

Social Problems Forum: The SSSP Newsletter

Editor Stephen R. Couch Center for Environment and Community Pennsylvania State University



A NOTE FROM THE EDITOR

I am pleased to complete Volume 34 of *Social Problems Forum* with another installment of our Presidential Reflections series, in which Nancy Jurik offers some thoughts on where the SSSP has been and some suggestions for the organization's future. We also have book reviews by Kamini Grahame and Joel Best, and poetry written by SSSP members and read at the AIDS Fundraiser and Graduate Student Reception at the Annual Meeting.

In the past, our newsletter has printed all minutes and committee reports from the Annual Meeting. Beginning with this issue, some of those reports will no longer be printed, saving the SSSP some expense. All minutes and reports can be found online at the SSSP website (sssp1.org).

I continue to welcome contributions from you in the form of essays, reviews or letters to the editor.

Stephen R. Couch, Editor

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CALL FOR APPLICATIONS

2003 C. WRIGHT MILLS AWARD

2004 LEE FOUNDERS AWARD

2004 MINORITY SCHOLARSHIP AWARD

2004 SOCIAL ACTION AWARD

2004 SCHOLAR-ACTIVIST FUND AWARDS

2004 AL MCCLUNG LEE FUND AWARDS

2004 ERWIN O. SMIGEL FUND TRAVEL AWARDS



LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor:

I am so glad I am retired. Finally, the mist of academic jargon and social-science argot is blown away by the fresh air of non-collegiate reality. The feature essay of the SSSP Newsletter ("Concept Refinement: Toward Rational Policy Making," Doris Wilkinson) was reminiscent of that past life where my colleagues loved to obfuscate their messages in order to establish their esteemed erudition about a pet concept.

My father was a successful author with a prior background of being a journalist. His prime approach to writing was to communicate. His books, while sometimes concentrating on hefty topics, were easily understood. He always wrote for the reader. My dissertation advisor was also a former newsman and his writings were very clear and understandable. Some of my fellow graduates students scoffed at his publications (after all, they were professors-in-training). However, I had always admired his skill to communicate complex ideas in simple, clear English.

This is not a criticism of the message in Wilkinson's essay for it is, indeed, relevant. The problem is how her message is communicated. If she were my graduate student, I would require her to rewrite her essay in a language that a freshman, or for that matter a pipe-fitter, would understand.

In a past life I had edited and, keeping in mind the messages of my father and major professor, have returned similar writings, as the one in SSSP feature essay, back to the author for more simple (not simplistic) language. After forty years of academic life, I see that we, in social science, have not really understood the message – which is – to communicate the message.

Yet I still have hope that a humanistic (and scientific?) organization as the SSSP, its leadership, and its journal editors would keep in mind to remain linguistically in touch with us common folk.

Sincerely,

Tom Lief, Ph.D
Warrior Eagle-Bird
Ogichidaa Migizi Binesi

p.s.: I have conducted a totally unscientific, biased, and selected survey of opinions of friends (non-social scientists) who read the essay. Sorry, cannot report the content analysis of their evaluation due to the clear but graphic nature of their responses.

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Visit the SSSP Homepage - www.it.utk.edu/sssp

We welcome essays, commentary and letters for consideration. Submissions by email or diskette given preference. **Copyright ©2003, Society for the Study of Social Problems.** The Deadline for the next issue is January 15, 2004.



FROM THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE TOM HOOD

First, a very big thank you to everyone who contributed to make the meetings in Atlanta some of the best ever. Special thanks go to President Nancy Jurik and the Program Committee for special sessions and new ideas. The outstanding presentations, enjoyable informal gatherings, memorials to those no longer with us, and plans to move SSSP toward an even more vital professional organization characterized by progressive scholarship and advocacy happened. If circumstances prevented you from attending, you missed a fine meeting. Our organization's cause is social justice in a world characterized by inequality, poverty, and conflict from the interpersonal level to the international. Everyday we see persons who have faces confronted with problems rooted in the failure of our public institutions to address as the first priority the general welfare and common good of the citizen. Check the minutes of the Board of Directors to see what plans are being made. Watch for our attempt to get candidates and voters to discuss the problems we study in the next election campaign. Check the actions of the business meeting. Make your plans to be with us next year in San Francisco. Help SSSP become a more prominent voice calling attention to the failure to address important public issues. Help us produce research that reveals the causes of injustice not only in America but also around the world.

Inadequacies of the leadership of local governments, state, and regional institutions and the national scene are symptoms of sloth among the voters of this country. The citizens of America have shown themselves physically and mentally inactive. Not only are we as the late Neil Postman put it "amusing ourselves to death." We are engaged in gluttony as well. Lindsey Tanner reports in a recent Associated Press article that one in fifty American adults is at least 100 pounds overweight. Calculate your own body mass. Multiply your weight in pounds by 703. Divide this number by your height in inches squared. This is your body mass index. A figure of 25 or higher is considered overweight. The latest work shows that 1 in 5 Americans has a body mass index of 30 or above. That is up from 1 in 10 about 15 years ago. Each of us needs to become more physically fit and more mentally alert.

Here is a question for you to ponder. SSSP was begun as a reform movement among sociologists in 1951. The desire was to research, present and publish on topics related to contemporary social problems that were not of interest to the mainstream sociologists of the time. As the organization grew we continued to meet in the same city and with days of overlap with the American Sociological Association. In the past, members of the Society have endorsed this tradition. Continuing this tradition has meant that we are forced to negotiate with convention hotels in large cities, which have higher room rates, BUT have more convention facilities. Competition from program sessions at the ASA meetings may cut down on attendance at our sessions, BUT meeting at the same time allows for increased cooperation among scholars who are members of one organization but not the other. Should we continue to meet in the same city and with two days of overlap with the ASA meetings and others such as the Society for the Study of Symbolic Interaction, the Association of Black Sociologists, the Association for the Sociology of Religion, and Sociologists for Women in Society? Or should we consider meeting at a different time and place to see what we can draw without the appeal of these other organizations and to see if we can create a less expensive meeting? Should we consider meeting on a University campus that has a conference center? Should the format of the Annual Meeting of the Society change? Why do you come to an annual meeting? Much informal discussion and exchange of ideas that used to take place only at annual meetings now takes place on list serves and through electronic communication generally. Do you come to the annual meeting as a part of your vacation due to less travel funds available from your institution? As Executive Officer, I would appreciate hearing from you on these matters. I have not arrived at answers to these and other questions in my own mind. I believe hearing the thoughts of others will help. I don't have a questionnaire, because I don't believe that it is appropriate at this stage. If you have thoughts and/or questions about the Annual Meeting that you would like to share with me or with the Society, please send them to me by email or the postal service. I'll compile them and pass them on to the Board of Directors. Thank you for your help in this.

We shall be electing national leaders again soon. Be vigilant and be involved. Exercise your body and mind as we prepare for the next important political contest. Live simply and seek justice for all.

Tom Hood, Executive Officer

CALL FOR PROPOSALS FOR THE SSSP PRESIDENTIAL SERIES

The Presidential Series was established in 2002 by the Board of Directors of SSSP to publish anthologies based on previously published work in *Social Problems*. The Series is published by Rowman and Littlefield. There are already three books published in the series: *Drugs, Alcohol, and Social Problems*, edited by James D. Orcutt and David R. Rudy; *Social Problems across the Life Course*, edited by Helena Z. Lopata and Judith A. Levy; and *Health and Health Care as Social Problems*, edited by Peter Conrad and Valerie Leiter.

During its first year, the Board solicited nominations from the President, Past-Presidents, Vice-Presidents, and Editors of *Social Problems*. During the 2003 Meetings in Atlanta, the Editorial and Publications Committee recommended that the Board expand eligibility for submitting proposals for the Presidential Series to all members of SSSP. We are now inviting all members who might be interested in editing an anthology to submit a proposal to the Editorial and Publications Committee by January 15, 2004.

Books in the SSSP Presidential Series are intended for use in undergraduate and graduate courses; thus, it is important that the contents be selected with accessibility in mind. The volumes should include approximately 12-15 articles from past issues of *Social Problems* and an introductory essay contextualizing the volume. The editor(s) could also include short introductions to any sections of the volume.

Since the purpose of these volumes is potential adoption for classroom use, it is important that the topics not be overly narrow. For example, some important topics would include (but are not limited to) social problems theory, race and ethnicity, social inequalities, social movements and social change, problems with families, gender issues, and so forth. Royalties from the volumes will go to the SSSP, so editing and adopting these volumes is a good way to support the society (and further disseminate the excellent articles in *Social Problems*).

Proposals will be reviewed by the Editorial and Publications Committee, in consultation with Rowman and Littlefield. The proposals will be assessed on the basis of accessibility of the articles chosen for a student audience, breadth and coverage of the proposed topic, and contemporary relevance of the topic.

If you want to consider proposing a volume please send an email describing the topic and approach you will take to Nancy Naples who will circulate it to the Committee. We will provide rapid feedback. We need full proposals with table of contents by January 15, 2004 in order to meet the publishing deadline for next year. Assuming a proposal is approved by the Editorial and Publications Committee at our August meeting, the final manuscript would be due to Rowman and Littlefield in November of 2004 for August 2005 publication. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact Nancy at Nancy.Naples@uconn.edu or 860-486-3049.

OBITUARY—LEWIS A. COSER

Lewis A. Coser, sociologist and "Man of Ideas," dies at 89

Lewis Alfred Coser, a prominent sociologist and a member of the circle of postwar "New York intellectuals," died July 8 at Mount Auburn Hospital in Cambridge, Massachusetts. He was 89. Born Ludwig Cohen in Berlin in 1913 (his father later changed the family name), Coser left for Paris in 1933. There he studied comparative literature and sociology at the Sorbonne and was active in Marxist politics. In 1941 he was arrested by the French government which, as he told the story, rounded up all native Germans, even Jewish anti-fascists, and placed them in internment camps in the South of France. As a result of an expansion of U.S. quotas for immigration of political exiles, and with the assistance of the International Relief Association, he travelled through Marseilles and Portugal and boarded a boat to New York in 1941.

On the advice of an immigration official, he changed his name from Ludwig to Lewis. Anxious to thank the case worker at the International Relief Association who had worked to obtain a visa for him, he met Rose Laub and soon married her. The two began a lifelong companionship and collaboration, studying at Columbia University under, among others, Robert K. Merton and Paul Lazarsfeld and both receiving Ph.D.s in sociology. Rose Laub Coser died in 1994. Lewis Coser's dissertation, *The Functions of Social Conflict*, became a classic in social theory, and was listed in a 1997 *Contemporary Sociology* review as one of the best-selling sociology books of the century.

During the postwar years, Coser was a member of the circle of leftist intellectuals active in New York. He wrote for several political magazines, including Dwight MacDonald's *Politics*, *Partisan Review*, *The Progressive*, *Commentary*, and *The Nation*. Along with Irving Howe and others, he founded *Dissent* magazine and served as a co-editor for many years.

Coser taught at several universities, including the General College of the University of Chicago as well as the University of California, Berkeley. He founded the sociology department at Brandeis University and taught there for over 15 years before joining the sociology department at the State University of New York at Stony Brook, where he remained until his retirement. In 1987 the Cosers retired to Cambridge, Massachusetts, where Lewis Coser was Professor Emeritus, first at Boston College and then at Boston University. He was the author or editor of over 18 books, including the classics *Men of Ideas* and *Masters of Sociological Thought*, and the author of numerous articles. He was president of the Society for the Study of Social Problems in 1967-68, the American Sociological Association in 1975, and the Eastern Sociological Society in 1983.

Although he prided himself on separating his political and sociological thinking, he was critical of modern American sociology's abandonment of social criticism. In a 1990 lecture tour in East Germany, he warned that sociology was "in danger of losing its critical bite." Late in his life, he showed his love of ideas and the printed word by proclaiming, "if ever I can't read, that's when I want to go." Less than two weeks before his death, he found it too difficult to continue reading.

A memorial service will be held in the fall. Coser is survived by his partner, Leona Robbins of Cambridge, Mass.; his daughter, Ellen Coser Perrin, of Brookline, Mass.; his son, Steven Coser, of Melrose, Mass.; grandsons Andrew Perrin, of Chapel Hill, North Carolina; E. Benjamin Perrin, of Cherryfield, Maine; and Matthew Coser, of Melrose, Mass.; and a great-grandson, Jonah Perrin, of Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

*Submitted by Andrew J Perri, n Assistant Professor of Sociology, U of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
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Social Problems

Editorial Search

The Editorial and Publications Committee has begun its search for the next Editor of *Social Problems*. The Editor's three-year term starts with operation of the new editorial office at mid-year 2005 and assumption of responsibility for editing Volumes 53-55 (years 2006-2008). All members of the Society for the Study of Social Problems (SSSP) are encouraged to apply and/or nominate colleagues.

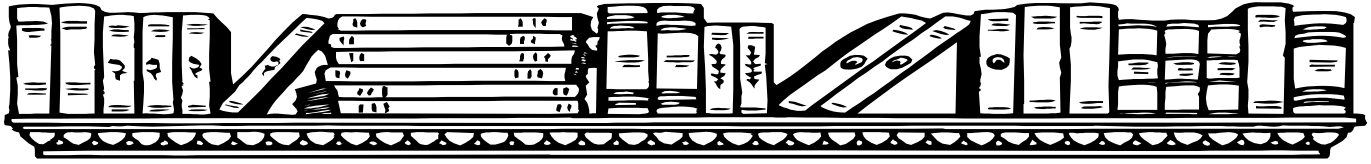
The Editor is responsible for soliciting and reviewing manuscripts, and preparing four issues of the journal for publication annually. The editorial office is responsible for managing the review process, and for copy editing and proofreading in accordance with customary publishing standards.

The SSSP seeks an individual with a distinguished scholarly record, previous editorial experience (i.e., service as a journal editor or associate editor), strong organizational and management skills, the ability to work well with others, and a familiarity with and commitment to *Social Problems*.

The SSSP supports the operation of the editorial office with an annual budget and provides a modest stipend and travel expenses for the Editor. Support is also expected from the host institution. This may include office space, utilities, the use of computers and other office equipment, tuition waiver(s) for office personnel, faculty release time, and other basic expenses. Each year the Editor will be expected to submit a budget to the SSSP to cover operating expenses that the host institution or organization does not support.

Applications, requests for further information, or names of potential nominees should be sent to: Leon Anderson, Chair, SSSP Editorial and Publications Committee, Department of Sociology & Anthropology, Ohio University, Athens, OH 45701; (740) 593-1377 (Office); (740) 593-1365 (FAX); email: andersoe@ohio.edu.

Deadline for Initial Nominations and Inquiries: January 1, 2004.



SSSP REVIEW

Critical Essays and Commentary on Social Research

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Pierrette Hondagneu-Sotelo, Domestica: Immigrant Workers Cleaning and Caring in the Shadows of Affluence. Berkeley: University of California Press (2001). Paperbound, 341 pp. \$20.00

**Kamini Maraj Grahame
Pennsylvania State University, Harrisburg**

Domestica offers us a late 20th century look into domestic work in California. Hondagneu-Sotelo rightfully situates domestic labor in its global context; the workers are primarily (but not exclusively) immigrants drawn into this form of labor as they are displaced for social, economic and political reasons from their countries of origin. As she points out, this occupation is racialized--a feature of the work that has long been the case as noted by Rollins (1985), Glenn (1986), and Romero (1992). However, Hondagneu-Sotelo argues, the new racialization is distinctive in that these domestics are immigrants and, in conjunction with the ideology of color blindness, the racialized character of the occupation is thus masked. Further, "their status as immigrants . . . serves to legitimize . . . their subordination"; their exploitation is able to be "explained away" because they are "foreign and unassimilable," and their failure to achieve the American dream lies in their lack of motivation and laziness or their (presumed) illegal status (p.18). Most of these claims will be familiar to readers of the literature. However, given that the Japanese immigrant domestics (issei) that Glenn describes were racialized, and treated as foreign and unassimilable, it seems overreaching to argue that what's new is that Latina domestics are immigrants. While it is true that the ideology of color blindness is a late 20th century manifestation, it is not clear how it operates in this instance to mask the racialized character of the occupation. Indeed, one might argue that, in the contemporary period, it is a presumed racial category that is taken as a marker of immigrant status--for example, I'm a dark skinned person who always gets asked where I am from and my answer "Canada" is never satisfactory since the answer is usually followed by "where are you originally from?" Takaki (1993) provides a vivid account of how his "Asian-ness" marks him as an outsider, immigrant, and foreign.

Hondagneu-Sotelo's attention to "transnational motherhood" underscores the embeddedness of domestic work in a global marketplace. Again, this is not unique to these women and not a 1990s development--for example, in the 1970s and 1980s many Caribbean women left their homes to care for Canadian families' children, often leaving their own children behind with extended kin. Unfortunately, this aspect of domestic workers' realities remain under-developed in the book. She also situates domestic service in relation to the work of middle class women who, in shifting their reproductive labor onto Latinas, effectively leave in place the privilege of white males in their families (a point also made by Rollins who noted that wives did not press their husbands to do more). Thus domestic workers "subsidize the careers . . . of their employers" and do so at the expense of their own children (p.25).

The author closely examines the lives of these women, the conditions of the job and the relations with employers. She usefully distinguishes between three kinds of domestic workers: live-in nanny-housekeepers, house cleaners, and live-out nanny housekeepers. As supported in the work of earlier researchers, it is the live-ins who are the most exploited in terms of time since they are always on call, and often go hungry because of the lack of food in many of these very wealthy households, even as they are told that food is included. In contrast, house cleaners are likely to have the most flexibility and control over their jobs as well as better pay. She finds that the live-ins are most likely to be transnational mothers. In contrast, live-outs may have a child back home while house cleaners have their children in the U.S. and have been here the longest.

The labor market in domestic work is racially (and linguistically) stratified. (I note that this is a feature of labor market work in the formal sector as well.) She discovers that employers not only have racial preferences for certain kind of labor but treat that worker differently on the basis of race--so that white and Euro-domestics (euphemistically called American, and thus another example of the way in which "American" stands in for white) are not expected to be as deferential or to have to do housework if they care for young children, and are paid better wages than are Latinas.

