

ASA General Election Results: Duster Elected ASA President; Persell Elected Vice President

In time for ASA's upcoming 100th birthday in 2005, the organization's first web-based election ushers in the centennial-year leadership

WASHINGTON, DC, JUNE 13—ASA conducted its first election ever that allowed members to vote online via the Internet this spring. At the time of ASA's birth in 1905, electricity was just beginning to make inroads into American life, and now a century later, electronic voting has become *de rigueur* at ASA, with more than half of the voters taking advantage of this new option. Returning paper ballots via postal mail still remained an option.

In this latest election, Troy Duster, New York University, was elected to serve as the 96th President of the American Sociological Association (ASA) and will be in office as President during ASA's centennial year. Caroline Hodges Persell, also at New York University, has been elected Vice President. Duster and Persell will assume their respective offices in August of 2004, following a year of service as President-Elect and Vice President-Elect. Duster and the 2005 Program Committee are responsible for shaping the ASA Annual Meeting, which will be held in Philadelphia, August 13-16, 2005.

Franklin Wilson, William H. Sewell-Bascom Professor at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, was elected Secretary-Elect. Wilson will serve one year as Secretary-Elect with current Secretary Arne Kalleberg, before beginning a three-year term as ASA Secretary in 2004.

The four newly elected Council Members-at-Large are: Eduardo Bonilla-

Silva, Texas A&M University; Nan Lin, Duke University; Diane Vaughan, Boston College; and Min Zhou, University of California-Los Angeles. Also elected were two members to the Committee on Publications, six to the Committee on Nominations, and six to the Committee on Committees.

In announcing the results of the election, Secretary Arne L. Kalleberg and Executive Officer Sally T. Hillsman extended heartiest congratulations to the newly elected officers and committee members, and thanks to all who have served the Association by running for office and by voting in this election.

Member Resolution on U.S.-led War in Iraq Passed

A member resolution opposing the war in Iraq was also included on the ballot. Two thirds of the members who cast a vote on the member-generated resolution voted in support of the resolution calling for the Association to take a position favoring an immediate end to the war against Iraq. The resolution emphasized that this position does not in any way reflect support for the Hussein dictatorship but rather a view that such involvement could create more problems than solutions. This resolution was placed on the ASA annual election ballot before the conclusion of major

See **Elections**, page 6

2003 Annual Meeting . . . The Question of Culture

A Field Study Tour of the City of Atlanta

Last in a series of six articles highlighting the sociological context of ASA's Annual Meeting location . . . Atlanta

by Isa Williams and Brenda Hoke,
Agnes Scott College

Atlanta offers a sharply contrasting mosaic: The poverty of its public housing projects versus the sprawling riches of its suburbs; the mansions in Buckhead versus the weathered wooden row houses in Cabbagetown; the glistening office towers and glitzy shopping in Midtown and Lenox Square versus the abandoned stores on the Southside; the grocery carts filled with aluminum cans versus the BMW's filled with gray-suited executives; suburban jobs that go wanting versus a city black poverty rate of 35 percent. (Sjoquist, 2000:1)

In her essay, "Out of the Academy and into the Street," bell hooks (1994a: 193) describes the "segregation and institutionalization of the...theorizing process in the academy, with the privileging of written...theory/thought over oral narratives." hooks also states, "the production of...theory is complex and usually emerges from engagement with collective sources." (Williams, 2002:209-10)

Consistent with hooks' admonition that we move "out of the academy and into the street," students in our Atlanta

Semester and Urban Sociology courses know first hand the reality of the "Atlanta Paradox" and the ways in which community representatives are currently engaged in leadership to challenge traditional gender, race, and class arrangements that serve to systematically advantage one group over another (Williams, 2002). Each semester, our students equipped with feminist and sociological theories/methods participate in field study tours of Atlanta that are not reflective of the rich and famous nor are the sites reflective of the grand marketing plan that boosts Atlanta's image as the "Black Mecca" of the "new south."

Entry: April 28th

While a typical tour begins with sites central to the civil rights movement in the "city too busy to hate" (Bayor, 1996:30), we thought it quite ironic that our initial meeting to discuss a preliminary draft of this article occurred on Confederate Memorial Day (April 28). So we decided to begin the first segment of this field study tour with Civil War and "old south"

See **Atlanta**, page 6

ASA Briefs Congress on Policy Role of Racial and Ethnic Data

by Susan Halebsky Dimock,
ASA 2003 Congressional Fellow

In Congress, information is essential, but the time a congressional staffer has to track down information is very limited. One key way staff acquire knowledge, especially on the House side, is by attending briefings. The ASA, along with the California Institute for Federal Policy Research, the Council of Professional Associations on Federal Statistics, and the Population Resource Center, held an unusually well-attended briefing on the importance of collecting racial and ethnic data. The briefing was held in part to publicize ASA's official statement on race (*The Importance of Collecting Data and Doing Social Scientific Research on Race*) and was especially relevant in light of the California ballot measure, the Racial Privacy Initiative, [see Public Forum, p. 7] that would prohibit state and local governments from classifying current or prospective students, contractors, or employees by race, ethnicity, color or national origin. [For more information about the briefing, visit www.asanet.org/public/racebrief2.html.]

Social vs. Genetic Reality

Troy Duster, Professor of Sociology at New York University, began the discussion and succinctly stated the essence of ASA's official statement on race, saying that despite biological scientists' argu-

ments that race is increasingly irrelevant, race remains central to understanding many social processes. "So long as race is being used to decide access to jobs, ... education, health care, housing, mortgage loans, and as long as race is being used as a stratifying practice, independent of its 'genetic, biological reality,' its social outcomes are what is of transparent interest to social scientists, policymakers, and, ultimately, to social justice concerns. That is, even if we can show that at the DNA level we are all alike 99.99 percent, if actors in a society routinely use a social category [of race] to exclude or include, then it is that which is the source of sustained empirical investigation and



Congressional briefing speakers (left to right) Troy Duster, Jerry Sanders, and Brian Smedley listen to ASA Executive Officer Sally Hillsman introduce panel presider former Representative Tom Sawyer.

about which [scientists and policymakers] need to be mindful."

Health Disparities Become Transparent

Following Duster, Brian Smedley, Study Director of the Institute of Medicine's report *Unequal Treatment*:

See **Congress**, page 6

Si Goode Remembered

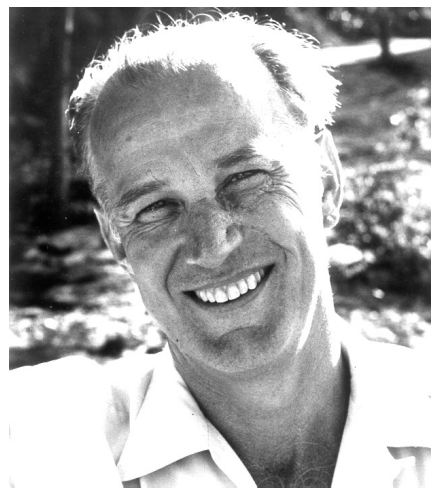
by Lenore J. Weitzman, George Mason University

William Josiah Goode, former President of the American Sociological Association (ASA) and Emeritus Professor of Sociology at Stanford University, died unexpectedly on May 4, 2003. He was best known for his pioneering cross-cultural analysis of marriage and divorce and for his theoretical work on social control systems of prestige, force, and love.

A man with an enormous range of interests and expertise, Goode published 20 books and more than 80 articles. His most influential book, *World Revolution and Family Patterns* (1963) was the most cited work on the family for three decades. Drawing on his knowledge of nine languages, he analyzed materials from more than 50 countries worldwide, for the previous century, to trace the emergence of distinctive family patterns with industrialization. His other major books include *Religion Among the Primitives* (1951), *Methods in Social Research* (with Paul Hatt, 1952), *After Divorce* (1956), *The Celebration of Heroes* (on prestige, 1978), *The Family* (1982), and *World Changes in Divorce Patterns* (1993).

William J. Goode, known as Si, was often referred to as a "Renaissance man": he was an accomplished mycologist, sailor, scuba diver, painter, tennis player and gourmet cook. His culinary skills were the subject of a full page article in the *New York Times* and enshrined in a book of Craig Claiborne's Favorites; he won Nastar medals in downhill skiing, and USTA tennis (into his 80's); one of his paintings graced the cover of a book; and his articles on mycological nomenclature and bird watching were published by naturalists.

See **Goode**, page 7



In This Issue . . .



3 Taking Human Subjects Seriously
AAHRPP conducts certification of human subjects protection program with sensitivity to behavioral and social science.



4 National Science Foundation Grants for Sociology
Science Foundation awarded \$5.6 million in 2002.



4 New AAAS/ASA Media Fellow
Vinita Mehta selected as 2003 fellow for NBC.



5 Sociologists Receive Fulbrights
Twenty-one sociologists join elite ranks of Fulbright winners.



5 Award Winners
Eight sociologists receive ASA's 2003 major awards for teaching, publications, scholarship, and achievement.



8 Tributes to Si Goode
Former colleagues and friends reminisce about Goode.



16 Call for Nominations for ASA Offices

Our Regular Features

Public Forum	7
Departments	11
Obituaries	13

The Executive Officer's Column
Sociologists and IRBs



Sadly, to some, the combination of *sociologists* and *Institutional Review Boards* (IRBs) are fighting words and to others, an oxymoron. To the National Research Council's (NRC) Panel on Institutional Review Boards, Surveys and Social Science, chaired by sociologist Cora B. Marrett, however, they are a "challenge...how best to encourage IRBs to use the flexibility in the [federal] regulations appropriately for different types of research methods, topics, and study populations."

The prepublication report of this panel (*Protecting Participants and Facilitating Social and Behavioral Sciences Research*, 2003; see www.nap.edu) is a thoughtful, useful, and hopeful document,

emphasizing the benefits to behavioral and social scientists of cross-fertilizing knowledge and practice among social scientists, biomedical researchers, and IRB members. Focusing on the problems of typical research that sociologists and other social scientists do (rather than high-risk research), the report presses for IRBs to use the flexibilities in review procedures *already available* in the federal regulations. This flexibility exists with regard to securing informed consent and maintaining data/subject confidentiality in minimal risk studies in order to facilitate social science research as well as protect its subjects.

The report offers recommendations for what OHRP (the federal Office for Human Research Protections) should do to encourage IRBs not to "over interpret" the regulations at a time when universities and other research institutions tend to react defensively to high-profile stories in the press. These recommendations are not lifeless; they will feed into and support on-going movement in this area. ASA, for example, has been working diligently with others to provide OHRP with working papers on topics vital to social science research so it can provide informed guidance documents to IRBs and researchers. The National Science Foundation and OBSSR (the Office of Behavioral and Social Science Research at the National Institutes of Health) are also focused on the development of such guidance at the federal level.

Expedited Review, Approved Protocols

But more is needed. The NRC report also makes recommendations to IRBs about the need to increase efficiency by making greater use of procedures in social science research such as expedited review and approved research protocols that "allow researchers flexibility to make specific decisions during the course of their research without the need to seek further review." Helping IRBs learn to do this better is one goal of the Social and Behavioral Sciences Working Group on Human Research Protections (see www.aera.net/humansubjects/). This group is chaired by Felice J. Levine, former ASA Executive Officer, and includes ASA members Christine Bachrach, Virginia Cain, Robert Hauser, Karen Hegtvedt, and myself. The group is holding an IRB Best Practices Workshop in July to develop a guide and resource tools for IRBs, researchers, and regulators.

Still more is needed. The *end user researcher* needs to get engaged in improving human subjects review processes. There are personal strategies for this (e.g., becoming more familiar with the processes and their flexibilities by participating in the human subjects protection training at the ASA Annual Meeting in Atlanta). There are also departmental strategies (e.g., encouraging curriculum development for all sociology courses that includes training about research ethics and regulation; developing procedures for instructor- and department-level review of course-based research that involves human participants but falls short of needing IRB review).



Accreditation

And there are university-wide strategies that can be used to leverage improvements in the efficiency of the human subjects review process that are vital to the social sciences. For example, universities can seek formal accreditation of their policies, procedures, and IRBs. The Association for the Accreditation of Human Research Protection Programs (AAHRPP), for example, uses a voluntary, peer-driven, educational model in human research protections review, recognizing that IRBs cannot be the sole vehicle for ensuring consistent research protections and that all in the university research community share a stake in the safety of human subjects and an interest in facilitating research. (See article on AAHRPP on p. 3 of this issue of *Footnotes*.)

AAHRPP leads a widely respected, nation-wide, voluntary accreditation program that engages individual researchers from all disciplines, departments, schools, and IRBs in a serious self-examination of an institution's entire review process. Led by psychologist and epidemiologist Marjorie Speers, AAHRPP was launched by the Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA) and seven other member societies in 2001. Behavioral and social scientists sit on its board and participate in the site visit phase of the accreditation process. In helping to found AAHRPP, COSSA, of which ASA is a founding member, insisted on an accreditation mechanism deliberately sensitive to and knowledgeable about social science research. The accreditation process also had to encompass clinical research—in order to ensure it was attractive to large universities with medical schools—and the accreditation approach had to be educational and collegial.

As Speers points out, "The behavior of IRBs is driven by...federal regulations...written from a clinical perspective...[and by] suspensions of major research programs between 1991 and 2001...[that have made IRBs and their institutions] adverse to risk." The potential strength of this accreditation process for social science research lies in AAHRPP's assistance and guidance in helping a university engage in an *inclusive* and exhaustive *self-review* of its existing processes from the bottom up—from end user to the IRB to the Office of General Counsel.

AAHRPP is beginning to develop experience doing what the NRC report calls for—"cross-fertilization" at the operational level—by engaging social scientists and the clinical sciences in an in-depth examination of an institution's human subjects review processes. Speers believes, with some early AAHRPP experience as support, that this type of accreditation process will encourage development of more streamlined and appropriate mechanisms in universities that reflect a level of protection commensurate with the level and nature of the risks involved. If successful, formal accreditation may reduce the tendency of universities and IRBs toward "hyper compliance." This is hopeful news for social scientists.

—Sally T. Hillsman, Executive Officer □

AAHRPP Is Taking Accreditation Seriously

by Johanna Ebner,
Public Information Office

With its ethical standards and principles now established and its institutional accreditation process finalized, the Association for the Accreditation of Human Research Protection Programs (AAHRPP) held its first Council of Accreditation in April of this year and accredited its first institutions in May. AAHRPP, incorporated in April 2001, is a nonprofit organization that provides the means for research institutions voluntarily to become accredited in human research protections.

AAHRPP was spawned by the consequences for universities and research institutions, including for social and behavioral scientists, of increased public and political pressure for scrutiny of basic research that uses humans in research. AAHRPP seeks to do more than ensure compliance. Its plan is to help institutions reach performance standards that surpass the stated goals of state and federal requirements, but by using approaches that are “user friendly” to social and behavioral scientists.

AAHRPP ensures that the interests and needs of the social sciences are reflected in efforts to set or change standards. The Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA) is a founding member, and its involvement helps ensure AAHRPP’s representation of the social sciences in standards setting. Three members of the Board of Directors were nominated by COSSA. In addition, the organization incorporates the social sciences through its cadre of site visitors.

Commitment to All Fields

AAHRPP has maintained a commitment to all fields of research. This accreditation principle goes beyond the clinical sciences, according to AAHRPP Executive Director Marjorie Speers. “What I believe is the difference in the principles and standards used in human research accreditation is how one interprets them,” said Speers. “The ethical principles for conducting research remain the same.”

Speers, who has experience in the behavioral and social sciences and a PhD in psychology and epidemiology, believes that it is important for social scientists to constantly be aware of the need for accreditation. There needs to be more discussion within the social sciences she noted, as she pointed out that there are about 3,000 institutions across the United States in need of accreditation.

First Step

The first part of the process towards accreditation involves a thorough self-assessment. The university or research institution is given support and guidance in conducting its own examination of how its current processes work (and fail to) from the bottom up. This self-assessment includes an examination of when and how universities and their Institutional Review Boards (IRB) use available mechanisms to efficiently process minimal risk studies that characterize social science research. The Association then uses a site-visit model employing a rigorous set of performance standards and outcome measures. A team of site visitors chosen by AAHRPP initially evaluates each organization. A site visit team submits a report of its findings to the Council on Accreditation. Many of the site visitors are researchers; half of the researchers are clinical and half are behavioral and social scientists. They review applications and reports, and make determinations regarding accreditation. The Council is chosen by the Board of Directors and consists of experienced site visitors.

AAHRPP is the creation of seven nonprofit founding member organizations representing the leadership of universities; medical schools; teaching hospitals; biomedical, behavioral, and social scientists; and patient and disease advocacy organizations. The founding organizations developed the principles and standards behind AAHRPP, put together the finances, formed the board of directors, and developed the organization’s mission and philosophy.

Human Subjects Are Essential

“Human research participants are critical to the research performed by scientists and scholars in the diverse range of the social and behavioral science,” said Howard Silver, COSSA Executive Officer, in COSSA’s Statement on AHRPP. “Protecting participants’ welfare and dignity should be the primary concern of scientists and scholars. More importantly, protections must be appropriate for risks associated with different types of research...AAHRPP’s accreditation will help to serve the interests of all research participants because AAHRPP has sought the input and views of scientists and scholars from all disciplines in setting its standards.”

In a recent interview with *Footnotes*, Speers said, “The standards and principles used by AAHRPP were designed to be applicable to research universities, medical schools, government agencies, contract agencies, or anyone doing research involving human participants. The standards are applicable to any and all types of research—behavioral, law, history, business, medical.”

Milestone

AAHRPP reached a milestone in its development when it announced on May 1, that it awarded its first Full AAHRPP Accreditation to the following organizations: The University of Iowa-Iowa City and the Western Institutional Review Board in Olympia, Washington. In June Speers announced in a meeting at ASA headquarters that AAHRPP had just awarded full accreditation to the New England Institutional Review Board.

“We congratulate these organizations in reaching this important milestone,” said Speers. “They sought AAHRPP accreditation because it is the right thing to do. These organizations demonstrated, both through the self-assessment and site visit processes, that that they take their ethical commitments very seriously, and that participant protection is one of their top priorities.”

Because AAHRPP was formed at the initiative of the research community, this community demonstrated its willingness to take human research seriously, said Speers. “What makes it superior is that it is a voluntary accreditation and not government run. Being voluntary shows a commitment to self-regulation by research institutions to maintain as high standards as possible.”

Being non-governmental ensures the highest confidentiality permitted on discussing human research practices, which builds public trust. In addition to improving research quality, the dedication and high standards applied to the research institutions by AAHRPP reassures research participants of their well-being. The accreditation process is peer-driven and includes an internal and external assessment in order to identify deficiencies.

“We help organizations interpret the federal regulations and give them recommendations. For example, if an organization does not use ‘exemption’ we encourage them to do so,” said Speers. “We have done a lot with informed consent. We help institutions know when to waive the right to informed consent.”

AAHRPP’s vision is to be recognized nationally and internationally as an organization that improves the protections of research participants and facilitates all types of research. They strive to be the program of choice for all organizations seeking accreditation of their human research protection programs. Through its unbiased and confidential accreditation process, AAHRPP is committed to continual improvement of its own programs and the programs of accredited organizations. AAHRPP accreditation is valid for three years. Accredited organizations submit annual reports to the Association on the status of their human research protection programs. To become accredited through AAHRPP or to become a site visitor, visit www.aahrpp.org. □



Marjorie Speers

PUBLIC AFFAIRS UPDATE

✓ **Does analysis of personal data strengthen national security?** The debate continues and in a recent oversight hearing by the House Subcommittee on Technology, Information Policy, Intergovernmental Relations, and the Census, presided over by Congressman Adam Putnam (R-FL), members and witnesses discussed the advantages and disadvantages of the potential government access to factual analysis databases. This was a continuation of an early May Subcommittee hearing, which heard from the Total Information Awareness Program and the Transportation Security Administration’s CAPPS II program, an airline passenger prescreening process. With recent advances in technology and database exploration, federal agencies are eager to turn to factual data to assist in national security. The current debate centers on how much access to personal data should the government be allowed and whether this access infringes on individuals’ civil liberties. The expert panel of witnesses on the topics of privacy, confidentiality, and personal freedom included Paul Rosenzweig, Senior Legal Research Fellow at the Heritage Foundation; Barry Steinhardt, Technology and Liberty Program Director at the American Civil Liberties Union; and John Cohen, President and CEO of PSCOM LLC, Inc. Rosenzweig stressed that it was Congress’s duty to act as the independent reviewer of programs such as CAPPS II, and that it is possible to protect civil liberties and public safety. Steinhardt questioned whether such databases have the potential to be enlarged inappropriately to other areas of society. He also discussed the cost, fairness, and confidentiality. Cohen communicated the need for enforcing a bottom-up program when dealing with law enforcement. For more information, see reform.house.gov/TIPRC/News/DocumentSingle.aspx?DocumentID=609.

