mental Health has launched its new website at <www.mentalhealthcommission.gov>.
United States Institute of Peace has published a new report Overcoming Hu­ manitarian Dilemmas in the DPKR (North Korea). See <cusp.org> for the online edi­ tion and <cusp.org> for the printed version.
University of Illinois-Chicago and Northwestern University have up­ dated their website for the In­ family Policy website: see <http://www.illinois.edu/ cfp/ and -ceep.northwestern.edu/ cfp/.

Summer Programs
National Institute of Mental Health. The Family Research Consortium III is spon­ sor­ing a 2003 Summer Institute for family­ researchers. June 26-29, Hyatt Regency Tamaya Resort and Spa, Santa Ana Pueblo, NM. Theme: "Intervention as Sci­ ence." The deadline is March 28, 2003. Contact Dee Frieque, Center for Human Development and Family Research in Diverse Contexts, Peru­Vallisa/University of Illinois. E-mail: <frieque@uiuc. edu>.
Charles Salenger, County College of Morris, Jewish-Muslim Encounters: His­ torical, Philosophy, and Religion (Paragon House, 2003).
James E. Teese, Boston University, E. Franklin Frazier and Black Bourgeois­ University of Minnesota Press, 2002).
Ronald Weisheit, George Washington University, Current Controversies in Criminology (Premise Hall, 2003).

Policy and Practice
Robert D. Manning, Rochester Institute of Technology, The public does not want to have to pay for the new Olympic stadium. E-mail: <rid@duke. edu>.
Robert D. Manning, Rochester Institute of Technology, The public does not want to have to pay for the new Olympic stadium. E-mail: <rid@duke. edu>.

Caught in the Web

Policy and Practice
Robert D. Manning, Rochester Institute of Technology, The public does not want to have to pay for the new Olympic stadium. E-mail: <rid@duke. edu>.

The Public Life of the Arts, and she edited with Margaret Peters, "Public Art, Public Con­ tracts to the Arts (The Public Life of the Arts, 2001).

Deaths
Sherry Corbet, Miami University, died July 27, 2002.

Obituaries
Theodore R. Anderson 1930 2003
Theodore R. Anderson, 74, of Bloomington, IL, died June 27 of prostate cancer at home in the care of his loving family.
He was a Veteran of the Navy during WWII. Professor of Sociology, received his PhD at the University of Wisconsin. He taught at Yale, University of Iowa, University of Oregon, and the University of Minnesota in the area of statistical methods and demography. After retire­ ment, he was a consultant for the St. Tribune Newspaper.
He was proficient on the stock mar­ ket, a lover of American musical theater, and an avid outdoorsman. He talked on current events, with the American West being his favorite.
He is survived by wife, Beverly; sons, O. Craig Anderson of Lindstrom, MN, Tad Anderson and Lincoln Anderson, both of Seattle, grandson, Clayton and Tawar; twin sister, Dorothy Antman of Charlotte, NC, brother, John L. Anderson of Irving, TX, and cousin, D. Anderson of Baton Rouge, LA; many nieces and nephews. He was preceded in death by his sister, Frances Anderson.
In lieu of flowers, memorial contributions are pre­ ferred to the National Coalition for Lakes and Aquatic ecosystems. 4500 Technology Pkwy, 3rd Floor, Atlanta, GA 30341.

President’s New Freedom Commission on Mental Health has launched its new website at <www.mentalhealthcommission.gov>.

United States Institute of Peace has published a new report Overcoming Hu­ manitarian Dilemmas in the DPKR (North Korea). See <cusp.org> for the online edi­ tion and <cusp.org> for the printed version.

University of Illinois-Chicago and Northwestern University have up­ dated their website for the In­ family Policy website: see <http://www.illinois.edu/ cfp/ and -ceep.northwestern.edu/ cfp/.

Policy and Practice
Robert D. Manning, Rochester Institute of Technology, The public does not want to have to pay for the new Olympic stadium. E-mail: <rid@duke. edu>.

Caught in the Web

Policy and Practice
Robert D. Manning, Rochester Institute of Technology, The public does not want to have to pay for the new Olympic stadium. E-mail: <rid@duke. edu>.

Caught in the Web

Policy and Practice
Robert D. Manning, Rochester Institute of Technology, The public does not want to have to pay for the new Olympic stadium. E-mail: <rid@duke. edu>.