An interesting aspect of the book that expands our understanding of domestic work is the discussion of the role of domestic employment agencies in structuring the labor market (chapter 4). These have become an important avenue for producing and sustaining the racialized and class-based system of labor. She identifies three tiers of agencies: high-tier ones hire Euro- English speakers; the mid-level ones hire Latinas who speak English, have legal papers, and are young; low-tier ones hire Latinas who are looking for that first job, don't speak English, and don't have legal papers. This is a vivid example of how class, race, and gender intersect in labor market reproduction. For instance, Euro-English speakers are more likely to be placed in the homes of the upper-class elites--the best quality jobs. Furthermore, "spatial location and class" of a referring employer "serve as both a point of entry and exclusion" into the quality jobs (pp 98-99). It matters from where and whom a referral comes. In contrast with high end agencies, low and mid level ones have lower standards for employers, and the low level ones do not screen out employers who want 6 day a week live-ins. Finally, these agencies educate employers on what to expect and require of their nanny-housekeepers, offering advice that conveys to employers that they should expect less from their high-tier nannies than Latinas. It is not the interests of the employees that the agencies guard so much as their own. Appropriate placements not only permit them a greater likelihood of getting their fees, but save the hassle of having to find replacements should a domestic be fired or leave.

The various ways of ending jobs demonstrate that "these jobs are set outside the realm of usual employment practices" and the inability to discuss the reasons for job termination makes it difficult to upgrade the job (p.133). Job termination may be due to ill treatment of the employee or employers' dissatisfaction with employees' behavior. Sometimes both employees and employers use "white lies" in ending jobs. When employers do so, the employee is left not knowing how to improve.

In examining the control over labor (chapter 6) she finds employers and employees have different and opposing expectations. Employees want to be told what to do but not how to do it, and feedback on what they do well as well as what they don't do well; employers want people who don't have to be told what to do, but can take initiative. Seeking to extract the most out of their employees, employers control workers through means such as surveillance, management of their time, and "maternalistic gestures." These different expectations and employers' practices, combined with poor communication are potential sources of conflict. The extent and methods of these forms of control are in some ways different for the three groups of domestics. Not unexpectedly, it is live-in nanny housekeepers who have the least freedom and indeed are subjected to "enforced isolation" by employers who don't want their nannies to meet with others. The author makes the point once again that the explanation for the forms of labor control in this job is that "employers don't view their homes as work sites or see themselves as employers" (p. 139). And of all employers, domestic workers view immigrant ones as the most "despotic." Thus, domestics too have racial and ethnic preferences in employers, a point the author makes several times in the book.

Following earlier researchers in their consideration of the relationships between employers and employees, Hondagneu-Sotelo distinguishes between maternalism and personalism. She determines that there is no single pattern in Latinas' relationship with employers. In general, Latinas seem to prefer personalism while employer maternalism has declined. These patterns are related to both group's "social locations, their identities as women . . . , the domestic job tasks involved and the ways in which paid domestic work is organized" (p. 172). For example, employed mothers don't wish to develop personal relationships with their domestics, given their own time crunch. On the other hand, employers in their 50s and 60s seem to prefer personal and maternalistic relationships. She argues that this preference arises from their "voyeurism" and desire to "construct a bourgeois feminine personality" without leaving the confines of their neighborhood (p.187). One wonders how many of the employers express these desires since only one example to support the latter claim is provided..

Employees meanwhile want employers who show they care and show them respect. She asserts that one key difference between her research and the work of earlier researchers is that while they have argued that personalism was a mechanism of social control, she finds that from employees' perspective, the lack of personalism leaves potential for greater exploitation. As one might expect, the amount of personalism a worker wants hinges on the extent of her relationships beyond the employers' family. Thus, live-in nanny housekeepers (transnational mothers) exhibit the greatest desire for such relationships.

The main difference between maternalism and personalism is that the former is a "one way relationship" and the latter a "bilateral relationship." In giving gifts such as used clothing, the maternalistic employer in effect "constructs the employee as needy and deficient" and as such provides no dignity or respect to her. One could reasonably argue, however, that this in itself does not make the relationship unilateral, for in accepting the "gift" even if she doesn't want it, an employee lends "legitimacy" to the act and in effect plays a necessary role in reproducing this relationship. Indeed, Rollins makes the point that domestics re-reinforce maternalism by accepting gifts (even if they discard them). Hondagneu-Sotelo states that personalism, although also unequal, seems to accord the employee dignity and respect. Though it doesn't change the wages and conditions of the job, its presence makes the job less degrading.

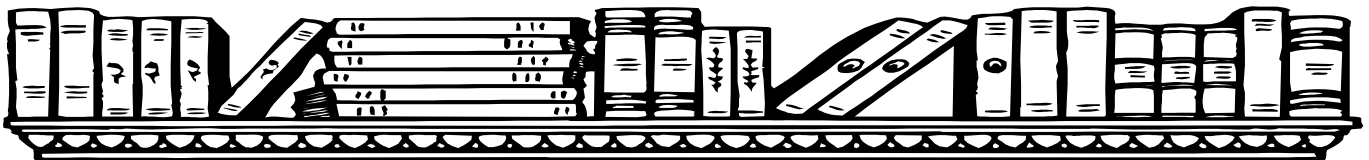
The conclusion focuses on how to upgrade the work, a strategy the author argues is more realistic than advocating the disappearance of domestic work. She contends that given the structure of the labor market, for today's Latina immigrants there are no alternatives to this line of work, and no avenues for upward mobility as there was for European domestics 100 years ago. She calls for regulation, using the courts to file for back wages, collective organizing, educating employers, and outreach to the networks used for hiring and recruitment. She points out that while the work is regulated, most people don't know that the regulations cover this field nor are they enforced. Thus, although she sees value in strengthening and enforcing laws, she emphasizes the need for educating employers, a strategy recalling the campaigns against sweat shops which focused on raising consumer consciousness.

The suggestions here for upgrading the work have merit but a more convincing case needs to be made for why movement out of this work is not likely for Latina domestics, particularly since researchers such as Glenn found that for some of the Japanese domestic workers in the early 20th century there was mobility out of the field (so such mobility was not confined to Euro domestics). As she states, the labor market is not producing high quality jobs for women such as these. However, it seems to me that the long term strategy has to be on pressure on policy makers to shift the focus to fairer immigration and job creation policies. It is clear even on the basis of this study that the problems that the workers in this industry encounter are linked to the immigration policies which disadvantage these women. Indeed, earlier on in the book Hondagneu-Sotelo identifies the significance of immigration status on the exploitation of domestic labor. It is noteworthy that the most exploitable of labor are the illegal, non-English speakers. Thus strategies for change need to be located within a broader theoretical canvas which situates these workers' exploitation in terms of failed U.S. immigration, economic development, and worker training policies. While the organizing efforts around sweatshop labor have met with some success, my view is that domestic workers' attempts to "[tweak] the consciousness of their employers" are likely to be unsuccessful since not many of the employers (particularly those who want a business relationship) in her sample seem to be particularly receptive to this. A deeper problem is that unlike the sweatshop case where consumers and producers are at different ends of the production process, in domestic work the employers are the consumers of the service and thus it is difficult to see what their interest might be in changing the nature of the job.

The strength of this study is the view it provides into the persistence of the degrading character of domestic work, despite attempts to regulate it. Many of the findings are not surprising or unexpected. The study also contributes to our understanding of how the labor is being formalized through the operations of employment agencies. It also seriously considers possibilities for upgrading the work. Taking the history of studies of domestic work into account, what seems new here is the particular group of workers who are being exploited. Whether they will be replaced by a new group of workers remains to be seen. So long as the social conditions which produce both a need for domestic labor (such as the time demands faced by families) and a cheap supply of labor (such as the global inequities of the contemporary period) remain, it does not seem that this form of labor will simply disappear. To the extent that is the case, there is a need to improve the conditions of the job. But it needs to be done in conjunction with strategies which might better address the deeper basis of the problem, namely the international organization of labor and capital and states' attempts at regulating these flows, often to the detriment of women from the "third world."

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John Lofland, Demolishing a Historic Hotel: A Sociology of Preservation Failures in Davis, California (Davis, CA: Davis Research, 2003). Paperbound, 378 pp. \$25.00.

Joel Best

The emergence of the constructionist stance toward social problems began in the 1970s, with theoretical statements by Herbert Blumer, Malcolm Spector and John I. Kitsuse, and others, followed quickly by a still-growing empirical literature. Typically, researchers produced case studies of the social construction of specific contemporary, American, national problems. In part, this research agenda was what the theorists had recommended; both Blumer and Spector and Kitsuse suggested the natural history as an appropriate approach to studying social problems. However, researchers also had a variety of practical reasons for favoring national case studies.

For one thing, national-level data are far more accessible. In 1980, when constructionist research was taking off, a well-stocked university library probably offered access to the Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature (which indexed about 250 popular magazines—virtually all aimed at national audiences), the New York Times Index (the only newspaper indexed with enough detail to allow a researcher to reliably locate stories), Vanderbilt's Television News Index and Abstracts (allowing researchers to locate stories on the three network evening news broadcasts), and reasonably well-indexed federal documents; all the indexing, needless to say, was compiled in bound volumes, shelved in library reference rooms. In other words, it was far, far easier for researchers to find information on the construction of some social problem on the national stage—through the national media and within the federal government—than to examine the construction of local, or even regional problems. Even today, with the extraordinary expansion of electronic indexes and data stored at Web sites, national-level data are easier to locate, more complete, and better indexed.

There were also careerist reasons for favoring studies of national campaigns to construct social problems. Sociologists are judged and rewarded by their research contributions. In general, scholars who study big problems are thought to have made bigger contributions; they find it easier to get published in the major journals, and get better jobs, more recognition, and so on. But what is a big problem? Obviously, one could invoke various principles—a big problem is one that affects lots of people, or that has especially serious consequences, or whatever—but it is hard to predict whether others will ratify those judgements. However, we can suspect that, in general, topics “ripped from the headlines,” that are the subject of national attention, and that seem to offer many instructors examples that will be of interest to their students should fare better in the competition for disciplinary attention. The sociological literature features many solid, local case studies but, perhaps for these reasons, relatively few achieve wide recognition.

Demolishing a Historic Hotel is a study of claimmaking surrounding the preservation or demolition of the Terminal Building (a.k.a. the Terminal Hotel or the Aggie Hotel) in Davis, California. John Lofland, a leading sociologist of social movements and qualitative methods, taught at the University of California's Davis campus for most of his career; he now holds emeritus status, and has begun publishing books on Davis's history (e.g., Lofland and Haig 2000). His new book ought to interest sociologists of social problems for several reasons.

Lofland's subject, the Terminal Building, was erected in the 1920s near Davis's railroad terminal. It was a two-story brick structure, built to house a restaurant and other commercial space on the first floor, and hotel rooms on the second. Built at a central intersection in what was then Davis's downtown, it remained in place even as the city's social and business center shifted several blocks away. Once the setting for Chamber of Commerce events, the Terminal Building evolved into more marginal status (e.g., for some years it had Davis's only bar offering live music without a cover charge). In 1999, a couple of people rented apartments—the hotel had long closed—upstairs, and a natural-foods store, a women's clothing store, a hairdresser, and a Mexican restaurant occupied the first floor. And, in 1999, its owners announced plans to demolish the building; a year later—after much debate in Davis—it was gone.

This is, one must concede, not a big story: a minor building in a small city was torn down. No lives were lost, and it would probably be difficult to measure how many lives were changed. Lofland understands that this poses a problem for an author; the first section of his first chapter is entitled “To Whom Is This an Interesting Story?” In my view, sociologists—and particularly those interested in social problems construction—can profit from the book in three ways. First, this volume reveals new ways in which sociologists can exploit computer technologies. It contains an astonishing 405 “figures”—documents that Lofland scanned and inserted into the book (which I assume was laid out on his own computer). These figures include: maps; articles, columns, and letters to the editor from the local newspaper; photographs old and new; and copies of letters, official documents, and e-mail messages. Lofland begins with evidence (from old insurance maps) of the structures on the site before the Terminal Building was built, and follows the building's rise and lengthy decline. He includes an extensive set of documents tracing the debate over whether to preserve or destroy the building. Of course, it was not—is not—economically feasible to produce this sort of lavishly illustrated volume using traditional publishing technology, but this book hints that things may be about to change. Thanks to his experiences

experiences with earlier, much smaller local history volumes, Lofland has obviously mastered some complicated computer skills. This is a generally attractive, readable volume—and it may suggest all sorts of possibilities to people working on other, very different projects.

The rich documentation provided by his figures also conveys a sense of the everyday complexity of social affairs. One can trace particular claims in the Terminal Building debate—Who first presented the idea? Who picked it up? How did the local paper handle it? Did community members respond in letters to the editor? Did it find its way into official deliberations? What finally happened? Lofland devotes two chapters to photographs of the demolition process; destroying a building and disposing of the debris turn out to have their own, surprisingly complicated social organization. For some reason, reading these chapters reminded me of little sequences of academic politics that I've been involved in over the years: when these events are unfolding, they seem—and are—incredibly complicated to participants, but later the complexity washes away, and people remember only the outcome, or perhaps the whole struggle gets forgotten. Lofland's methods allow an analyst to tell a much fuller, more complicated story than traditional publication practices permitted. Thus, one reason to examine this volume is to learn how technology may help sociological researchers write differently and present their work in new ways.

Second, this book illustrates the local construction of a social problem. To be sure, Lofland makes no references to the constructionist literature. In contrast, other local studies, such as Ruth M. Mann's (2000) study of the struggles over a Canadian women's shelter, are firmly located in constructionist theory. Lofland does locate the debate over the Terminal Building within a larger context, but it is historical preservationism. He argues that different communities are more or less resistant to preservationist claims. What comes through the book, at least to a reader interested in constructionism, is the extent to which participants in the Davis debate had difficulty linking their claims to larger principles or causes. This struggle revolved around specifics: Could, should this building be saved? On the one hand, by the standards of California's Central Valley, it was relatively old—a piece of the past. On the other, it was not especially attractive, nor was it linked to great historical figures or events, and it was unquestionably deteriorating; people in Davis had, at various times, failed to award it some official designation as a landmark worth protecting. As a consequence, the claimsmaking rhetoric invoked by the various participants tended to be long on localized specifics and short on appeals to grander values. And, once again, Lofland's extensive display of the evidence allows us to appreciate a very broad range of claims raised around this issue. Constructionist sociologists will have no difficulty locating this case study within their framework.

Third, sociologists should welcome this as a study of failure. We are naturally attracted to stories that illustrate how social movements succeed. The impact of the civil rights, feminist, and antiwar movements were largely responsible for the revival of sociological interest in social movements, and this many account for a tone of optimism that seems to run through much of this literature. (Lofland [e.g., 1993, 1996], it should be said, has always been careful to document movements' limitations.) But the campaign to save the Terminal Building failed—as, of course, do many claimsmaking campaigns that usually go unstudied. In his final chapter, Lofland attempts to account for this failure, but he rejects the sort of simple, monocausal explanations that many analysts favor. Instead, he tries to show the many contingencies that contributed to the ultimate outcome and, importantly, he suggests that people can learn from thinking about the process of failure. The demolition of the Terminal Building taught Davis's preservationists some important lessons that may contribute to some future victories, although they probably cannot hope to forestall additional defeats as well.

SSSP members like to invoke the label "scholar-activist." In *Demolishing a Historic Hotel*, John Lofland displays how mastering new technology can create new opportunities for melding scholarship and social action. His subject is small; it is unlikely that much will turn upon the destruction of the Terminal Building—or would have been different had the building been saved. But this book has implication for sociologists that extend far beyond the intersection of 2nd and G in Davis, California.

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Call for Papers
Special Section of *SOCIAL PROBLEMS*
Issues in Mental Health and Illness

Social Problems is soliciting papers relevant to the understanding of mental health and illness. Two topics are especially important, but papers concerned with general issues in mental health and illness are also welcome. *Stigma* is the first topic of interest. Stigma that attaches to mental health and mental health care is still endemic and represents a major barrier, not only for individuals with mental illness, but those with other types of disabilities. *Social Problems* seeks papers that address the nature and consequences of stigma generally, and that further both theoretical and empirical understanding of stigmatizing processes. Our second interest is in papers that link research on mental health and illness to other social problems such as inequality, crime and violence, substance use, HIV/AIDS, racism, sexism, or homelessness.

All submissions will be subject to peer review, using standards typically employed at *Social Problems*. Manuscripts should conform to *Social Problems* format. Please mention in a cover letter your interest in appearing in the special section. Submissions will be considered until **January 15, 2004**, or until the section is filled. Please send five (5) hard copies of manuscripts plus an electronic file to:

Social Problems
Social & Cultural Sciences, Lalumiere Hall 340
Marquette University, 526 N. 14th St.
P.O. Box 1881, Milwaukee, WI 53201-1881



The Society for Prevention Research

The Society for Prevention Research (SPR) announces its Call for Papers for the 12th Annual Meeting "Crossing Borders: Linking Prevention Science, Policy and Practice." The annual meeting will be held May 26 - 28, 2004 in Quebec City, Canada, at the Hilton Quebec. Abstract submissions for individual paper and poster presentations, symposia and roundtable discussions are invited. Attendees include scientists, practitioners, advocates, administrators and policy makers who are concerned with the prevention of social, physical and mental health problems and the promotion of health, safety, and well-being. The deadline for submissions is November 17, 2003. Visit the SPR website at <http://www.preventionresearch.org> for general information and author submission instructions.

I remember my first SSSP conference, more because of a terrific speech that I heard than by the date or the place. I remember being terrified to present my first paper and how nice the panel organizer and presider, Judy Lorber, was to me. The other papers in the session were fascinating, and by the end of the session, I felt like a veteran. At that time, the halls of a SSSP conference were teeming with people. It was very exciting. SSSP always met in some of the nicest hotels – certainly nicer than I was used to as a poor graduate student. There were usually some chandeliers and pretty carpet. Don't get me wrong. I couldn't afford to stay in those hotels, but usually boarded nearby with a mob of other graduate students and assistant professors. The assistant professors were the ones with the money who bought us drinks. The pomp of these hotels is often cited as a contradiction for SSSP given its mission. That is true, but they certainly are pretty – a break from the rather dreary interior of university offices and classrooms.

That first year, after my session, I was swept along with other people into a large room with really big chandeliers. I heard a woman make an excellent presentation. She was Frances Fox Piven. A few years later, she gave what was truly one of the most inspiring presidential addresses that I have ever heard. It made me proud to be a sociologist. Of course, there you go....contradiction #2...Fran Piven is a political scientist and not a sociologist. This was a good contradiction.