✓ **New Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA) announced** The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) announced the designation and definitions of the new Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA) in early June. There were 49 new MSAs, bringing the total number to 370. OMB also announced revised definitions of the existing MSAs and designated and defined two new sets of statistical areas: Micropolitan Statistical Areas and Combined Statistical Areas. The lists represent the product of OMB’s once-a-decade (since the 1950 Census) comprehensive review of statistical area standards and definitions. The definition of these statistical areas reflects the technical application of OMB’s Standards for Defining Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas. MSAs are defined as having at least one urbanized area of 50,000 or more population, whereas Micropolitan areas have at least one urban cluster of at least 10,000 but less than 50,000 population. The areas are defined according to whole counties. The OMB maintains these definitions solely for statistical purposes. This classification is intended to provide nationally consistent definitions for collecting, tabulating, and publishing federal statistics for a set of geographic areas and not for the purpose of allocating government funds. These definitions, and their changes over time, have significance for social science research. (The new metropolitan areas and further definitions can be found at www.whitehouse.gov/omb/. Go to “Bulletins” under “Information for Agencies.”) The Council of Professional Associations on Federal Statistics will host a one-day seminar on November 4, 2003, in Alexandria, VA, to assess the impact of the new areas on research and on the public and private sectors (see www.copafs.org).

✓ **Sociological science posters on Capitol Hill** As a member of the Coalition for National Science Funding (CNSF), the American Sociological Association hosted Douglas Massey (University of Pennsylvania) and Guillermina Jasso (New York University) at the annual CNSF Exhibition & Reception poster session in June. Jasso and Massey presented their NSF-sponsored research, “New Immigrant Survey,” at the event. Sociologist Mansoor Moaddel (Eastern Michigan University) also presented his research, “The Worldviews of Islamic Publics: Democracy, Women, Religion, and the West.” The CNSF Exhibition/Reception is held on Capitol Hill and features about 30 research projects supported by grants from the National Science Foundation (NSF). This year’s event was very successful, attracting nearly 300 people, including several congresspersons and their staff, congressional committee staff, and other top government officials, (e.g., the director of the NSF, White House science advisor’s staff), who discussed the researchers’ work. CNSF (comprised of approximately 80 science organizations) each year advocates for increased funding for NSF from Congress to support the sciences and engineering as well as related education. CNSF is primarily organizations in the life, physical, and social, and behavioral sciences. Two congressmen, the NSF director and deputy director, House Science Committee staff, a veteran *Science* magazine reporter, and numerous other notables talked at length with the sociologists. For the complete listing of posters see: www.cnsfweb.org/program03.pdf.

✓ **New NSF initiative in the social and behavioral sciences** In order to increase scientific understanding of human and social functioning and keep pace with advances in other fields, NSF’s Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences Directorate (SBE) is launching a new priority area, intended to begin in Fiscal Year 2004 and continue for five years. The Human and Social Dynamics (HSD) priority area aims to: Develop and apply multi-scaled, multi-disciplinary approaches to better understand the causes and ramifications of change; increase collective ability to anticipate the complex consequences of change; better understand the dynamics of human behavior and the human mind; increase understanding of the cognitive and social structures that create and define change; and help people and organizations better manage profound or rapid change. For a complete list of the goals and priorities visit www.nsf.gov and for NSF’s complete explanation of the new area, see www.nsf.gov/home/sbe/. HSD has not been guaranteed funding for FY2004. In order to increase the likelihood that HSD receives the \$24.5 million requested, the research community needs to actively demonstrate its support for the new priority area. One measure of support will be the interest expressed by the community in applying for research funding from this special program.

NSF Awards Nearly \$5.6 Million for Sociology

The Sociology Program at the National Science Foundation (NSF) announces its awards for basic research support (45 total) and dissertation improvement (47 total), totaling \$5,583,589 in support for the fiscal year 2002. The program holds two grant competitions annually (Regular Research Grants, with August 15 and January 15 application deadlines; and Dissertation Improvement Grants, with October 15 and February 15 application deadlines).

NSF’s Sociology Program is a major source of sociological research funding as part of the agency’s mission to encourage theoretically focused empirical investigations aimed at improving the explanation of fundamental social processes. The Regular Research Grants for 2002 totaled \$5,236,032 and the Dissertation Grants total \$347,557. The Principal Investigators are listed below along with their affiliation, grant title, and grant amount.

Regular Research Grants

Alba, Richard, SUNY-Albany, “Disadvantaged Second Generations: The Socioeconomic Incorporation of Mexicans in the United States and Maghrebins in France,” jointly funded by the Office of International Science and Engineering, \$123,599.

Alexander, Karl, Johns Hopkins University, “Success in the Making: Life Course Patterns of Urban Youth through the Third Decade,” \$47,415.

Bearmen, Peter, and *Mary Clark*, Columbia University, “Narrative Networks: The World Trade Center Tragedy,” \$50,000.

Danaher, William, University of Charleston, “Media and Mobilization: The Case of Radio and Southern Textile Worker Mobilization, 1929-1934,” \$34,019.

Edin, Kathryn, *Paula England*, *Greg P. Duncan*, and *P. Chase-Lansdale*, Northwestern University, “Gender Dynamics and Unmarried Fathers’ Involvement with Children,” \$299,150.

Epp, Charles, *Donald Haider-Markel*, and *Steven Maynard-Moody*, University of Kansas, “Reconstructing Law on the Street: The Influence of Citizen Characteristics on Traffic Law Enforcement,” jointly funded by NSF’s Law and Social Science Program, \$188,375.

Grant, II, Don, University of Arizona, “Absentee Ownership and Corporate Environmental Performance,” \$40,045.

Guo, Guang, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, “Neighborhoods and Schools, Education, and Heritability,” \$104,952.

Gutmann, Myron, and *Peter Granda*, University of Michigan, “2000 U.S. Census Data Project,” jointly funded with the Economics and Methodology, Measurement and Statistics programs, \$344,962.

Hampton, Keith, MIT, “ITR: E-neighbors, Social Networks and Neighborhood Social Capital in the Internet Age,” funded by the Information Technology Research small grants program, \$299,960.

Haynie, Dana, Ohio State University, “Residential Mobility and Adolescent Risk Behavior,” jointly funded by the Geography and Regional Science Program, \$120,693.

Hegtvedt, Karen, and *Cathryn Johnson*, Emory University, “The Effects of Legitimacy on Responses to Injustice,” \$140,638.

Kantor, Paula, University of Wisconsin-Madison, “Assets, Intra-household Power and Vulnerability to Crisis Amongst the Urban Poor in India,” jointly funded by

the Office of International Science and Engineering, \$38,461.

Lawson, Victoria, and *Lucy Jarosz*, University of Washington, “Interpreting Geographies of Poverty: Rural Gentrification and White Poverty in the American Northwest,” jointly funded with the Geography and Regional Science Program, \$171,434.

Levine, Felice, American Sociological Association, “Group Travel for U.S. Participants in the XVth World Congress of Sociology; Brisbane, Australia, July 7-13, 2002,” \$33,000.

Liang, Zai, CUNY-Queens College, “RUI: China International Migration Project,” jointly funded by the Office of International Science and Engineering, \$203,896.

Logan, John, and *Brian Stults*, SUNY-Albany, “Group Boundaries in New York and Chicago: New Uses of the 1880 Census,” jointly funded by the Geography and Regional Science Program, \$145,292.

Lucas, Jeffrey, University of Akron, “An Experimental Analysis of Status Processes and Self-Handicapping,” \$17,974.

McCall, Leslie, Rutgers University-New Brunswick, “Corporate Restructuring and Rising Wage Inequality in U.S. Urban Labor Markets, 1970-2000,” \$128,030.

McPherson, Miller, and *Lynn Smith-Lovin*, University of Arizona, “Self and Interaction in an Ecology of Identities,” \$112,723.

Menard, Russell, *Joseph Alexander*, *Jason Dignan*, and *J. Hacker*, University of Minnesota-Twin Cities, “Public Use Microdata Samples of the 1850 Slave Population,” jointly funded by the Methodology, Measurement and Statistics Program, \$209,000.

Moaddel, Mansoor, Eastern Michigan University, “U.S.-Egypt Workshop: Explaining the Worldviews of the Islamic Publics: Theoretical & Methodological Issues,” *Cario, Egypt*, February 2002,” jointly funded with the Office of International Science and Engineering, \$25,000.

Molm, Linda, University of Arizona, “Theoretical Comparisons of Forms of Exchange,” \$166,700.

Morgan, Stephen, Cornell University, “Rent and Social Class, 1982-2000,” \$119,571.

Nesiba, Reynold, Augustana College, “The Effect of Race, Economic and Institutional Characteristics on Home Mortgage Lender to Underserved Markets,” \$60,000.

Nock, Steven, *Paul Kingston*, University of Virginia, “The Distribution of Obligations,” \$200,000.

Oliver, Pamela, University of Wisconsin-Madison, “Tracking the Causes and Consequences of Racial Disparities in Imprisonment: A Pilot Study,” \$48,361.

Ramirez, Francisco, and *John Meyer*, Stanford University, “Expansion and Impact of the World Human Rights Regime: Longitudinal and Cross-National Analyses over the Twentieth Century,” \$200,806.

Rasinski, Kenneth, and *Thomas W. Smith*, National Opinion Research Center, “Small Grant for Exploratory Research (SGER): Public Response to a National Tragedy,” jointly funded by the Political Science and Law and Social Science programs, \$54,259.

Raudenbush, Stephen, University of Michigan, “ITR: Multilevel Analysis in the Social Sciences,” funded by the Information Technology Research small grants program, \$299,995.

Reynold, John, Florida State University, “Gender-Related Trends in Educational

Mehta Selected as 2003 ASA/AAAS Media Fellow

by *Johanna Ebner*,
Public Information Office

The American Sociological Association is pleased to announce that Vinita Mehta, has been selected as the 2003 ASA-AAAS Mass Media Science Fellow. Mehta, an advanced clinical psychology doctoral student at Columbia University-Teachers College, holds a bachelor’s degree in sociology from Brandeis University and received her Masters in Education from Harvard University with an emphasis in human development and psychology.

The mass media fellowship allows sociologists to enhance their skills in and commitment to the presentation of social science to the public through mass media. ASA collaborates with the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) to sponsor sociologists in a summer placement with media organizations.

Orientation

Mehta participated in a three-day orientation session in early June in Washington, DC, with 18 other AAAS Science Fellows. At the orientation, they had a series of workshops on science writing, and interacted with professionals who actually work for major media outlets. Nils J. Bruzelius, Deputy National Editor for Science at the *Washington Post*, for example, conducted a workshop on science writing. The fellows also learned how to “pitch” a story to an editor / producer and how to interview sources.

NBC Dateline

Even though it is traditional for media fellowships to begin in the summer, Mehta will begin her ten-week placement at *Dateline NBC* in New York City beginning in September, an arrangement that better fits NBC’s and Mehta’s scheduling needs. Media offices are often inundated with interns during the summer, so a fall begin date allows more engagement by the fellow. The AAAS determines the placement of the fellows.

“I’m grateful to AAAS and the ASA for this opportunity. It’s simply thrilling. I am very excited about my placement at *Dateline NBC*,” said Mehta. “As a social scientist, I think it’s a great sign that there are roles outside of academia where you

Expectations,” \$47,304.

Rockwell, Richard, University of Connecticut, “The Data Documentation Initiative (DDI) Version 1.1,” jointly funded with the Methodology, Measurement and Statistics Program, \$18,657.

Roscigno, Vincent, Ohio State University, “Media and Mobilization: The Case of Radio and Southern Textile Worker Mobilization: 1929-1934,” \$54,619.

Shauman, Kimberlee, University of California-Davis, “The Geographic Mobility of Dual-Career Families: Patterns, Causes and Consequences,” jointly funded by the Geography and Regional Science Program, \$96,627.

Silverstein, Merrill, University of Southern California, “Grandparents as Buffers of Family Disruption and Social Change,” \$150,989.

Snow, David, University of California-Irvine, “A Comparative Study of Homelessness in Four Global Cities: Los Angeles, Paris, Sao Paulo and Tokyo,” jointly funded by the Office of International Science and Engineering, \$95,534.

South, Scott, SUNY-Albany, “Residen-

can share and use your knowledge. I am certain I’ll learn a lot and hope to make a viable contribution as well.”

In addition to her social science training, Mehta has broadcast media, clinical, and teaching experience. As an undergraduate she reported news stories and wrote copy for broadcast. She has also reported and interviewed people for a local Boston station. She has taken extensive classes in screenwriting, which she used to write two screenplays that directly relate to the practice of psychology. These skills add to her ability to translate science into an accessible and meaningful format.

Mehta describes her educational training as “extensive and solid,” preparing her to become a scholar and a practitioner. In working on her screenplay, one of her main challenges was to transform the abstract into dramatic and satisfactory material that would be compelling for the general public.

In addition, her extensive quantitative experience should help her to distinguish the most noteworthy scientific studies to profile. She hopes that the fellowship will lead her to a career in scientific journalism. Even before being accepted as a media fellow, she began attending seminars and panels on science journalism, editorial writing, and broadcast journalism through the South Asian Journalists Association and the Asian American Journalists Association.

“It would be professionally satisfying to combine my scholarly interests with my passion for writing,” said Mehta. She hopes it will provide her with the opportunity to gain practical experience and to learn new journalistic skills and improve upon her existing ones.

This fellowship program, now in its seventh year in collaboration with AAAS, is an initiative of ASA’s Spivack Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy. The next deadline for ASA-AAAS Media Fellow applications is January 15, 2004. □



Vinita Mehta

tial Mobility and Adolescent Risk Behavior,” jointly funded by the Geography and Regional Science Program, \$52,687.

Stark, David, Columbia University, “Pathways of Property Transformation: Enterprise Network Careers in Hungary, 1989-2000,” \$258,167.

Sweeney, Megan, University of California-Los Angeles, “The Impact of Stepfamilies on the Well-being of Children and Adolescents,” \$74,999.

Taylor, Dorceta, University of Michigan, “Environmental Justice Activism, Government Response, and Corporate Strategies: An Examination of Interactions Between Activists and Opponent,” \$68,331.

Teachman, Jay, Western Washington University, “Determinants and Consequences of Military Service: 1940-1998,” \$49,556.

Thye, Shane, *Barry Markovsky*, and *David Willer*, University of South Carolina, “Status Processes in Social Exchange Networks,” \$90,424.

Tomaskovic-Devey, Donald, North

See **NSF**, page 10

Spencer Cahill to Edit Social Psychology Quarterly

by Michael Flaherty, Eckerd College

ASA Council has selected Spencer E. Cahill, Director of Interdisciplinary Studies at the University of South Florida, as the next editor of *Social Psychology Quarterly*, now in its 65th year of publication. The editorial term is three years.

It is a great honor for me to introduce Spencer in his new role. We have been friends for many years, and I have the utmost respect for his prolific and influential work. His editorship will be a happy marriage between a consummate scholar and one of the leading journals in sociology.

Spencer grew up on a farm outside of Vandalia, Missouri, but the farm could not support the family, so his father worked in a local brick factory. Spencer worked in that same factory during the summers when he was an undergraduate at the University of Missouri in Columbia. He took an introductory sociology course during his first semester where students read Peter Berger’s *Invitation to Sociology*, and, as Spencer often tells people today, he decided to “accept the invitation.”

After earning an MA from McMaster University, Spencer moved to the University of California-Santa Barbara, where he developed an interest in social psychology inspired by ethnomethodology and Goffman’s microsociology. Influential teachers included Tom Shibutani, Don Zimmerman, and Sarah Fenstermaker, but at least as influential were fellow graduate students, such as Nancy Jurik, Doni Loseke (his spouse of 24 years), Doug Maynard, Ross Matsueda, and Jack and Marilyn Whalen. In 1983, PhD in hand, Spencer took a position as Assistant Professor of Sociology at Skidmore College, rising to the rank of Associate Professor before leaving to become Associate Professor of Interdisciplinary Social Sciences and Sociology at the University of South Florida. Currently, he is Professor of Interdisciplinary Studies and Sociology as well as Director of Interdisciplinary Studies.

Spencer’s work has had a profound impact on social psychology and the microsociology of behavior in public places. He has published dozens of refereed journal articles, and a number of them have been reprinted in edited collections. Childhood socialization has been the primary focus of his research, with an emphasis on the interactionist study of gender development and the acquisition of sex roles. During the 1980s, he established his reputation by setting the agenda for this field with the publication of “Directions for an Interactionist Study of Gender Development” (*Symbolic Interaction*, 1980), “Reexamining the Acquisition of Sex Roles: A Social Interactionist Approach” (*Sex Roles*, 1983), “Childhood Socialization as a Recruitment Process: Some Lessons from the Study of Gender Development (*Sociological Studies of Child Development*, 1986), and “Fashioning Males and Females: Appearance Management and the Social Reproduction of Gender” (*Symbolic Interaction*, 1989). In his current research, he examines notes passed among young adolescents for evidence of relationship work and the emergence of gendered relations.

A second theme in Spencer’s work has been the study of professional socialization and identity. With Doni Loseke, he has published “The Social Construction of Deviance: Experts on Battered Women” (*Social Problems*, 1984) and “Actors in Search of a Character: Student Social Workers’ Quest for Professional Identity” (*Symbolic Interaction*, 1986). More recently,

he has published a series of articles on mortuary science students and funeral directors: “Some Rhetorical Directions of Funeral Direction: Historical Entanglements and Contemporary Dilemmas” (*Work and Occupations*, 1995), “The Boundaries of Professionalization: The Case of North American Funeral Direction” (*Symbolic Interaction*, 1999), and “Emotional Capital and Professional Socialization: The Case of Mortuary Science Students (and Me)” (*Social Psychology Quarterly*, 1999). These fascinating studies broaden our understanding of the important relationship between work and identity. In addition, this line of research demonstrates that socialization is a lifelong process.

A third theme in Spencer’s work links his interest in socialization with deviance, stigma, and emotions. Here, one of his most significant contributions to the literature is “Children and Civility: Ceremonial Deviance and the Acquisition of Ritual Competence” (*Social Psychology Quarterly*, 1987). In this article, he examines the haphazard process through which children learn the folkways of their community by having their behavior corrected in public places. Ironically, then, deviance serves as a crucial mechanism for childhood socialization. Another form of socialization takes place wherever disabled persons interact with those who are not disabled. In their article, “Managing Emotions in Public: The Case of Wheelchair Users” (*Social Psychology Quarterly*, 1994), Spencer and Robin Eggleston show how wheelchair users learn to trade various forms of emotion work for limited public acceptance.

Spencer brings a great deal of experience to his new role. He is the editor or co-editor of three books, including *Inside Social Life: Readings in Sociological Psychology and Microsociology* (soon to be published in a 4th edition). He was the co-editor (with Doni Loseke) of the *Journal of Contemporary Ethnography* from 1994 to 1999. He has served on the Editorial Board of *Social Problems* (1996-1999), and he has served as an Associate Editor of *Symbolic Interaction* (1989-1992). Moreover, Spencer has been very active in the Social Psychology Section of the ASA. He has chaired committees and currently sits on the Council (2001-2004). He has tremendous enthusiasm for all facets of social psychology, and he will be an effective “bridge” between the various schools of thought in our field. The auspicious combination of experience and enthusiasm is sure to make for a successful term as Editor.

Spencer has assembled a diverse and talented team of Deputy Editors. Timothy Owens is an Associate Professor of Sociology at Purdue University. His current research investigates the reciprocal effects of self-concept and adolescent drinking, smoking, and marijuana use. Dawn Robinson is an Associate Professor of Sociology at the University of Iowa. She studies identity management, emotional processes, and the emergence of structure through conversational behavior. Jane Sell is a Professor of Sociology at Texas A&M University. Her current research concerns the integration of economic and game theoretic perspectives with social psychological theories in the study of group- and individual-level cooperation. With his Deputy Editors, Spencer Cahill will uphold the high standards established by previous editorial teams at *Social Psychology Quarterly*. □

Sociologists Receive Fulbright Awards

More than 850 U.S. academics, professionals, and independent scholars have received awards under the Fulbright Scholar Program to study abroad in 2002-03. Each year The U.S. Fulbright Scholar Program sends scholars and professionals to more than 140 countries, where they lecture, consult, or conduct research in a wide variety of academic and professional fields. The Fulbright program is sponsored by the U.S. Department of State and administered by the Council for International Exchange of Scholars. Below is the list of 21 sociologists awarded a Fulbright for this year. Included are their titles, affiliations, and the countries in which they will study. For more information, see www.cies.org.

Kimberly April Battle-Walters, Associate Professor, Department of Social Work, School of Education and Behavioral Studies, Azusa Pacific University: South Africa.

Ellen Janice Benjamin, Assistant Professor, School for New Learning, DePaul University: Romania.

Ginetta E. Candelario, Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology and Department of Latin American and Latino/Latina Studies, Smith College: Dominican Republic.

Samuel Ross Cohn, Professor of Sociology, Texas A&M University-College Station: Brazil.

Diana Crane, Professor of Sociology, University of Pennsylvania: The Netherlands.

Mary Cuadrado, Assistant Professor of Criminology, University of South Florida-Sarasota/Manatee: Mexico.

Zhidong Hao, Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Social Work, Whittier College: Taiwan.

Rukmalie Thalani Jayakody, Assistant Professor, Department of Human Development and Family Studies and Population Research Institute, Pennsylvania State University-University Park: Vietnam.

Katherine Ruth Jensen, Professor, Department of Sociology and Women’s Studies, University of Wyoming: Nepal.