Caught in the Web

Policy and Practice
Robert D. Manning, Rochester Institute of Technology, The public does not want to have to pay for the new Olympic stadium. E-mail: <rid@duke. edu>.
Obituaries, continued

I first met Peter in 1969 at the Pacific Sociological Society meetings in Ana­heim. He persuaded me to consider an appointment at the State University of Missouri-St Louis (UM). Between 1969 and 1976, Peter served as our Chair for thirteen remarkable years. Between periods of service as chair, he served as Director of the American Association of University Professors. He became a member of the Pacific North­westerner at heart. He grew up in a small lumber town in southwest­ern California and had to good weather. He was often seen wearing a white suit and tie, walking with a cane or using a walker. The Memorial Park in Portland was his favorite place to walk. His loved ones and friends will miss him dearly.

Peter also had a strong commitment to the community. He was involved in several local organizations, including the Portland Opera Association and the Portland Symphony Orchestra. His advocacy for the arts and culture was evident in his support of the Portland Art Museum and the Oregon Shakespeare Festival. He was a member of the Portland Symphony Orchestra and served as its president from 1971 to 1980.

He also had a deep interest in the environment. He was involved in the establishment of the Willamette River Fund and served as its president from 1973 to 1979. He was a member of the Portland Audubon Society and the Oregon Chapter of the Sierra Club. His passion for the environment was reflected in his support of environmental causes and his commitment to sustainability in his personal and professional life.

Peter was a great mentor and role model for many students and colleagues. He was known for his generosity, kindness, and his commitment to helping others. He was a true champion for social justice and equality, and his influence will be felt for many years to come.

Rest in peace, Peter. You will be missed by all who knew you. Your legacy will continue to inspire and guide us in our own journeys of service and dedication.

Ernest Manheim

Ernest Manheim was born in Baltimore in 1925. He received his BA from the University of Maryland in 1947 and his PhD from the University of Chicago in 1950. He served as a navigator in the Air Force during World War II and was captured by the Japanese in 1942. He was released in 1945 and returned to the United States.

In 1950, he joined the sociology department at the University of Kansas, where he served as a professor for 38 years. He was a leader in the field of medical sociology and authored several important books and articles. He was also a member of the American Sociological Association and served as its president in 1979. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and was awarded the Distinguished Service Award by the American Sociological Association in 1981.

In addition to his academic work, Ernest was a long-time board member of the National Trust for Historic Preservation and was a active in the community. He was a member of the Portland Art Museum and the Oregon Shakespeare Festival. He was also a member of the Portland Symphony Orchestra and served as its president from 1971 to 1980.

Ernest Manheim passed away on April 12, 2022, at the age of 97. He is survived by his wife, Susan, their daughter, Bonnie, and five grandchildren.

In his memory, the Portland State University will hold a special service on April 19, 2022, at 11:00 am in the Great Hall of the University. Contributions may be made to the Portland Art Museum or the Oregon Shakespeare Festival.

 memorial for Ernest Manheim at the Portland State University, 2022.

Ernest Manheim

Ernest Manheim was born in Baltimore in 1925. He received his BA from the University of Maryland in 1947 and his PhD from the University of Chicago in 1950. He served as a navigator in the Air Force during World War II and was captured by the Japanese in 1942. He was released in 1945 and returned to the United States.

In 1950, he joined the sociology department at the University of Kansas, where he served as a professor for 38 years. He was a leader in the field of medical sociology and authored several important books and articles. He was also a member of the American Sociological Association and served as its president in 1979. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and was awarded the Distinguished Service Award by the American Sociological Association in 1981.

In addition to his academic work, Ernest was a long-time board member of the National Trust for Historic Preservation and was a active in the community. He was a member of the Portland Art Museum and the Oregon Shakespeare Festival. He was also a member of the Portland Symphony Orchestra and served as its president from 1971 to 1980.

Ernest Manheim passed away on April 12, 2022, at the age of 97. He is survived by his wife, Susan, their daughter, Bonnie, and five grandchildren.

In his memory, the Portland State University will hold a special service on April 19, 2022, at 11:00 am in the Great Hall of the University. Contributions may be made to the Portland Art Museum or the Oregon Shakespeare Festival.

obituary for Ernest Manheim at the Portland State University, 2022.
Obituaries, continued

The First Religious Society Unitarian Church of Newton. He loved chap-

tal music and often sang with the church choir. He leaves his wife of nearly 54 years, Joyce; two sons, Robert T. of Needham and Philip of Seattle; three daughters, Ellen Lassens of Arlington, Jennifer Kaye of Needham, and Elisabeth Gusthen of West Hartford, CT; a sister, Margaret Bechel of Brooklyn; and 10 grandchildren. A memorial service will be held in First Religious Society Unitarian Church of Newton.