Over the years, I went to many SSSP conferences and always found them far more welcoming and dynamic than the American Sociological Association (ASA) meetings, especially as ASA began to grow bigger and bigger. Increasingly, I had a hard time finding my friends at ASA. After I finished grad school and got older, fewer and fewer of the alums of my era went to the Department Alumni Night (DAN). I guess we just could not stay up that late any more. One year, I drank a bunch of coffee and stayed up for DAN. To my horror, I discovered that the UCSB table (my alma mater) was filled with people I had never even met. Since my academic appointment is with an interdisciplinary program (the School of Justice Studies), I did not even have a new affiliate table to hover around. Sure, I crashed with my friends at the University of Washington and New York University, but it wasn't the same. During those years, SSSP continued to be a hospitable and dynamic place at which to hang. However, in the late 1980s and early 1990s, I took a few years off for sabbatical and a visiting professorship. These activities kept me moving too much in the summer to attend any August conferences. When I returned to sociology meetings in 1992, the attendance at the SSSP had dropped dramatically. ASA, on the other hand, had exploded and was meeting in about five or six hotels (poetic license to exaggerate). I asked what happened and have been given a variety of explanations ever since. I do not want to go into all the reasons here. Suffice it to say that some are socio-economic, others involve personalities, career concerns, conflicting principles, and changes in ASA to accommodate disciplinary and demographic diversity. Whatever the reasons, the SSSP today is much smaller and more struggling than the SSSP that I first met in 1977. To me, it also stands much more in the shadow of the ASA than it did at that time.

Despite my concerns about size and shadows, SSSP continues to be my favorite professional association because of the people and the issues. SSSP promotes a friendly and welcoming atmosphere for its conference attendees. I know that this is not perfect and I heard a couple of stories about the Atlanta meetings that involved new members feeling neglected. We should always work on that, but by and large, we are a pretty friendly group. SSSP also takes on issues in a manner that is both bolder and more consistently progressive than do other associations with which I am connected. The very mission of SSSP, scholarship in pursuit of a just society, exemplifies an organizational commitment to progressive social change. Our journal *Social Problems* continues to address the most pressing issues of the day in ways that are scholarly yet accessible to an interdisciplinary audience.

However, after more than 50 years of existence, it is time for SSSP to reflect on itself and consider ways of boosting the dynamic and cutting-edge character of the organization. This mission certainly does not mean going back in time to repeat or relive the past. Understanding our history is essential, but it is time to move forward. Increasing strains on universities and demands that they operate more like businesses (see Fish, 2003; Jurik, forthcoming) are impinging on the day-to-day work lives of faculties and students, and further limiting the time and monies that they have to join associations and attend conferences. Some departments count presentations at ASA as more valuable than those at SSSP. Will SSSP shrink still further into the shadow of ASA, or can it rise to the occasion and re-invent itself into a more exciting, relevant and perhaps even prestigious group that people will want to prioritize in their professional lives?

Obviously, the spirit of SSSP is that no one person can or should provide the answers to our organizational future. I would like to provide some suggestions about things we might consider and hope that these suggestions will provide not a blue-print, but a stimulus for further discussion and action down the road. I for one would like to see SSSP re-invent itself and become an organization not-to-miss. How might this be done?

I would suggest, first, that SSSP meetings should become more interdisciplinary. Interdisciplinary associations have their own appeal and constituency. Many interdisciplinary program faculty and students do not care about ASA, and might come to a town just to attend SSSP! Aside from adding new numbers to our ranks, interdisciplinary work is more cutting edge and offers increased potential for more effectively addressing the public issues of our day. C. Wright Mills [1959] (2000) expressed great concern about the isolation of the disciplines and argued that solving significant social

problems required the borrowing of materials and methods from more than one discipline. More interdisciplinary panels might stimulate more exciting debates and expose members, old and new, to new ways of thinking about their research and teaching.

My second suggestion is that SSSP experiment with more dynamic session formats. We should turn our small size into an asset. More discussions, debates, author-meets-critics, or workshops might enliven our meetings. We could take one afternoon of the meetings and turn them into longer or shorter workshop sessions on topics essential to 21st century professors, non-academic professionals, and activists. As we engage in this experimentation, we have to be informed by university reimbursement guidelines and list these sessions in ways that will allow our members to receive funding to attend our conferences.

My third suggestion is probably the most controversial. SSSP must begin to meet on its own – apart from ASA at least every other year. Initially, this change might shrink attendance. However, if developed a more dynamic program format (as suggested above), and established our own identity, we might begin to add a new and more independent following. The meetings could also be scheduled in more diverse and inexpensive settings than is now possible with our ASA-clone status. The Law and Society Association and the American Society of Criminology both began as small associations and grew over time. Their growth was not accomplished by standing in the shadow of some larger organization. Sociologists for Women in Society offers a nice model for an emerging independence amidst continued cooperation with ASA. Some have suggested that SSSP meet some years with other organizations such as the Canadian Sociological Association (CSA) or the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues (SPSSI). These are options that we should also consider.

My fourth and final suggestion is that the SSSP embrace Bob Perrucci's suggestion, now referred to as The Justice 21 Project. SSSP is planning to publish a series of short agenda-setting, policy-relevant research summaries during each U.S. presidential election year. SSSP members must begin to translate our knowledge into policy agendas. Right-wing think tank representatives are ever-present in offering their agendas for our future. The ASA has developed its magazine *Contexts* to increase popular access to the knowledge gained from scholarly research. Justice 21 is a manageable means for SSSP to also enter public discussions about social problems.

There are many challenges facing us in this 21st century – war, poverty, racism, sexism, and the potential destruction of public education. We need a 21st century organization to address these public issues and the private troubles that they create. I am proud to have been a president of SSSP and hope to continue my involvement for many years to come.

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The following poetry and song verses were solicited from SSSP members and read at the 3rd Annual AIDS Fundraiser and Graduate Student Reception at the Annual Meeting in Atlanta.

In the train, I saw the logic,
within the thinking
of the State,
that Iraq would have the option
of enacting this doom-filled sight,
in revenge for dead starved babies,
for the germs of blockaded bomb-filled years.

In the train, I saw the horror,
of that thinking
of the State,
felt the terror, felt the evil,
of a system living
by such Right,
saw the horrors
that the terror
would deliberately provoke.

In the train, I thought of workmates,
dying gasping,
dying burned,
fleeing sightless down the stairways
a hundred feet above the ground.

In the train, half numb with terror,
train-mates' eyes reflecting fear,
not then knowing that my workmates
had all fled safely,
were alive,
in the train, I feared the fire
that raged inside my sight,
in the train, I feared the fires
that America would ignite,
a horrid conflagration
spread by America's armed might.

In the train, I thought and trembled,
thought shaking about States,
saw that States and profit systems
spawn such fires and such hate,
felt the need
for revolution
to tear up the roots
of spreading terror,
to build a world that doesn't
thrive on hate.

New Politics 34 (Winter 2003): 21
Sam Friedman

Never Again

Red stains the walls of the mosque of proud Hebron,
red on the floor and red on the ceiling,
as rage blossoms red in the hearts of the people,
but no anger remains in the eyes on the floor.

Some claim it was done by a single lone madman,
a nut born in Brooklyn, New York, USA,
who used a machine gun in red-anger fury,
or maybe in justice avenging his friend,

but the eyes on the floor knew instants of horror
at the guards who stood silent, who chose not to come,
as they honored the status of Jews as too godlike
to be bothered or shot at as they murdered their prey.

And fear rises yet in the hearts of the victims,
the Arabs whose lovers lie dead in the dust,
treated as servants or as rugs to be trod on,
or roaches to be killed in a moment of whim.

And the blood in the mosque cries wildly for wisdom,
and the barbed wire walls wail wildly for love,
while the fear and the hate and the loathing of killers
remind us that evil demands total change.

When millions of Jews filled the ovens in Poland,
then Roosevelt abandoned their lives and their pain,
turned refugees back, overseas to be slaughtered,
gave Hitler free passage for his railroads of doom,

but the survivors' grown children now dress up as statesmen,
and they arm the grandchildren with weapons of war,
and plant them as guardsmen for orchards and temples,
and watch as their sons strut like Nazis reborn.

But the eyes on the floor reflect on these questions:
"Why do the tortured now torture others?
how can their children turn into wolves?
who will negate their power and fears?"

The lips of the dead ask these questions of strangers,
questions now written in blood on the floor:
"Who pays for these weapons? finances the bombers?
Who profits from lives which we spent in the dust?"
Paterson Literary Review 26 (1997): 75.
Sam Friedman

Ode for the two million

Walk the streets of Manhattan,
count the children running in schoolyards,
the matrons buying FAO Schwartz delights,
the teenagers swinging rats on sidewalks
thirty stories below the crackling computers
in towers to the sky,
add the commuters,
do not forget the illegals earning their rice bowls
sewing near Asian restaurants
whose leftovers they cannot afford,

remember the students

~~learning ethics or law in high-toned libraries~~

in Morningside Heights and Washington Square,

add the dying in their dotage,

the just-borns in Beth Israel, St. Vincent's, Mt. Sinai, Cornell,

the poets composing near crack houses

or reading aloud near the galleries of Soho,

count them all as they swamp the sidewalks

of five p.m.,

treasure their victories,

weep for their cancers,

count them, missing none,

count their one point five million,

a horde of human quirks and needs,

fed by trucks swarming across bridges,

cramming tunnels beneath rivers

in the morning, afternoon, evening, and darkest hours,

the food trucks streaming inwards

while garbage convoys stream outwards,

an island whose residents outnumber

the swarming bees of September sunshine,

an island of feet, hands, overworked kidneys

whose countable numbers fall under, though living above,

the masses straining in the prisons of America,

the enchained within bars,

toiling in prison factories

to pay for their manacles,

the two million Americans

wearing their stripes while

hidden from stars,

their ideas forbidden but eager,

like our thoughts besieged.

Razor Wire, July/August, 2000

v. 4 June 2, 2001

Sam Friedman

Of time and emergence

While honored Scholars seminar about

varying Perceptions of Time,

the sociolinguistics of emergent boundaries,

Culture as a proper noun,

and the semiotic implications of Coca-Cola and porcelain

as signifiers of post-modern identity,

they sip colas from cans stamped by mechanics

whose days are orchestrated

by a Charlie Chaplin on speed,

colas lugged up the stairways of Academe

by herniated drivers whose kidneys are bruised daily

by suspensionless trucks rushing through potholed New Bruns-

wick streets,

through streets where homeless teens chase Time

in 15-minute repetitions of syringe-assisted chemical culture,

while their mothers' sponges tap out the rhythm

of the hours before shift's end,

before the ever-dirty porcelain toilet-bowls glisten again awaiting

corporate asses,

and their fathers do Time within boundaries

of moldy cement, do seconds, do minutes, do months, seasons,

years,

indeed decades of Time

before they can themselves be emergent from boundaries,

can walk past potholes

to beg a cola, a job, a mop,

and carcinogenic solvents

to scour the floors of each seminar room

once a semester

lest moldy post-modern musings

comprehend need and its angers,

lest they mutate into ideas

of freedom for

all.

Third prize winner, National Writers Union Poetry Contest, 2002.

The Monterey Bay Writer, in press.

Sam Friedman

A Turnpike Utopia

Ducks fill the Turnpike,

a-waddle, in rows,

a swelling rebellion

en marche to D.C.

Row after row of web-footed marchers

drop trails of fresh guano

across twelve asphalt lanes.

Ducks fill the Roy Rogers,

the Big Boys and Hardees,

they order their dinners,

and demand them "to go."

They soar from lake acids to

land on the on-ramps,

they crowd up the off-ramps,

feet slimy with goo;

they waddle the highway

by bird-shrouded autos,

by 18-wheeled semis

adrift on the ground.

The windshields are covered

with web-footed quackers,

and tires slide spinning

through guano and oil.

Their mouths pointing skywards

ducks bill-board their protest—

they quack forth their horror

at ponds full of benzene,

they weep for their rivers

all covered with scum.

The swans and the egrets

form allied contingents,

their feathers reflecting

a white like the sun's.

The pigeons await them

on Washington's statues,

the robins bomb guano

on snarled limos below.

The geese seize the White House,
as ducks fill the Senate;
their quackery fills
the Capitol's dome.

Their guano makes fertile
the halls and the rostra,
replacing the bullsh*t
where money once reigned.

Black Bear Review 28 (1999): pp. 13-14. Honorable Mention,
12th Annual Poems of Social Concern Poetry Competition,
1998, *Black Bear Review*.
Sam Friedman

Love Should Be Simple

Chorus:

Love, it should be simple. Love, it should be kind.
Love me just a little for this too short time.

When he was a baby no one held him tight.
He heard his parents fighting late in to each night.
You'd think he'd turn out cruel. You'd think he'd be unkind.
Instead as a small child he had this on his mind.

His house was lit at night by police car lights
He hid beneath the table, held his knees so tight.
He'd cry for them to stop. He'd cry to them for quiet.
He'd cry for them to love him just a little while.
He'd cry... Love, it should be simple. Love, it should be kind.
Love me just a little for this too short time.

He learned to keep a distance, close the door on his pain.
He felt the silence in him like an endless rain.
He longed for his parents' love. He longed for them to care
But he became accustomed to their empty stare.

Inside how he hurt, inside how he cried
But he was a gentle soul to the world outside

When he grew to be a man, he knew how he must be.
Only by giving love could he be set free.
So he gave his love to me, to his daughter and his son
Now the child in the man knows how love is done.
He knows... Love, it should be simple. Love, it should be kind.
Love me just a little for this too short time.

Well there's a lesson in this story, it's as simple as this song.
You can choose to hate someone when they've done you wrong.
Or you can do what's right, you can set yourself free.
You can love another, love yourself, love me.
Yeah, you can change the past, you can set yourself free.
You can love another, love yourself, love me.
Because.... Love, it should be simple. Love, it should be kind.
Love me just a little for this too short time.

By Nancy Wonders (2000)

The Land of the Free

(SPOKEN:)

Freedom

We're told to vote to preserve our freedom
We're told to support war to preserve our freedom
We're told to "buy a new car" to preserve our freedom
At the same time in the U.S.A.
In the last election thousands of votes were cast but not counted
More people are homeless than ever before
Twenty percent of children live in poverty
And seven percent of children live in cars
That doesn't seem free to me

CHORUS:

Sometimes I'm not proud to live in the land of the free
Where people learn early that they better brave
Cause one in five children doesn't have enough bread
Tell me how it free to go hungry?
That doesn't seem free – to me

Freedom here is for corporations
We all know they're free to sell out the nation
They're free to buy votes, they're free to sell guns
But we all pay dearly when their freedom is done

(CHORUS)

People are free to go hungry all day
To work long hours for pitiful pay
They're free to get sick but they pay to get well
What constitutes freedom they can't really tell

(CHORUS)

To me freedom is the human right
To be fed and stay well, all day and all night
It's the freedom to work for a decent wage
The freedom to live long regardless of age
It's the freedom from hunger, the freedom from pain,
The freedom from suffering, let me say it again...

(CHORUS)

Nancy Wonders (1999)

Imprisoned

They've stolen your money. They've gotten high.
They've taken your car. You wonder why

They come from the cities. They work jobs
They have families, but they do wrong
Some are poor, some not too smart
But every one has a heart

You want them to suffer
You want them to pay
You want them locked up
Day after day after day
Year after year after year

You forget, before you act
You forget, one small fact

They all get out anyway

Now they are angry, now they hurt
 Now they are victim, what was it worth?
 Now they're out, but never free
 You won't let them forget, what you've helped them to be
 And they blame you and me

They want you to suffer. They want you to pay
 They want you in fear day after day after day
 Year after year after year

You come from the cities. You work jobs
 You have families, but you do wrong
 Some are rich, some not too smart
 But every one has a heart

Nancy Wonders (1998)

Struggle

A giant stirs from slumber in the South.
 Pure words in honey voices fail to form.
 The children born at Babel stay forlorn.
 Pride stalks, the strutter, the dark behemoth.

The silent symbol of a surface world--
 The quiet, callous calm, these hundred years
 Cast singing warriors whom the lynch mob fears
 Unrecognized, behind black faces blurred.

Old hatreds flicker in the cross-bright flames.
 Where are the words that two men spoke as one?
 Loud horns cry out while wealth divides the tongue,
 And men call color scores of other names.

Trembling now, we stand in worlds we dreamed--
 You and Yours in some uncharted world.
 Cross and crown, the banners are unfurled.
 New earth is born amidst the hymns and screams.

Thomas Hood

Termites

Termites will eat your house; they come
 And leave you standing without a home.
 They you are! Naked, alone!
 No solid board to call your own.
 Abandoned! Abandoned!

A suburban skeleton standing there,
 With broken glass, half-eaten chairs,
 Tangled draperies, rustling the air,
 Neighbors smirking behind their stares.
 Scorned! Scorned!

All because you failed to see
 The termites swarming around your trees
 Nor paid the exterminator inspection fee
 To come and say, "Oh, Mercy me!"

Forgotten! Forgotten!

Such are the times of suburban bliss
 When no neighbor cares a bad damn piss
 Unless your house is better than hiss
 And your name appears on a better list.
 Hated! Hated!

Oh! The termites they come and the termites
 they go.
 May be they'll wait for a year or so
 To fill their bellies with another's hole
 And the mice they come and the mice they go
 Blinded! Blinded!

Thomas Hood
 revised 1 November 2002

Strawberry Picking

I
 A field of strawberries
 lost in that summer time of freedom
 after college.
 A frozen moment suspended
 before marriage and more study.

Who was I then -- watching the pickers
 bending toward the earth
 searching for the berries?

A dirty, khaki-clad migrant father sees
 the boss' son. ("Hi, boss! A smile for your son whose
 supervisin'---
 What else do bosses' sons do? Nothin'. ")

Gladys, a neighbor, working in the packing shed
 her different time caught
 bound in past musings....
 A small boy stopping in for cookies--- "How could he be
 out of college now and getting--- married?!!"
 Time runs fast for neighbors watching children.
 Time drifts slowly past for migrant workers.

II

Gladys wonders and my thoughts seem
 as far away from these home fields
 as the clumping rain clouds. Their thunder and grayness bring
 cool respite from the sun-baked search for berries.
 "How many berries in a box to earn a penny?
 And if you have to pull their caps for freezin'
 How many boxes make a dollar?
 or bread to fill the children
 or a bottle to find a spirit
 lost in the green mazes,
 wandering in silent search for berries."

My Mom spoons strawberries on cottage cheese and cautions
 me,
 "Son, you can't be picker and boss together."

III

Perhaps you think of strawberries with shortcake
 Of summer parties' fun and cake and ice cream,
 Frolicking feet on a carpet of green
 A carefree breeze and swinging hair.
 Pain plates the berries, I remember,
 Tatters for clothes, sun-burned nose
 Strained back and aching brain.
 Grim reflections dim the supermarket luster. Reclaim that box of
 berries---empty.
 Comes the unspoken refrain--
 "Dim the sun!
 Cloud the sky!
 Bring the wind!
 And rain, rain.....

revised from earlier versions 24 May 1994 and 5 August 2003
Thomas Hood

Autumn

I am sitting by the back window
 in your chair,
 the place where you waited
 for me to come home.

Outside your scarlet maple loses her colors
 one leaf
 at
 a
 time.