Paul David Jesilow, Associate Professor, Department of Criminology, Law, and Society, University of California-Irvine: Sweden.

Harold Ray Kerbo, Professor, Department of Social Sciences, California Polytechnic State University-San Luis Obispo: Austria.

Lynne G. Lackey, Scientist, Heller School, Schneider Institute for Health Policy, Brandeis University: Swaziland.

William G. Martin, Professor, Fernand Braudel Center, State University of New York-Binghamton: South Africa.

Duane Allan Matcha, Associate Professor of Sociology, Siena College: Poland.

Donald E. Maypole, Professor Emeritus, Department of Social Work, University of Minnesota-Duluth: Czech Republic.

Dorothy S. McClellan, Professor, Department of Social Sciences/Criminal Justice, Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi: Croatia.

Timothy Paul McGettigan, Assistant Professor of Sociology, University of Southern Colorado: Poland.

Patrick M. O’Day, Assistant Professor of Criminal Justice, University of Texas-Pan American: Mexico.

Patricia J. Ould, Professor of Sociology, Salem State College: India.

Carol L. Schmid, Professor, Department of Social Sciences, Guilford Technical Community College: Latvia.

Jennifer P. Talwar, Assistant Professor, Department of Liberal Arts, Pennsylvania State University-Allentown: India. □

2003 Major ASA Award Winners

ASA proudly announces eight recipients of the ASA 2003 awards. These outstanding scholars will be recognized at the 2003 Annual Meeting Awards Ceremony on Sunday, August 17, at 4:30 PM. Chair of the Committee on Awards, Craig Calhoun, Social Science Research Council, will preside over this special event.

The ASA awards are conferred on sociologists for outstanding publications and achievements in the scholarship, teaching, and practice of sociology.

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

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

Jessie Bernard Award
Cynthia Fuchs Epstein, City University of New York

DuBois-Johnson-Frazier Award
John Moland, Jr., Alabama State University (retired)

Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology
Lewis Yablonsky, California State University-Northridge

Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award
Michael Burawoy, University of California-Berkeley, and *Robert Hauser*, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Distinguished Scholarly Publication Award
Richard Lachmann, University at Albany, for his book, *Capitalists in Spite of Themselves: Elite Conflict and Economic Transitions in Early Modern Europe* (Oxford University Press, 2000)

Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award
Immanuel Wallerstein, Yale University

Public Understanding of Sociology Award
Frances Fox Piven, City University of New York

Elections, from page 1

hostilities in Iraq. The membership vote becomes an official position of the American Sociological Association. Nearly 31 percent of ASA’s membership who were eligible to vote in the 2003 election cast votes, and almost all voted on the resolution. In addition, most who voted participated in a public opinion poll reflecting their personal views on the American involvement in the war: 75 percent were in favor of America ending its involvement.

Healthy Turnout at the “E-Polls”

The ASA community can take pride that of the 9,536 members eligible to vote, 2,940 ballots were cast, constituting a 30.83 percent response. This is the highest ASA voter participation rate in four years, perhaps due in part to the fact that ASA offered the capability to view election information and cast votes online. This voter participation rate is higher than most nonprofit associations experience, according to surveys. Nonprofit associations typically have participation rates among eligible voters of less than 20 percent. Although this was the first year that ASA offered the capability to view election information and cast votes online, some 55 percent (1,600) of the voters took advantage of this new feature, using a special and secure ASA election webpage.

Bylaws Amendments

In addition to the candidates, the 2003 ballot also included seven proposed amendments to the ASA Bylaws (see page 1 of the March 2003 *Footnotes* or <www.asanet.org/footnotes/mar03/fn1.html>). Members overwhelmingly

approved all seven of the proposed amendments, which immediately become part of the Association Bylaws.

Full Slate of 2004 Newly Elected Officers

President-Elect
Troy Duster, New York University

Vice President-Elect
Caroline Hodges Persell, New York University

Secretary-Elect
Franklin Wilson, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Council
Eduardo Bonilla-Silva, Texas A&M University
Nan Lin, Duke University
Diane Vaughan, Boston College
Min Zhou, University of California-Los Angeles

Committee on Publications
Judith Howard, University of Washington
Erik Olin Wright, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Committee on Nominations
Julia Adams, University of Michigan
Manuel de la Puente, U.S. Census Bureau
Susan Farrell, Kingsborough Community College
John Hagan, Northwestern University
Rosanna Hertz, Wellesley College
Annette Lareau, Temple University

Committee on Committees
James Jasper, Independent Scholar
Cynthia Fuchs Epstein, City University of New York-Graduate Center
Rick Fantasia, Smith College
Michael Kimmel, State University of New York-Stony Brook □

Atlanta, from page 1

historical sites of interest.

A visit to Stone Mountain Park is fun for the entire family. One may also want to visit the Cyclorama and Civil War Museum (established 1893) located next to Zoo Atlanta in historic Grant Park. Cyclorama is home of the “world’s largest” painting of “The Battle of Atlanta.” Keep in mind that a visit to either Stone Mountain or Grant Park can consume a full day. Another interesting site is Oakland Cemetery, which exemplifies the power of segregation along lines of race, class, and religion: Segregation did not end at death. You will find an assortment of notable figures at Oakland Cemetery in addition to known and unknown confederate soldiers. Approximately one mile west of this location is the State Capitol: The building known not only for its magnificent gold dome, but also as the site of recent protests over the Georgia flag’s confederate emblem, and Poor People’s Day, an annual demonstration against poverty, coordinated in recent years by the Georgia Citizens Coalition on Hunger and Project South.

Entry: April 29th

Today as we add the second segment of the field study tour to our draft we notice that our calendar reads “Holocaust Remembrance Day,” April 29. A must visit site is the William Breman Jewish Heritage Museum. Here you see the Holocaust through the eyes of survivors who made their way to Atlanta. The museum also tells the story of a vibrant Jewish community. To learn more about Atlanta’s Jewish community during the early days of the southern civil rights

movement you will want to visit the Temple and read *The Temple Bombing* by Melissa Fay Greene. Another facet of Jewish life in Atlanta is portrayed in the movie “Driving Miss Daisy,” which was filmed in the Lullwater community near Fernbank Museum, IMAX Theatre and Emory University. Once on the Emory campus, one must visit the Carlos Museum. Not far from Emory is the Jimmy Carter Library & Museum (aka The Carter Center), where Jimmy’s Nobel Peace Prize is now on display. The Carter Center, using a human rights framework, has devoted time and resources to effect social change at both the local and international levels. Before leaving the area, one could drop by Manuel’s Café for a quick snack. This was a site of engaging conversation and debate during the years of transition following the civil rights movement. You are also close to the Virginia-Highlands community with great places to eat and shop. Murphy’s restaurant is one of those great places.

Entry: April 30th

It is April 30th and we reminisce about recent events occurring throughout the city to commemorate the 100th celebration of W.E.B. Du Bois’ *Souls of Black Folks* as we add the third segment to our field study tour. You must visit the Atlanta University Center Woodruff Library (not to be confused with the numerous Woodruff/Coca Cola-funded libraries in Atlanta), where artifacts depicting Du Bois’ years as a scholar at Atlanta University are on display. Morehouse College, Martin Luther King Jr.’s alma

Congress, from page 1

Confronting Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Health Care, presented information gained about medical treatment through the use of race and ethnicity data. Smedley noted that the report, in answering “the question of whether or not patients of color receive a lower quality of health care, unequivocally, the answer is ‘yes.’” Disparities “are found across a range of clinical settings, teaching and nonteaching, private, and public. More importantly, these disparities are associated with higher mortality among racial and ethnic patients.” Smedley concluded, “Medical care does not occur in a vacuum. It occurs in a context in which racial and ethnic disparities across a wide range of sectors of American life are persistent. We conclude that many sources contribute to these disparities, including aspects of health systems, health care providers, patients, utilization managers. All can contribute to disparities in complex ways, but without data to understand where and how these disparities occur, we would be unable to detect these patterns.”

Race and Law Enforcement

Finally, Jerry Sanders, President of Virtual Capital of California, former Chief of Police for San Diego, and Vice-Chair of San Diego’s United Way, explained how, in the case of law enforcement, it is essential to be constantly aware of race and to collect race and ethnic data. “We can’t tell if we are serving the populations that we police if we don’t know how we’re doing already. If we don’t have that baseline data then we can’t put policies into place, we can’t put training into place... When I looked at the training that we were given and we were giving, it is no wonder that racial profiling occurs throughout police departments around the country. You stop people who look suspicious in neighborhoods. A white person never looks suspicious in a community of color to a white officer; a person of color always looks suspicious to a white officer in a white community. If that’s the type of training in place, then you are molding racial profiling.” In San Diego, he used racial and ethnic data to

mater, is located in the same complex. For many ASA members, this phase of the tour is a walk down memory lane as we recall locations central to the civil rights movement. On Martin Luther King Drive, formerly known as Hunter Street, is Paschal’s restaurant which was the hot spot for strategic political discussions and home of the LaCarrousel jazz club, a social night spot free of the constraints that segregation imposed on whites and blacks in Atlanta. Before leaving this area, you might want to visit the Wren’s Nest, home of Joel Chandler Harris and the Herndon Home, historic residence of Alonzo Herndon, Atlanta’s first Black wealthy entrepreneur at the turn of the 20th century.

Another important site is The King Center on Auburn Avenue. The visitor’s center provides an interactive story of the civil rights movement, perfect for most ages. A tour of the King family home is less than a block away. Auburn Avenue is rich in history, whether that of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in which Ella Baker was the first executive secretary, or the Auburn Avenue Research Library across from which is the Atlanta Life Insurance Company representing the legacy of Alonzo Herndon and the story of the human potential for development in a separate and unequal society.

Several blocks away in the central

make changes in his police department to ensure that the police force was more diverse to better reflect the communities it policed, and to ensure a more diverse staff to train these officers.

The ASA briefing was a huge success. The standing-room-only audience (nearly 160 people) was unheard of among the Capitol Hill-savvy staff of the co-sponsoring organizations, and subsequent media coverage by the Associated Press (AP), *Research USA*, as well as the well-regarded science policy publication *Washington Fax*, publicized the briefing’s key research messages. The AP article appeared in *Newsday*, CNN, *Atlanta Journal-Constitution*, *The Boston Globe*, and MSNBC, and other significant online and printed outlets. A key to the success was in large part attributed to the preparations by the sponsoring organizations, the topic, and a pinch of luck. It was also very helpful, from the media’s standpoint, especially, that the presenters’ arguments were highly accessible and relevant to the audience. At the briefing, the ASA distributed its succinct position statement on race, *The Importance of Collecting Data and Doing Social Scientific Research on Race*, which congressional staff will hopefully refer to when they need to outline an argument for their member of Congress on the importance of collecting race and ethnic data.

ASA Congressional Fellow Susan Halebsky Dimock, is serving on the staff of Senator Jack Reed (D-RI). This is the third article in a series she is contributing to *Footnotes*. □



Former Congressman Tom Sawyer of Ohio introduces the congressional briefing speakers.

business district, which includes Underground Atlanta, you can tour the “World of Coke” and checkout Blues in the Alley after hours, or walk through the Poplar-Fairle district near Georgia State University’s Rialto Center for the Performing Arts. Once in this part of the city, it’s an easy walk to the Children’s Museum, Centennial Olympic Park, CNN, and Phillips Arena for food and fun. You’re really not too far from the Varsity, a restaurant with a reputation that reached the halls of the White House under the first Bush and Clinton Presidencies as evidenced by the photos on the walls. The Varsity is adjacent to Georgia Tech, where you will find the Robert Ferst Center for the Arts. For you baseball fans, the Atlanta Braves always provide an evening of fun at Turner Stadium. The Stadium is located in a section of town that has fallen prey to urban renewal, gentrification, and revitalization. At many points during the tour route, you will witness the plight of the homeless in Atlanta: The city has developed a reputation for incarcerating the homeless during the 1996 Olympic Games, and during current-day conventions and major sports event. We ask ourselves, “Is homelessness a crime?”

We conclude the field study tour with a briefing session among activists from

Continued on next page



Researchers Challenge California Initiative to Ban Racial Data

California will soon be the testing ground for an effort to block researchers' and policy makers' access to governmental information needed to address the legacy of three centuries of racial discrimination. In March, 2004, California voters will be asked to approve an amendment to the state Constitution that would bar state agencies from categorizing people or collecting data based on race, national origin, or ethnicity.

This ballot initiative seeks to write into the state Constitution a ban on racial data collection that was first instituted as an executive order in 1997 by then-Governor Pete Wilson in the aftermath of the termination of public affirmative action programs by Proposition 209. Wilson's executive order was subject to a lawsuit by one of us in 1998 and 1999 (*Barlow v. Davis*), reported in ASA's *Footnotes* newsletter in January 1999. When the California courts failed to overturn the executive order, University of California Regent Ward Connerly initiated the current ballot initiative.

The American Sociological Association has a compelling interest to oppose this ballot initiative. Sociologists can explain to the public that governmental efforts to track race are not mere efforts to force people to proclaim an arbitrary identity, but are necessary to overcome racial inequality. The 2002 ASA *Statement on the Importance of Collecting Data and Doing Social Scientific Research on Race* (available at www.asanet.org) makes this case. A vast body of sociological research demonstrates that people in the United States today are treated differently on the basis of physical characteristics that are socially designated 'racial.' Racial privileging and discrimination takes place in a wide variety of public settings, ranging from employment, education, and health care to the criminal justice system. As the ASA Statement puts it, "as long as Americans routinely sort each other into racial categories and act on the basis of those attributions, research on the role of race and race relations in the United States falls squarely within [the] scientific agenda.... Studying race as a social phenomenon makes for better science and more informed policy debate."

Scientists and policy-makers broadly share concerns about the potential banning of race-based data. National and California public health associations and the California Medical Association oppose the California effort to ban racial classification. The ban would leave public health officials unable to track or measure one of the most significant variables in all health

surveys. We acknowledge that some researchers regrettably confuse cause and effect in analyzing health disparities data, by race, but this does not warrant eliminating such data. Educators who work to overcome the debilitating effects of increasing school segregation and inequality in educational outcomes would be unable to devise equitable education policies. Lawyers seeking to demonstrate racial discrimination, or to fashion remedies to it, would be stymied in many situations.

The effort to ban racial data collection can also be seen in the larger context as part of a politically motivated trend to restrict the public's right to know what government is doing. The current Bush administration has moved to close court proceedings previously open to the public, has greatly restricted Freedom of Information Act requests, has granted the power to designate information as 'secret' to the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Department of Agriculture, and has barred access to previous administrations' records that had been guaranteed by the Presidential Records Act. Various states, including California, have refused to collect data on the race of people stopped by the police or the race of contractors receiving public monies.

Government, however, is expanding its collection of data about the public at the very time that the public is being denied access to government data. New laws and technologies are enabling government officials to monitor immigrants, and to scan Internet and computer databases in the name of a "war on terrorism." As a reflection of this trend, the California ballot initiative would exempt law enforcement officials from its ban on the use of racial data, while it would ban citizens from monitoring racial discrimination by the police.

The politics of controlling information needed to remedy racial discrimination is fast becoming a pressing issue. A conference assessing the potential national impact of the passage of this California ballot initiative will bring together researchers, civil rights lawyers, and journalists at Stanford University on October 2-5, 2003. Sociologists interested in attending the conference, titled "Colorblind Racism: The Politics of Controlling Racial and Ethnic Data," can get further information by contacting Allegra Churchill at the Equal Justice Society, allegra@lccr.com.

Andrew L. Barlow, University of California-Berkeley (barlow@socrates.berkeley.edu), and Troy Duster, New York University (nitrogn@socrates.berkeley.edu)

[Editor's note: see page 1 story on congressional briefing.] □

Atlanta, from page 6

Refugee Family Services and the Refugee Women's Network. Atlanta is a major site for refugee resettlement, and all along the Buford Highway corridor you find evidence of refugee/immigrant life in the "new south." Notwithstanding general acceptance, local residents in an Atlanta suburb have expressed their unwillingness to accept a group of Somali Bantu refugees. Many of the Islamic population have experienced the hostility emanating from the post-September-11 climate. Families find solace in a nearby mosque: Masjid al-Moniee. Exhausted, we return to the Agnes Scott campus in the city of Decatur, six miles east of the State Capitol. Once again we are witness to renewal and revitalization. The city of Decatur is

perfect for walking and relaxing at day's end with many nice eateries, bookstores, and assorted shops.

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Goode, from page 1

William J. Goode was born in 1917 in Houston, TX. His father, a plumbing contractor, lost everything in the Depression. Si's lifelong identification with the poor was rooted in those hard years: he wore worn-out shoes lined with cardboard and gleaned discarded fruits and vegetables at the railroad yards.

In high school, Lyndon B. Johnson, the future President, was Si's debating coach and became an important mentor. Johnson spent endless hours critiquing Si's presentation — from the logic of his argument, to his need for freshly ironed shirts. But, as Si noted, "he made you feel important just because he was nagging at you so much, throwing his whole self into improving you." While his team won the state championship (Si won first in the boys declamation), their awe of Johnson was shaken when he gave up his brilliant teaching career to work "as a secretary" for a congressman.

Although Si assumed he could not afford college, he received a full fellowship at Rice Institute and started college at 16.

Two years later, in the spring of 1936, Si was expelled from Rice for violating the school's (unpublished) dress code by wearing tennis shorts to class. It was characteristic of his lifelong pattern of non-conformity to rules he considered unimportant.

Si completed his BA and MA in Philosophy at the University of Texas-Austin in 1938 and 1939. They were hard years economically, but exciting years intellectually. He studied with Clarence Ayers, the great institutional economist, who mentored a generation of Texas-born sociologists including Kingsley Davis and Marion Levy, who became Si's life-long friends. They were "tough friends" who wouldn't let you get away with anything—brutally honest, arrogant, critical, and challenging.

Si began work on a PhD in sociology at Penn State, but was eager to join the war against Hitler. He enlisted in the Navy, becoming a radarman on an attack transport ship carrying and landing troops in the Pacific.

After the war, Goode became an Assistant Professor in Sociology at Wayne State University, where he was part of a network of bright young people on the frontier of music, art, dance, sociology, and labor politics. He wrote *Methods in Social Research* with Paul Hatt (1952, with many reprintings), which was widely used throughout the western world and Asia, in authorized and unauthorized translations (including a highly successful pirated Chinese edition), and taught research methods to three generations of social scientists.

In 1950 Goode moved to Columbia University to collaborate with Robert K. Merton on a project analyzing the professions in American society. He became an Associate Professor in 1952, and a full Professor in 1956. In 1975 he was named the Franklin H. Giddings Professor of Sociology. He was chair of the Department in the 1960s and 1970s and served as the Associate Director of the Bureau of Applied Social Research and on its Board of Governors from 1956-70.

In his early years at Columbia he published his dissertation, *Religion Among the Primitives* (1951) and his pioneering study of divorce, the first to focus on the experiences of single-parent mothers and their children. *After Divorce* (1956) was modeled on Durkheim's *Suicide*, and combined rigorous theorizing with empirical research.

Goode's next and most ambitious project was *World Revolution and Family Patterns* (1963), a wide-ranging theoretical and empirical study of family and social change in the previous century. Twenty-five years later, in a retrospective ASA symposium on the book, scholars praised its majestic analysis and enduring relevance and reported that his predictions were still accurate.

As Professor at Columbia, Si had an "open-door" and warm personal relations with younger faculty and graduate students. He was known as a man of great decency and integrity, as someone you could trust.

Unlike many senior male professors of his generation, Si actively encouraged his women students—and held them to the same high standards as his male students. He sponsored them and pushed them to apply for fellowships, grants, and top jobs—and to treat themselves and their careers as seriously as he did.

Si was also an early supporter of the nascent women's movement, both intellectually and personally. He spent many hours working with his life-long friend Betty Friedan when she was writing *The Feminine Mystique*. They both joke about her ingenuity in getting a senior professor at Columbia to be her (unpaid) research assistant. He also co-edited *The Other Half* with Cynthia Fuchs Epstein.

During his years at Columbia, Si wrote articles that became classics in the field. Many began with an evocative title: "The Theoretical Importance of Love"; "The Protection of the Inept"; "Why Men Resist"; "Violence Among Intimates"; "A Theory of Role Strain"; and "The Theoretical Limits of Professionalism."

Each article challenged conventional wisdom and revealed hidden social patterns of theoretical importance. For example, while most sociologists considered romantic love relatively trivial, Goode revealed its theoretical importance by analyzing the elaborate safeguards all societies create to restrict the free market in love and limit its potential destructiveness.

In 1977 Si decided to begin a new life in California with Lenore J. Weitzman. He became a Professor of Sociology at Stanford University, where he taught for the next nine years. Si's graduate seminar on social theory became well known for its intellectual rigor and for the incredible chocolate desserts he made to serve during the break.

At Stanford he published what he considered his most significant and most radical book: *The Celebration of Heroes: Prestige as a Social Control System* (1978). It was the first systematic treatise in sociology on the production and allocation of prestige, honor, and respect as a system of social control.

Goode saw prestige as a major axis of all social structures, like economics or power, and noted that more people had been killed for honor, respect, and glory, than for money.