From the Boston Globe, July 8, 2002

Official Reports and Proceedings

2001-2002 Council

January 26-27, 2002

Present Richard D. Alba, Elijah Anderson, William T. Bielby, Diane Brown, Michael Burawoy, Craig Calhoun, Rob-


January 26, 2002

President Rekin called the meeting to order at 8:40 a.m.

1. Approval of the Agenda

The agenda was approved as presented.

2. Report of the President

President Rekin reported on the high number of paper submissions submitted through the Online Paper Submission System for the 2003 Annual Meeting thus far. He indicated that the two previous years were lower in terms of the number of submitted papers. He noted that the organizers of the sessions have continued their efforts to increase the number of submissions.

He indicated that the 2003 Annual Meeting will be held in San Francisco. He noted, though, a third con-

secutive year of membership decline in the council. He indicated that the price of the council membership is still one of the most dramatic drops. He praised the Ex-

ecutive Office for working hard to increase membership and for the significant growth in the membership. He noted that the council members have been working hard to increase the membership and that the council members will make the necessary changes in their membership strategy. He noted that, if 2002 turned out to show a con-

tinued decline in membership, then ASA should consider the possibility of forming a separate committee.

3. Report of the President-Elect

President-elect William Bielby an-

ounced the theme for the 2003 Annual Meeting: “The Question of Culture.” He summarized some of the tentative ideas for thematic sections and other innova-
tions under consideration by the Program-

ning Committee.

4. Report of the Secretary

Secretary Kalleberg reported on the excellent work of the council in maintaining and increasing membership in the Asso-
ciation. There was a 3.8 percent decline in membership in 2001.

Kalleberg indicated that the decline was mostly due to a drop in current membership. Members from lower income categories showed the largest decline and members from higher income categories have shown an increase this past year. He brought Council attention to Membership Table 4 in the agenda book, which showed the shifting of members across categories. The decline in membership might be due, in part, to the “Anheim effect.” The lower than expected attendance for the 2001 Annual Meeting was believed to have affected membership.

Kalleberg indicated that for most of the 1990s membership hovered around 13,000— with the high point being 1998 when the Annual Meeting was in San Francisco. He indicated, though, a third con-

secutive year of membership decline in the association. He noted that this decline was due to a combination of factors. He noted that the council members have been working hard to increase the membership and that the council members will make the necessary changes in their member recruitment and retention ef-

forts.

Council member Paul DiMaggio sug-

gested that we need to pay attention to continuing decline in regular members, which began in 1997, and sug-

gested that this decrease should be ana-

lyzed. He suggested that perhaps a com-

mittee should be formed to this year to fur-

ther investigate these trends. Executive Officer Felice Levine indicated that one of the goals with the newly implemented dues-subscription decoupling plan is to give members more flexibility. She fur-

thered that there is a need to form a sub-

committee to look into this matter. Bielby

indicated that the council was looking to the Executive Office to make sure that the council members have been working hard to increase the membership.

Bielby noted that the council has been working hard to increase the membership. He indicated that the council has been working hard to increase the membership and that the council members have been working hard to increase the membership.

He also noted that the council has been working hard to increase the membership. He indicated that the council has been working hard to increase the membership and that the council members have been working hard to increase the membership.

Bielby also noted that the council has been working hard to increase the membership. He indicated that the council has been working hard to increase the membership and that the council members have been working hard to increase the membership.

He also noted that the council has been working hard to increase the membership. He indicated that the council has been working hard to increase the membership and that the council members have been working hard to increase the membership.

4. Report of the Secretary

Secretary Kalleberg reported on the excellent work of the council in maintaining and increasing membership in the Asso-
ciation. There was a 3.8 percent decline in membership in 2001. Kalleberg indicated that the decline was mostly due to a drop in current membership. Members from lower income categories showed the largest decline and members from higher income categories have shown an increase this past year. He brought Council attention to Membership Table 4 in the agenda book, which showed the shifting of members across categories. The decline in membership might be due, in part, to the “Anheim effect.” The lower than expected attendance for the 2001 Annual Meeting was believed to have affected membership.