Sorrows powdered with care,
 Hopes swaddled with love
 I am a motherless child.

Inside I shed my regrets
 one tear
 at
 a
 time.

Phoebe Morgan -10/21/03

Herman and I

He sits on a patio, in cool shade
 melting ice cream in his hand.
 He wears brown suspenders
 and a brown plaid shirt.

Over head hangs the parlor's sign: on it
 a short fat chef hefting a foot long
 sandwich, or perhaps a French baguette
 or maybe just a plain loaf of bread.

Behind him are empty
 tables basking in full sun.
 He looks sad, or perhaps tired,
 or maybe just plain relaxed.

He is wearing brown suspenders
 and a brown plaid shirt.
 I am his daughter and
 I am taking this picture.

-Phoebe Morgan 9/10/03

I Know A Sailor

As I said to my friend--because
 I'm always talking--'Ray' I said
 (Which is not his real name).
 'The darkness surrounds us.
 What can we do? And
 How should we do it?'
 'Rent a damn fine golf cart,' he said,
 'But for chrissakes
 Keep your foot off the horn!'

--Phoebe Morgan 7/20/03

Georgie Had a Little Plan

Georgie had a little plan
 To fleece us to and fro
 And that is why he said one day
 Saddam Hussein must go.

No weapons did George ever find
 He searched them far and wide
 Their absence put him in a bind.
 Poor George--perhaps he lied.

Then came more tax cuts to stay
 Which made the rich folks drool.
 It made them nod their heads and say,
 "Our President's no fool."

Bush, Cheney, and the rest
 Are right as right can be.
 They have few friends, we must confess
 In the SSSP.

Yes, Mary had a little lamb
 But we got stuck with Bush
 The result of a voting scam
 And a pain in the tush!

One day Bush's term will end
 It can't come soon enough.
 This Yale alum should not pretend
 His brain is more than fluff!

Steven Barkan

STUDENT PAPER COMPETITIONS AND OUTSTANDING SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS

(sponsored by the Special Problems Divisions of the Society for the Study of Social Problems)

CONFLICT, SOCIAL ACTION, AND CHANGE DIVISION

1st Place: "Inequality in the World Polity: The Structure of International Organization," Jason Beckfield, Indiana University

2nd Place: "We Have to Clear Away the Cloud: Ideological Commitment, Collective Discourses and Movement Mobilization of Falun Gong," Cheris Shun-ching Chan

CRIME AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY DIVISION–SCHOLAR BOOK AWARD

1st Place: Stephen J. Morewitz, *Stalking and Violence: New Patterns of Trauma and Obsession*, Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers, 2003

CRIME AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY DIVISION–STUDENT PAPER AWARD

1st Place: "Explaining the Gender Gap in Fear of Crime: Differential Vulnerability and the Risk Assessment Model," Karen Snedker, NYU

Honorable Mention: "White Hate Group Homicide in the United States, 1950-2000," Roger Roots, University of Nevada, Las Vegas

Honorable Mention: "Discrimination in Criminal Processing," Traci A. Schlesinger, Princeton University

EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS DIVISION

1st Place: "Reevaluating Approaches: An Exploration of the Relationship between Self-Efficacy and Adolescent Sexual Risk and Its Potential Impacts on Approaches to Sex Education," Sarah Benatar, The George Washington University

ENVIRONMENT AND TECHNOLOGY DIVISION

1st Place: "Community Response to Environmental Risk: Resources and Strategies of Activist Women," Tricia McTague, North Carolina State University

2nd Place: "The Los Angeles River: Blood of the Land," Heather Ingraham, Northern Illinois University

FAMILY DIVISION

1st Place: "Neue Bundesländer: The Effects of Reunification on Women and Families in the Former German Democratic Republic," Jennifer L. Schulenberg, University of Waterloo

HEALTH, HEALTH POLICY, AND HEALTH SERVICES DIVISION

1st Place: "Knowledge is Power: Genetic Testing for Breast Cancer and Patient Activism in the United States and Britain," Shobita Parthasarathy, Northwestern University

Honorable Mention: "Homemade Science: Breast Cancer Patients as Everyday Theorists," Joanna Kempner, University of Pennsylvania

Honorable Mention: "Designing Babies--Discourses and Dilemmas," Susan Johnson, University of Nottingham (England)

Honorable Mention: "Social Re-integration and Local Life: Examples from an Italian Mental Health Community," Sara Bergstresser, Brown University

LABOR STUDIES DIVISION–BRAVERMAN AWARD

1st Place: "Homeless Workers in the Temporary Help Industry: The Wages of Day Labor," Wade T. Roberts and Tim Bartley, University of Arizona

LAW AND SOCIETY DIVISION–ALFRED R. LINDESMITH AWARD

1st Place: "Justice or 'Just Us?' Perceived Racial Bias in the Criminal Justice System," Devon Johnson, Harvard University

MENTAL HEALTH DIVISION

1st Place: "Sexual Orientation and Psychological Distress in Adolescence: Examining Interpersonal Stressors and Social Support Processes," Koji Ueno, Vanderbilt University

POVERTY, CLASS, AND INEQUALITY DIVISION–MICHAEL HARRINGTON DISTINGUISHED TEACHING AWARD

1st Place: Susan Rose, Dickinson College

SEXUAL BEHAVIOR, POLITICS, AND COMMUNITIES DIVISION

1st Place: "Genital Body Piercing and Sadoomasochism," Lisiunia A. Romanienko, Louisiana State University

SOCIAL PROBLEMS THEORY DIVISION

1st Place: "Disillusioning Dissolution: An Ethnographic Autopsy of a Disbanded Social Movement Organization," John Bryce Merrill, University of South Florida

2nd Place: "Capitalism and World-Ecology: Braudel and Marx on Environmental History," Jason W. Moore, University of California, Berkeley

SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL WELFARE DIVISION

1st Place: "A Tangled Safety Net: The Inter-Generational Legacy of Domestic Violence, Poverty, and Welfare," Diane Purvin, Brandeis University

2nd Place: "Welfare, Work and Family Well-Being: A Comparative Analysis of Welfare Status and Returns to Employment for Single Female Headed Families Post TANF," Judith Hennessy, Washington State University

TEACHING SOCIAL PROBLEMS DIVISION

1st Place: "Avoiding Doom and Gloom in Teaching Social Problems," Brett Johnson, University of Colorado

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

2003 C. WRIGHT MILLS AWARD

Nominations are now open for the 2003 C. Wright Mills Award. **Members of the society are encouraged to submit letters of nomination for this prestigious annual award.** Edited volumes and textbooks are not eligible.

The C. Wright Mills Award, established in 1964, is made annually and carries with it a stipend of \$500 for the author(s) of the winning book. **The deadline for the 2003 award nominations is January 15, 2004.** The 2003 award will be presented at the 54th Annual Meeting in San Francisco, CA, August 13-15, 2004.

C. Wright Mills wrote in *The Power Elite* that: "Only when mind has an autonomous basis, independent of power, but powerfully related to it, can mind exert its force in the shaping of human affairs. This is democratically possible only when there exists a free and knowledgeable public, to which [people] of knowledge may address themselves, and to which [people] of power are truly responsible." Consistent with Mills' dedication to a search for a sophisticated understanding of the individual and society, the award will be given for that book published in 2003 that most effectively:

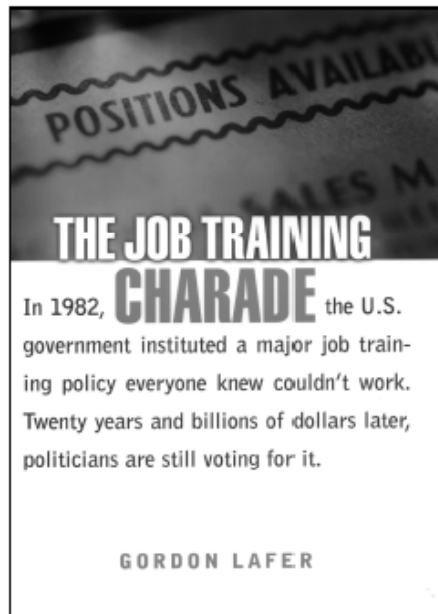
- 1) critically addresses an issue of contemporary public importance,
- 2) brings to the topic a fresh, imaginative perspective,
- 3) advances social scientific understanding of the topic,
- 4) displays a theoretically informed view and empirical orientation,
- 5) evinces quality in style of writing,
- 6) explicitly or implicitly contains implications for courses of action.

Please submit nominations to:

Professor Beth Schneider, Chair
C. Wright Mills Award Committee
Department of Sociology
University of California, Santa Barbara
2722 Ellison Hall
Santa Barbara, CA 93106
Work: (805) 805-893-3300; Fax: (805) 893-3324
Email: schneider@soc.ucsb.edu

For further information, contact:

Michele Koontz, Administrative Officer
Work: (865) 689-1531; Fax: (865) 689-1534; Email: mkoontz3@utk.edu



Congratulations

Gordon Lafer

co-winner of the 2002

C. Wright Mills Award for

The Job Training Charade

"In *The Job Training Charade*, Lafer attacks the U.S. economic policy that calls for the advancement of the skills and education of American workers as their way out of poverty. . . . Agree or not, readers will be challenged by this criticism of the underpinnings of American labor policy."

—Harvard Business School, Working Knowledge page

"*The Job Training Charade* could become a modern classic of economic and policy analysis."—James K. Galbraith, University of Texas, Austin

"*The Job Training Charade* provides an incisive and insightful discussion of the political economy of training."—Eileen Appelbaum, Director of the Center for Women and Work, Rutgers University

"*The Job Training Charade* is a must-read for anyone interested in the links between politics, ideology and public policy."—Adolph Reed, Jr., New School for Social Research

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Congratulations

to David Naguib Pellow

co-winner of the 2002 C. Wright Mills award
for his book

Garbage Wars

The Struggle for Environmental Justice in Chicago

David Naguib Pellow

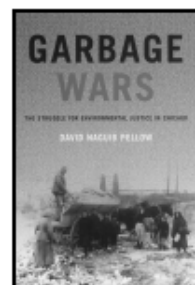
"This is a truly groundbreaking work that uncovers the roots of an important environmental and social problem."

—Paul Mohai, School of Natural Resources and Environment, University of Michigan

"This is one of the most thoughtful and best-written works ever produced on environmental justice and injustice."

—William R. Freudenburg, Professor of Rural Sociology and Environmental Studies, University of Wisconsin—Madison

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from The MIT Press

TRAVEL FUNDS AVAILABLE

**The Lee Scholar-Activist Support Fund Committee announces
funds available for Foreign Scholar-Activists
to participate in the 2004 Annual Meeting, August 13-15, San Francisco, CA.**

The Society for the Study Social Problems established the Lee Scholar-Activist Support Fund to help bring foreign scholar-activists to the Annual Meeting. The specific purpose is to facilitate scholarly participation by persons engaged in labor, gender, racial-ethnic, third world and other struggles. More generally, the purpose of this fund is to foster cooperative relations among persons and organizations engaged in applying sociological findings to confront social problems and create social change. Consistent with past practice, some preference may be given to applicants from developing, Third World countries where access to foreign exchange is often more limited.

Application (see next page) should be sent no later than March 15, 2004 to:

Talmadge Wright
Department of Sociology and Anthropology
Loyola University Chicago, 6525 N. Sheridan Road
Chicago, IL 60626
W: 773-508-3451; F: 773-508-7099; Email: twright@luc.edu

Other Committee Members:
Celeste Watkins, Northwestern University
Angie Moe, Western Michigan University

~ ~ ~ ~ ~

**The Lee Student Support Fund Committee announces:
funds available for Graduate Students
to participate in the 2004 Annual Meeting, August 13-15, San Francisco, CA.**

In recognition of Al Lee's commitment to social justice and his history of critical contributions to the Society for the Study of Social Problems, SSSP established the Lee Student Support Fund to facilitate conference participation by graduate students. For the 2004 Annual Meeting, the fund has resources which it can allocate in order to help defray the costs of meeting participation for those in need of financial assistance.

The applications will be reviewed by the committee charged with determining the amount and allocation of the awards. In making its decision, the committee may recognize among other factors, the Society's commitment to diversity, to a tradition of scholar-activism, and to interdisciplinary work.

Application (see next page) should be sent no later than March 15, 2004 to:

Kathryn J. Fox
Department of Sociology
University of Vermont, 31 South Prospect Street
Burlington, VT 05405-0176
W: 802-656-2170; F: 802-656-2131; Email: kfox@uvm.edu

Other Committee Members:
Joya Misra, University of Massachusetts
Chris Baker, Walter State Community College

(Applications postmarked/faxed after March 15 are ineligible for consideration.)

Lee Student Support Fund (In order to be considered, you must provide a photocopy of your current student ID.)

_____ Lee Scholar-Activist Support Fund (In what way do you consider yourself to be a scholar-activist? Please respond briefly, in 2-3 sentences.)

Name: _____

(Last) (First) (Middle)

Current Mailing Address: _____
(Street) (City) (State & Zip Code)

Phone: _____ Email: _____
(include area code & (Home) (Work)
country code when applicable)

Address where you can be reached after the May 15 announcement date:

 (Street) (City) (State & Zip Code)

Please indicate how you plan to travel to the meeting: _____
SSSP will support estimated air coach fare; auto travel at \$.32/mile; and travel by bus or train **ONLY**.

Please provide a breakdown of your anticipated costs to attend the meeting. Registration fees and dues will not be funded, and not all of the expenses for attending the meeting can be paid from these funds. SSSP strongly suggests that other sources of funds be sought to supplement your participation. Pre-registration for the meeting must be paid before funds will be disbursed to the applicant. Persons unable to attend the meetings **MUST** return all monies to SSSP.

Travel Cost: _____
The committee will use the lowest available fare as the basis for its estimates of travel costs.

Room Cost: _____
SSSP will support a shared room (roommate matching service will be available). Our meeting room rate is: \$139 plus 14% tax per night. Exceptions will be made if extraordinary personal circumstances justify an individual room.

Meal Cost: _____
SSSP will support up to \$15 US/per day.

Grand Total: _____

State your planned contributions to the meeting. **ONLY** members who have been accepted for program participation will be considered.

Applicants will receive an email confirming the receipt of their application.

If you do *not* receive an email within two weeks of submitting your application, please contact the chair. Applicants will be notified by the chair if their application was accepted/rejected no later than May 15, 2004.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE
STUDY OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS

congratulates

Walda Katz-Fishman

Howard University and
Project South: Institute for the
Elimination of Poverty & Genocide

and

Jerome Scott

Project South: Institute for the
Elimination of Poverty & Genocide

co-winners of the

2003 Lee Founders Award

Established in 1981, this award is made in recognition of significant achievements that, over a distinguished career, have demonstrated continuing devotion to the ideas of the founders of the Society for the Study of Social Problems and especially to the humanist tradition of Alfred McClung Lee and Betty Briant Lee.

Project South: Institute for the Elimination of Poverty & Genocide is a movement building organization that creates popular political/economic education and action research for organizing and liberation. They conduct leadership development with grassroots and scholar activists to engage in building a bottom-up movement for social and economic justice. To learn more about Project South visit www.projectsouth.org.

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

2004 LEE FOUNDERS AWARD

Nominations are now open for the 2004 Lee Founders Award. **Members of the Society are urged to submit the names of nominees.**

Established in 1981, this award is made in recognition of significant achievements that, over a distinguished career, have demonstrated continuing devotion to the ideals of the founders of the Society and especially to the humanist tradition of Alfred McClung Lee and Elizabeth Briant Lee.

PREVIOUS WINNERS INCLUDE

- 2003 Walda Katz-Fishman, Howard University and Project South: Institute for the Elimination of Poverty & Genocide
Jerome Scott, Project South: Institute for the Elimination of Poverty & Genocide
- 2002 Thomas J. Scheff, University of California, Santa Barbara
- 2001 Valerie Jenness, University of California, Irvine
- 2000 Beth B. Hess, County College of Morris
Norma Williams, University of Texas at Arlington
- 1999 Gary L. Albrecht, University of Illinois, Chicago
- 1998 John I. Kitsuse, University of California, Santa Cruz
- 1997 Irwin Deutscher, University of Akron
- 1996 No Winner Chosen
- 1995 Gideon Sjöberg, University of Texas
- 1994 Joyce A. Ladner, Howard University
- 1993 Irving Kenneth Zola, Brandeis University
- 1992 Marvin B. Sussman, University of Delaware
- 1991 Richard Cloward, Columbia University
Francis Fox Piven, CUNY, Graduate Center
- 1990 Louis Kriesberg, Syracuse University
- 1989 Arlene Kaplan Daniels, Northwestern University
- 1988 James E. Blackwell, University of Massachusetts, Boston
- 1987 John Useem, SSSP Life Member
Ruth Hill Useem, SSSP Life Member
- 1986 Jessie Bernard, Pennsylvania State University
- 1985 Butler Jones, Cleveland State University
- 1984 Elliot Liebow, National Institute of Mental Health
- 1983 Charles V. Willie, Harvard University
- 1982 S. M. Miller, Boston University
Joan Moore, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee

The 2004 award will be presented at the 54th Annual Meeting in San Francisco, CA, August 13-15, 2004. Nominations and supporting documents should be sent no later than April 15, 2004 to:

Dr. Jolan Hsieh
Center for Urban Inquiry, MC 874603, Arizona State University
Tempe, AZ 85287-0403
W: (480) 965-3032; F: (480) 727-7939; Email:
jolan.hsieh@asu.edu

CRITERIA FOR THE LEE FOUNDERS AWARD

1. The nominee must have been an active member of the Society for some years prior to receiving the award.
2. The nominee must have made significant achievements embodying the ideals of the founders of the Society. These achievements may be in the areas of scholarly research, teaching, or service leading to the betterment of human life. Nominees for the award must have demonstrated a commitment to social action programs that promote social justice.

The nominee's achievements should reflect the humanistic tradition of sociology, as exemplified in the contributions of Alfred McClung Lee and Elizabeth Briant Lee, for whom the award is named.

The nominee's achievements may be expressed in a body of work that provides understanding and insight for practical application and the development of social conflict, including one or more of the following:

- a. Studies of peace and war, ethnic and/or racial conflict, and social movements.
- b. The role of mass media as related to social problems.
- c. The role of propaganda in the creation of and the persistence of social problems.
- d. The systematic study of social inequality (for example, problems of poverty, discrimination, racism, sexism and unequal distribution of wealth).

The achievements should include substantial community service at the local, state and/or national level.

It is assumed that the above achievements will have been accomplished by the nominees over a distinguished career and that they will reflect a long-term commitment to the ideals of the Lees.

GUIDELINES

Any member of the Society may nominate one or more persons for the award. Members of the Lee Founders Award Committee are encouraged to nominate.