In 1986, Si became an Emeritus Professor at Stanford and joined the Sociology Department at Harvard University, where he embarked on another landmark study, *World Changes in Divorce Patterns* (Yale University Press, 1993).

Goode's reputation for scholarship and teaching was widely acknowledged internationally, and he was invited to

Continued on p. 10 and see tributes on next page

Sociologists

William

I miss Si dearly, not only because he was a world-class scholar and a true renaissance man, but also because he was such a good friend, much like an uncle. Others will evaluate Si’s great contributions to sociological theory, the study of stratification, and of course the family, among many others. Only those of us who had the privilege to spend time with him, know the other Si: The man who studied with much gusto and to perfection, anything that sparked his interest, the list of which was very hefty indeed. Flowers, sailboats, wine, Hebrew, archaeology, and much, much more. Si knew a great deal about each of these, and with a little encouragement, would share his knowledge with you. But, it was never in the spirit of lecturing or trying to impress you, or imply that you knew less. Si truly enjoyed whatever he was involved with, and he wanted to share that joy with all.

Above all, for me, Si was a very special friend. He hired a whole legion of foreign scholars to teach at Columbia University in the early 1960s. They included a Swede, a Norwegian, a German, Israeli-Americans, and the son of a house painter, a true working class man, among others. His study was a few buildings away from the main department offices. It was there that we went seeking a shoulder to cry on, advice on how to conduct ourselves, and a place to vent our personal frustrations. He had a special sensitivity to these things; he would truly listen, ask germane questions, and give carefully laid out and kind guidance. (When I recently reconstructed some of these conversations for my memoirs, Si kindly reviewed the text and modified the words I put into his mouth. As far as I know, these are the last lines that he ever wrote.)

We all need friends, and we all—especially me—are very short, now that Si left us so hurriedly.

Amitai Etzioni

“Sociology is a field where a mediocre mind can rise right to the top,” was the first thing that I can remember Si Goode saying in his class on Introduction to Social Theory at Columbia University, where I was an awe-struck graduate student in the early 1960s. I can still remember his voice—the flat Western Texas accent etched with East Coast irony. He was an impressive figure, strikingly handsome, parading around the classroom with a rolled cigarette in a long holder that he used to emphasize the frailties of the discipline.

Si was not a modest or self-effacing man—not then, not ever. He thoroughly believed that for sociology to mature, it must go the way of all science by developing a robust theory. And, he retained throughout his academic career, which spanned the last half of the 20th century, an unswerving commitment to fashion the tools to get the job done. He leaves a legacy of some of the very finest and, I believe, most enduring contributions of anyone practicing sociology in this period.

When I arrived at Columbia, however, Si was just beginning to emerge as a leading figure in 20th century sociology. Along with Merton, Lazarsfeld, and lesser luminaries, Si preached and practiced an ambitious “middle-range theory” and “multiple methods.” He was just completing his monumental book, *World Revolution and Family Change*, a book that would set much of the agenda for research on the family during the decades to follow. (His grand, but thoroughly misguided, *Propositional Inventory*, an attempt to systematize all empirical sociological knowledge into middle-range theory, soon followed.) What a heady time it was for him and for his students!

As a mentor, Si was relentlessly demanding. On the first draft of several chapters of my dissertation, he liberally scrawled “shit!” alongside other challenges to my statements. I was devastated, only to discover some weeks later that he had recommended these chapters to another student as a model of what a dissertation should be. Full of contradictions and sharp edges, Si was not a warm or especially supportive mentor, but he pushed his students, as he pushed himself, to produce their best.

Yet, he could also be tender and intimate. His macho toughness was laced with a sense of his own vulnerability and a willingness to share the most revealing and sometimes painful parts of his complex character. From 1966 to 1968, Si and I and my fellow student,

Larry Mitchell, spent a week each year collecting the works of Willard Waller, with whom, Si had a great intellectual affinity. During that time Si plied us with abundant food and endless stories. I came to discover Si could be a warm and caring friend. We stayed in touch over the years. The last time I saw him, we laughed a lot about the fact that some of his students were approaching retirement. With a twinkle in his eye, he confided that he never thought I would amount to much. “Why,” I asked. “You were too damn interested in having a good time,” Si answered.

Frank Furstenberg, University of Pennsylvania

Looking at his photographs, I still can’t believe Si is gone. In spite of his age, death was unexpected and traumatic. He was active and vigorous his entire life. For decades, he skied, scuba dived, and sailed. I can still picture him back in the 1950s, clearing and hauling underbrush, chopping logs, and cutting down trees, and climbing and sawing off the branches of others so we could see the Hudson River from the deck of our house in Piermont, New York. Only a few weeks before he died, Si developed mantle cell lymphoma; the day after his first treatment, he was out on the courts, playing tennis. The day before he died, he took a long walk with several friends through Central Park.

Some people thought Si a wild man. In some ways, they were right. He was passionate and free spirited. There was no separation between the passionate man and the passionate sociologist, the free-spirited husband, lover, father, and friend, and the researcher and scholar who refused to bow to intellectual fad and fashion, trendy theories, and boutique topics. He was intense and filled with wonder, regardless of whether the issue at hand was mushrooms, music, birds, food, the scandalous doings of others—or sociology.

Once, for his birthday, I bought Si a pair of rather expensive Italian pigskin leather racing gloves. He and Lenni, his wife, met my wife-to-be, Barbara, for the first time; we four took a hike, tramping through the muddy woods near Princeton, New Jersey. Suddenly, Si spotted something growing on a log dangling over a creek, and shimmied out onto the log to snag it. The gloves were covered with mud and probably ruined, but back on land, Si triumphantly held aloft a bunch of wild oyster mushrooms, which he cooked for dinner that night. For him, the joy of the discovery and difficult acquisition of the mushrooms equaled the sensuous delight of eating them—and clearly vastly outweighed the value of the fine Italian gloves.

Many of his generation in the sociological fraternity are familiar with the well-publicized story of Si being kicked out of Rice Institute at the end of his sophomore year for wearing short pants. He explained he had to go directly from class to tennis practice; the president of the university said no shorts or you can’t study here. It is the mark of the man not only that he refused to knuckle under to such an edict but, perhaps more telling that, as a scholarship student with quite literally no money, even for a nominal registration fee, he left for the University of Texas, after the president of Rice had changed his mind and asked him to stay. Si was stubborn and independent to his core, and those qualities informed the way he thought and everything he wrote.

As a 12-year-old, in the Red Bank, New Jersey, home of Patricia Salter West, I saw Si, well into his cups, execute a perfect swan dive down a flight of stairs into his good friend Peter Rossi’s open arms. Si insisted that Pete could catch him; Pete was dubious. Sturdy though Rossi was—he was an MP during World War II—they both ended up on the floor in a tangle of arms and legs. It is easy to dismiss the act as little more than the foolish byproduct of intoxication. I am inclined to demur. Instead, I see that same wild exuberance in his intellectual endeavors, his thirst to know, his ceaseless questions about how the world is put together, his powerful bursts of insight, and, if you will, his leaps of imagination. The swan dive and his passion for sociology were woven from the same cloth.

My brother Andy tells me that, while driving on Route 9W, Si hit a deer with his VW Beetle. He only wounded the unfortunate beast, but got a police officer to finish it off with a shot to the head, convinced a judge to

allow him to keep its carcass, then drove it home, dragged it down the concrete stairs leading to our house, strung it up on the branch of a maple, and, covered with blood, gutted, skinned, and dressed it in front of a dozen of his own horrified dinner guests who were staring out the window. Andy’s mother, Ruth, insists the onlookers were not guests, but fascinated neighborhood children. Either way, many of Si’s dramatic gestures drew a crowd. Everything he did had a larger-than-life quality to it.

Yes, Si Goode was a flamboyant, charismatic, romantic figure—as they say in Brazil, *uma figura mesmo*. He was that way, genuinely and sincerely, and he cultivated that image more or less self-consciously. For a time, at festive social gatherings, he wore a silk cape, black on the outside and red on the inside, and black patent leather shoes. For much of his life, he baked an apple into a half-pound tin of Half & Half tobacco, then rolled his own cigarettes and smoked them in a filtered cigarette holder at a jaunty, rakish tilt. Although he gave up smoking years ago, I still associate that baked tobacco-and-apple smell with my dad.

I was born only weeks after Si graduated from college, at the University of Texas. He had hoped to win a Rhodes scholarship, and was bitterly disappointed when he did not. A year later, after completing a master’s degree in philosophy at UT, he headed south to study at the University of Mexico, where he had hoped to run into Leon Trotsky. (Shortly before Trotsky’s assassination, through Trotsky’s bodyguard Si had set up an appointment to talk to the great man.) Instead, he ran into Bernard Barber who, the academic year being 1939-1940, rather than accepting a fellowship to Europe, was vacationing in Mexico after visiting Robert Merton in New Orleans. Merton later told Si about a wonderful field of study—sociology—and of several good friends, Kingsley Davis and George Eaton Simpson, who taught the subject at Penn State. Instantly, Si had new worlds to conquer, and he trudged north to accomplish that mission. The rest, as we say, is history.

Si wanted to be an intellectual *conquistador*, much in the style of Sigmund Freud, a sociologist on the grand scale of Max Weber and Emile Durkheim. He didn’t appreciate the fact that in a fractured, fragmented field, and in an era, like ours, such titans do not and cannot exist. Si felt his work on social theory was insufficiently appreciated, believing that lesser scholars received greater acclaim. He told me about his bitter disappointment at the response to a book he had just published. He thought he was commanding the field, “Come on, everybody, let’s take that hill!” Yet when he looked around, he realized no one was following him.

Si was an eclectic thinker: His work did not fit into a system or a formula. He elicited unconventionality in others and encouraged his students and readers to think about issues passionately and in an unfettered fashion. His favorite expression was from Walter Pater, “burn with this hard, gemlike flame.” He did, and Si always remained his own man, a sociologist with a message and a legacy: Go thou forth and do likewise.

Erich Goode, University of Maryland-College Park

Si—as everyone knew William J. Goode—was the prototypical man with many strings to his bow. I was never sure which of his many selves he valued most—whether the very learned sociological theorist, the supreme authority on historical continuity and change in family patterns worldwide, the amiable raconteur, the chef seriously striving to dazzle his guests with some culinary masterpiece, or, in his later years, the sophisticated gardener and the emergent artist struggling to find his particular style while facing the empty canvas in his suburban studio outside Washington, DC. Of course, for the sociological profession, it is the work and not the life that counts, and from this perspective we recognize the absolutely exceptional impact of his *World Revolution and Family Patterns*, which surely has earned the status of a sociological classic. With an awesome range of relevant data he revealed the worldwide tendency to move to a common pattern of family arrangements, while meticulously finding, documenting, and explaining variations on, and exceptions to, his general thesis.

While acknowledging the importance of *World Revolution* for the profession, I hold in

special esteem Si’s effort to serve a more general audience by writing *The Family*, which he contributed to Prentice Hall’s *Foundations of Modern Sociology Series*. Through the many printings of this wide ranging, exceptionally concise, and richly informative small book he introduced thousands and thousands of students to a systematic, analytic, and rigorously comparative perspective on the structure and function of the family world-wide.

Si’s propensity was never to waste an opportunity to stress an important principle or to share a significant insight. In keeping with this orientation, he took the occasion of writing the preface to the second edition of *The Family* to make some observations on the state of our field, observations that are as pertinent now as they were when he first wrote them in 1982. I offer the following samples:

The complexity of modern society suggests we should be cautious about supposing we have finally hit upon a single cause for anything.

If we wish to use the image of causation, we must be willing to do the hard work necessary to pinpoint precisely how anything caused anything.

Whether or not we work out better family systems, at least some of our future social planning will be wiser if we base it on the best of sound sociological research.

And finally:

It is useful to remember that science cannot tell us how we ought to behave. It can only tell us how people actually behave.

If only we had the power to be like Humphrey Bogart in *Casablanca* addressing Sam, his favorite piano player, and could count on a response if we called out: “Play it again, Si!”

Alex Inkeles, Emeritus, Stanford University

William J. Goode made fundamental contributions to our understanding of an astonishingly vast array of behavioral and social phenomena, from love and religion to roles and norms to force and revolution.

But of all his contributions, to me the most dazzling, for both its elegant simplicity and its far-reaching implications, is his insight, discussed in his 1978 work *The Celebration of Heroes*, that social status increases at an increasing rate with rank on the dimensions which generate status. Goode’s convexity condition sets status apart from other primordial outcomes, such as the justice evaluation, which increases at a *decreasing* rate with the individual’s amounts or levels of valued goods. Goode’s convexity condition leads to the prediction, among many others, that in a network animated by status, an actor is closer to the neighbor below than to the neighbor above, while in a network dominated by justice concerns, an actor is closer to the neighbor above than to the neighbor below. Of course, status theory depends on many foundational insights, contributed from many quarters, but Goode’s convexity condition is a bedrock.

Although Si never carried out a mathematical analysis, he had a remarkable mathematical intuition (a trait, incidentally, shared with other giants of his generation). He knew as if by instinct that three things are necessary to begin to understand how a sociobehavioral process works: (1) identify clearly what is the outcome and what are the inputs; (2) describe the direction of the effect of each input (increasing, or decreasing, or nonmonotonic); and (3) explore the outcome’s rate of change as each input changes.

Si Goode understood that if the devil is in the details, the secrets of human behavior are in the second derivative.

In his work and in his life—and blessedly until the end—there was an exuberant curiosity and a profound confidence that, through the adventures of many minds and many approaches, sociological knowledge would grow. And at an increasing rate, he

Remember
J. Goode

might have added, with his customary grace and wit.

Guillermo Jasso, New York University

Si Goode and I were friends and colleagues for more than 50 years, from the early 1950s when we were both Assistant Professors in the Sociology Department of Columbia University, through a decade of great closeness at Stanford University (1977 to 1986), to our last ten years together at George Mason University (1993 to 2003).

Si questioned conventional wisdom and was a pioneer in cross-cultural and comparative research. He was a man of professional integrity, someone I counted on and trusted. He was always direct, and had no patience for posturing and no tolerance for academic pettiness. He was a moral and honorable man.

I have strong personal memories of Si. He and his wife Lenore Weitzman lived next door to my late wife Elsie and I in Stanford. He was a great talker and a passionate conversationalist, coffee drinker, and cigarette roller.

A farm boy from Texas and a Jew from the Bronx—we shared the warmth and intimacy of family. We had wonderful Seders at Passover, although Si undermined my efforts to shorten the service by singing every song. He had an exceptional voice.

In 30 years, I never saw Si in anything but sneakers. This gave him an appearance of being on the go, which he was.

I also admired Si’s intellectual curiosity and his wide ranging interests. When he moved to George Mason, my wife Sydnee and I enjoyed Si’s excellent cooking and hospitality. Si was also passionate about his garden, painting, collecting mushrooms, bird watching, tennis, and music. He pursued all of these interests with great seriousness in his later years, when he claimed he had earned the right to be “a mandarin.” Most recently, in his late 70s, he also decided to learn Hebrew.

He was happy in his pursuits, his family, and his intellectual work.

Seymour Martin Lipset, George Mason University

I first met Si at Wayne State University (then Wayne University), where he was a new faculty member and I was a World War II veteran student. Detroit was an exciting, expanding city with a booming automobile industry, an expanding union movement and a sense that everything was possible. The University reflected that excitement; staffed with young faculty only a couple of years older than the veterans they taught. Boundaries between faculty and students as well as disciplines disappeared and for one brief period there was an ideal forum of mutual learning and friendship. Si referred to the students he met then as the Detroit (academic) Mafia, his acknowledgement of the extraordinary intellectual ferment that permeated that student body. Among the small group of my friends, five became professors of sociology, one went into history, and two went into philosophy. They did their graduate work at Columbia, Harvard, Princeton, and the New School. The young faculty at Wayne who were part of our group also moved on to Columbia, Princeton, Chicago, Pennsylvania, and Berkeley.

Si loved that period of his life because it mirrored his own life. He lived life with gusto—teaching sociology, sculpting, painting, learning new languages, and was an unabashed physical fitness nut long before it was fashionable. Little did I know at the time that my academic career would become entwined with Si’s. I was present at the beginning of his teaching career at Wayne and when he left Wayne to start his career at Columbia I was there as a graduate student. During the mid-span of his career, I returned to Columbia as his colleague. In the last several years of his life, he, my wife, and I would spend long hours over the phone reminiscing.

Si’s orientation to life remained unchanged

from the first day I met him to the day before he died when he told me that he was learning a new language, Hebrew, his tennis game was still going, and he continued to paint. His interest in sociology was as keen as ever. Si’s zest for living was infectious, raising both the level of discourse and the joy of living for students and friends.

Eugene Litwak, Columbia University

Half a century ago, as a graduate student, I was assigned the then-leading methodology textbook in sociology. William J. Goode was senior author with Paul Hatt. As years passed, I came to read his writings on the professions, stratification, and of course, the family. His work in this area was an inspiration, especially as Arlene developed our family reader, and her other writings on the family. But he was still an eminence, not a companion.

He and I became friends when he was President of the ASA and I served on the Council. He became “Si.”

Sociology had brought us together, but our friendship was sustained around skiing, tennis, hiking, dinners with Lenni and Arlene, and talking about everything.

Si was the most naturally gifted man I have ever met. An athlete, a French chef, a polymath who spoke several languages, Si could lecture in German, read Hebrew, sing Spanish love songs a capella, sculpt, paint, play piano, accurately identify plants and wildlife. He set high standards, especially for himself. Consequently, he rarely took full pleasure in his estimable achievements—although he was kind and forgiving of my inadequacies.

Athletic and vigorous into his 80s, I thought that Si, who followed the teachings of his father, a health and fitness guru, would outlive most of his younger friends.

On Saturday, May 3, 2003, (the morning after Bob Merton’s Memorial—the reason for Si and Lenni’s New York visit) he and Lenore and I walked through Central Park’s Harlem Meer and Conservatory Garden. The day was glorious. The sun shone brightly, the apple blossom trees and tulips were in full bloom. We talked about old friends, but as always, a walk with Si also became a lesson in botany and birding. We also talked politics, mostly about frustrations with the Bush administration. Later, in 5th Avenue’s Neue Museum, Si critiqued German art of the Weimar period.

Arlene and I were shocked to learn on Sunday morning that Si had died at 7 AM. He had never grown old.

Jerry Skolnick, New York University School of Law

My relationship with Si Goode started with fear and developed into friendship; both were somehow tied to language. Goode was chair of my orals committee at Columbia in 1969. His part of the exam was the ‘sociology of religion’ and he asked me a question about the “Pharisees.” Although this is the name of an ancient Jewish sect, I had no idea what this word means. For a foreign student from Israel, Si probably thought this was an appropriate question. The problem was that in the original Hebrew this name is pronounced very differently and in the excitement of the moment I did not make the connection. Si seemed angry that I did not know the answer and I was terrified, until another committee member came to my rescue.

Years later, after I had many opportunities to realize that Si was a very warm, concerned, and generous person and we were already friends, he and his wife Lenni Weitzman came to Israel for a Sabbatical. I invited them to spend the “Seder” (the festive Passover meal) in Ein-Gev—a large Kibbutz on the East shore of the Sea of Galilee where I have family. Si was very interested in Jewish tradition and the Hebrew language.

He was also a gourmet cook. The next day when we had dinner in the Kibbutz’s restaurant for tourists Si demanded that his St Peter’s fish “should not be overcooked!!” The waitress kept saying “Yes, Yes,” though she had no idea what he wanted and even if she did, she had no control over the cooking-time of hundreds of fish regulated by a computer.

It so happened, that many years after his oral exams I was helping Si with his Hebrew—now I was the teacher and he the student. As in other endeavors he was a perfectionist. His ability to learn this strange and difficult language was amazing, and so was his

motivation. After some time he could read a Hebrew newspaper but he was always impatient, aiming for more.

Just a week before Si’s death, I was re-reading his 1960 work *A Theory of Role Strain*—testimony to the lasting contribution of his brilliant, often provocative, thinking and analysis to sociological theory and research. I will miss him.

Nina Toren, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

My colleague Marty Whyte and I have known many outstanding sociologists, but after our supper with Si Goode in the fall of 2002, we found ourselves singing his praises, convinced that this extraordinary, unique scholar was among the very best. His *World Revolution and Family Patterns*, written four decades ago, remains the most systematic study of changes in the family. We were impressed by the lasting value of the five decades of scholarly works that followed.

But we were also awed by Si’s sheer vitality, intellectual and physical. He was asking us penetrating questions about Chinese society that got to the heart of key issues that few scholars other than China specialists took an interest in.

At 85, Si walked with a bouncy springiness that many a 50 year old would have envied. He was still enjoying tennis. He loved painting. He kept up his piano even if his lessons had stopped a while before. He was a gourmet cook.

Goode had a classic sociological training and raised questions in the tradition of Weber, Parsons, or his Columbia colleague, Robert Merton. But his perceptiveness of the little details of social life rivaled that of Erving Goffman. Like Marion Levy and Kingsley Davis, other Texas-bred sociologists of his generation who studied with the great institutional economist Clarence Ayers, Si retained an abiding interest in studying social institutions, a joy in cutting through pomp and pretense, and a love of intellectual debate. For a person who at 16 almost apprenticed to his father to become a plumber and who was thrown out of Rice University for wearing shorts to class after a tennis match, Si revealed almost no signs of bitterness. He could engage in penetrating detached analysis, adding insight to injury, criticizing himself and fellow intellectuals as well as upper-crust elites and the disadvantaged poor, but he did so with an engaging fun-loving bemusement.