Kalleberg indicated that for most of the 1990s membership hovered around 13,000— with the high point being 1998 when the Annual Meeting was in San Francisco. He indicated, though, a third con-

secutive year of membership decline in the association. He noted that this decline was due to a combination of factors. He noted that the council members have been working hard to increase the membership and that the council members will make the necessary changes in their member recruitment and retention ef-

forts.

Council member Paul DiMaggio sug-

Oxford

New from OXFORD

Transformation of the Welfare State The Politics of Public Responsibility

NEIL GILBERT

This is a well written and well researched book that argues for a theoretical change between sociologist of culture and social movement theories— Donald Robinson, University of Calif.

$18.95, paper.

For the Common Good? American Civil Religion in the Golden Age of Patriotism

LARRY KALFMAN

"Sweat and toil against the grain. So he shows us; thus to civilise, the

place of voluntary associations in American political life, year present and past. Charles Tilly,

Commuter University

$25.00

Social Movements Identity and the State Edited by DAVID S. MEYER, ZYGMUNT BAUMAN AND BELINDA ROBERTSON

"The past is not just a way back, but also a vital way forward in the building of social

movement theory.” — Mary Kammens, Cornell University

$31.95, paper.

Godbye Father

The CellState Male Priesthood and the Future of the Catholic Church

RICHARD A. SCHROEDER

Editor’s note: This book is as

calm, cool, and courageous as" — Richard A. Schoedler himself was a

strident strike of the church's precursors. forcing us to learn a miner harren. "as in the words of Eugene Genuch’s author of "American Mental Health: The Church and Mental Sickness"

Patrice was subject to change and apply only in the U.S. To order, or for more information, please call 1-800-252-2900, or visit our website at www.oxfordusa.com

OXFORD

university press

September/October 2002 Footnotes

continued on next page
Minutes, continued

Council could have flexibility as to these funds, while appreciating the origi­ nal intent to the extent that resources were needed for office purposes. She noted that the fund might be used to support, for example, a special purpose that was not approved in the original fund setup.

Kalleberg indicated that weak perfor­ mance at some funds had affected the overall performance. He pointed out the performance of each fund compared to the S&P 500 index. While the equity portion of the funds underperformed the S&P 500, the bond portion, which helped with the overall fund performance, did well in the bond portion, which helped with the overall fund performance. Ken Sengel believed that the market out­ look would improve during the second half of 2002.

Kalleberg explained the investment performance of each fund, as it relates to the purpose of the fund. He specifically addressed the Reserve Fund, which supports the publication of Centuris and the Ross Series. He noted that Fiduciary Trust International is managing the reserve fund. A bond allocation and the Fiduciary has been making an effort to increase equity exposure. Levine explained the difference between the Reserve and Fiduciary Funds—why the latter has a greater equity exposure than the former. While the Reserve Fund is characterized by 100 percent of its investments in the S&P 500, the total portfolio is more flexible over the size of programmatic budgets with the latter. Due to the dif­ ference in size and composition, the Reserve Fund was decided to shift to a balanced growth strategy for the Fiduciary Fund.

Kalleberg indicated that ASA has been able to fund the lease expenses with op­ erating income. There is a need to take advantage of the opportunity, which would be a need to draw on the Building Fund. However, it was noted that it will be necessary to do so. Thus, he indicated that the Building Fund will also take on more of a balanced fund allocation. He indicated that the general guidance to Fiduciary is to maintain 25 percent in equity and that Fiduciary had suggested the possibility of raising the equity portion to 40 percent to take advantage of the potential upside of the market. EOB de­ termined that Fiduciary should be given that latitude.

Council discussed investment strategy for 2002. EOB planned to engage a consultant who would be able to monitor and report on the performance of the funds, in addition to reporting on the performance of the existing funds. Council members were renewing about 55 percent to take advantage of the introduction of the new EOB and 50 percent in the new EOB Fund. This would increase the journal subscriptions by renewing members during the fall. Levine also noted that ASA members were renewing about 10 percent with new members, while at the same time, she noted that the renewal rates were up compared to recent years. Levine emphasized that she would not eliminate the reminder to ASA members. She noted that an increase in the number of members who renew their subscriptions annually was coming in at the same rate as last year at this time. She indicated that the Executive Office would be sending out renewal reminders earlier to en­ courage members to renew their memberships earlier.