All nominations must be accompanied by supporting evidence sufficiently detailed for the committee to render a decision (e.g. a resume; additional supporting description of the nominee's work, demonstrating that the contributions meet the criteria for nomination). Please include supporting information not covered in a resume. List names of colleagues who would be willing and able to write supporting letters upon the request of the committee or include letters of support with your nomination.

Revision of the scholarship title and/or qualifications are currently under consideration.

CALL FOR APPLICATIONS

2004 MINORITY SCHOLARSHIP

Applications are being accepted for the 2004 Minority Scholarship. Members of the Society should urge qualified candidates to apply for this award. **The deadline for applications is March 15, 2004.** Applicants will be notified of the results by July 15, 2004.

The Society for the Study of Social Problems (SSSP), in keeping with its philosophy of active engagement with social problems, participation in social problem solutions, and advancement of knowledge through study, service and critical analysis, established the Minority Graduate Scholarship at its annual meeting in August 1993.

SCHOLARSHIP PURPOSE

- To identify and support developing minority scholars who exemplify and give fresh voice to the SSSP history and commitment to scholar activism
- To give renewed energy and wider lenses to diversity in scholarship
- To increase the pool of minority social and behavioral scientists
- To establish a formal commitment to diversity through support of a minority doctoral student in the social and/or behavioral sciences inclusive of course work or dissertation research support who demonstrates a commitment, through his or her scholarly examination, of any aspect of inequality, injustice and oppression

SELECTION CRITERIA

- A person accepted into an accredited doctoral program in any one of the social and/or behavioral sciences so as to expand their perspectives in the pursuit and investigations into social problems
- A grade point average or equivalent of at least 3.2
- Evidence, through scholarly work and/or commitment to a career of scholar activism as demonstrated by: course work and research, activism in school and/or community and career plans—Advanced graduate students preferred.
- Statement of financial need as expressed by the applicant and Graduate Program Director or Advisor
- Applicant should be a citizen of the United States

FUNDING

A \$10,000 scholarship will be funded to one student with an additional \$500 awarded for attendance at the annual meeting. Payments will be made in equal installments in September 2004 and January 2005. SSSP believes that the support of students will foster the commitment required to enable the student to fund living arrangements as well as academic or research costs.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF RECIPIENT

- Attend the annual meeting to receive the award
- Submit a brief final report (3 pages maximum) on the work sponsored through the award, at the end of the award year
- Following year, present work (described above) at an appropriate division session. A \$500 stipend will be available to each winner for this purpose.
- Following year serve on the Minority Scholarship Fund Committee and attend the scheduled meeting of the committee

STUDENT APPLICATION PROCESS

Seven complete application packets should be sent to the committee chair. **Incomplete packets will not be reviewed.** Each packet should be self-contained and include the following:

1) Minority Scholarship Application; 2) Transcript (one official copy and the rest copies); 3) Resume or Curriculum Vitae; 4) Three letters of recommendation, including one from the Graduate Program Director or Advisor (These letters can be in sealed and signed envelopes, if needed.); 5) Personal statement of commitment to a career of scholar activism; 6) If the scholarship request is in support of dissertation research, the applicant should provide the research topic and summary of proposed research and approach.

Visit www.sssp1.org for an application or contact Michele Koontz, Administrative Officer with questions.

**SSSP, 901 McClung Tower, University of Tennessee
Knoxville, TN 37996-0490
W: (865) 689-1531; F: (865) 689-1534
Email: mkoontz3@utk.edu**

Seven complete application packets should be sent to:

**Teresa L. Scheid, Chair
Minority Scholarship Fund Committee
Dept of Soc, Univ of North Carolina, Charlotte
9201 University City Blvd.
Charlotte, NC 28223
W: (704) 687-4297; F: (704) 547-3091
Email: TLSCHIED@EMAIL.UNCC.EDU**

Name: _____
(Last) (First) (Middle)

Phone: _____
(Area Code) (Home) (Work)

Social Security #: _____ Email Address: _____

Address where you can be reached after the announcement date:

(Street) (City) (State & Zip Code)

Sex (Circle One): Male Female Date of Birth:

Racial/Ethnic Identification: (Applicant should be a citizen of the United States.)

Black/African American _____

Alaskan Native _____

Latino/Hispanic (please specify) _____

American Indian (tribal affiliation) _____

Asian (please specify) _____

Pacific Islander (please specify) _____

Other (please specify) _____

Marital Status (Circle One): Single Married Divorced Widowed Separated

Number & Age of
Dependent Children: _____

Do you have a physical or mental impairment that limits your activities? (Circle One) Yes No

If yes, please explain _____

Your Current Educational Status:
Degree Program: _____ Year in Degree Program: _____

Your Education Background:			
Institution	Location	Dates Attended	Degree
<hr/>			
<hr/>			

Have you completed the major requirements for the Ph.D., i. e., course work, examinations, and submission of a dissertation

Have you completed the major requirements for the Ph.D., i. e., course work, examinations, and submission of a dissertation prospectus? (Circle One) Yes No
(Please submit a copy of your approved dissertation prospectus.)

Father's Occupation (if deceased or retired, list his last occupation):
(Job title and brief description of his work)

Father's Education (circle years completed):

Primary school	1	2	3	4	5	6
Secondary school	7	8	9	10	11	12
College	13	14	15	16		
Graduate studies	17	18	19	20+		

Mother's Occupation (if deceased or retired, list her last occupation):
(Job title and brief description of her work)

Mother's Education (circle years completed):

Primary school	1	2	3	4	5	6
Secondary school	7	8	9	10	11	12
College	13	14	15	16		
Graduate studies	17	18	19	20+		

STUDENT APPLICATION PROCESS

Seven complete application packets should be sent to the Committee Chair. **Incomplete packets will not be reviewed.** Each packet should be self-contained and include the following:

- (1) Minority Scholarship Application
- (2) Transcript (one official copy and the rest copies)
- (3) Resume or Curriculum Vitae
- (4) Three letters of recommendation, including one from the Graduate Program Director or Advisor (These letters can be in sealed and signed envelopes, if needed.)
- (5) Personal statement of commitment to a career of scholar activism
- (6) If the scholarship request is in support of dissertation research, the applicant should provide the research topic and summary of proposed research and approach.

SEVEN COMPLETE APPLICATION PACKETS SHOULD BE SENT TO:

Teresa L. Scheid, Chair
Minority Scholarship Fund Committee
Dept of Soc, Univ of North Carolina, Charlotte
9201 University City Blvd.
Charlotte, NC 28223
W: (704) 687-4297; F: (704) 547-3091
Email: TLSCHIED@EMAIL.UNCC.EDU

TRAVEL FUNDS AVAILABLE

**The Erwin O. Smigel Award Committee announces:
funds available for Unemployed and Underemployed Sociologists
to participate in the 2004 Annual Meeting, August 13-15, San Francisco, CA.**

The Erwin O. Smigel Award was established in 1975 to provide assistance to unemployed and underemployed sociologists (i.e., sociologists who have achieved an advanced degree and are not students and are working full or part time in any activity that would be of interest to one of the special problems divisions). Erwin Smigel was a professor and Chair of Sociology at New York University, and the author of *THE WALL STREET LAWYER* as well as other works. He was the second editor of *SOCIAL PROBLEMS*; serving from 1958-61. He was also a friendly and good humored man who supported colleagues exceptionally well. The fund was established in Erwin's honor the year he passed away.

Erwin O. Smigel Award Guidelines: 1) the Smigel monies are to be used to help pay for three or four unemployed or severely underemployed sociologists' transportation to and registration fees for the SSSP meeting; 2) applicants must be presenting a paper at the main SSSP meeting (rather than at an adjacent workshop or meeting) or participating as a SSSP elected or appointed officer or committee member; 3) a maximum of \$500 dollars is to be granted to any one recipient.

Application (see next page) should be sent no later than March 15, 2004 to:

Daniel Egan

**Department of Sociology University of Massachusetts-Lowell Coburn Hall 404, Suite 5 850 Broadway
Street Lowell, MA 01854
W: 978-934-4304; F: 978-934-4071
Email: daniel_egan@uml.edu**

OTHER COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

Stella Capek, Hendrix College

Jon Shefner, University of Tennessee

Daniel Stuhlsatz, Mary Baldwin College

FUTURE ANNUAL MEETINGS

**August 13-15, 2004
Cathedral Hill Hotel
San Francisco, CA**

**August 12-14, 2005
Crowne Plaza Hotel
Philadelphia, PA**

**August 11-13, 2006
New York, NY**

**August 3-5, 2007
San Francisco, CA**

Erwin O. Smigel Fund Application

APPLICATION DEADLINE--MARCH 15, 2004

(Applications postmarked/faxed after March 15 are ineligible for consideration.)

Name: _____
(Last) (First) (Middle)

Current Mailing Address: _____
(Street) (City) (State & Zip Code)

Phone: _____ Email: _____
(include area code) (Home) (Work)

Address where you can be reached after the May 15 announcement date:

(Street) (City) (State & Zip Code)

Please indicate how you plan to travel to the meeting: _____
SSSP will support estimated air coach fare; auto travel at \$.32/mile; and travel by bus or train **ONLY**.

Please provide a breakdown of your anticipated costs to attend the meeting. Registration fees will be funded. Not all of the expenses for attending the meeting can be paid from these funds. SSSP strongly suggests that other sources of funds be sought to supplement your participation. Persons unable to attend the meetings **MUST** return all monies to SSSP.

Travel Cost: _____

Room Cost: _____
SSSP will support a shared room (roommate matching service will be available). Our meeting room rate is: \$139 plus 14% tax per night. Exceptions will be made if extraordinary personal circumstances justify an individual room.

Meal Cost: _____
SSSP will support up to \$15 US/per day.

Grand Total: _____

Please state why you consider yourself "underemployed," if applicable.

Please state your planned contributions to the meeting. Only members who have been accepted for program participation or participating as an elected or appointed officer or committee member will be considered.

Applicants will receive an email confirming the receipt of their application.

If you do *not* receive an email within two weeks of submitting your application, please contact the chair. Applicants will be notified by the chair if their application was accepted/rejected no later than May 15, 2004.

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CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

2004 SOCIAL ACTION AWARD

Nominations are open for the 2004 Social Action Award. **Members of the Society are urged to submit names of organizations as nominees for this award.**

The Social Action Award, established in 1991, is awarded to a not-for-profit organization in the city/area hosting the Annual Meeting. The award carries a stipend of \$1,000.

The award is a fitting expression of the overall purpose of the Society for the Study of Social Problems, which is concerned with applying scientific methods and theories to the study of social problems. SSSP aims to bring together scholars, practitioners, and advocates to examine and understand social problems in order to further solutions and develop social policy based on knowledge.

When this award was established, SSSP described its purpose as follows:

The organization selected for this recognition should have a history of challenging social inequalities, promoting social change, and/or working toward the empowerment of marginalized peoples. Its work must demonstrate sensitivity to and respect for cultural diversity.

Preference is given to small, local agencies in the **San Francisco area** rather than large organizations or chapters of nationally-based organizations. The main criterion is the extent to which the organization reaches out to the disadvantaged in the community and uses innovative means for dealing with local social conditions.

The award will be presented on August 14, 2004 at the SSSP Awards Banquet in San Francisco, CA. **Deadline for nominations is May 15, 2004.**

PREVIOUS WINNERS INCLUDE:

2003	Atlanta, GA	Atlanta Harm Reduction Center
2002	Chicago, IL	Chicago Legal Advocacy for Incarcerated Mothers (CLAIM)
2001	Anaheim, CA	Innercity Struggle
2000	Washington, DC	Council of Latino Agencies
1999	Chicago, IL	Rogers Park Community Action Network
1998	San Francisco, CA	People Organized to Win Employment Rights
1997	Toronto, Canada	Heritage Skills Development Center
1996	New York, NY	SAKHI
1995	Washington, DC	Foundation for Youth at Risk Friends and Jr. Friends of the Southwest Branch Library
1994	Los Angeles, CA	Coalition for Human Immigration Rights of Los Angeles
1993	Miami, FL	Women Will Rebuild P.A.C.E Center for Girls Haitian Refugee Center
1992	Pittsburgh, PA	Pittsburgh Jobs with Peace Campaign
1991	Cincinnati, OH	Ohio Welfare Rights Organization ReSTOC Inc.

2004 SOCIAL ACTION AWARD NOMINATION FORM

(Please include the following information when making a nomination.)

Your name, address, phone number, and email address.

The name and address of the organization you wish to nominate.

The name, address, phone number, and email address of the organizational contact person.

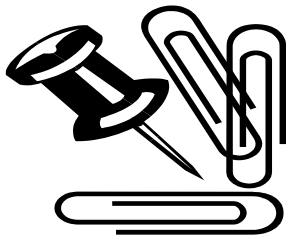
Give an overview of the organization's work.

Indicate why you believe that the nominee merits the award.

Please submit any supportive materials you believe would be helpful to the committee.

Nominations should be sent no later than May 15, 2004 to:

**Andrea Smith
Program in American Culture 3700 Haven Hall University of Michigan Ann Arbor, MI 48109
W: 734-231-1845
Email: tsalagi@umich.edu**



SSSP 2003

MEETING MINUTES

Minutes of the SSSP Board of Directors Meeting August 14, 2003, Atlanta, Georgia

Meeting was called to order by Nancy Jurik, President.

Introductions were made of those present: Nancy Jurik, President; Kathleen Ferraro, President-Elect; Joel Best, Past President; Richard Dello Buono, Vice President; Valerie Jenness, Vice President-Elect; Dean Knudsen, Secretary; Ronald Troyer, Treasurer; Tom Hood, Executive Officer; Michele Koontz, Administrative Officer; Paula Dressel, Irene Padavic, Paula Rodriguez Rust, Jane Bock, JoAnn Miller, A. Javier Trevino, PJ McGann, Lisa Zilney, Board Members; James Holstein, Editor of SOCIAL PROBLEMS; Steve Couch, Editor of SOCIAL PROBLEMS FORUM; Wendy Simonds, Chair of the Local Arrangements Committee; Gray Cavender, Chair of the Program Committee; Rebecca Simon, University of California Press; Susan Carlson, Investment Advisor; Judith Levy, Chair of the Budget, Finance, and Audit Committee; Gary Fine, President-Elect [2003-2004].

The proposed agenda was adopted.

Results of the 2003 elections were announced by Tom Hood. Gary Fine, President-Elect; Martha Hargraves, Vice President-Elect; Dean Knudsen, Secretary; Susan Carlson, Treasurer; Kathleen Lowney, David Smith, and Amy Wharton, Board of Directors; Aimee Van Wagenen, Student Representative; David Rudy, Budget, Finance and Audit Committee; Wendy Simonds and Ronnie Steinberg, Committee on Committees; Wendy Chapkis and Doris Wilkinson, Editorial and Publications Committee.

Jane Bock was appointed to serve on the nominations committee by President Jurik.

Minutes of the Board of Directors meeting of August 17, 2002 were approved.

Wendy Simonds presented the written report of the Local Arrangements Committee with thanks to Michele Koontz. Accepted with thanks from President Jurik.

Michele Koontz presented her report as meeting manager. Thus far, 504 persons have registered for the meeting, of whom 472 were paid registrations, up from 433 in 2002. The book exhibit was enhanced by encouraging chairs of the divisions to have their members submit titles to be included in the display and has about 500 titles from over 70 publishers, and the exhibit needs to be supported by members in attendance. Thanks was expressed to those institutions which contributed \$4,750 for plenary speakers and the AIDS fundraiser. Having the awards banquet in the convention hotel has been very helpful in maintaining costs. Issues were presented: more meeting mentors for graduate students are needed, audio visual equipment continues to be a major financial problem; requests for an LCD projector have been made by several presenters. Discussion of these issues followed. Those present agreed that the issue of recruiting mentors be referred to the Lee Student Support Fund Committee for action.

MOTION: THAT THE BUDGET, FINANCE, AND AUDIT COMMITTEE CONSIDER THE RELATIVE COST EFFECTIVENESS OF RENTAL OR PURCHASE OF A LCD PROJECTOR; REQUESTS FOR THE USE WILL BE SCREENED FOR CONTENT AND PRIORITIZED BY THE PROGRAM COMMITTEE. SECONDED. PASSED.

Gray Cavender presented the report of the Program Committee. The program includes 84 sessions, 52 of which were sponsored by the Divisions. In addition, there are 6 thematic sessions, 4 special sessions, and 4 workshops. Several suggestions for next year's Program Committee were included in the written report, which was received with thanks.

Tom Hood presented his report as Executive Officer. The evaluation of several bids for publishing SOCIAL PROBLEMS was resolved, SOCIOLOGICAL FORUM continues to provide information and scholarship, the first two volumes of the Presidential Series will be published soon, and the implementation of the Perrucci proposal for election year publications were noted. Issues raised included the continued deficit for the annual meeting, web site development, and defining the role of the Executive Officer to formalize the procedures to be followed when a vacancy occurs. Ron Troyer was thanked for his many years of service to SSSP as Treasurer, and the excellent work of Michele Koontz was noted with appreciation.

Ron Troyer reviewed the Financial Report for the 2002 year, noting that despite low returns on investments, through careful management by the Executive Office and lower journal expenses resulted in a lower than projected deficit of \$343. The audit report noted, as in prior years, that there is inadequate segregation of duties within the Executive Office, but indicated that the records and procedures were acceptable.

MOTION: THAT THE AUDIT REPORT BE ACCEPTED. SECONDED.
PASSED.

Rebecca Simon, UC Press, provided a written report regarding SOCIAL PROBLEMS, noting that projected income has been reduced because of the bankruptcy of a library subscription agency, and recommended an increase in the nonmember subscription rate. In response to questions addressed to UC Press, a written report of the marketing for SOCIAL PROBLEMS was included.

Judith Levy, Chair of the Budget, Finance, and Audit Committee, discussed the written report of the committee. Electronic alternatives to the preliminary program were considered, but the committee concluded that the current format be continued. Susan Carlson agreed to continue as Investment Advisor for one more year, and following a discussion regarding the responsibilities of that position, BFA voted to recommend that it be abolished. The committee recommended that the subscription rate for nonmembers and institutions for SOCIAL PROBLEMS be increased by \$7.00 to \$136.00 for calendar year 2005.

MOTION TO APPROVE INCREASE SOCIAL PROBLEMS SUBSCRIPTION RATE FOR 2005 CALENDAR YEAR TO \$136 FOR NONMEMBERS AND INSTITUTIONS. SECONDED. PASSED.

MOTION TO APPROVE REVISED 2003 BUDGET. SECONDED. PASSED.