I agree with Si that his best work is *The Celebration of Heroes: Prestige as a Social System*, a book that combines his classic sociological imagination with broad-ranging examples from history and different sectors of life, a range that few of us could aspire to, especially with Si’s zest.

I first met Si Goode in 1960 when he invited me to his home in New York. I had been studying the Japanese family and he was preparing his volume on *World Revolution and Family Patterns*. He wanted me to comment on how well his theories worked for Japan. Very few generalists I have met have shown the willingness to plunge into other cultures with the depth that he did. I have been an admirer ever since.

Whatever unhappiness Si may have had in his earlier marriages, his marriage with Lenore Weitzman over the last 25 years seemed to me among the best. Lenore enjoyed all of Si’s activities and brought a

personal warmth that enhanced the richness, breadth, and joy of their intellectual life.

Si leaves a big void and for a man who at 85 still had such vitality, he died too young. He enriched us all.

Ezra F. Vogel, Harvard University

I first met Si Goode in 1953 as my professor at Columbia in a course called “sociological analysis.” I was not his student. I became his friend, as a colleague on the faculty of Columbia. As I think back on it, he was the only member of the Columbia pantheon with whom I at least could feel entirely, and always, at ease.

He was absolutely open, frank, and warm at a personal level. He discussed ideas, always listening, always arguing, always inter-esting. He never pontificated. He was a learner. In the 50 years since then, he never lost those qualities.

He made his noteworthy and noted contributions in the study of the family, seen

as a worldwide phenomenon. But I think he always thought of himself not as a sociologist of the family, but as some-one engaged in sociological analysis. He was impatient of fads, and long on common sense. He was a rare bird. I shall miss his counsel, both wise and flippant. I shall miss his warmth.

Immanuel Wallerstein, Yale University

Celebrating *The Celebration of Heroes* celebrates one of my heroes, Si Goode. It does not capture the caring mentor and demanding teacher, the perennial youth and athleticism, or the crotch at the restaurant table on a mission to educate all the chefs of the world. It does not capture the gaiety, the wit, charm, and sparkle, the sheer joy of the conversational Si. But it does capture, and to some extent enlarge, the “creatively serious” Si (which is how he describes what he aimed at in his memoir of Merton).

The conversation itself was almost always “creatively serious.” The conversational Si seldom gossiped, seldom intrigued. His conversation was always about ideas, always probing, questioning, inquiring, doubting, ironic, irreverent, iconoclastic, always with a quirky originality, a way of looking at things differently that made you yourself look at things differently, with an insight that made you yourself more insightful.

His work was in most ways like his conversation. It reflected the same inquiring, questioning mind, the same irony, the same iconoclasm, the same quirky originality—that the sociology of the family was not about predicting happy families, that the theoretical importance of love was as much its capacity to disrupt as to bond, that a theory of social exchange was the reduction of role-strain as much as exchange.

But it also had a grand design. Although famous for two great comparative studies of the family, he was above all an apostle of abstract, general theory. Although he appeared to be into everything (religion, family, professions, political sociology, stratification), he was committed to probing beneath the surface of diverse, concrete, observable social orders for the smallest possible number of analytically distinguishable fundamental social processes that created them: analytically distinguishable because of their differences in nature, conditions, and consequences; fundamental because they underlay the social order of any continuing social system. He distinguished four such processes: Force and force threat, wealth, prestige, and sentiment (friendship, love, affection). Although he could seem like a gadfly, the entire oeuvre was one long-sustained project, on the one hand, to bring rationality, exchange, back into each of these processes, and, on the other hand, to bring the social back into exchange theory.

The culmination of the design was *The Celebration of Heroes*. Analyzing the nature, conditions, and consequences of one of these fundamental processes, prestige, its objective was to “move beyond the concrete or particular situation, to social regularities or generalizations that can help to explain or illuminate specific social behavior, not only in the twentieth-century United States, but also in other epochs and places” (page vii) and to do so by, on the one hand, bringing rationality, self-interest, and exchange back into status processes, while, on the other, bringing the social back into exchange. It is in many ways like his conversation. It has a quirky originality: It is less about how honor is distributed, or how it embodies values, rewards, or incentives, than about prestige as a mechanism of social control, how it shapes us. It is ironic: Its title is a not so subtle example of his penchant for puncturing pomposity. It is iconoclastic, it breaks not one but two icons. First, it is a cogent critique of the empirical weaknesses of normative consensus; it doubts consensual norms, coherent values, their correlation with action. Second, it is a cogent critique of his own icon, exchange theory—of calculating actors, contracts, and material, as against symbolic, gain, but especially the freedom of markets. His analysis of the regulative role of third parties in exchange is more far-reaching than even Blau’s or Coleman’s. It is inquiring, questioning, questing, never satisfied with the easy answer: Intended as a summing up, it raises more questions than it answers. But what it does sum up is the endlessly creative career of the man.

Morris Zelditch, Jr., Stanford University

NSF, from page 4

Carolina State University, “Establishment Change in Gender and Race/Ethnic Segregation and Access to Managerial and Craft Occupations, 1966-1999,” \$91,065.

Vardigan, Mary, University of Michigan, “The Data Documentation Initiative (DDI) Version 1.1,” jointly funded with the Methodology, Measurement and Statistics Program, \$31,066.

Zimmer, Catherine, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, “Establishment Change in Gender and Race/Ethnic Segregation and Access to Managerial and Craft Occupations, 1966-1999,” \$27,697.

Dissertation Grants

Arrighi, Giovanni, and Ho-Fung Hung, Johns Hopkins University, “Dynamics of Social Unrest in Early Qing China, 1645-1795,” \$7,500.

Bean, Frank, and Jeanne Batalova, University of California-Irvine, “Crossing Borders in the Information Age: The Impact of Highly Skilled Migrants on U.S. Labor Market Outcomes,” \$5,165.

Bidwell, Charles, and Robert Petrin, University of Chicago, “Credentials and Markets: An Inquiry into the Structure of Practice,” \$4,480.

Blee, Kathleen, and Connie Oxford, University of Pittsburgh, “Gender-Based Persecution in Asylum Policy and Law in the United States,” \$7,356.

Brents, Barbara, and Pete Simi, University of Nevada-Las Vegas, “Adult Consequences of Participation in Youth Subculture,” \$7,500.

Burawoy, Michael, and Jeffrey Sallaz, University of California-Berkeley, “Gambling with Development: The Birth of Casino Industries in South Africa and California United States,” jointly funded by the Office of International Science and Engineering, \$12,050.

Calhoun, Craig, and Emma Naughton, New York University, “Reconstruction and Its Discontents: Post-Conflict Urban Renewal in Beirut,” \$7,500.

Cancian, Francesca, and Jeanie Neddleman, University of California-Irvine, “Domestic Violence and the Family Man: Courtroom and Community Narrative About Domestically Violent Fathers in Rural, Urban and Suburban Settings,” jointly funded with the Law and Social Science Program, \$12,000.

Carley, Kathleen, and Eleanor Lewis, Carnegie Mellon University, “Talking the Talk: Isomorphism in Organizational Discourse,” \$2,250.

Clemens, Elizabeth, and Robert Wade, University of Arizona, “The Impact of Nongovernmental Organizations and State-Civil Society Relations on National Development,” \$6,271.

Crane-Herve, Diana, and Vida Bajc, University of Pennsylvania, “Mediating the Divide: Israeli Guides on Christian Tours to Jerusalem,” \$7,500.

Dowd, Timothy, and Maureen Blyer, Emory University, “The New Economy Magazine Market: Cultural, Structural, and Economic Factors in the Advent and Acceptance of a New Cultural Product Market,” \$7,427.

Gerstel, Naomi, and Amy Armenia, University of Massachusetts-Amherst, “Child Care Workers in Context: A Study of Family Day Care Providers in Illinois,” \$6,978.

Goodwin, Jeffrey, and La Dawn Haglund, New York University “State Autonomy, Accountability, and Utility Privatization in Costa Rica and Nicaragua,” \$7,500.

Gorski, Philip, and Daniel Diaz, University of Wisconsin-Madison, “The Character of Civil Society Organizational Life in Two Venezuelan Cities: State Decentralization and the Dynamics of Change,” jointly funded by the Office of International Science and Engineering, \$12,500.

Gould, Roger, and Sylvai Mitraud, Yale University, “Social Mobilization and Change in Conservation and Development Projects: A Comparative Study in Brazil,” \$7,500.

Gould, Roger, and Bastholm Mette Jensen, Yale University, “Solidarity in Action: Collective Rescue Efforts in Nazi-Occupied Europe,” \$7,500.

Greenwood, Davydd, and Monica Ruiz-Casares, Cornell University, “Strengthening the Capacity of Child-Headed Households to Meet Their Own Needs: A Social Networks Approach,” \$7,500.

Hao, Lingxin, and Guihua Xie, Johns Hopkins University, “Market Transition of Xiangang Workers in Urban China,” \$7,500.

Hochschild, Arlie, and Allison Pugh, University of California-Berkeley, “Caring Consumption: Negotiated Meanings of Childrearing and the Market,” \$7,500.

James, Sherman, and Edna Viruell-Fuentes, University of Michigan, “Mexican Immigration and Health: The Role of Transnational Social Networks,” \$7,500.

Keister, Lisa, and Jin Lu, Ohio State University, “Social Welfare Reform and Its Impact on Chinese Firms During Economic Transition,” \$7,450.

Kestnbaum, Meyer, and Elena Vinogradova, University of Maryland-College Park, “Organizational Responses to State Failure: Small Russian Firms and Their Attempts to Cope with the Strange New World,” \$7,500.

Lamont, Michele, and Joshua Guetzkow, Princeton University, “Explaining Changes in Criminal Justice and Social Welfare Policies in the American States, 1965-1985,” \$7,500.

Lamont, Michele, and Molnar Virag, Princeton University, “Architects and the Puzzle of State Socialist Modernization: Architectural Discourse in Hungary and East Germany After the Second World War,” \$7,500.

Massey, Douglas, and Danielle Kane, University of Pennsylvania, “Social Networks and Values,” \$6,800.

McCarthy, John, and Erik Johnson, Pennsylvania State University, “Research on the Dynamics of Issue Agenda Change Among a Population of Social Movement Organizations 1960-2000,” 7,496.

McCarthy, John, and Andrew Martin, Pennsylvania State University, “Doctoral Dissertation Improvement Grant: Putting the Organization back in Organizing: The Role of Union Capacity in NLRB Certification Elections,” \$7,500.

Mizruchi, Mark, and Mina Yoo, University of Michigan, “Social Networks and Immigrant Entrepreneurship in Silicon Valley,” \$7,500.

Molotch, Harvey, and Jason Patch, New York University, “Fashioning Gentrification: The New Role of Women as Entrepreneurs and Public Character,” \$7,498.

Murray, Martin, and Clara Olmedo, SUNY-Binghamton, “The Role of State Regulations in the Process of Informalization of Labor in Argentina. The Case of La Rioja, 1991-2001,” \$7,500.

Neubeck, Kenneth, and Beth Merenstein, University of Connecticut, “Racial Reproduction: The Relationship Between Immigrant Racial Knowledge and

Goode, from page 7

many countries, including China, India, Japan, Korea, France, Italy, Spain, Mexico, Sweden, Germany, and Yugoslavia. He was Visiting Professor at the newly opened Free University of Berlin in 1954; a visitor at Wolfson College, Oxford University, in 1980 (where he played on the college tennis team); distinguished guest lecturer for the Chinese Academy of Science in 1986; and Visiting Professor at Hebrew University in Jerusalem in 1992-93.

In 1994, when Si moved to Virginia and George Mason University, he announced he was going to be “a mandarin” and allow himself time to paint, sculpt, play the piano, create a garden, and improve his tennis. Si pursued each with great seriousness and intensity (while continuing to publish in sociology.) He took on new challenges by studying Hebrew, a fiendishly difficult language, hiking through Tuscany and the Galapagos, and waging daily battles with his computer.

William J. Goode’s scholarship was honored by numerous awards and prizes including election to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; two Guggenheim fellowships; an honorary Doctorate of Science, Upsala, 1971; an NIMH Senior Scientist Career Award; the Merit Award for a lifetime of scholarship from the Eastern Sociological Association and the Family section of the ASA; the MacIver Prize for the best scholarly book given by ASA, and the Burgess Award in 1969.

Goode served as President of the Sociological Research Association; and President of the Eastern Sociological Society. In 1982 the ASA’s Family Section named its annual scholarly award for the outstanding book on the family in his honor.

Immigrant Racial Identity,” \$7,500.

Powell, Brian, and Chadwick Menning, Indiana University, “Nonresident Parenting Practices, Gender, and Adolescent Outcomes,” \$7,500.

Rawls, Anne, and Derek Coates, Wayne State University, “Social Order and the Construction of Meaning in Social Interaction: Troubled Communication Between Sighted and Partially Sighted / Blind People,” \$7,215.

Rindfuss, Ronald, and Karen Guzzo, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, “How Do Marriage Market Conditions Affect Entrance into Cohabitation vs. Marriage,” \$3,340.

Robinson, Robert, and Robyn Ryle, Indiana University, “Community and Rapid Growth in Burlington, Kentucky,” \$7,410.

Rogers, Richard, and Patrick Krueger, University of Colorado-Boulder, “Physical Activity and Aging in the United States,” \$4,836.

Rountree, Pamela, and Shayne Jones, University of Kentucky, “Putting the Person into Context: An Integration of Personality and Social Disorganization Theory,” \$7,414.

Saenz, Rogelio, and Maria Morales, Texas A&M, “Ethnic Niches, Pathway to Economic Incorporation or Exploitation?: Labor Market Experiences of Latina/os,” \$7,500.

Smith, Jackie, and Fletcher Winston, SUNY-Stony Brook, “Choose Your Friends Wisely: Relational Ties and the Channeling of Tactical Choice in the

There are many sociologists who feel that Si Goode was uniquely theirs—their special professor, trusted colleague, or loving friend. He was. And because he was, his death is an immeasurable loss.

One can easily imagine Si’s raging at the cosmos for the unfairness of being stolen away from us in the prime of his life. He was 85, but an 85 going on 50. And he had so much more to do!

But then, the Si who was a realist would have to admit that he had one hell of a glorious ride: he truly loved sociology and was enriched by more than six decades of intellectually challenging work; he had 85 years of robust energy that carried him from the tops of mountains on skis, to the ocean floor in scuba gear. He lived to enjoy the applause for his achievements, the admiration for his integrity, and the love and affection of countless students, friends, and family, for simply being who he was.

His contributions will continue to enrich the field of sociology, and many of us will carry his voice with us for decades to come. □

William J. Goode’s family has decided to honor him by establishing a fellowship for graduate students engaged in cross-cultural dissertation research. They would welcome contributions to the ASA for the William J. Goode international fellowship. Send donations clearly noted for this purpose to the ASA Executive Office at 1307 New York Avenue NW, #700, Washington, DC 20005.

Environmental Movement,” \$6,438.

Steinmetz, George, Cynthia Idriss, University of Michigan, “Political Consciousness and Young People’s Life Narratives: In-depth Profiles of Radical Right,” \$7,500.

Thoits, Peggy, and Koji Ueno, Vanderbilt University, “Friendship Integration and Adolescent Mental Health,” \$7,500.

Tilly, Charles, and Valiani Arafaat, Columbia University, “Religious Nationalism and Urban Space in Western India (1969-2002),” \$7,416.

Troyer, Lisa, and C. Brakefield-Younts, University of Iowa, “The Effects of Model Status and Collective Validation on the Enactment and Cultural Transmission of Deviance,” \$7,497.

Vickerman, Milton, and Kenneth Oman, University of Virginia, “Framing the Picture, Racial Profiling and the Public Discourse,” \$2,770.

Waters, Mary, and Tomas Jimenez, Harvard University, “The Effects of Mexican Immigration on Mexican American Ethnicity,” \$7,500.

Waters, Mary, and Wendy Roth, Harvard University, “Racial Identity at Home and Abroad: Its Impact on Puerto Ricans’ and Dominicans’ Social Networks and Economic Mobility,” \$7,500.

Western, Bruce, and Nina Bandelj, Princeton University, “Embedded Economies, Foreign Direct Investment in Central and Eastern Europe,” \$7,500. □

Call for Papers

CONFERENCES

African American Studies International Conference, April 9-11, 2004, Boston University, Boston, MA. Theme: "Race, Nation, and Ethnicity in the Afro-Asian Century." Submit a 250-word abstract together with a current curriculum vita by October 1, 2003, to: Ronald K. Richardson, Director, African American Studies, Boston University, 138 Mountfort Street, Brookline, MA 02446. Submit by email to Christine Loken-Kim at lokenkim@bu.edu.

2004 Conference for Carnegie Doctoral/Research Intensive Institutions, July 10-12, 2004, Illinois State University, Normal, IL. Theme: "Mission, Values and Identity." The goal of the 2004 conference is to bring together administrators and faculty from Carnegie Doctoral/Research Intensive Universities to continue discussion of the place of these institutions within broad spectrum of higher education. Participants will analyze the many opportunities and challenges presented to doctoral research/intensive institutions, and set priorities to strengthen the future of these universities. Deadline: September 1, 2003. Visit: <www.illinoisstate.edu/carnegie/>. E-mail us at carnegie@ilstu.edu.

Humboldt 2004 Bicentennial Conference, The Graduate Center, City University of New York, October 14-16, 2004. Theme: "Alexander von Humboldt: From the Americas to the Cosmos." In commemoration of a visit from Alexander von Humboldt to the United States in 1804 at the invitation of President Thomas Jefferson, the Graduate Center of the City University of New York will host an interdisciplinary conference devoted to Humboldt and his legacy. Proposals for papers should consist of: (1) a concise (300 words or less) abstract with title, and (2) a cover letter indicating the author's professional affiliation(s) and contact information. Send proposals to: Program Committee, Humboldt Conference, c/o the Bildner Center, The Graduate Center/CUNY, 365 Fifth Avenue, Suite 5209, New York, NY 10016-4309; fax (212) 817-1540; e-mail humboldt@gc.cuny.edu. Deadline for receipt of proposals is February 1, 2004. <www.humboldtconference.org>.

26th Annual North American Labor History Conference, Wayne State University, October 21-23, 2004. Theme: "Class, Work and Revolution." The program committee encourages comparative and interdisciplinary scholarship from a range of national and international contexts, the integration of public historians and community and labor activists. Submit panel and paper proposals by March 1, 2004, to: Janine Lanza, Coordinator, North American Labor History Conference, Department of History, 3094 Faculty Administration Building, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI 48202; (313) 577-2525; fax (313) 577-6987; e-mail ao1605@wayne.edu.

Pennsylvania Sociological Association 53rd Annual Conference, California University of Pennsylvania, California, PA, October 24 and 25, 2003. Theme: "Meeting Pennsylvania's Community Challenges: Local Initiatives-Global Challenges." All other topics will be considered. Deadlines for proposals September 1, 2003, Papers: October 1, 2003. For more information view website: <www.cup.edu/liberalarts/sociology/pss> or contact Elizabeth Jones at Jones_EA@cup.edu. or (703) 938-5723.

PUBLICATIONS

Current Sociology, journal of the International Sociological Association and published by Sage, welcomes high-quality papers between 6,000 and 8,000 words. As the journal title implies, sociological articles that deal with current issues are most welcome. Submissions are refereed quickly and efficiently. Contact Dennis Smith, Editor, e-mail d.smith@lboro.ac.uk. For more information, see: <www.ucm.es/info/isa/publ/cs.htm>.

Women's Issues—Criminal Justice Series. Seeking papers to be included in a volume of work of women victims of violence published by Prentice Hall for the *Women's Issues in Criminal Justice Series*. Papers should focus on the treatment of women victims in the media and/or in the criminal justice system. Of particular interest are papers dealing with female victims and the police, courts, and/or correctional systems, the presentation of female victims in the media, global female victimization, minority women as victims, women in non-traditional occupations as victims, and vi-

carious victims (e.g., mothers, daughters of victims of violence). Contact: Cynthia L. Line, Department of Law and Justice Studies, Rowan University, 201 Mullica Hill Rd., Glassboro, NJ 08028; e-mail line@rowan.edu.

The Scholar & Feminist Online, Special Issue, "Young Feminists Take On the Family." We invite critical essays, poetry, art, audio, visual and multimedia contributions that explode current myths of the American family and offer analyses of the larger culture that has helped shape and produce these myths. This special issue will inaugurate the webjournal's Feminist Futures series. The deadline for submissions is August 1, 2003. You will be notified by November 15 if your work is to be included. Essays should be no longer than 2,500 words. Shorter 1,000- to 1,500-word essays are encouraged. Submit text documents as Microsoft Word files. Images should be formatted as jpegs or gifs. Use *MLA Manual of Style* for proper manuscript form. If you would like your materials returned, include a self-addressed, stamped envelope. Send all materials to: Jennifer Baumgardner and Amy Richards, c/o Soapbox, 201 East 2nd Street, #5D, New York, NY 10009; e-mail jenandamy@soapboxinc.com. For further information about the webjournal or the Feminist Futures Series, contact: Deborah Siegel, Editor, S&F Online, Center for Research on Women, Barnard College, 101 Barnard Hall, 3009 Broadway, New York, NY 10027; e-mail dsiegel@barnard.edu.