Levine emphasized that very close at­ tendance was necessary to develop sus­ bscriptions by renewing members during this first year of decoupling and subscriptions by renewing members was an ini­ tiation of one journal subscription from every member. In addition, she noted that there were heavy return data, but that the aggregate number of subscriptions per member was lower. She also noted that she and the Executive Officer were going to continue to follow up with new members during the first year for renewing their subscriptions. She also noted that 2001-2002 journal mem­ bers were renewing about 10 percent slower with new members; that the executive officer was pursuing the remaining 90 percent. Levine also addressed the importance of the introduction of journal content on other journal sub­ scripts. She that, thus far, ASA renew­ ing members chose to subscribe to AS&F and that EOB and CSE especially lost many of those members.

Levine indicated that the number of Emeritus members grew significantly 6 percent this year. She noted that we needed to find out whether the new Emeritus members were added to this status or selected themselves into this category because Emeritus members are not re­ quired to pay dues. She indicated that we would be pushing hard to gain Emeritus members, and that she also indicated that sections were very enthusiastic about early renewal.

8. Task Force on the ASA Statement on Race

On behalf of the Task Force on the ASA Statement on Race, Diane Duster Chai­ joined Council to present a draft State­ ment on Race. Levine indicated that the Task Force had its initial meeting last August and the discussion continued throughout the fall through e-mail and a face-to-face meeting was held in early winter. She indicated that, since the An­ nual Meeting received high visibility, there was Council to be ready to sign a statement, it would make sense to do so at the Annual Meeting. She indicated that the Task Force devoted much of its time to the development of the statement by the task force members; that the meetings were extended in advance of the Annual Meeting. She noted that the draft was relatively short, and is available to be seen on the Annual Meeting Website.

Duster provided an overview of the ASA's work on a statement on race. She noted that the Task Force met during the Annual Meeting in November and the members had an extensive discussion of the statement’s draft and provided feedback. She reported that, on that input, she drafted the initial text. She also noted that the Task Force met at the Annual Meeting in January and July.

President Alba strongly sup­ ported the idea of an ASA statement on race, which was developed by the President. President Alba noted the importance of additional benchmarks beyond equity and diversity information on the breakdown of racial and ethnic groups. He indicated that we would be pushing hard to have the statement adopted by Council members. She noted that eliminating race as a criterion at the Task Force meeting that the Council is concerned about the California initiative. If the initiative makes the ballot, then a subcom­ mittee of Council can work on drafting a resolu­ tion.

9. Annual Meeting Planning

Training and Professional Develop­ ment at the Annual Meeting

Levine reported on the professional component of the Annual Meeting that has been developing in many years on the task force on race and diversity, and didactic seminars and that this included a task force on the Annual Meeting Program. She noted that President Alba’s initiative to em­ brace and enhance Council program activity provides just the right opportunity to measure race in order to understand and reduce discrimination. She thought that, while the statement needs to be fact, there needs to be clear documentation of detailed resources perhaps on a website where journalists can ac­ cess beyond what the statement pro­ vides. Past President Doug Massey and John DiMaggio’s recent scientific statement that makes clear the importance of race over time as the meaning of race changes in society and as population composition is diverse and sensitive to those changes. Council member Kalleberg indicated that the draft focused the statement and wondered how the statement can be structured to have maximum impact. Duster indicated that the Task Force did discuss the possibility of compiling a longer document as a companion piece. Vice President-Elect Ivan Steinley thought that the document might address different points in the discourse on race. This is a state­ ment, she suggested, that might need to document the race in our society, whether on health or in other countries and the American Antiquarian Society, it is not limited to sociologists.

Vice President Eli Anderson suggested that the social construction of race should be emphasized—how race is constructed should be explained to the public. Council member David Duster also suggested the importance of emphasizing the need to mention race in order to understand and reduce discrimination. She thought that, while the statement needs to be fact, there needs to be clear documentation of detailed resources perhaps on a website where journalists can ac­ cess beyond what the statement provides.

Vice President Eli Anderson suggested that the social construction of race should be emphasized—how race is constructed should be explained to the public. Council member David Duster also suggested the importance of emphasizing the need to mention race in order to understand and reduce discrimination. She thought that, while the statement needs to be fact, there needs to be clear documentation of detailed resources perhaps on a website where journalists can ac­ cess beyond what the statement provides.