The written report on the performance for SSSP investments was presented by Susan Carlson. The investments in the socially responsible mutual funds suffered losses during 2002, but performed well relative to market indicators and other comparable funds, but both the Domini Social Equity Fund and the Pax World Fund continue to undertake activities that seek justice and equity. The Community Development Investments are at market based rates of interest, and are used to economically empower both urban and rural communities.

James Holstein presented the Editor's Report for SOCIAL PROBLEMS. The rate of manuscript submission, with 228 in the first year, is similar to the past, and continues to provide sufficient quality papers for the journal. Approximately 6% of submissions are accepted for publication. The ASA format has been adopted for SOCIAL PROBLEMS, eliminating the multiple styles accepted in the past.

Steve Couch, Editor of SOCIAL PROBLEMS FORUM, reviewed the written report of the past year. He encourages members to submit substantive essays, book and film reviews and letters for possible inclusion.

Nancy Jurik presented the issue of holding the annual meeting at a different time, rather than at the same time and site as the ASA, as suggested by one of the members. Discussion of this idea included a consideration of the purpose of the meeting, the data from prior surveys of members, and possible joint meetings with other societies. It was agreed that a proposal be developed by Tom Hood and Michele Koontz for a meeting at an alternative site and different time, to be considered for a later meeting.

There being no other business, the meeting was adjourned.

Minutes of the SSSP Board of Directors Meeting August 15, 2003, Atlanta, Georgia

Meeting was called to order by Nancy Jurik, President

Introductions were made of those present: Nancy Jurik, President; Kathleen Ferraro, President-Elect; Richard Dello Buono, Vice President; Dean Knudsen, Secretary; Ronald Troyer, Treasurer; Tom Hood, Executive Officer; Michele Koontz, Administrative Officer; Jane Bock, Irene Padavic, Paula Rodriguez Rust; JoAnn Miller, A. Javier Trevino, PJ McGann, Aimee Van Wagenen, Lisa Zilney, Board Members; James Holstein, Editor of SOCIAL PROBLEMS; Steve Couch, Editor of SOCIAL PROBLEMS FORUM; Lloyd Klein, Chair of the Accessibility Committee; Martha Hargraves, Chair of the Membership Committee; Peter Kivisto, Member of the Minority Scholarship Fund Committee; Barbara Katz Rothman, Chair of the Permanent Organization and Strategic Planning Committee; Alfonso Latoni, Chair of the Lee Scholar-Activist Support Fund Committee; Kathleen Lowney, Member of the Reinvigoration Committee; Robert Perrucci, Chair of the Justice 21 Committee.

The Agenda was revised to allow Ms. Jeanie Akamanti to make a presentation regarding expanding the criteria governing the Minority Scholarship Committee to include disability. Following discussion, the issue was referred back to the committee for consultation with the accessibility committee, reconsideration and a recommendation to the Board.

Lloyd Klein discussed the written report and brought two recommendations: 1. that the questionnaire regarding the SSSP Annual Meeting include a question about disability, and 2. that disability issues be discussed in a forthcoming issue of SOCIOLOGICAL FORUM.

MOTION: THAT THE REPORT OF THE ACCESSIBILITY COMMITTEE
BE ACCEPTED. SECONDED. PASSED.

The written report of the C. Wright Mills Award Committee was discussed, and received with thanks to Vicki Smith and the committee for their work this year.

No reports were received from the Erwin O. Smigel Award Committee or from the Lee Founders Award Committee.

Alfonso Latoni presented the report of the Lee Scholar-Activist Support Fund Committee. Three scholars from China, two from Mexico, two from Cuba, and one from Panama were selected for support. Because the two scholars from Cuba, Jose Bell Lara and Elena Diaz, were unable to attend because of difficulties in receiving visas, it was recommended that their awards be deferred until next year. Approved unanimously.

JoAnn Miller reported for the Lee Student Support Fund Committee that 25 students each received awards of \$160.00 to attend the meetings.

The written report of the Social Action and Social Action Award Committee was discussed and accepted with appreciation by the Board, with their recommendation that next year's committee develop a strategy to generate nominations for this award.

Barbara Katz Rothman presented the written report of the Permanent Organization and Strategic Planning Committee, which contained a statement of procedures when the replacement of the Executive Officer is necessary. The report was accepted with thanks by common consent of the Board.

Robert Perrucci reported activities by the ad hoc Justice 21 Committee. Nine proposals were selected and are planned for inclusion in a proposed paperback booklet "Agenda for Social Action" that will be distributed for the 2004 election. Efforts currently are being made to develop funding for the cost of production and distribution of the booklet. The report was received with thanks.

Martha Hargraves discussed the written report of the Membership Committee. There has been a decline in membership of about 9% since last year. The committee focused on creation of the website rather than a membership campaign. Discussion followed concerning ways to maintain and increase membership. The report was accepted with thanks.

The written report and the recommendations of the Reinvigoration Committee were discussed. The report which contained many suggestions was discussed and accepted with thanks.

PJ McGann reported for the Council of Special Problems Divisions that it had been a relatively quiet year following the development of criteria for active divisions, with only two divisions having some problems, and some increased activities and other developments in several divisions. Carrie Yang Costello will be the new Chair of the Council of Special Problems Divisions. The Division Chairs met with the Resolutions Committee for discussion of proposed resolutions, but has not completed the slate of nominees for offices for 2004-2005. The Division Chairs endorsed the idea of a list serve to facilitate communication within and among the divisions while recognizing that implementation may not occur immediately due to financial requirements. The report was accepted with appreciation for the work done by PJ McGann over the past three years.

Under new business, President Jurik announced that several members have developed two sessions at the meeting on Institutional Ethnography, and may seek to obtain the 50 signatures necessary to create a division.

President Jurik reported that she had been approached by the Teaching Learning Network which proposed a television program with SSSP last year. She informed them that there had been insufficient interest to pursue that project.

After thanking the members of the board for their assistance during her term as president, Nancy Jurik declared the meeting adjourned.

Minutes of the SSSP Annual Business Meeting August 16, 2003, Atlanta, Georgia

The meeting was called to order by President Nancy Jurik, who thanked the many people who had made the meeting a success, especially Tom and Michele and the Program and Local Arrangements Committees.

The Agenda was adopted as proposed.

Dean Knudsen, Secretary, noted the minutes had been printed in SOCIAL PROBLEMS FORUM and indicated that the Board of Directors had been responsive to the motions that were passed last year. The minutes were approved by consent.

Ron Troyer, Treasurer, was thanked for his many years of work with the financial issues of SSSP. He reported that SSSP is in good financial shape, with assets comprising about 80% of the operating budget of SSSP. Though during 2001 and 2002 there was a decrease in the value of our investments, the reports for the last six months have changed. Through careful management the Society has a nearly balanced budget. The audit report indicated no major problems, and the auditors were very complimentary to Tom and Michele for their work and cooperation. Ron thanked SSSP for the opportunity to serve SSSP and noted the contributions of Leonard Gordon, who established many of the procedures for fiscal management. Following the Treasurer's report, Kim Cook presented a gift to Habitat for Humanity in Ron's honor.

Dean Knudsen reported on actions of the Board of Directors at their recent meetings: Jane Bock has been appointed to the nominating committee as board representative; the request to strengthen and expand the mentor program was referred to the Lee Student Support Fund Committee; concerns about adequate and appropriate technical resources for presenters at the annual meeting were discussed at length and referred to the Budget, Finance, and Audit Committee to explore the costs and benefits of purchase or rental of a LCD machine for next year; the audit report was approved; the cost of library and nonmember subscriptions to SOCIAL PROBLEMS was increased by \$7.00 beginning in 2005; Tom Hood and Michele Koontz were asked to consider various alternative times and places for the SSSP annual meeting and report to the board; and financial awards for two Cuban scholars who were unable to obtain visas were deferred until next year.

Jim Holstein reported that the transition of the editorship to Marquette University has been completed and he expressed his appreciation to those at UC Irvine who facilitated this move. About 6% of submitted papers are accepted for publication, with each paper receiving a mean of 3.86 reviews. The major change is to adopt the ASA format for paper submission, replacing multiple forms accepted in the past.

Steve Couch reported that SOCIAL PROBLEMS FORUM will continue to publish thematic articles, book and film reviews, essays, and letters. He invited suggestions for special issues. He also noted that the Editorial and Publication Committee is recommending that reports of various committees of SSSP be placed on the SSSP web site rather than being printed in SOCIAL PROBLEMS FORUM.

Tom Hood reported that it has been a good year, and thanked members of the Society for their actions which made it possible. Negotiations at the University of Tennessee will result in an agreement for continuing that relationship when he retires in 2004 and as desired by the Society in the future. Tom noted that three past presidents of SSSP had died in the past year: Lewis Coser, Helena Lopata, and Beth Hess. Tom provided a short biographical sketch and discussed the legacy and the contributions of each to our understanding of social problems and to the Society.

Michele Koontz reported that 495 had registered, up 23 from Chicago, and we are hopeful it will reach 525. However, because we have a deficit in terms of members taking rooms at the hotel, there will be some rent due for meeting rooms for the first time. Thanks were expressed for the work of the Local Arrangements and Program Committees. The AIDS fundraisers brought in \$1,664, and Michele offered a challenge to make it \$2,000 to Jerusalem House in Atlanta. The book exhibit has 70 publishers and over 500 books, and is larger than in previous years. There continues to be a need for more meeting mentors for graduate students. The Awards banquet will have 210 people in attendance and is nearly a sellout. Michele expressed thanks to the membership and the staff at the University of Tennessee for their work in SSSP.

Kim Cook reported that the proposed Bylaws were approved by the membership. There is a proposed change for next year that would require preservation of the ballots until the after the annual meeting in case of a challenge to the election.

Richard Dello Buono reviewed the resolutions that had been developed, and called for discussion.

Proposed by Educational Problems Division:
Contact: Ken Kyle, kmk11@psu.edu

Resolution #1:

Whereas many educational institutions require students to use their own desktop or laptop personal computers (PCs) as a condition

of attendance and other institutions are considering it (e.g. Carnegie-Mellon University; University of Delaware; Drexel University; University of Florida at Gainesville; Georgia Tech. University; Grove City College; Virginia Tech University; and Wake Forest); and

Whereas such policies raise the cost of education for all students such that some students of limited financial means will not be able to attend;

Therefore be it resolved that the Society for the Study of Social Problems (SSSP) expresses its membership's opposition to such policies and its support for more equitable means of financing the cost of computing services for university students, including the systematic implementation of "laptop loaner" programs; and

Be it further resolved that the SSSP shall transmit these sentiments for publication in the *Chronicle of Higher Education* as well as the *SSSP Forum*.

Contact: Richard A. Dello Buono, rdellob@dom.edu

Brought forward by the Lee Scholar-Activist Support Fund Committee and Richard A. Dello Buono, Vice-President of the SSSP

Resolution #2:

Whereas the SSSP membership has on various occasions in the past expressed its concern to the U.S. State Department for denying visas to Cuban scholars who were scheduled to participate in our annual meeting, mindful that this action blocks the free flow of ideas and denies U.S. sociologists an important opportunity to gather information about Cuban society; and

Whereas the SSSP supports the right of Cuban scholars to travel freely into the U.S. and for U.S. scholars to freely visit Cuba; and

Whereas the SSSP has in the past joined numerous academic, community and religious organizations as well as others, including former President Jimmy Carter, in calling for an end to the continuing U.S. embargo against Cuba, most especially because it obstructs the free flow of information between the two societies; and

Whereas the SSSP membership has been made aware of the State Department practice of arbitrarily extending the advance time required for visa applications, currently at three months, while at the same time frequently delaying their administrative decision concerning the visa applications of Cuban scholars who seek to participate in academic meetings and conferences in the United States, such that their participation often becomes infeasible even when a small percentage of such visas are eventually approved; and

Whereas the US Department of State's response to the SSSP received on December 30, 2002 in the face of numerous complaints and various resolutions expressed by the SSSP Board of Directors, alleges erroneously and without concrete evidence that Cuba is a "state sponsor" of international terrorism and constitutes a "terrorist threat" to the security of U.S. citizens in the wake of the attacks of Sept. 11 2001, this while failing to address any of the specific concerns presented by our professional association;

Whereas this politicized visa policy has once again resulted in the cancellation of visits by Cuban scholars who are SSSP members and who were scheduled to participate in the SSSP's 2003 Annual Meeting in Atlanta; so

Be it so resolved that the SSSP reaffirms its longstanding and continuing opposition to the U.S. economic embargo against Cuba and hereby expresses its most serious concern over the State Department's policies regarding the visa applications of Cuban scholars. The Board of Directors of the Society for the Study of Social Problems is hereby directed to reiterate these sentiments of the SSSP membership in a letter to the State Department, urgently requesting that all visa applications on the part of Cuban scholars be accepted on a reasonable advance notice basis and decided upon in a normal and timely manner as consistent with U.S. immigration law, and to reaffirm that our professional membership continues to support the full normalization of relations between the United States and Cuba.

Resolution brought forward by the Sociology and Social Welfare Division in opposition to changes to "welfare reform" now under consideration by the United States Senate.

Contact: Alfred Louis Joseph, Chair

104C McGuffey Hall

Miami University

Oxford, OH 45056

o) 513-529-4902, f) 513-529-6468, josephal@muohio.edu

and the Family Division

Contact: Carrie Yang Costello, Chair (2001 - 2003)

Department of Sociology

University of Wisconsin, PO Box 413

Milwaukee, WI 53201

o) 414-229-6942, costello@uwm.edu

Resolution #3:

Whereas securing quality affordable daycare is becoming increasingly difficult for even so-called middle-class families; and

Whereas many jobs available to recipients are barely above the federal minimum wage of \$5.15 per hour leaving many working families below the poverty line; and

Whereas social science research indicates that under The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act of 1996 (PRWORA), children are being negatively impacted by the lack of childcare guarantees combined with work requirements for single parents; and

Whereas the Personal Responsibility, Work, and Family Promotion Act of 2003 increases work requirements without providing adequate childcare funding; so be it

Resolved that the Board of the SSSP will send letters to the state governors, the United States Senate, the President of the United States, and whatever news agencies the Board deems fit, stating the nature of the problem and in advocacy for the guarantee of high-quality childcare for all children whose parents are required to work outside the home as a condition of receiving aid and the membership's advocacy of the following:

1. Rejection of the proposed 10 hour per week increase work requirement that would force recipients to work 40 hours a week.
2. Rejection of the proposed decrease in childcare support.
3. An increase in funding to the Headstart Program and reject the proposal that funding be transformed to bloc grants.

Proposed Resolution brought forward by the Environment and Technology Division

Contact: Erin Robinson, Chair (2002 - 2004)

80 Mayville Avenue

Kenmore, NY 14217

o) 716-645-2417, eer1@acsu.buffalo.edu

Resolution #4:

Resolution in Support of Continual Financing of Superfund programs on the State and Federal Level

Whereas this nation faces many imminent environmental problems, among those being both State and Federal Superfund sites; and

Whereas it is the 25th Anniversary of the Love Canal environmental disaster in which families were evacuated from their contaminated neighborhood; so

Be it resolved that the Environment and Technology Division of SSSP acknowledges that contaminated waste sites still exist throughout the country and are in desperate need to funding for remediation, and

Be it further resolved that SSSP calls for federal and state monies to be directed towards the Superfund program as a means of protecting public safety and the state of the natural environment; and that the SSSP Board of Directors sends a letter affirming these sentiments to the Director of the EPA and any other agencies it deems appropriate.

Proposed Resolution brought forward by the Environment and Technology Division

Contact: Erin Robinson, Chair (2002 - 2004)

80 Mayville Avenue

Kenmore, NY 14217

o) 716-645-2417, eer1@acsu.buffalo.edu

Resolution #5: TABLED FOR REVISION

Resolution for continual investigation of problems and solutions associated with Urban Sprawl

Whereas urban sprawl is an increasing environmental problem that affects the economic and environmental well-being of the metropolitan area; and

Whereas sprawl further devastates suburban and rural area by contributing to water quality problems, air quality problems (such as smog and ground level ozone), and loss of open space; and

Whereas Atlanta is a city known for its urban sprawl problems; so

Be it resolved that the Environment and Technology division has begun to address this problem in annual meeting session, and

Be it further resolved that SSSP support further investigation of sprawl and the problems and possible solutions associated with it.

Proposed Resolution brought forward by the Environment and Technology Division

Contact: Erin Robinson, Chair (2002 - 2004)

80 Mayville Avenue

Kenmore, NY 14217

o) 716-645-2417, eer1@acsu.buffalo.edu

Resolution #6: TABLED FOR REVISION

Resolution for continual support of an Environmental Justice Agenda

Whereas Environmental Justice has been a movement towards equal protection from environmental problems since the 1980s; and

Whereas significant progress has been made to research and address the disproportionate citing of toxic waste and environmental maladies in impoverished and minority communities; and

Whereas progress towards solving this problem is related to a larger civil rights agenda; so

Be it resolved that funding for continual research in this area remain present, and civil and environmental rights remain a priority for both individual communities and federal agenda; and so

Be it further resolved that SSSP support an environmental justice agenda by means of continuing to support environmental justice efforts through its annual meetings.

Resolution brought forward by the Social Problems Theory Division in Support of Sentencing Reform for Non-Violent Drug Offenders

Contact: Darin Weinberg, Chair (2002 - 2004)

Faculty of Social & Political Sciences; University of Cambridge

Free School Lane

Cambridge, CB2 3RQ England

o) 01223 334 579, f) 01223 334 550, dtw23@cam.ac.uk

Resolution #7:

Whereas current drug sentencing policies for non-violent drug offenses have proven profoundly ineffective in fulfilling the objective of reducing the harms associated with drug use; Whereas the effects of incarceration demonstrably exacerbate many of the harms associated with drug use, including drug related violence, HIV infection, Hepatitis C infection, family disintegration, joblessness, and other serious social problems;

Whereas they present enormous costs for taxpayers;

Whereas their negative effects fall disproportionately upon the economically disadvantaged, exacerbating the already very serious material inequalities that vex our society;

Whereas their negative effects fall disproportionately upon Blacks, and other people of color, exacerbating the already very serious racial injustices that vex our society; so

Therefore, be it resolved that the Society for the Study of Social Problems go on record in support of reforming current sentencing policies for non-violent drug offenders with a mind to dramatically reduce these harms of drug control policy; and

Be it further resolved that the Society for the Study of Social Problems (SSSP) declare its support in favor of policies that favor alternatives to incarceration which emphasize therapeutic treatment for people suffering from more severe drug involvements; and

Be it further resolved that a letter to this effect be sent to Georgia Governor Sonny Perdue; President George W. Bush; and Mr. John P. Walters, Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy.