Meetings

August 18-19, 2003. Sociological Practice Association Silver Anniversary Meeting, Wyndham Atlanta Hotel, Atlanta, Georgia. Contact Prof. Mel Fein at Mfein@Kennesaw.Edu.

October 16-19, 2003. *Society for Applied Sociology (SAS) 21st Annual Meeting*, New Orleans, LA. Theme: "Sociological Know-How: Back to Our Applied Roots." Contact: Paul T. Melevin, 2003 Program Chair, Customer Survey Services Unit, Audit and Evaluation Division, Employment Development Department, 800 Capitol Mall, MIC 78, Sacramento, CA 95814-4807; (916) 487-6990; fax (916) 653-7171; e-mail pmelevin@sbcglobal.net. <www.appliedsoc.org>.

October 17-18, 2003. *New York State Sociological Association (NYSSA) 51st Annual Meeting*, Siena College, Loudonville, NY. Contact: Paul T. Murray, Department of Sociology, Siena College, Loudonville, NY 12211; e-mail murray@siena.edu.

October 24-25, 2003. *53rd Annual Conference, Pennsylvania Sociological Society*, California University of Pennsylvania. Theme: Meeting Pennsylvania's Community Challenges: Local Initiatives-Global Challenges. Contact: Elizabeth Jones at Jones_EA@cup.edu. or (724) 938-5723. View website: <www.cup.edu/liberalarts/sociology/pss>.

November 14-15, 2003. *Georgia Political Science Association Annual Meeting*, The Callaway Inn at Callaway Gardens, Pine Mountain, GA. Theme: "Consequences of Institutions and Cultures." Visit <web2.mgc.edu/gpsa> or e-mail Harold Cline at hcline@mgc.edu.

March 11-13, 2004. *Nineteenth-Century Studies Association (NCSA) Conference*, St. Louis, MO. Theme: "Cultural Imperialism and Competition: Travel, World's Fairs and National/Colonial Image." Contact: Carol Flores, Department of Architecture, Ball State University, Muncie, IN 47306; e-mail cflores@bsu.edu.

Funding

The **American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS)** announces the Women's International Science Collaboration (WISC) Program. Supported by the National Science Foundation (NSF), this program aims to increase the participation

of women in international scientific research by helping establish new research partnerships with colleagues in Europe, Newly Independent States of the former Soviet Union, Near East, Middle East, Pacific, Africa, the Americas, and Asia. Small grants (\$4,000-5,000) will provide travel and living support for a U.S. scientist and, when appropriate, a co-PI to visit a partner country to develop a research program. Funds can also be used to support a second visit to the partner country or for a foreign partner to travel to the U.S. Men and women scientists who have their PhD or equivalent research experience are eligible to apply. Applicants who have received their doctoral degrees within the past six years will receive special consideration, as will scientists applying to work with colleagues in less frequently represented countries and regions. PhD candidates are also eligible to apply. Applicants must be U.S. citizens or permanent residents. Only fields funded by the National Science Foundation and interdisciplinary research cutting across these fields are eligible. For further information, visit the NSF website <www.nsf.gov>. The next application deadline is July 15, 2003. Contact: Marina Sansosti Ratchford, Senior Program Associate, Latin American and Latino Initiatives, Directorate for Education and Human Resources, American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS), 1200 New York Ave., NW, Washington DC 20005; (202) 326-6490; fax (202) 371-9849; e-mail mratchfo@aaas.org. For further application information and region-specific guidelines visit: <www.aaas.org/international/wisc/>.

American Philosophical Society Research Programs: (1) *Franklin Research Grants*. Applicants are expected to have a doctorate, or to have published work of doctoral character and quality. Pre-doctoral students are not eligible, but the Society is especially interested in supporting the work of young scholars who have recently received the doctorate. The program is designed to help meet the cost of travel to libraries and archives for research purposes, the purchase of microfilm, and the costs associated with fieldwork or laboratory research expenses. The program does not accept proposals in journalistic writing; for the preparation of textbooks, or teaching aids; or the work of creative and performing artists. Maximum award: \$6,000. Deadlines: October 1, December 1. Decisions are reached in late January and in March. (2) *Sabbatical Fellowship for the Humanities and Social Sciences*. Mid-career faculty of universities and four-year colleges in the United States who have been granted a sabbatical/research year, but for whom financial support from the parent institution is available for only part of the 2004-2005 academic year or the calendar year 2005. Candidates must not have had a financially supported leave at any time subsequent to September 1, 2000. It is expected that the candidate's doctoral degree was conferred no later than 1996, and no earlier than 1981. Award: from \$30,000 to \$40,000. Deadline: November 1; notification in March. Contact: American Philosophical Society, 104 South 5th Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106; (215) 440-3429; e-mail eroach@amphilsoc.org.

Andrew W. Mellon Foundation/Vera Institute of Justice 2004 Postdoctoral Fellowship on Race, Crime and Justice. The fellowship encourages new scholars of diverse backgrounds to work and publish in this important field. One fellowship is awarded each year for a two-year residency at the Vera Institute in New York. Fellows receive a generous annual salary and benefits and research and travel allowances to pursue a scholarly project of their own design while gaining experience in policy-oriented research and writing. Applicants must have completed a doctorate within seven years of applying for the fellowship or be completing it by summer 2004. Applications are due October 24, 2003, with the residency to start in summer or fall 2004. Information and an application are available at <www.vera.org/mellon> or contact: Suzanne Mueller, Administrative Director, Research, Vera Institute of Justice, 233 Broadway, 12th Floor, New York, NY 10279; fax (212) 941-9407; e-mail: smueller@vera.org to request a brochure and application.

Environmental Justice: Partnerships for Communication (ES-03-007). The National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS) <www.niehs.nih.gov/> and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) <www.cdc.gov/niosh/> jointly announce this program to strengthen the NIEHS' and NIOSH's support of research aimed at achieving environmental/occupational justice for socioeconomically disadvantaged and medically underserved populations in the United States. One goal of the participating institutions is to understand the influence of economic and social factors on the health status of individuals exposed to environmental or occupational toxicants. This component of the research program in environmental justice is designed to encourage community outreach, training, research, and education efforts that will become the catalyst for reducing exposure to environmental pollutants in underserved populations. The main objective of this request for application is to establish methods for linking members of a community, who are directly affected by adverse environmental conditions or community-based organizations serving affected communities, with researchers and health care providers and to create partnerships that can address environmental health problems. Community-based organizations are especially encouraged to apply. The entire RFA can be found at: <grants1.nih.gov/grants/guide/rfa-files/RFA-ES-03-007.html>. Letter of Intent receipt date: September 17, 2003. Application Receipt Date: October 17, 2003. Earliest Anticipated start date: July 30, 2004. For further information, contact: Shobha Srinivasan, Division of Extramural Research and Training, National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, PO Box 12233, MD EC-21, 111 T.W. Alexander Drive, RTP, NC 27709; (919) 541-2506; fax (919) 316-4606; e-mail ss688k@nih.gov.

The **Fogarty International Center (FIC)** announces a new program that provides early career opportunities for U.S. graduate students in the health professions to participate in mentored clinical research in developing countries. This new program, which offers one year of mentored clinical research training at a site in the developing world, will expand international opportunities to graduate level U.S. students in the health professions, paired with students from the host country, with the hope that such experiences during a formative period will encourage them to pursue careers in clinical research, particularly related to global health. Initial training sites are in Botswana, Brazil, Haiti, India, Kenya, Mali, Peru, South Africa, Thailand, Uganda, and Zambia. The first annual competition for the Fogarty-Ellison Program will begin in the fall of 2003 for training that will commence in July of 2004. Additional information is available on the program website at <www.aamc.org/overseasfellowship>.

The National Academies. The Christine Mirzayan Science & Technology Policy Internship Program is designed to engage graduate science and social science, engineering, medical, veterinary, business, and law students in the analysis and creation of science and technology policy and to familiarize them with the interactions of science, technology, and government. As a result, students develop essential skills different from those attained in academia and make the transition from being a graduate student to a professional. The Internship is a 12-week program. Each intern is assigned to a senior staff member who acts as his or her mentor. The mentor provides guidance and ensures that the intern's time is focused on substantive work and activities. Students can apply for winter, summer, or fall each year. For details and application information visit <www7.nationalacademies.org/internship/>. Contact Rebecca Burka at e-mail rburka@nas.edu.

The **Robert Wood Johnson Health & Society Scholars Program** is a two-year fellowship designed to build the nation's capacity for research, leadership, and action to address the broad range of factors affecting health. Outstanding individuals who

Continued on next page



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Funding, continued

have completed doctoral training in disciplines ranging from behavioral, social, biological, and natural sciences to health professions are eligible. Up to 18 scholars will be selected to begin training in August or September 2004 at one of six nationally prominent universities: Columbia University, Harvard University, University of California-San Francisco and Berkeley, University of Michigan, University of Pennsylvania, and University of Wisconsin. Application deadline: October 15, 2003. Contact: (800) 734-7635 or e-mail hss@rwjf.org. <www.healthandsocietyscholars.org>.

Competitions

The national **Award for Excellence in Human Research Protection** honors demonstrated excellence in promoting the well-being of people who participate in research. The Health Improvement Institute is now accepting entries for the 2003 awards competition. The deadline for receipt of entries is September 29, 2003. Award categories are: (1) *Best practice that has demonstrated benefit*—given to a research institution, unit (such as an, Institutional Review Board), or individual Innovation established through research or other report published in the last five years—given to an individual (or team) that produced a significant contribution to advancing human research protection. (2) *Lifetime achievement*—given to an individual in academe, industry, or government. A panel of judges, representing the various sectors involved in human research, evaluates entries. Winners will be announced in November 2003. More information and/or application packets are available from the Awards Coordinator at (301) 651-1818 or e-mail at hii@mcman.com. Information can also be accessed at the Institute’s web site: <www.hii.org>.

Radcliffe Institute Fellowships

The Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study at Harvard University awards approximately thirty fully funded fellowships each year. Radcliffe Institute fellowships are designed to support scholars, scientists, artists, and writers of exceptional promise and demonstrated accomplishment who wish to pursue work in academic and professional fields and in the creative arts. Applicants must have received their doctorate or appropriate terminal degree by December 2002 in the area of the proposed project. Radcliffe welcomes proposals from small groups of scholars who have research interests or projects in common. Please check the Web site for more information.

The stipend amount is \$50,000. Fellows receive office space and access to libraries and other resources of Harvard University. During the fellowship year, which extends from September 13, 2004, through June 30, 2005, residence in the Boston area is required, as is participation in the Institute community. Fellows are expected to present their work-in-progress and attend other fellows’ events.

Applications must be postmarked by 10/01/03. Visit www.radcliffe.edu for more information. For an application, please contact:

Radcliffe Application Office
34 Concord Avenue
Cambridge, MA 02138
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fellowships@radcliffe.edu.

The **Carrie Chapman Catt Prize for Research on Women and Politics** is designed to encourage and reward scholars embarking on significant research in the area of women and politics. The prize includes a \$1,000 cash award for each project selected. Honorable mention prizes of \$500 per project are sometimes awarded. In addition to the cash prize, recipients may be invited to Iowa State University to present an overview of their research. Proposals must be postmarked by October 1, 2003. Scholars at any level, including graduate students and junior faculty members, can apply. Three copies of a detailed description (5 to 10 pages, double-spaced, 12-point font) of the research project including: (1) a 150-200 word abstract summarizing its purpose and content; (2) a discussion of relevant theory, contributions to literature in the field, and methodology; (3) a statement about how the Catt Prize will contribute to the research project; and (4) a timetable for completion of the project. As the proposals will be blind reviewed by a committee, the author(s) name(s) should not appear in this description. Awards will be announced by December 15, 2003. Materials should be mailed (not faxed or e-mailed) to the Carrie Chapman Catt Center for Women and Politics, 309 Carrie Chapman Catt Hall, Iowa State University, Ames, IA 50011-1305. For more information, contact the Center at cattctr@iastate.edu or call (515) 294-3181.

The **International Sociological Association** (ISA) announces the organization of the fourth worldwide competition for young scholars engaged in social research. The winners will be invited to participate in the XVI World Congress of Sociology which will take place in Durban, South Africa, July 2006. The winners’ papers will be considered for publication in the ISA’s journal *International Sociology*, or in another ISA publication. By Young Scholars we mean people under 35 years of age on May 1, 2005. In case of joint or multiple authorship, this rule applies to all authors of the submitted paper. Participants should hold a Master’s degree (or an equivalent graduate diploma) in sociology or in a related discipline. Candidates must send an original paper that has not been previously published anywhere. It should be no more than 6,000 words typewritten double-spaced on one side of the paper with margins of 3 cm and the pages numbered. Notes and the bibliography should appear at the end of the text. Two copies of equal typographical quality should be sent to the following address: 4th ISA Worldwide Competition for Young Sociologists, Attention: Kenneth Thompson, Pavis Centre for Social and Cultural Research, Faculty of Social Sciences, The Open University, Walton Hall, Milton Keynes, MK7 6AA, United Kingdom; 44-1908-654458; fax 44-1908-659267; e-mail k.a.thompson@open.ac.uk or socsci-pavis@open.ac.uk.

Awards

Antonio Alas and **Walter Bower** were co-recipients of the 2003 award for Outstanding Teaching by a sociology graduate student at the University of Kentucky.

Pablo J. Boczkowski and **Keith Hampton**, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, received the Herbert S. Dordick Dissertation Awards from the Communication and Technology Division of the International Communication Association.

Walter Bower and **Tammy Werner** were recipients of the 2003 Provost’s Awards for Outstanding Teaching in the Teaching Assistant category at the University of Kentucky.

Lawrence Busch, Michigan State University, was selected as the 2003 Howard Beers Lecturer by the departments of Community and Leadership Development and Sociology at the University of Kentucky.

Campus Compact has selected finalists for the 2003 Thomas Ehrlich Faculty Award for Service Learning. They were chosen for their important work connecting community service to their coursework on their

campus and promoting service-learning nationally. Among those selected were four sociologists: **Jose Calderone**, Pitzer College; **Mark Chesler**, University of Michigan; **Sam Marullo**, Georgetown University; **Susan Ostrander**, Tufts University.

William V. D’Antonio, Catholic University of America and former ASA Executive Officer, received an Honorary Doctor of Humane Letters from St. Michaels University for his work as a Catholic intellectual. He was also honored by the District of Columbia Sociological Society with its Morris Rosenberg Award for recent achievements, for his books on sociology of religion.

Herbert J. Gans, Columbia University, received an honorary Doctor of Science degree honoris causa from the University of Pennsylvania on May 19.

Drew Halfmann, University of California-Davis and Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Scholars in Health Policy Research Program, won a research grant from the Horowitz Foundation for Social Policy for his project: “Closing the Gap: Explaining the Content of Policy Proposals on Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities.”

C. Margaret Hall, Georgetown University, received the Stuart A. Rice Award for Career Achievement from the District of Columbia Sociological Society, for her work in the development of clinical sociology.

Leslie Irvine, University of Colorado-Boulder, received the Marinus Smith Teaching Award from the University’s Parents Association.

Lane Kenworthy, Emory University, is the 2003 winner of the Aldi J.M. Hagenaaers Memorial Award for the best paper making use of data from the Luxembourg Income Study by a scholar under 40 years of age. He received the award for the paper “Varieties of Welfare Capitalism,” co-authored with Alexander Hicks, which appeared in the January 2003, issue of *Socio-Economic Review*.

Doug McAdam, Stanford University, and **Adrian Raftery**, University of Washington-Seattle, were announced as 2003 fellows to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences under the social sciences classification.

Christopher Mele, University at Buffalo, received a grant-in-research award from The Horowitz Foundation for Social Policy.

Harriet B. Presser, University of Maryland, and **Barbara Altman**, National Center for Health Statistics, received the Lawrence R. Klein Award for their article on “Work Shifts and Disability: A National View.” This award, in the name of the 1980 Nobel Laureate in Economics, is given for an outstanding contribution to the *Monthly Labor Review* in 2002.

Steven Stack, Wayne State University, received the 2003 Louis Dublin Award from the American Association of Suicidology for outstanding lifetime contributions to the field of suicidology.

Patricia Ulbrich received the 2002 SWS Feminist Activist Award for her work to expand the health care response to domestic violence and her leadership with the Women and Girls Foundation of Southwest Pennsylvania.

Murray Webster received the 2003 First Citizens Bank Scholars Medal, the University of North Carolina-Charlotte’s highest honor for faculty scholarship and intellectual inquiry.

Doris Wilkinson, University of Kentucky, had her article, “Americans of African Ancestry,” selected as a landmark essay in the 40-year history of *Society/Transaction*.

Maxine Baca Zinn, Michigan State University and **D. Stanley Eitzen**, Colorado State University, are co-recipients of the 2003 William Holmes McGuffey Longevity Award for excellence over multiple editions of *Diversity in Families* by the Text and Academic Authors Association.

In the News

Mounira M. Charrad, University of Texas-Austin, was interviewed by *Weekly Public Affairs Program*, KLRU Austin Public Broadcasting Station about her book, *States and Women’s Rights: The Making of Postcolonial Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco* (University of California Press, 2001).

Scott Coltrane, University of California-Riverside, was quoted in the May 7, 2003, *Christian Science Monitor* about stay-at-home dads and changing gender and parental roles.

Dan Cook, University of Illinois-Urbana, was quoted in a story on how Roxy Girls is producing fictional literature to promote its clothing line and brand name to Tween girls, which appeared in the April 5 *Los Angeles Times*.

Judith Cook, University of Illinois-Chicago, was interviewed by on WCPN, an affiliate of National Public Radio in Cleveland, about her research on employment as a critical factor in the recovery of individuals with severe mental illnesses.

Mathieu Deflem, University of South Carolina, was interviewed about the United Nations and international terrorism for the CNN International program “Your World Today,” which broadcasted on May 8.

Jesse Diaz, PhD candidate at University of California-Riverside, was featured in the May issue of *Pitzer Press* about overcoming a life of gangs and poverty to become a success in academia.

Troy Duster, New York University, was quoted in a May 28 *Washington Post* article about Howard University’s plans to develop a genetics database on African Americans.

Donna Gaines read from her new memoir, *A Misfit’s Manifesto: A Spiritual Journey of a Rock & Roll Heart* and discussed her classic study of working class youth in New Jersey, *Teenage Wasteland: Suburbia’s Dead End Kids* on WBAI radio in New York City on May 21. She was also interviewed in the *Bergen Record* about disaffected youth, popular culture, and post-high school graduation anomie. She was interviewed on April 12 on KEXP radio, Seattle, about the New York punk scene; in the May 12 *Charlotte Observer* about women and bikers; and quoted on the effects of peer pressure in the May 22 issue of *Junior Scholastics*.

Charles A. Gallagher, Georgia State University, was interviewed by the *The New*

Jersey Herald News about changes in attitudes on interracial relationships, and the *Charleston Post and Courier* on discrimination directed at black motorcyclists in Myrtle Beach.

Kathleen Gerson, New York University, wrote an op-ed column on working families in American society in the May 11 *New York Times*. Also mentioned in the article were sociologists **Suzanne Bianchi**, University of Maryland, and **Jerry A. Jacobs**, University of Pennsylvania.

Barry Glassner, University of Southern California, was interviewed live on *CNN Headline News* on May 8, 2003, about teenagers who engage in very high-risk physical stunts.

David Grazian, University of Pennsylvania, was interviewed May 29 on WBEZ radio, Chicago, on authenticity in urban blues clubs.

Sharon Hays, University of Virginia, was interviewed on multiple radio programs—including National Public Radio’s (NPR) *All Things Considered*, Washington, DC’s *Wilmer Leon Show*, Radio Left, and NPR stations in San Francisco, Dallas, and Tulsa—regarding her research on welfare reform. A Rice University colloquium on her book, *Flat Broke With Children* (Oxford, 2003), was also broadcast on C-SPAN’s *Book TV*, and her research on welfare will be profiled in upcoming articles in *The Chronicle of Higher Education* and *The Baltimore Sun*.

Sally T. Hillsman, ASA Executive Officer, was quoted in a May 7 article in the *Chronicle of Higher Education* on plagiarism and other forms of professional misconduct in the humanities and social sciences.

Leslie Irvine, University of Colorado-Boulder, was quoted in *Animal Sheltering Magazine*, a periodical for animal care and protection professionals. The article refers to her research on emotion management in humane education.

Stephen J. Morewitz, Morewitz & Associates, was quoted in the May issue of *Cosmopolitan* in an article about sexual harassment and stalking.

Steven M. Ortiz, Oregon State University, was quoted in the (Corvallis) *Gazette-Times*, August 28, 2002, in an article discussing his research on the ways in which wives of professional athletes cope with the marital stress induced by the careers of their husbands. He was quoted in Scotland’s *Sunday Mail*, March 23, about Scottish football wives.