9. Annual Meeting Planning

Training and Professional Develop­ ment at the Annual Meeting

Levine reported on the professional component of the Annual Meeting that has been developing in many years on the task force on race and diversity, and didactic seminars and that this included a task force on the Annual Meeting Program. She noted that President Alba’s initiative to em­ brace and enhance Council program activity provides just the right opportunity to measure race in order to understand and reduce discrimination. She thought that, while the statement needs to be fact, there needs to be clear documentation of detailed resources perhaps on a website where journalists can ac­ cess beyond what the statement provides.
Minutes, continued

encouraged Council to consider the June option as it is typically after the end of the fiscal year and would require a new preparation and for scheduling research and other activities during the height of the summer months. The task force also was looking at what might provide ASA with more strategic advantages in collaboration with other social science associations. Reskin indicated that perhaps it is time to look into the current output systematically.

Council Chair Breslauer noted that he thought there was little to be gained from a change in terms of meeting members and the drafting a date earlier in August might help with at least some schools that start in August. He proposed that a motion was duly seconded.

Motion: to hold the meeting August 18. Carried (21 yes; 11 no; 4 abs.)

Aster asked for Council guidance for 2003-2004 because the universities are unable to meet our dates in August. Council member Brown suggested Tokyo.

Badger Enforcement

Levine briefed Council on the history of badger enforcement at the Annual Meetings and the 1994 Council's discussion of the issue. She indicated that the time decided to impose some degree of observation of badges at the Exhibit Hall in the interest of "badger enforcement." A number of members did not like the practice. The practice was only used for one year before it was terminated. Aster had raised the topic again since recent events have heightened security concerns. She indicated that badge checking is an aspect of an association's best effort to assure attendees that their security is considered and to find appropriate ways to monitor and registration of attendees.

Council discussed the concern about effective enforcement and the ill that will be caused to the practice might generate. Council discussed the two issues involved: is one whether we are losing revenue due to attend­ees not registering, and the other whether there is truly security risk. Breslauer indicated that, with easy Internet access and availability, it is easy for attendees to identify lower-cost housing alternatives. He indicated that this is a serious concern about effective enforcement and suggested that a letter be sent to attendees about staying in the conven­tion hotel to meet the room block.

The Council discussed a report about Annual Meeting registration, identifying possible problems involved in the sessions involved in the meetings (section office­ficers and committee members, and pre­registration fees). The Council also considered a suggested a fee increase to attend­ees to cover the cost of avoiding the presence of filling block rooms. The article could address "Where do your registration fees go?"

10. Update on Journal Publications

Journal Subscriptions

Levine reported on the 2001 institutional subscriptions and noted that there was a considerable increase in the number of subscriptions. She noted that the number of subscriptions increased by a greater amount in 2001 (300) than expected. She reported that, while the drop in ASA subscriptions was tapper­ received, there was a many subscribers who had committed to the Association, many of which were following the line of the field.

Levine indicated that, with an increase in the number of subscriptions, the ASA was facing the challenge of keeping pace with the demand for the journal. She noted that the ASA was facing the challenge of providing a high-quality journal that would meet the needs of its members. She noted that the ASA was facing the challenge of increasing the circulation of the journal and the number of subscriptions.

Levine also reported on the progress of the journal subscriptions and the future of the journal. She noted that the journal was facing the challenge of increasing the circulation of the journal and the number of subscriptions.
Minutes, continued

Forum and the portion of membership that student members represent. He sug-
gested that a mechanism be developed to associate additional revenue gener-
ed from SFAH.

Motion: To table the request to provide information regarding the decoupling of dues and journal sub-
membership of the total allowable expenses incurred in accordance with ASA guidelines relat-
ing to Annual Meeting travel, lodg-
more than a maximum of $300 per

Motion: To approve a one-time alloca-
tion of $700. Carried (yes, 8; no, 2).

Council put to the discussion of the Student Forum and the role of the
the election results become available.

Reskin thanked the staff for their work and commented on the pro-

Public Information and Public Affairs

Program Ashe and the presentation of

Development

Council discussed the Development

Campaign and several members recom-

Footnotes.

ASA members have commissioned works

The Council meeting adjourned at 2:15

President Spalter-Roth indicated that the

Motion: To approve the revised resolu-
tion as presented by Executive Officer

Carried unanimously.