Resolution brought forward by the Family Division
Contact: Carrie Yang Costello, Chair (2001 - 2003)
Department of Sociology
University of Wisconsin, PO Box 413
Milwaukee, WI 53201
o) 414-229-6942, costello@uwm.edu

Resolution #8

Whereas numerous sociological studies* show that same sex parents raise children who are as happy, healthy, and psychologically fit as children raised by straight parents; and

Whereas the American Academy of Pediatrics issued a policy statement in February 2002 stating that "Children who are born to or adopted by 1 member of a same-sex couple deserve the security of 2 legally recognized parents," advocating for coparent or second-parent adoption by same-sex couples; and

Whereas only a handful of states and the District of Columbia have laws on the books that permit coparent or second-parent adoptions by same-sex couples; be it so

Resolved that the Board of the SSSP will send letters to the governors of those states that do not have laws formally permitting coparent or second-parent adoptions urging them to do so in the best interests of children, and

Be it further Resolved that the Board of the SSSP declare its sentiments in support for such adoptions and issues a press release to the editorial boards of media agencies as the Board sees fit.

* As summarized by Judith Stacey and Timothy J. Biblarz in the April 2001 issue of the flagship journal *American Sociological Review*.

Resolution brought forward by the Family Division
Contact: Carrie Yang Costello, Chair (2001 - 2003)
Department of Sociology
University of Wisconsin, PO Box 413
Milwaukee, WI 53201
o) 414-229-6942, costello@uwm.edu

Resolution #9: Combined with #3

WHEREAS social science research indicates that under The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act of 1996 (PRWORA), children are being negatively impacted by the lack of childcare guarantees combined with work requirements for single parents; and

WHEREAS The Personal Responsibility, Work, and Family Promotion Act of 2003 increases work requirements without providing adequate childcare funding; so be it

RESOLVED that the Board of the SSSP will send letters to the state governors, the members of the United States Senate, the President of the United States, and whatever news agencies the Board deems fit, stating the nature of the problem and in advocacy for the guarantee of high-quality childcare for all children whose parents are required to work outside the home as a condition of receiving aid.

Resolution brought forward by the Family Division
Contact: Carrie Yang Costello, Chair (2001 - 2003)
Department of Sociology
University of Wisconsin, PO Box 413
Milwaukee, WI 53201
o) 414-229-6942, costello@uwm.edu

Resolution #10

Whereas research indicates that rates of infertility are higher among women of color than among white women in America; and

Whereas infertility treatments are only covered under high-quality private health insurance policies; and

Whereas sociologists have revealed that less than half of African American or Latina women are covered by private health insurance, so that those most in need of infertility treatments are least able to access them; so be it

Resolved that the Board of the SSSP will send a letter to this effect to the Director of NIH as well as issue a press release to whatever news agencies the Board deems fit regarding the serious racial disparities in access to infertility treatment.

Resolution brought forward by Conflict, Social Action, and Change Division

Contact: Charles Trent, Chair (2002 - 2004)
314 5th Street, Apt. 1
Brooklyn, NY 11215-7422
o) 212-960-0832, trent@ymail.yu.edu

Resolution #11: TABLED FOR REVISION

Whereas poverty is a social problem of such significant import, so be it

Resolved that all major political candidates and incumbents should devise position statements that refer to the rapid decrease and ultimate eradication of poverty in the United States.

Resolution #12:

The members of the Society wish to thank the Wyndham Hotel staff for our fine accommodations and we particularly want to recognize the efforts made by Manuel DeMoya, Director of Catering.

We want to sincerely thank all of the SSSP officers, committee chairs, and members who have made this program possible and who help keep the Society moving forward. First, we thank President Nancy Jurik for organizing the 53rd annual meeting around the theme, "Justice and the Sociological Imagination." Through President Jurik's leadership, the Society has once again affirmed its capacity for engaging social problems and for developing innovative forms of scholarly activism. We also thank this year's Program Chairs, Mona J.E. Danner and Nancy Wonders, who together with Gray Cavender and Luis Fernandez worked tirelessly in organizing a truly excellent program. Wendy Simonds deserves our finest appreciation for coordinating efforts as the Local Arrangements Chair, working with Dawn Michelle Baunach, Jennifer Chandler, William Wyatt Holland, Lesley Williams Reid, Kendra Sandman, and Caroline Wood in facilitating our stay in the great city of Atlanta. We also want to thank Phoebe Morgan, Lisa Frohmann, Raymond Michalowski, and Madelaine Adelman for participating in the Art Exhibit. The Society wishes to express its gratitude to past president Joel Best for his three consecutive years of leadership; to Vice-president Richard Dello Buono for his efforts in revitalizing the resolutions process; and to Dean Knudsen for his excellent service as Secretary of the Society. A very special word of thanks for the outstanding work of Ron Troyer who has served as Treasurer since 1995 and is stepping down this year. Also stepping down is Judith Levy as Budget, Finance and Audit Committee Chair and we heartily commend her for her fine efforts.

The Society offers its sincere thanks to the outgoing members of the Board: Paula Dressel, Irene Padavic, Paula Rodriguez Rust, and student representative Erin Robinson; and to the other members of the Board who continue in service: Jane Bock, Timothy Diamond, JoAnn Miller, A. Javier Treviño and student representative Lisa Anne Zilney. We certainly want to recognize and thank all of the committee chairs and committee members who worked throughout the year to make this annual meeting a success. The same is true for the Division Chairs who work at the core of the Society's organization, helping to organize sessions, producing division newsletters and serving in a variety of capacities. Special thanks go to PJ McGann, outgoing chair of the Council of Special Problems Divisions, for her great leadership and service to the Society.

We thank Kathleen Ferraro for her year long service as President-elect of the Society and Valerie Jenness for her efforts as Vice-President Elect. The Society recognizes the outstanding and ongoing work being carried out by Jim Holstein, Editor of SOCIAL PROBLEMS and Steve Couch, the Editor of the SOCIAL PROBLEMS FORUM in their highly successful efforts in upholding the Society's highest standards for published scholarship, review and commentary.

We also salute the people of Atlanta. The Society sends its finest appreciation to the band *Afroblue* who performed at the AIDS fundraiser. We thank Walda Katz Fishman, Jerome Scott and Atlanta-based Project South for contributing to this year's program. As always, we thank the University of Tennessee for housing the Society's Executive Office and for its continued support of the Society. Finally, the Society wishes to thank Executive Officer Tom Hood, Administrative Officer Michele Smith Koontz, and Graduate Research Assistant Nancy Brannon for all of their tremendous efforts in allowing the Society to conduct its annual meetings in a smooth and efficient manner.

MOTION: THAT THE RESOLUTIONS BE APPROVED. SECONDED. PASSED

Nancy Jurik passed the symbol of the Presidency to Kathleen Ferraro who announced that the theme of the 54th annual meeting will be "The Culture of Social Problems: Power, People, and History" to be held in San Francisco, August 13-15, 2004. There being no other business, the meeting was adjourned.

Minutes of the SSSP Board of Directors Meeting August 17, 2003, Atlanta, Georgia

President Kathleen Ferraro called the meeting to order.

Those present were introduced: Kathleen Ferraro, President; Gary Alan Fine, President-Elect; Nancy Jurik, Past President; Valerie Jenness, Vice President; Martha Hargraves, Vice President-Elect; Dean Knudsen, Secretary; Susan M. Carlson, Treasurer; Jane Bock, JoAnn Miller, A. Javier Trevino, Kathleen Lowney, David A. Smith, and Amy Wharton, Board of Directors; Aimee VanWagenen, Student Representative; James Holstein, Editor, SOCIAL PROBLEMS; Steve Couch, Editor, SOCIAL PROBLEMS FORUM; Carrie Yang Costello, Chair of the Council of Special Problems Divisions; Kim Cook, Chair of the Budget, Finance, and Audit Committee; Tom Hood, Executive Officer, and Michele Koontz, Administrative Officer.

The agenda was adopted as distributed.

Candidates for Secretary and Treasurer were considered. Susan Carlson was nominated for Treasurer and JoAnn Miller was nominated for Secretary, with the understanding that her term on the Board of Directors would become vacant once she is elected.

MOTION: THAT THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS APPOINT ONE PERSON FOR
A ONE YEAR TERM (2004-2005) TO FILL THE VACATED POSITION ON THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS. SECONDED. PASSED.

Carrie Yang Costello presented the report of the Nominating Committee, including nominees for President Elect; Vice President Elect; Board of Directors; Student Representative to the Board of Directors; Budget, Finance, and Audit Committee; Committee on Committees; and Editorial and Publications Committee. Discussion of the proposed slate followed.

MOTION: THAT THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS APPOINT ONE PERSON FOR
A ONE YEAR TERM (2004-2005) TO FILL THE VACATED POSITION ON THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS. SECONDED. PASSED.

Carrie Yang Costello presented the report of the Nominating Committee, including nominees for President Elect; Vice President Elect; Board of Directors; Student Representative to the Board of Directors; Budget, Finance, and Audit Committee; Committee on Committees; and Editorial and Publications Committee. Discussion of the proposed slate followed.

MOTION: THAT THE SLATE OF CANDIDATES BE APPROVED AS
REVISED. SECONDED. PASSED.

It was suggested that the work of the Nominating Committee would be assisted greatly if members of the Board of Directors and others in positions of responsibility would provide names of potential nominees prior to the meetings of the committee at the annual meeting. PJ McGann was thanked for her work with the committee.

Aimee Van Wagenen presented the report from the Student Representatives and expressed concern about the lack of opportunities for graduate students to meet and to have interaction with nonstudent members of SSSP. Aimee was thanked for her work. Kim Cook presented the proposed 2004 budget, which has a projected deficit of \$58,318. She noted that while the SSSP is in good financial condition, continued deficits of this magnitude cannot continue indefinitely. In addition to the lower returns on our investments, too few members have stayed in the meeting hotel resulting in rental costs for meeting rooms, and the failure of 527 members, of whom 164 were in the \$75 - \$135 dues categories, to rejoin SSSP has meant increased deficits. An extended discussion of the financial issues followed. Thanks were expressed to Kim and the committee.

MOTION: THAT THE 2004 PROPOSED BUDGET BE APPROVED. CARRIED.

Martha Hargraves presented the report of the Membership Committee. Initiatives for increasing membership included contacting those members who have not renewed their memberships to encourage them to rejoin SSSP and also placing a membership brochure in the letter of acceptance sent to presenters at the annual meeting. Other suggestions were to contact activist organizations through a brochure designed for the San Francisco area specifically, a regional analysis to utilize the members in various regions for the initiatives and programs, and a partnership with the Society of Public Health Educators through which we could share some of the costs. Martha was thanked for the work she and the committee had done. Discussion followed.

MOTION: THAT THE PRESIDENT APPOINT AN AD HOC LONG RANGE PLANNING COMMITTEE OF BOTH YOUNGER
AND OLDER MEMBERS TO CONSIDER THE ISSUES OF REVENUE DEVELOPMENT, MEETING FORM AND STRUCTURE
OF THE SSSP ORGANIZATION, AND HOW WE CAN PROVIDE SERVICE TO MEMBERS AND THE PUBLIC IN THE 21ST
CENTURY, PRESENT A REPORT TO THE BOARD AT THE 2004 MEETING, AND EXPLORING THE POSSIBILITY OF A RE
TREAT OF THE BOARD TO CONSIDER THESE ISSUES. SECONDED. PASSED.

Margaret Andersen discussed the written report of the Editorial and Publications Committee. Five books were accepted for the series, with three to be published this year. Guidelines for consideration and acceptance of these volumes were presented. The committee approved a proposal that only Official Minutes of the Board of Directors and of the Annual Business Meeting, the annual audit, and the SSSP budget be included in the paper form of SOCIAL PROBLEMS FORUM, with the committee and other reports available on the SSSP website. The committee also approved the adoption of the ASA format for SOCIAL PROBLEMS. The search for a new editor of SOCIAL PROBLEMS will be conducted this year, and the committee will consider a proposal to permit selective yearly extensions of editorships beyond three years. The Chair and the committee were thanked for their work on policy issues and for their support of the editors of SSSP publications.

MOTION: THAT THE SSSP BOARD OF DIRECTORS BROADEN THE
ELIGIBILITY FOR THOSE WHO CAN PROPOSE A VOLUME FOR THE
SSSP PRESIDENTIAL SERIES TO INCLUDE ALL CURRENT MEMBERS
OF SSSP. SECONDED. PASSED.

The Final Report of the Committee on Committees was approved.

The request for meeting rooms at the 2004 Annual Meeting by the International Coalition Against Sexual Harassment was approved.

The meeting was adjourned by Kathleen Ferraro.

Board Approved 2003 Budget: August 14, 2003**Approved
2003 Budget****MEMBERSHIP DUES**

4110	Membership Dues, Current Year	\$88,500
4111	Membership Dues, Life Members	100
4115	Departmental Memberships	2,400
4120	Mailing Fees	650
4125	\$35 Student Membership Carry-Over (1 year)	2,450
Total Membership Dues Income		\$94,100

JOURNAL AND PUBLICATIONS

4205	Back Issues - Single Copy Sales	\$1,275
4210	Advertising - Social Problems	1,937
4215	Reprint Permission Fees - Subsidiary Rights	26,334
4216	Non-Journal Royalty Income	0
4220	Sale of Membership Subscription List	2,000
4225	Editorial Processing Fee	1,200
4226	Offprints	470
4230	Gross Subscription Income - UC Press	242,034
4235	Presidential Series-Rowman & Littlefield	0
Total Journal and Publications Income		\$275,250

ANNUAL MEETING

4305	Pre-Registration - Member - \$95	24,795
4310	Pre-Registration - Student & Underemployed - \$20	3,260
4311	On-Site Registration - Student & Underemployed - \$40	800
4315	On-Site Registration - Member - \$110	3,740
4316	Two-Day Registration - \$65	130
4317	One-Day Registration - \$35	385
4318	Exempt Conference Registration - \$50	1,000
4319	Guest Registration	360
4320	Program Advertising	900
4321	Al McClung Lee Book - Galliher	0
4322	Non-Member Registration - \$50	650
4340	Annual Meeting Banquet	7,440
4341	Donate a Banquet Ticket Program	560
4342	Annual Meeting Contributions	4,750
4344	Special Event Ticket-AIDS Fundraiser - \$15	525
4345	Audio-Visual Equipment Fees	200
4346	SSSP Lapel Pins	0
4347	SSSP Registration Bags	0
Total Annual Meeting Income		\$49,495

CONTRIBUTIONS

4400	General Fund	\$500
4405	Contributions - Justice 21 Project	\$0
4410	Contributions - Lee Student Support Fund	100
4420	Contributions - Lee Scholar-Activist Support Fund	300
4430	Contributions - C. Wright Mills Award Fund	150
4440	Contributions - Social Action Award Fund	300
4450	Contributions - Erwin Smigel Fund	100

4460	Contributions - Lee Founders Award Fund	200
4470	Contributions - Minority Graduate Scholarship Fund	1,000
4698	Transfer From - Restricted Life Memberships	0
Total Contributions Income		\$2,650

INVESTMENT INCOME

4710	Dividend Income - Domini Money Market	\$1,000
4720	Dividend Income - Domini Social Equity Fund	600
4730	Dividend Income - Pax World Fund/Minority Scholarship	6,000
4735	Dividend Income - Pax World Fund/Lee Legacy	675
4740	Dividend Income - Pax World Fund/Life Members	400
4750	Interest - Checking Account	200
4790	Interest - Louisville Community Development Bank CD	925
4800	Interest - First American Credit Union CD	900
4810	Interest - C. Wright Mills Award Fund	50
4820	Interest - Lee Student Support Fund	10
4830	Interest - Lee Scholar-Activist Support Fund	10
4860	Interest - Lee Founders Award Fund	80
4870	Interest - Erwin Smigel Fund	50
Total Investment Income		\$10,900

OTHER INCOME

4890	Gain/Loss on Retirement of Fixed Assets	\$100
4900	Miscellaneous Income	350
Total Other Income		\$450

TOTAL REVENUE

\$432,845

FUNCTIONAL EXPENSES**EXECUTIVE OFFICE**

5105	Executive Officer - Summer Stipend	\$10,000
5107	Administrative Officer - Longevity Pay - Univ of TN	1,100
5108	Administrative Officer - Salary	41,130
5109	Administrative Officer - Travel Reimbursement	500
5110	Graduate Research Asst - Summer Stipend	6,300
5112	Administrative Officer - Maternity Leave	0
5115	Replacement Courses	11,000
5120	Executive Officer - Fringe Benefits	2,540
5123	Administrative Officer - Fringe Benefits	16,434
5124	Executive Office - Travel Funds	0
5125	Office Supplies	1,000
5126	Bonding of Employees	276
5130	Computer Supplies	1,200
5133	Publications	150
5135	Equipment Expenses	1,000
5140	Repair & Maintenance	200
5145	Telephone Services	1,500
5150	First Class Postage	2,500
5155	Insurance - Business & Equipment	250
5157	Non-Profit Corporation Cost	30

5160	Depreciation Expense	4,577
5165	Computer Consultant - Webpage	2,500
5167	OIT-Host Database/Web/eCommerce	1,680
5170	Bank/Investment Service Charges	350
5171	Visa/Mastercard Service Charges	2,000
5175	CPA Services & Year End Audit	6,110
5177	Open Systems Accounting Software - Consulting	1,500
5180	Copying & Reproducing	500
5185	Contingency Fund-Add't Legal	100
5190	Computer/Internet Charges	\$1,200
5192	Training Courses	300
5193	Volunteer Appreciation Gifts	700
5195	Miscellaneous - Operating Expenses	750
Total Executive Office Expenses		\$119,377

JOURNAL AND PUBLICATIONS***Journal***

5205	Promotion	\$633
5210	Publishing Expense - Manufacturing	51,922
5212	Press Fee	62,998
5215	Postage, Mail & Fulfillment	17,600
5217	Subsidiary Rights - Author Payments	8,000
5223	Miscellaneous Journal	0
5224	Editorial Board Luncheon	500
Total UC Press Expenses		\$141,653
5225	Stipend - Editor	\$6,300
5230	Honorarium - Editor	1,500
5235	Salaries - Managing Editor & Edit Asst/Compensation & Benefits	36,000
5236	Fringe Benefits - Managing Editor & Editorial Asst	4,680
5237	Travel Funds - Editor	2,000
5240	Office Supplies & Expenses - Editor	3,000
5241	Computer Consultant - Editor	0
5244	Transition Staff Cost	0
5245	Telephone Expenses - Editor	2,000
5246	Relocation (Shipping)	0
5247	Relocation (Travel)	0
5248	Office Postage - Editor	3,200
5249	Photocopying - Editor	1,800
Total Social Problems Editorial Office		\$60,480
Total Journal Expenses		\$202,133