Continued on next page

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In the News, *continued*

H. Wesley Perkins, Hobart and William Smith Colleges, was interviewed about his work developing the social norms approach to substance abuse prevention and health promotion on the Australian Broadcasting Company's *Radio National Breakfast Show* on April 23. He was also interviewed about his work in Syracuse TV's ABC News on March 10.

David Popenoe, Rutgers University, was quoted in a May 24 *New York Times* article on the rise in Disney weddings and the changing traditions of weddings.

John Skrentny, University of California-San Diego, was mentioned in a May 2 syndicated opinion column by George Will on the topic of affirmative action.

Rodney Stark, University of Washington-Seattle, published an opinion piece in the June 6 *Chronicle of Higher Education* on the importance of the study of gods in social scientific study of religion, history, and civilization.

Doris Wilkinson, University of Kentucky, was quoted in a May 6 *New York Times* article about a rural slave jail in Kentucky being turned into a museum dedicated to freedom; and in an Associated Press article about her public humanities project, "The African American Barbershop from the Era of 'Jim Crow' to Desegregation."

Alan Wolfe, Boston College, authored an opinion piece in the May 30 *Chronicle of Higher Education*, on the merits of the practice of using pseudonyms for real places in sociological and anthropological research.

People

Barbara Entwisle, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, delivered a lecture, "Social Networks and Internal Migration: The Case of Nang Ron, Thailand," sponsored by the National Institutes of Health Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research on June 17.

Susan Farrell, has been appointed co-director of the Women's Studies Program at Kingsborough, CUNY.

Herbert J. Gans, Columbia University, delivered the Commencement Address for the Graduate School of Fine Arts.

Barbara Hetrick is the new chief academic officer at Catawba College in North Carolina.

Robert Mark Silverman will be joining the faculty of SUNY-Buffalo as an Associate Professor in the Department of Urban and Regional Planning effective August 2003.

David A. Sonnenfeld, Washington State University, has been appointed to the International Advisory Board of the Environmental Research Network Asia (ERNAsia), an independent institution which aims to bring together scholars and professionals from various parts of the world who share a common interest in environmental issues in the Asian region.

Christy A. Visser, Urban Institute, is the recipient of a \$3.2-million award from the U.S. Department of Justice as a co-principal investigator and subgrantee with the Research Triangle Institute. The five-year

project will evaluate a \$100-million federal initiative to improve the post-release outcomes of prisoners among criminal justice, employment, education, health, and housing dimensions.

Janet Wilmoth, Syracuse University, was awarded a grant from the National Institutes of Health, National Institute on Aging for research titled, "Health, Social Support and Housing Transitions."

Members' New Books

John P. Bartkowski, Mississippi State University, *The Promise Keepers: Servants, Soldiers, and Godly Men* (Rutgers University Press, 2003).

John P. Bartkowski, Mississippi State University, and **Helen A. Regis**, Louisiana State University, *Charitable Choices: Religion, Race, and Poverty in the Post-Welfare Era* (New York University Press, 2003).

Francesca M. Cancian, University of California-Irvine, **Demie Kurz**, University of Pennsylvania, **Andrew S. London**, Syracuse University, **Rebecca Reviere**, Howard University, and **Mary C. Tuominen** (eds.) *Child Care and Inequality: Re-Thinking Carework for Children and Youth* (Routledge, 2002).

Richard Felson, Pennsylvania State University, *Violence and Gender Reexamined* (American Psychological Association, 2002).

Glenn Firebaugh, Pennsylvania State University, *The New Geography of Global Income Inequality* (Harvard University Press, 2003).

Benjamin Gregg, University of Texas-Austin, *Thick Moralities, Thin Politics: Social Integration Across Communities of Belief* (Duke University Press, 2003); *Coping In Politics With Indeterminate Norms: A Theory of Enlightened Localism* (SUNY Press, 2003).

Kwang-ki Kim, Sung Kyun Kwan University, *Order and Agency in Modernity: Talcott Parsons, Erving Goffman, and Harold Garfinkel* (State University of New York Press, 2003).

Rebecca S. Kraus, U.S. Department of Justice, *Minor League Baseball: Community Building Through Hometown Sports* (Haworth Press, 2003).

H. Wesley Perkins, Hobart and William Smith Colleges, (editor), *The Social Norms Approach to Preventing School and College Age Substance Abuse: A Handbook for Educators, Counselors, and Clinicians* (Jossey-Bass, 2003).

Leila J. Rupp, University of California-Santa Barbara, and **Verta Taylor**, University of California-Santa Barbara, *Drag Queens at the 801 Cabaret* (University of Chicago Press, 2003).

Kent L. Sandstrom, University of Northern Iowa, **Daniel D. Martin**, Miami University of Ohio, **Gary Alan Fine**, Northwestern University, *Symbols, Selves, and Social Reality: A Symbolic Interactionist Approach to Social Psychology and Sociology* (Roxbury Publishing Company, 2003).

Gregory D. Squires, George Washington University, (editor), *Organizing Access to Capital: Advocacy and the Democratization of Financial Institutions* (Temple University Press, 2003).

Dana Beth Winberg, Brandeis University, *Code Green: Money-Driven Hospitals and the Dismantling of Nursing* (Cornell University Press, 2003).

Other Organizations

The Institute of Social Research at the Indiana University-Bloomington Department of Sociology has been renamed after a distinguished professor emeritus. The **Karl F. Schuessler Institute for Social Research** recognizes the contributions of the long-time IU faculty member.

The **Commission on Applied and Clinical Sociology** (CACS) will conduct training for individuals who are interested in serving as a member of a CACS Accreditation Review Committee (ARC). An ARC conducts the accreditation review process for any applicant program seeking accreditation from the Commission on Applied and Clinical Sociology. This training is set for August 19, 2003, in Atlanta at the hotel of the Sociological Practice Association annual meetings. Anyone interested should contact Joyce Iutovich at Joycei@kurc.org.

The Commission on Applied and Clinical Sociology has accredited the **Undergraduate Concentration in Applied and Clinical Sociology at Valdosta State University**. The program has an exceptionally well-organized and well-administered internship component. Excellent relations exist with the community and community-based organizations in which interns work and graduates find employment. Faculty are actively engaged in practice and bring that experience into the classroom and the community. The program has a sound curriculum that clearly instills sensitivity to professional, ethical, and practical issues that applied and clinical sociologists encounter. Students receive a thorough grounding in theory, methods, and substantive courses in sociology. The Commission was formed in 1995 by the Society for Applied Sociology and the Sociological Practice Association. Valdosta State joins undergraduate programs at St. Cloud State (MN) and Our Lady of the Lake (TX) as accredited programs.

Other Publications

Esther Chow, American University, is guest editor of the upcoming special issue of the journal *International Sociology* with the theme, "Gender, Globalization, and Social Change in the 21st Century." The issue will be published in September.

Deaths

Albert Biderman, Mclean, VA, died June 16.

Nati Cohen, wife of professor Albert Cohen, died on March 29. She was a frequent attendee at sociology and criminology meetings. Condolences may be sent to Dr. Cohen at 3405 Florida Street #206. San Diego, CA 92104.

Sandra S. Tangri, Howard University, died June 11.

Obituaries

Wilbur B. Brookover (1911-2003)

Wilbur Bone Brookover, professor of sociology, social studies, education, and urban and metropolitan studies at Michigan State University (MSU) and former mayor of East Lansing, died April 6, 2003, after a long illness. He was born on March 30, 1911, to Guy Brookover and Erma Mae Bone Brookover, on the family farm in Indiana.

After receiving his BA from Manchester College in 1933, he taught social studies and coached basketball at local high schools in Indiana (1933-38), while beginning graduate studies at the University of Wisconsin, where he received his MA in 1939 and his PhD in 1943. He taught at Butler University and Indiana State Teachers' College before entering the U.S. Navy, where he served as a Civil Readjustment Officer in the Educational Service Program at the U.S. Naval Hospital.

Wilbur joined the Michigan State University (MSU) faculty in 1946, where he served in a series of administrative positions over the years. He received the Distinguished Faculty Award at MSU in 1978, and two Crystal Apple Awards (1995, 1997) from the College of Education.

Wilbur's research focused on the relationship between academic self-concept and school achievement, with particular attention to how school social environments affect the academic success of students. It is important to note that Brookover was recognized as an early pioneer in the effective schools research movement. Consistent with his interest in maximizing effective academic environments for all children, he testified in the Topeka Federal Court (1952) as an expert witness for the NAACP's Legal Defense and Educational Fund, on *Brown vs. Board of Education of Topeka*. He later served as a court monitor in desegregation cases in several districts throughout the United States.

Upon learning of Wilbur's death, M. Belinda Tucker, a UCLA colleague of Wilbur's daughter, said, "I feel so honored and blessed to have been in his sphere of influence—but, of course, every African American child educated in the United States after 1954 is firmly in that sphere as well."

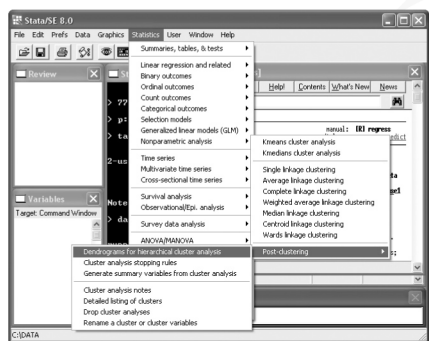
A lifelong member of the ASA, Wilbur was former chair of the Sociology of Education Section and, in 1986, was the first recipient of the section's Willard Waller Award for Distinguished Scholarship. That he was the initial recipient of this award was entirely appropriate, given his early self-identification with and long-term contribution to the sociology of education. Indeed, Robert Dreeben identified him as one of the field's defining intellectuals, citing his 1949 paper, "Sociology of Education: A Definition" and his 1955 textbook, *A Sociology of Education*.

He served as associate editor of *Sociology of Education*, president of the Ohio Valley Sociological Society, and president of the Michigan Educational Research Council.

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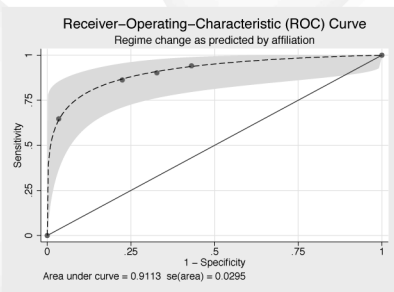
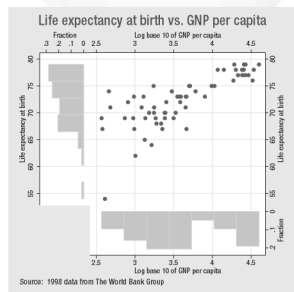
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Obituaries, continued

In 1967, Wilbur was elected to the East Lansing City Council, where he served two terms (1967–75), the second as mayor of the City of East Lansing. During MSU student demonstrations against the war in Vietnam, Mayor Brookover and others persuaded students to remain nonviolent and denied state police access to the demonstration area on Michigan Avenue. He was awarded the second annual Crystal Award from the City of East Lansing (1989), which recognizes individuals who reflect the multifaceted tradition of service and giving in the community.

In addition, his other noteworthy accomplishments include: First faculty advisor of the NAACP chapter at MSU; as mayor, led the open housing movement; and one of the first MSU professors to sponsor minority graduate students.

Professor Brookover is survived by Edna Mae Eberhart Brookover, his wife of 65 years; three children, Linda B. Bourque, a professor of public health at UCLA; Thomas W. Brookover (Cicely), an attorney and retired judge in Bloomfield Hills, Michigan; and George M. Brookover (Patricia), an attorney in East Lansing; three grandchildren, two nieces, two cousins, and the memory of scrambled eggs at midnight with Ruth and John Useem.

A former student, Jeffrey Schneider, commented, “He provided the sociological building blocks for what we call Effective Schools. He designed the road map for achieving quality outcomes for all students. He had no problem letting others take credit for what he had done, if it meant that children would benefit.”

A colleague and former student, Maxie C. Jackson, Jr., commented, “For 30 years I have respected and appreciated Wilbur’s honesty, integrity, and his commitment to the belief that all students have the ability to learn. I remember him once commenting on the perception that football players are dumb and can’t learn: ‘Have you seen the playbook? If they can learn the responsibilities of everyone involved in the plays and how to make instantaneous and appropriate adjustments to actions that alter the designed play, they can learn in the right classroom environment.’”

One former student, Charles Beady, commented that one of his fondest memories of Brookover came from a drive around rural Michigan to collect data. He learned that Wilbur was, literally, colorblind, when he ran a red light. “He explained that he sometimes had difficulty distinguishing whether the light was red, green, or yellow. If the light was vertical, as most traffic lights are, he could easily deduce what the signal was. At that particular intersection, however, the light was horizontal, and it

threw him off. I drove the rest of the way. I don’t remember if it was that day or sometime later that I thought to myself, what an amazing sense of humor God has. When He created Wilbur, He indeed created a person who was colorblind in many ways.”

I was a former student of Brookover’s, and one of my fondest memories is that we would talk at least twice a year after my departure from MSU in 1973 until the late 1990s, when poor health began to overtake him. Besides the inevitable sports update, he would always ask about my career changes, progress, challenges, and at certain times he would weigh the pros and cons with me about possible career options. The best way for me to encapsulate this is to say that he was a mentor’s mentor. I know he related to many of his former students in that fashion. (In fact, some of us began to call him “The Godfather.”) He cared, and he weighed in judiciously, I believe, when and where he felt we welcomed his counsel.... For Dr. Brookover, low expectations and lack of hope were the real crimes. He walked the walk.

Ronald D. Henderson, National Education Association

Donna K. Darden (1941-2003)

On the evening of April 3, 2003, a series of postings appeared on “SSSITALK,” the online discussion list of the Society for the Study of Symbolic Interaction, following the announcement of Donna K. Darden’s death. Subscribers to the discussion list had been waiting for word about Donna since they received the news earlier in the week that a stroke had hospitalized her. She went fast. Donna always went fast. And her wit and enthusiasm and generosity and irreverence always went with her. News of Donna’s passing flashed through the electronic ethers linking members of the sociological organizations in which her presence was so prominent: SSSI, MSSA, SSS, ASA’s TeachSoc. Over the next several days, Donna’s colleagues remembered her, honored her, and lamented her loss. Now several weeks later, it’s hard not to hear the silence in the spaces where Donna used to speak:

From SSSITALK, 10/23/02
Dear SSSI folk:
What is the correct citation and/or best treatment of the notion of the “problematic situation”?
Thanks in advance,
Naomi

Stay away from them.
Donna

Donna Kelleher Darden received a BA in French from Agnes Scott College in 1963, an MA in linguistics from Louisiana State University in 1969, and a PhD in sociology from the University of Georgia in 1973. Her interests, talents, and scholarship reflected the breadth of her educational background. She could speak French, deconstruct the subtleties of spoken and social discourse, and talk straight. In dozens of books and articles Donna directed her scholarly attention to the social underpinnings and operation of a broad set of topics including consumerism, cosmetics, and cockfighting. Donna’s professional life expanded beyond scholarly production into serious service and even more serious teaching and mentorship. Donna Darden frequently was selected for positions of leadership by her colleagues: she was president of SSSI, the Mid-South Sociological Association, the Arkansas Sociological Association, the National Council of State Sociological Associations, and Alpha Kappa Delta, the sociology international honor society; she chaired countless committees and sessions and served on executive committees and editorial boards in these and other professional organizations including the Southwestern Sociological Association, the Southern Sociological Society, and the ASA.

Donna had been a member the faculties of the University of Georgia, University of Arkansas, University of Tampa, and Tennessee Technological University (TTU). At TTU she served as the sociology department chair from 1993-2000. This distinguished record of service to our discipline, extensive as it is, is overshadowed by Donna Darden’s active and committed work as a teacher and mentor. On April 25, 2003, in the semester’s final issue of TTU’s student paper, *The Oracle*, editorial editor Shannon Terry spoke for dozens of students whose words I have heard and read in the more than a decade I have known Donna Darden. Shannon met Donna while working as a waitress at Spankies restaurant in Cookeville, Tennessee, where Donna often had lunch with her students. Donna’s interest in Shannon and her approachability impressed the young woman and inspired in her the confidence to attend the university:

I did not meet Donna at Tech, but she was one of the people who encouraged me to come to school here, and she probably never knew it.... Donna Darden was one of those people who didn’t fit neatly into any category. Before coming to Tech, I was somewhat intimidated. Donna eased that intimidation. I thought to myself, if this is the kind of professors Tech has, then I am there! Of course, there could never be another professor or person like Donna.

Donna’s commitment to teaching and to mentorship—of undergraduates, graduate students, and colleagues—touched many of our lives. She was quick to look up a topic, find a reference, think of an example, or offer a word of encouragement. When she discovered in her large class of introductory sociology class students who could not visually access the textbook, she first approached the university to have the text converted from print to voice format. When that failed, she contacted AT&T, convinced them to donate the software needed, scanned the hundreds of pages of printed text (with the author’s generous permission), refined and corrected the audio file, and made a CD version of the textbook available to students who needed it. This sort of extraordinary effort was typical of Donna’s indefatigable commitment to teaching. She never gave up the struggle to open the minds of students to sociology’s unique perspective and the liberating insights we have all experienced as sociologists. As Angus Vail expressed on SSSITALK on the eve of Donna’s death, her work and life constituted an affirming “celebration of the power of education and the fundamental nobility of our chosen profession.”

Donna Darden is survived by her partner of many years (and fellow “consenting adult”), Coy VanMeter, her two sons Patrick and Kelly, three grand children, and hundreds of students, most of whom will never forget her. Nor will we, her friends and colleagues, fans and confidants, fellow travelers and co-conspirators. Donations in Donna’s name can be sent to the National Organization for Women, 733 15th St., NW,

Washington, DC 20005, 800-507-7007, <www.now.org>.

Joane Nagel, University of Kansas and National Science Foundation

Stanford M. Lyman (1933-2003)

Stanford Lyman, Robert J. Morrow Eminent Scholar and Professor of Social Science at Florida Atlantic University, died on March 9, at age 69, of liver cancer. The following week he appeared posthumously in *Becoming an American*, a PBS documentary on the Chinese-American experience hosted by Bill Moyers. His invitation to take part in the series was a reflection of the significant contribution he made to Asian American studies over a period of four decades. Stanford was a pioneer in the field, teaching perhaps the first university course devoted to the Asian in America, and he was one of the founding members of the ASA’s Asia/Asian America Section. Not surprising to anyone who knew him, he was working up to the end on a new book on Chinese Americans, which he tentatively titled *From Canton to California*.

However, Stanford’s interests were not limited to Asians in particular or race and ethnicity in general. While much of his published work was devoted to topics in these areas, a survey of the titles of his 25 books and around 100 articles reveals a scholar with interests that literally ranged the discipline. Influenced by the symbolic interactionist tradition, ethnomethodology, and dramaturgy, Stanford made a substantial contribution to social theory, most notably in his writings on “a sociology of the absurd” and the “drama of social reality.” Related to this work was an abiding concern, shaped during his graduate years in particular by Kenneth Bock, in historical sociology. Linked to this was his immersion in the history of sociology. But his interests were even more wide-ranging than that. He wrote, for example, on the student movement of the 1960s, NATO, political sociology, law, deviance, gender and emotions in American cinema, and the sociology of cultural icons.

But Stanford’s conviction that race was a central defining feature shaping American social life was deeply embedded in him from his earliest years, as he grew up in the Western Addition of San Francisco and worked in the family grocery store. The son of Lithuanian-Jewish immigrants, he lived in a neighborhood that catered to the Japanese and black residents of the area. In a wonderful essay on “Growing Up Among Ghetto Dwellers,” Stanford chronicled the ways that he learned to think sociologically about race relations without knowing what sociology was at the time. In the course of witnessing the impact of the Japanese internment on his neighbors and trying to understand how such a patently unjust policy could occur, he began as a teen to think seriously about the ways that race is integrated into the larger social structure, and not simply in the psyche. He began to think like Blumer before he knew Blumer’s work.

During his high school years Stanford became a friend of a number of Chinese students and so became a part of the Chinatown community. Given what he would later describe as his “indeterminate” racial features, he often passed for Chinese, thereby allowing him access to places in Chinatown that he otherwise would not have been able to observe. Somewhat later he also acquired Japanese friends, particularly after he and some of his Japanese neighbors entered Berkeley in 1951. He became a frequent master of ceremonies at Japanese-American wedding receptions, and spoke proudly of the fact that he had been invited to become a *hakujin* member of the San Francisco Barons Nisei social and athletic club.

With brothers named Harvard, Yale, and Princeton, Stanford’s parents were far from subtle in conveying the significance they attached to higher education for their children (or at least their male children, since his twin sister Sylvia didn’t receive a Seven Sisters moniker). However, rather than attending any of these elite private institutions, Stanford headed across the Bay. All of his higher education was completed at Berkeley, including a BA in sociology and social institutions in 1955, an MA in politi-

cal science two years later, and in 1961 a PhD in sociology and social institutions. His dissertation work involved an analysis of 19th century Chinese-American society, under the direction of Kingsley Davis, Franz Schurmann, and Edward Barnhart.