President Spalter-Roth reported on the session featuring FAD at the 2002 Annual Meet-
ning. The session was well attended, aimed to acquaint sociologists with the

The meeting adjourned at 1:15 p.m.

Research Program on the Discipline and the Profession.

Roberts Spalter-Roth indicated that the department had anticipated the receipt of

The Council meeting adjourned at 1:15 p.m.

Classified Ads

Deadline: December 31, 2002

Call for Applications for 2003 Minority Fellowship Program Competition

The ASA Minority Affairs Program announces competition for the Minority Fellowship Program (MFP) for 2003-2004. The MFP Fellowship is a pre-doctoral training program intended for underrepresented minorities interested primarily in mental health issues and research. This training program is supported by a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) Division of Mental Disorders, Behavioral Research and AIDS. Sociological research on mental health and illness is germane to core areas of emphasis within NIMH, specifically, and in the National Institutes of Health, more generally. Research on the social dimensions of mental health includes attention to prevention as well as causes, consequences, adoption, and interventions.

In addition, general MFP Fellowships in all areas of sociology are available. These are made possible by contributions from ASA members and from other sociological and regional associations. While these fellowships do not stipulate a specific area of focus, they are fewer in number than those supported by NIMH.

Thus, there are two types of fellowships for which students can choose to apply. MFP Fellowships funded by NIMH provide an annual stipend of $15,000. In addition, applicants must be members of a racial or ethnic minority group, including Blacks/African-Americans; Latinos (e.g., Chicano, Cuban, Puerto Rican); American Indians or Alaskan Natives; Asians (e.g., Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese); or Pacific Islanders (e.g., Hawaiian, Guamanian, Samoan, Filipino). The combined total number of both types awarded each year is 8 to 10. MFP provides a package of additional training and mentoring in addition to the stipend.

Applicants must submit their complete application package to the Minority Fellowship Program (in one package) by December 31, 2002. The complete application package consists of:

(1) Fellowship application
(2) Essays
(3) Three (3) letters of recommendation
(4) Official transcripts
(5) Other supporting documents (optional), such as curriculum vitae or resumes, research papers published or presented at professional conferences, GRE scores, etc.

All MFP Fellows must be citizens or non-citizen nationals of the United States. Non-citizen nationals must have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence and have in their possession an Alien Registration Card. They must also be accepted and/or enrolled in a sociology doctoral program in the United States. In addition, applicants must be members of a racial or ethnic minority group, including Blacks/African-Americans; Latinos (e.g., Chicano, Cuban, Puerto Rican); American Indians or Alaskan Natives; Asians (e.g., Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese); or Pacific Islanders (e.g., Hawaiian, Guamanian, Samoan, Filipino).

For application forms and additional information, write to: American Sociological Association, Minority Fellowship Program, 1307 New York Avenue, NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005-4701; (202) 383-9005; x322; e-mail minorityaffairs@asanet.org.

Proposals Due December 15, 2002...

Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline
ASA/NSF Small Grants Program

The American Sociological Association (ASA) invites submissions for the Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline (FAD) awards. Supported by ASA through a matching grant from the National Science Foundation, the goal of this award is to nurture the development of scientific knowledge by funding small, groundbreaking research initiatives and other important scientific research activities. FAD awards provide scholars with “venture capital” for innovative research that has the potential for challenging the discipline, stimulating new lines of research, and creating new networks of scientific collaboration. The award is intended to provide opportunities for substantive and methodological breakthroughs, broaden the dissemination of scientific knowledge, and provide leverage for acquisition of additional research funds. The amount of each award shall not exceed $7,000. Payment goes directly to the principal investigator (PI). Grant money may not be used for convention expenses, honoraria, or PI’s salary. No overhead expenses are provided, if institutions assist in administering the award for applicants.

Awarded to those who continue the tradition of donating to FAD any royalty income derived from projects supported by the grant.

Application Information:

Web: http://www.asanet.org/members/fad.html
Contact: spalter-roth@asanet.org
Phone: (202) 383-9005 ex. 317
Mail: FAD Awards, ASA, 1307 New York Avenue NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005-4701

Now available at www.asanet.org!
The Student Sociologist
Fall 2002

This newsletter for students and departments is filled with ASA information, including the Honors Program, the Minority Fellows Program, funding opportunities, and tips for finding a job with a sociology background.

Faculty: Add your own department news and distribute it to your students!