After a decade at Berkeley, Stanford began what would become a peripatetic career, beginning with a post at the University of British Columbia. He subsequently taught in the Liberal Arts Extension Division at the University of California-Berkeley before founding and chairing the Department of Sociology at Sonoma State College. He and Marvin Scott began their fruitful collaboration during this time. In 1968, he moved to the University of Nevada-Reno, where he would meet another of his future collaborators, William Douglass. Two years later he accepted a position at the University of California-San Diego.

In 1972, Arthur Vidich and Benjamin Nelson invited him to apply for a senior tenured position in the Graduate Faculty of the New School for Social Research. At a memorial service for him held at the New School on May 9, Vidich reflected on the hire by recounting that Hannah Arendt, a member of the tenure committee, was aghast at Stanford’s appearance: a Hawaiian print shirt rather than the customary tweed jacket, with decidedly unfashionable glasses. However, he won Arendt and the others over once he began to speak. In Vidich’s account, “His sartorial habits were obliterated in the sunlight of his intellectual brilliance.” Stanford entered an especially productive period of his career and he and Vidich became close colleagues and friends. He served as Chair of the Sociology Department and later was appointed Professor of Asian Studies.

However, these were also difficult years. A state accreditation panel produced a highly critical review of the department, contending in one memorable passage from its report that the professors at the New School were purveyors of European social thought in contrast to rigorous American social science. In partial response, Stanford and Vidich devoted five years to producing their critique of the criticism leveled at the institution: *American Sociology* (Yale, 1985), a book that unearthed the lingering vestiges and the varied impacts of Protestantism in the mainstream discipline. The department weathered the storm, but it also paid a price. In the process, Stanford’s foray into university political infighting left him vulnerable. In 1985, when offered an endowed professorship at Florida Atlantic University (FAU) in Boca Raton, he sold his Soho loft, and said farewell not only to the New School, but to the things he especially loved about New York: the opera, theater, cinema, and its ethnic diversity.

Stanford stayed put in Florida. He continued to publish extensively, to co-edit the *International Journal of Politics, Culture, and Society*, and to prepare books on 19th century sociological precursors for the University of Arkansas Press series he edited. He also continued to lecture frequently. As former students can attest, Stanford the lecturer was a uniquely engaging performer. At Florida Atlantic, he was a highly sought after speaker in the Lifelong Learning Society and other venues in the surrounding community. During the past few years, he served as a dissertation advisor in FAU’s Public Intellectuals Program, shepherding through the first PhD in the program. To the end, he continued to work. I last spoke to him two months before his death. While he knew he was seriously ill, he didn’t say much about his illness. He preferred to discuss his work and mine, and spoke insistently about the future. A person so willing to talk about the existential realities of life was strikingly silent about the prospect of death. He is survived by his sister Sylvia and by brothers Harvard, Princeton, and Elliott.

Peter Kivisto, Augustana College

Dorothy Nelkin (1933-2003)

Dorothy Nelkin died on May 28, 2003, a few weeks before her 70th birthday, after a brief battle with cancer. A keen observer of science in culture, she was part of the first generation of science studies scholars,

Continued on next page

Canadian Journal of Sociology

Editor:
Nico Stehr

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Obituaries, continued

and a founding member of the Society for Social Studies of Science. Her scholarly interests ranged from her early work on pan-Africanism and on migrant laborers, to studies of nuclear power, technological risk, controversies, creationism, medical diagnostics and, most recently, the impact of corporate culture on biomedicine. In an extraordinarily productive and rich career, she was the author, co-author, or editor of 26 books. Threaded through all these works are her consistent concerns with power and technical knowledge, social justice, and human rights.

Dorothy, called Dot by her friends, was born on July 30, 1933, in Boston. She grew up in Brookline, Massachusetts, the daughter of Henry L. Wolfers, who founded and ran the Henry L. Wolfers lighting company in Boston. Her mother was a homemaker. Dot was the first in her family to attend college. She reported a childhood of avid reading, and sometimes joked about her own tendency as a young girl to fidgety, restless classroom behavior. In retrospect, that early energy and restlessness foreshadowed a life of high-energy engagement and deep curiosity about the world. She earned her bachelor's degree in philosophy at Cornell University in 1954. By the time she graduated, she had already met and married physicist-in-training Mark Nelkin, with whom she was to enjoy a marriage of more than 50 years, many of those years at Cornell.

The early marriage was spent in full-time motherhood, but Dot became interested in academic work after a stint as a research assistant for a volume edited by W.H. Friedland and Carl G. Rosenberg in 1964. She filled in when one of the contributors dropped out, quickly writing a paper on the socialist sources of pan-African ideology. She went on to complete several other papers on Africa, on labor in Africa, and then, her first book, on migrant labor in New York State, *On the Season* (Cornell, 1970).

Dot never earned a masters or a PhD. She simply pursued questions that interested her, writing papers and books that attracted international attention. Within a very short time she was a research associate and then a tenured professor at Cornell (in the early 1970s). In 1989 she moved to New York University, where she became a chaired professor. Her rise through the academic hierarchy was rapid and unconventional, and like many outstanding scholars she did not quite fit any of the standard disciplinary molds. Her status as a sociologist was a rough approximation. Dot was better understood as a unique thinker and public intellectual with the ability to dissect complicated public debates in productive ways.

The debates she focused on often illuminated the status and meaning of technical knowledge in public culture. Her work on creation science, *The Creation Controversy* (Norton, 1982), is a case in point. Rather than adopting a model of "warfare" between science and religion, she looked critically at how both sides used notions of

neutrality and bias, or of certainty and uncertainty, to establish the public legitimacy of the conflicting accounts they provided of the natural world. She was by no means a relativist—her work was highly sympathetic to the concerns of the scientific community, and she testified against the creationists in the 1982 Arkansas trial (*McLean v. Arkansas Board of Education*). But she recognized that such public debates could reveal important tensions surrounding the status of science in American culture. When she turned to studies of press coverage of science, in *Selling Science* (Freeman, 1987), again she explored the stakes that both sides had in the representation of science stories in the mass media.

More recently, Dot had increasingly focused on biomedicine, commercialism, and public culture. Her work with Larry Tancredi, *Dangerous Diagnostics* (Basic, 1989), and with me, *The DNA Mystique* (Freeman, 1995), explored the social and medical consequences of the scientific claims made about diagnostic technologies and about genes. Her book with Lori Andrews, *Body Bazaar* (Crown, 2001), looked at the economic value of bodily materials, and the impact that this commercial network has on both patients and scientists.

Dot's work was widely cited and she received many honors, including a Guggenheim Fellowship in 1984, the J.D. Bernal Award of the Society for the Social Studies of Science in 1988, the John McGovern Award of the American Medical Writers Association in 1999, and election to the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences in 1993. She was on editorial boards for journals in sociology, science studies, law, history and public health. She participated as an advisor or consultant on projects in the United States, France, Canada, Israel, and Britain on questions raised by risk assessment, privacy, science and the media, Huntington's disease, gene enhancement, and data ownership.

She greatly enjoyed working with co-authors and collaborating with people who brought a different perspective to the work. Her collaborators over the years included legal scholars, historians, artists, and sociologists. When she died she had, as usual, multiple projects underway. She was wrapping up her forthcoming book with the artist Suzanne Anker, *The Molecular Gaze*, (Cold Spring Harbor), which looks at the ways that elite artists have drawn on images and ideas from molecular biology to critique commercial culture. She and I were also revising the introduction and the conclusion of our earlier work on DNA in American popular culture, for a reissue.

Dot was an avid bicyclist who cycled around Manhattan almost every day. With her husband Mark she participated in biking vacations around the world. She was also in love with Manhattan, and took full advantage of the cultural opportunities it offered, keeping up with the art world and enjoying the diversity of the intellectual life around NYU. She is survived by her husband Mark, daughter Lisa and granddaughter Erica, and by many friends, stu-

dents and colleagues who will miss her always.

Susan Lindee, University of Pennsylvania

Edward Louis Rose (1909-2002)

During his 91st year, Edward Rose wrote a record of how he would like to be remembered: Psychologist, Soldier, Editor, Professor, Ethnographer, Artist and Thinker. This last identity—Thinker—he claimed after he reached the (then) mandatory age for retirement. He had taught in the University of Colorado's Sociology Department for 33 years, established the Behavioral Science Institute, and pioneered ethnomethodology, ethnography, and ethno-inquiries. These are his words about his retirement:

And so Edward was out of a job at age of 70. What could he possibly do for the rest of his life? Edward could think of just one thing to do. He could indeed think of just one thing to do. And that was what he was doing at the time:

Edward was thinking.

No matter what Edward claims, though, he did not become a Thinker after retirement, he just had more time to be what he had always been: A man who melded analytical and creative practices. He was learned in the social sciences—BA in anthropology (Berkeley, 1931), MA in social institutions (under Kroeber, Berkeley, 1935), and a PhD in Economics (Stanford, 1942). He created prize-winning watercolors, acrylics, etchings, mixed-media representations of Blake's poetry, computer art, line drawings of cats and folk; he designed the landscape and house that he shared with his (now deceased) wife of 60 years, Evelyn, and their daughter Carolyn. Entering that house was entering into an aesthetic sensibility that charmed, amused, and surprised. After his retirement, he wrote voluminously—unconventional, philosophically visionary works (e.g., *The Werald* and *The Worulde*), through which he developed a following in Europe. Into his 90s, he was writing, publishing, conversing, painting, drawing, and thinking.

So, I will name Edward "Exemplar." He is an exemplar of how to construct a life that resists the temptations of repetitious research, theoretical pabulum, teaching by rote, and ivory towerism—a life instead that invites rigorous inquiry, expansion of one's intellectual palate, caring about students, and respect for the imagination, intuition, and spirit.

Let me give you a sense of what it was like to study with Edward, which I had the good fortune of doing in 1958-62. In the social change seminar, he posed the ontological question: "What's change? How can you study it?" In the Talcott Parsons seminar, he required the students to transform Parsons' theories into three pages of propositions, and then, to make a lexicon, noting which of Parson's concepts were new words for old meanings, old words for new meanings, and new words with new meanings. (In my lexicon, there were no words in the last category.) In the Durkheim semi-

nar we "created" social facts. In the Simmel, Taggart and Wittgenstein seminars, we grappled with the social foundations of language; we traveled to the U.S. Air Force Academy's computer "translation" program—this in 1959! And, in the interdisciplinary Atomic Energy seminar, he introduced a fledgling sociology of science into the department—and into the university wide-ranging conversations between local and visiting scientists, humanists, and social scientists.

But my most cherished memories are being a student in the first of his "Little World" and "Language" seminars, occasionally visited by Harold Garfinkel, and the foundational basis for what became known as "ethnomethodology."

In the intervening 40 years, Edward and I have shared ideas, letters, and papers. One of his Blake prints hangs in my study. He wrote of his pride in his daughter, Carolyn Rose Gimian, her husband, James, and his granddaughter, Jenny. When I told him I had retired, he responded: "Good that you have retired. You have many important things to do, and now, you have more time to do them." In the last letter he wrote me, he said, "If I were a student, now, I would like to work with you—and then go to Europe and try to learn to speak French, German, Italian and Chinese...I'm still painting...I'm 92 and shouldn't be here.... Do write again with words about your work and your life...."

From the first words he spoke to me to the end of his life, Edward Rose, the student of language, found the right words, the words of inspiration that supported my life circumstances, encouraged my intellectual and creative growth. He has provided that life-long support to other students, friends, colleagues, and academics from around the world who have been drawn to his astonishing gifts of engagement. I think I speak for them in writing of gratitude for the good fortune of having known Edward Rose—an extraordinary teacher, life-mentor, and creative spirit. I am forever thankful for being a part of the "world he worded" into being.

Laurel Richardson, Professor Emeritus, Ohio State University

Carl H. Simpson (1944-2003)

Carl Simpson passed away in late January of this year after a struggle with cancer. He was born in San Francisco and raised in mostly rural Hillsboro, Oregon. During summers he worked picking berries and later in construction in Orange County with his uncle. In high school he was head of a debate team that won more awards than any sports team in Hillsboro; Carl himself won 32 separate titles. As a senior he was elected student body president and was valedictorian. Carl always felt that some force of luck rather than a depth of ability enabled him to go to college, and this luck sent him to an environment that he feared would be in such contrast to his rural Hillsboro that he would not last. But he received the four-year Alfred P. Sloan Fellowship to Stanford University and the world opened up for him. He lasted at Stanford for his BA in sociology, graduating with honors and Phi Beta Kappa, and later earning his PhD in sociology (1975).

He interrupted his graduate work to join the then-fledgling VISTA program to work in East Harlem. Later, as part of his application for Conscientious Objector status, he taught for two years at Delaware State College. These experiences were extensions of Carl's personal beliefs and values, but were ones that would stamp his research in evident and lasting ways. With these

experiences etched into him, he returned to finish his doctoral work that would explore how racial differences in academic performance might be explained, but more importantly, he learned how to significantly reduce such differences by structuring classrooms differently. He was intent on effecting real changes in racial disparities that he knew deeply were constructed by social forces that could be empirically identified and manipulated. He did not look kindly on policies or practices that assumed the status quo to be natural, or highly resistant to change.

Soon after completing his graduate work, he joined the Department of Sociology at Western Washington University, where he stayed for nearly 30 years. Over this time he chaired the department from 1989 to 1994, published several academic papers and chapters, including one of four chapters comprising *Evaluating Social Service Agencies*, the best-selling book ever published by The W. E. Upjohn Institute for the Study of Employment and Training. Also during this time he obtained 19 research grants or contracts for public-interest research, and directed more than 120 surveys. After nearly 20 years in the department of sociology, Carl assumed the position of Director of Institutional Research. In this position, he produced over 70 technical reports that dealt in some way with the institutional complexities of the contemporary university. The professional legacy that Carl leaves is one of unquestioned commitment to quality matched by an extraordinary level of productivity.

In terms of formal degrees, Carl was a sociologist. But his intellectual interests were never confined by the boundaries of professional disciplines. He was a real and passionate "theorist" along with being a technically astute and practical social scientist. He was committed to finding ways to create change. His many surveys exemplify his belief that such instruments are half technical and half art. His assistance to community agencies reflected his commitment to social service. Carl's dissertation on how young children come to form self-conceptions of their ability, known as *ability formation theory*, was novel and challenging. It became a basis for successful experiments in schools that sought to reduce racial differences in academic achievement. Only a few in academic work translate their doctoral dissertations into real and meaningful change. At the end of his life, he was working on another theory, how brain development is impacted by and interactive with social environments. The pursuit of truth was not an abstract ideal for Carl; it was a mandate to follow.

John Richardson and Karen Bradley, Western Washington University-Bellingham

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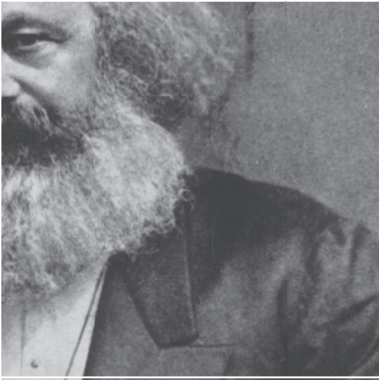
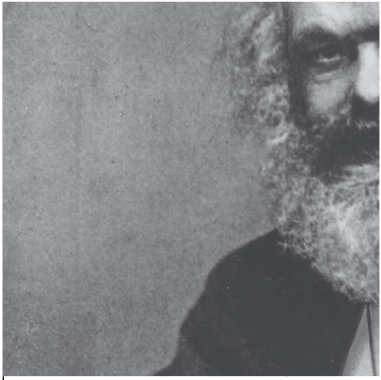
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Invitation to Celebrate Alford

On September 12, 2003, the Sociology Program of the City University of New York (CUNY) will celebrate the life of Robert Alford. Alford's life and work touched the lives of generations of sociologists—those he studied with at Berkeley to students he trained at Santa Cruz, University of Wisconsin-Madison, and CUNY. Readers are invited to attend the event and a reception (4:00 PM, Elebash Recital Hall, CUNY, 365 Fifth Ave., NY, NY 10016. Former students, colleagues, friends, and family from all over the United States and elsewhere will share memories, tributes, and music, as we reflect on the loss of this exceptional man and his many legacies and lessons.

Anyone may submit a memory, story, short essay or whatever feels right so that we can gather these reflections together and share them with each other and with Bob's family. We would like to capture images of the man, as well as thoughts about what made him such an exceptional and generative teacher and intellectual, from the perspective of the various generations of sociologists, musicians, scholars, activists and friends who knew him. Submit material in WORD to Jwrigley@gc.cuny.edu and nmclaughlin21@cogeco.ca.



CALL FOR PAPERS
75th Annual Meeting of the
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President Earl Babbie and Program Chair Virginia Mulle have put together a strong list of proposed sessions dealing with many topics in sociology as well as the theme of the meeting.

The list of proposed sessions can be found on the PSA website at www.csus.edu/psa. Just click on **2004 Meeting** and then **Call for Papers**.

The deadline for submission of papers to session organizers is October 15, 2004.

FOR MORE INFORMATION contact President Earl Babbie [babbie@chapman.edu] or Program Chair Virginia Mulle [ginny.mulle@uas.alaska.edu]

Applications Invited for ASA Editor Positions

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

Contexts extends sociological research to both social scientists and general audience readers. Launched in 2002 and published in magazine format, *Contexts* seeks to stimulate researchers to ask new questions and seek new connections in their work and to debunk myths or commonplace assumptions. This magazine is a “must read” for sociologists, social scientists and other audiences interested in the latest sociological research. *Contexts*, a quarterly publication, contains quick descriptions of sociological research, feature articles on current topics, photo essays and collections, book reviews and personal essays. It is published four times a year in February, May, August, and November.

The *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* is a key journal for sociologists and others concerned with problems of health and illness. It features sociological analysis of health related institutions, occupations, programs, and behaviors. The journal can help publishers reach this rapidly expanding market. *JHSB* publishes reports of empirical studies, theoretical analyses, and synthesizing reviews that employ a sociological perspective to clarify aspects of social life bearing on human health and illness, both physical and mental. Its scope includes studies of the organizations, institutions, and occupations devoted to health services as well as studies of the behavior of actual and potential recipients of these services. It is published four times a year in March, June, September, and October.

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

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

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

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

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

Selection Process: Applications will be reviewed by the Committee on Publications in December 2003. It is possible that prospective editors may be contacted to clarify any issues raised in the deliberations. A list (which may be ranked or unranked) will be forwarded to ASA Council for review in early 2004. The 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 current strengths, weaknesses, or gaps that you plan to address and how you will operationalize your plan.
- (2) Editor/Co-Editor or Deputy Editor(s) Background Information:** The name, affiliation, and other important information about the potential editor and, if applicable, co-editors and/or deputy editor(s) is required. Describe the qualifications of each person that supports their inclusion. Evidence of the 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 and justification for 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 would like/plan to include on the larger editorial board. Contacting 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 feasibility of serving as editor in light of the resources ASA can provide and those likely to be available to the candidate. The ASA does not pay for office space or release time, but provides basic financial support for office resources as necessary to journal editors. This support 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 support from the ASA Executive Officer, works out the final agreement with this candidate.

Application packets (as described above) should be no more than five (5) pages and should be sent by November 1, 2003, to: Karen Gray Edwards, Director of Publications, ASA, 1307 New York Avenue NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005-4701.

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

Call for Nominations for ASA Offices

The Committee on Nominations, elected by the membership, prepares the slates of nominees for ASA offices. The ASA Constitution states in Article II, Section 2:

(a) *The Committee on Nominations shall select two names each for the offices of President-Elect, Vice President-Elect, and Secretary-Elect, and for each vacancy on the Council, and the Committee on Publications.*

(b) *Prior to the time of the meeting of the Committee on Nominations, Members and Student Members shall be invited to suggest names for nominations for all elective offices; the Committee shall be guided but not bound by the suggestions received.*

The Committee will undertake its work at the 2003 Annual Meeting. Members are encouraged to submit nominations of candidates whom they think would lead the Association effectively. In making a nomination, please submit a brief narrative supporting your nomination. Officers must be full members of the Association (not associate members) at the time they run for office.

In making the election slates, the Committee is guided by the ASA Statement on Diversity, approved by ASA Council:

Much of the vitality of ASA flows from its diverse membership. With this in mind, it is the policy of the ASA to include people of color, women, sociologists from smaller institutions or who work in government, business, or other applied settings, and international scholars in all of its programmatic activities and in the business of the Association.

Please send nominations via e-mail to governance@asanet.org or by regular mail to Michael Murphy, American Sociological Association, Governance Office, 1307 New York Avenue, NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005. All submissions must be received no later than August 12, 2003.

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Footnotes

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Article submissions are limited to 1,000 words and must have journalistic value (e.g., timeliness, significant impact, general interest) rather than be research-oriented or scholarly in nature. Submissions will be reviewed by the editorial board for possible publication. “Public Forum” contributions are limited to 800 words; “Obituaries,” 500 words; “Letters to the Editor,” 400 words; “Department” announcements, 200 words. All submissions should include a contact name and, if possible, an e-mail address. ASA reserves the right to edit for style and length all material published. The deadline for all material is the first of the month preceding publication (e.g., February 1 for March issue).

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

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