Publications

5250	Honorarium - Newsletter Editor	\$700
5255	Release Time - Newsletter Editor	5,600
5256	Student Assistant - Newsletter Editor	2,500
5258	Miscellaneous Expense - Newsletter Editor	1,000
5260	Printing & Mailing Newsletter	10,000
5265	Telephone Expense - Newsletter Editor	0
5266	Office Expense - Newsletter Editor	0
5270	Printing - SPD Newsletter & Election	5,000
5275	Postage - SPD Newsletter & Election	3,000

5276	Printing & Postage - SPD Booklets	0
5280	Membership Directory	0
	Total Publication Expenses	\$27,800
	Total Journal and Publications	\$229,933

ANNUAL MEETING

5301	Printing - Preliminary Program	\$3,100
5302	Postage - Preliminary Program	800
5303	Printing - Final Program	1,351
5304	Shipping - Final Program	0
5305	Registration Staff	1,200
5306	Copying	200
5310	Printing - Badges & Signs	300
5315	Sociological Abstracts	0
5317	Call for Papers 2004	1,500
5320	Audio-Visual Equipment Rental	3,000
5322	Accessibility Services	250
5323	Exempt Participants - Conference Registration	1,000
5325	Equipment Rental & Registration Supplies	750
5330	On-Site Telephone	500
5340	Banquet Expenses	8,000
5345	Program Committee Expenses	2,000
5347	Pre-Registration Mailing	718
5350	Stipend & Expenses - Local Arrangements Chair	2,800
5355	Book Exhibit	0
5363	Shipping - Registration Materials	250
5367	Hotel - Meeting Room Rental	2,500
5368	ABS - Co-sponsored Reception	300
5370	Travel Expenses - Executive Office	1,500
5375	Reception & Catering	7,350
5377	Annual Meeting - Transportation	0
5378	Annual Meeting - Restaurant Guides - ASA	300
5385	Annual Meeting - Insurance	200
5387	Site Visit - 2006	1,500
5388	Plenary Speakers Expenses and Honorarium	3,400
5389	AIDS Fundraiser Expenses	1,250
5390	Meeting Promotion & Management	10,332
5392	Site Visit - 2007	0
5393	Hotel Expenses - Executive Office	1,500
5395	Meals Expenses - Executive Office	500
5396	Pre-Meeting Conference	1,605
5397	Miscellaneous Annual Meeting	850
5398	SSSP Lapel Pins	0
5399	Promotional Registration Materials/Bags	1,000
	Total Annual Meeting Expenses	\$61,806

COMMITTEES

5405	BFA - Postage & Telephone	\$100
5410	BFA - Travel Expenses	3,491
5420	C. Wright Mills Committee (Includes Award)	800
5425	Editorial & Publications Committee	500
5427	Editorial Site Visit	0

5428	Minority Scholarship Committee	1,000
5429	Committee on Committees	100
5430	Permanent Organization Committee (Roster & Travel)	500
5435	Membership Committee	200
5445	New Membership Brochures	3,000
5450	Membership Renewal	2,500
5455	Elections Committee & Mailing	1,462
5460	Committee on Standards & Freedom	100
5470	Social Action Award Committee	300
5475	Justice 21 Project	0

PROGRAM OF DIVISIONS

5476	Community Research & Development	\$600
5477	Crime & Juvenile Delinquency	600
5478	Drinking & Drugs	600
5479	Educational Problems	470
5480	Environment & Technology	300
5481	Family	585
5482	Health, Health Policy, & Health Services	580
5483	Conflict, Social Action, & Change	555
5484	Labor Studies	430
5485	Poverty, Class, & Inequality	300
5486	Mental Health	490
5487	Racial & Ethnic Minorities	300
5488	Sexual Behavior, Politics, & Communities	300
5489	Social Problems Theory	600
5490	Sociology & Social Welfare	500
5491	Youth, Aging, & the Life Course	300
5492	Law & Society	400
5493	Teaching Social Problems	420
Total Committees		\$22,383

BOARD GOVERNANCE

6000	Board Information Materials	\$350
6010	Travel Expenses - Student Board Representatives	1,000
6020	Airline Ticket - Secretary	200
6030	Hotel Expenses - Board & Officers	1,500
6040	Meal Expenses - Board & Officers	2,500
6050	Board & Officer - General	200
6060	Operations Manual	200
Total Board Governance		\$5,950

INVESTMENT GAINS AND LOSSES

7000	Unrealized Loss on Investments	\$0
7010	Realized Gain/(Loss) on Investments	0
7020	Unrealized Gain on Investments	0
7030	Unrealized Gain/(Loss) on Investments - Temp Restrict	0
Total Investment Gains and Losses		\$0

BOARD RESTRICTED EXPENSES

8000	Lee Founders Award Committee	\$200
8010	Lee Scholar-Activist Support Fund	3,725
8020	Lee Student Support Fund	4,000
8030	Social Action Award Fund	1,000
8040	Minority Graduate Scholarship Fund	10,000
8050	Travel Expenses - Minority Scholarship	1,000
8060	Erwin Smigel Fund	1,500
8070	Lee Scholar-Activist Carryover (1 year)	0
8998	Transfer Out - Restricted Life Memberships	0
9999	Suspense	0

Total Board Restricted Fund Expenses	\$21,425
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<u>TOTAL FUNCTIONAL EXPENSES</u>	\$460,874
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TOTAL PROPOSED INCOME FOR 2003	\$432,845
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TOTAL PROPOSED EXPENSES FOR 2003	\$460,874
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TOTAL PROJECTED DEFICIT FOR 2003	-\$28,029
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BAM! Building a Movement: A Popular Education Skills Retreat

Looking for an organizing tool that energizes, excites, creates a movement, reveals strategies for victory, and is really fun? Boring lectures not working for you? Try popular education! Learn the basics of using popular education - a method that values the knowledge of everyone involved - and learn how to create a space where people can make their own popular education tools. Great for community & classroom!

Youth, grassroots leaders, union members, community organizers, scholar activists, educators & students are gathering to learn and share on Sat., Jan. 31 from 9am to 5pm & Sun., Feb. 1 from 9am to 4pm. Location: St. Stephen's Church, 1525 Newton Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Sponsored by Project South, The National Organizers' Alliance, and St. Stephen and the Incarnation Church, this weekend workshop - Saturday & Sunday - will be using popular education tools to explore where our movement is today & how it is growing. We will use the techniques of popular education to share our lived experience, to figure out how to use this moment to organize under increasing political repression and to begin the visioning process for today's movement for social and economic justice.

Attendance will be limited. Please register online at www.projectsouth.org by December 22, 2003 or "save" a space by calling 202.332.5333 or e-mail projectsouthdc@earthlink.net or teecwww1@aol.com

Project South: Institute for the the Elimination of Poverty & Genocide is a broad-base community driven membership organization that develops popular education and economic education and action research for organizing and liberation. We develop indigenous popular educators and movement leaders from grassroots and scholar-activist backgrounds, bringing them together on the basis of equality to engage in bottom-up movement building for social and economic justice. Project South is winner of the SSSP's Lee Founder's Award for 2003. To learn more about Project South, visit us online at: <http://www.projectsouth.org>

The National Organizers Alliance - NOA's mission is to advance progressive organizing for social, economic, environmental and racial justice, and to support, challenge and nurture the people of all ages who do that work. Visit NOA at <http://www.noacentral.org>

St. Stephen and the Incarnation is a community of seekers/learners desiring to know ourselves and others as much-loved children of God and to serve God by loving and serving others. We are an open and growing Episcopal church with roots in the movement for more inclusiveness. Our great diversity of backgrounds, lifestyles and callings is a resource from which we draw our strength. Visit St. Stephen's at <http://www.ststephensdc.org>



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors of
The Society for the Study of Social Problems, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial position of The Society for the Study of Social Problems, Inc. as of December 31, 2002, and the related statements of activities and cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Society's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. The financial statements of The Society for the Study of Social Problems, Inc. as of December 31, 2001, were audited by other auditors whose report dated April 12, 2002, expressed an unqualified opinion on those statements.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the 2002 financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of The Society for the Study of Social Problems, Inc. as of December 31, 2002, and the changes in its net assets and its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Lattimore Black Morgan & Cain, P.C.

Knoxville, Tennessee
May 9, 2003

Nashville
LBMC Financial Center • 5250 Virginia Way
P.O. Box 1869 • Brentwood, TN 37024-1869

Knoxville
9125 Cross Park Drive, Suite 200
Knoxville, TN 37923-4505

THE SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS, INC.

Statements of Financial Position

December 31, 2002 and 2001

	<u>Assets</u>	
	2002	2001
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 19,862	\$ 69,911
Investments	399,448	413,122
Accounts receivable - UC Press	141,916	144,693
Prepaid expenses	64,559	47,517
Equipment, net	2,939	2,501
	<u>\$ 628,724</u>	<u>\$ 677,744</u>
	<u>Liabilities and Net Assets</u>	
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 33,787	\$ 35,106
Deferred revenue	221,062	225,169
Total liabilities	<u>254,849</u>	<u>260,275</u>
Net assets:		
Unrestricted	350,275	399,869
Permanently restricted	23,600	17,600
Total net assets	<u>373,875</u>	<u>417,469</u>
	<u>\$ 628,724</u>	<u>\$ 677,744</u>

Statements of Activities

Years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001

	2002	2001
Changes in unrestricted net assets:		
Unrestricted revenues, gains, and other support:		
Contributions	\$ 3,646	\$ 3,144
Annual meeting	38,546	36,741
Journals and publications	282,168	260,284
Membership dues	100,524	98,082
Dividends and interest income	7,780	23,483
Net loss on investments	(49,251)	(55,838)
Miscellaneous income	422	603
Total unrestricted revenues, gains, and other support	<u>383,835</u>	<u>366,499</u>
Expenses:		
Executive office	110,768	103,874
Journals and publications	228,785	215,507
Annual meeting	51,726	49,042
Board governance	4,111	5,064
Committees	19,509	16,467
Awards, scholarships, and related expenses	18,530	30,764
Total expenses	<u>433,429</u>	<u>420,718</u>
Decrease in unrestricted net assets	<u>(49,594)</u>	<u>(54,219)</u>
Changes in permanently restricted net assets:		
Contributions - Life membership program	6,000	2,900
Decrease in net assets	(43,594)	(51,319)
Net assets at beginning of year	<u>417,469</u>	<u>468,788</u>
Net assets at end of year	<u>\$ 373,875</u>	<u>\$ 417,469</u>

THE SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS, INC.

Statements of Cash Flows

Years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001

	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Decrease in net assets	\$ (43,594)	\$ (51,319)
Adjustments to reconcile changes in net assets to cash flows used by operating activities:		
Depreciation	1,980	1,452
Net loss on investments	49,251	55,838
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	2,777	(2,173)
Prepaid expenses	(17,042)	(4,588)
Accounts payable	(1,319)	(11,855)
Deferred revenue	(4,107)	(11,878)
Net cash used by operating activities	(12,054)	(24,523)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchases of equipment	(2,418)	-
Proceeds from sale of investments	22,010	52,500
Purchases of investments	(57,587)	(14,229)
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities	(37,995)	38,271
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(50,049)	13,748
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	69,911	56,163
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 19,862	\$ 69,911

Notes to the Financial Statements

December 31, 2002 and 2001

(1) Nature of operations

Founded in 1951, The Society for the Study of Social Problems, Inc. (the "Society") promotes research on and serious examination of problems of social life. The Society works to solve these problems and develop social policy based knowledge. The Society is primarily supported through membership dues and subscriptions for its journal and publications.

(2) Summary of significant accounting policies

The financial statements of the Society are presented on the accrual basis. The significant accounting policies followed are described below.

(a) Basis of presentation

Net assets and revenues, expenses, gains and losses are classified based on the existence or absence of donor-imposed restrictions. Accordingly, net assets of the Society and changes therein are classified and reported as follows:

Unrestricted net assets - Net assets that are not subject to donor-imposed stipulations.

Temporarily restricted net assets - Net assets subject to donor-imposed stipulations that may or will be met either by actions of the Society and/or the passage of time. The Society does not currently have any temporarily restricted net assets.

Permanently restricted net assets - Net assets subject to donor-imposed stipulations that they be maintained permanently by the Society.

All contributions are considered to be available for unrestricted use unless specifically restricted by the donor. Amounts received that are designated for future periods or restricted by the donor for specific purposes are reported as temporarily restricted or permanently restricted support that increases those net asset classes. However, if a restriction is fulfilled in the same time period in which the contribution is received, the Society reports the support as unrestricted.

(b) Cash equivalents

The Society considers all highly liquid investments with original maturities of less than three months to be cash equivalents.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS, INC.

Notes to the Financial Statements

December 31, 2002 and 2001

(c) Investments

Investments in marketable equity securities with readily determinable fair values and all investments in debt securities are shown at their fair values in the statement of financial position. Investment income consists of interest, dividends, and realized and unrealized gains and losses, net of investment expenses. Investment income is reported in the period earned as an increase in unrestricted net assets unless the use of the assets received is limited by donor-imposed restrictions.

(d) Equipment

Equipment is stated at cost. Depreciation is provided over the assets' estimated useful lives using the straight-line method.

Expenditures for maintenance and repairs are expensed when incurred. Expenditures for renewals or betterments are capitalized. When property is retired or sold, the cost and the related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts, and the resulting gain or loss is included in operations.

(e) Deferred revenue

Subscription and membership dues received in advance are recorded as deferred revenues and recognized as income when earned.

(f) Income taxes

The Society is exempt from federal income taxes under the provisions of Internal Revenue Code Section 501(c)(3), and, accordingly, no provision for income taxes is included in the financial statements.

(g) Revenue recognition

Cash contributions are recognized as revenue when received.

(h) Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

(3) Investments

A summary of investments, stated at fair value, as of December 31, 2002 and 2001 is as follows:

	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
Mutual funds	\$ 299,448	\$ 363,122
Certificates of Deposit	<u>100,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>
	<u>\$ 399,448</u>	<u>\$ 413,122</u>

(4) Equipment

A summary of equipment as of December 31, 2002 and 2001 is as follows:

	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
Computer equipment	\$ 10,397	\$ 7,980
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(7,458)</u>	<u>(5,479)</u>
	<u>\$ 2,939</u>	<u>\$ 2,501</u>

(5) Contractual agreement

The Society has entered into an agreement with the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Department of Sociology of the College of Arts and Sciences, whereby the Society agrees to serve as an intellectual and professional resource in exchange for access to the University's resources, free office space, and overhead expenses for the Society's executive office. This agreement is renewable on an annual basis each January.

The Society uses the University's purchasing and disbursing services. Unreimbursed expenses owed to the University from the Society were \$5,611 and \$18,718 at December 31, 2002 and 2001, respectively. These amounts are included in accounts payable.

(6) Board designated assets

The Erwin O. Smigel Fund was established in 1976 to expand employment opportunities in the field of sociology. The designated funds and future contributions will be used to develop information for unemployed and underemployed colleagues in their efforts to find work and to enable such colleagues to attend the annual meeting.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS, INC.

Notes to the Financial Statements

December 31, 2002 and 2001

The Lee Founders Award was established in 1981. This annual award recognizes significant achievements that consistently promote the ideals of the founders of the Society and especially the humanistic tradition, as exemplified in the contributions of Alfred McClung Lee and Elizabeth Briant Lee. The designated funds and future contributions will be used to purchase a plaque for the winner. The Social Action Award Fund was established in 1990. This award is given annually to an organization in the area where the Society holds their annual meeting. The designated funds and future contributions will be used to pay an award to the organization selected that has a history of challenging social inequalities, promoting social change, and/or working toward the empowerment of marginalized people.

The Lee Student Support Fund (formerly the Alfred McClung Lee Support Fund) was established in 1992. The designated funds and future contributions will be used to help defray the cost of conference participation for student members.

The Lee Scholar-Activist Support Fund (formerly the Scholar-Activist Support Fund) was established in 1992. The designated funds and future contributions will be used to emphasize support for scholars in countries whose economies are weak and activists who have limited funds to attend the Society's annual meetings.

The C. Wright Mills Award Fund was established in 1969. This annual award is given to the author of the book published in the past year that best exemplifies outstanding social science research and an understanding of the individual and society in the tradition of the distinguished sociologist, C. Wright Mills. The designated funds and future contributions will be used to pay a stipend to the author.

The Minority Graduate Scholarship Fund was established in 1995. This annual fund is given for support of graduate study and commitment to a career of scholar activism. The designated funds and future contributions will be used to provide scholarships to the winners.

The respective board designated assets as of December 31, 2002 are as follows:

	Cash	Investments	Total
Erwin O. Smigel Fund	\$ 2,763	\$ -	\$ 2,763
Lee Founders/Social Action Award Fund	6,167	9,478	15,645
Lee Student Support Fund	93	-	93
Lee Scholar-Activist Support Fund	72	-	72
C. Wright Mills Award Fund	2,022	-	2,022
Minority Graduate Scholarship Fund	-	219,080	219,080
	<u>\$ 11,117</u>	<u>\$ 228,558</u>	<u>\$ 239,675</u>

The respective board designated assets as of December 31, 2001 are as follows:

	Cash	Investments	Total
Erwin O. Smigel Fund	\$ 3,067	\$ -	\$ 3,067
Lee Founders/Social Action Award Fund	5,562	11,459	17,021
Lee Student Support Fund	992	-	992
Lee Scholar-Activist Support Fund	41	-	41
C. Wright Mills Award Fund	2,397	-	2,397
Minority Graduate Scholarship Fund	-	243,343	243,343
	<u>\$ 12,059</u>	<u>\$ 254,802</u>	<u>\$ 266,861</u>

All of the above board designated amounts are included in unrestricted net assets on the statements of financial position for the respective years.

(7) Permanently restricted net assets

In 2000, the Society established the Life Membership Fund. This fund allows members the opportunity to pay \$1,200 for a life membership. One hundred dollars of the \$1,200 is recorded as a dues payment in the year that the individual becomes a life member. The remaining \$1,100 is placed in an interest and/or dividend bearing account, and is not refundable or capable of being passed on to another person. The yearly dues of life members will be paid from the account's earnings.

Permanently restricted net assets at December 31, 2002 and 2001 consist of cumulative contributions to the Life Membership Fund of \$23,600 and \$17,600, respectively. The investments held in the Life Membership Fund have a market value of \$19,857 and \$15,874 as of December 31, 2002 and 2001, respectively, which is net of an unrealized loss in fair market value of \$3,743 and \$1,726, respectively, for the years then ended. The unrealized loss has been recorded in the statement of activities in unrestricted revenues, gains and other support as a part of net loss on investments.

Interest and/or dividend income from the Life Membership Fund for the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001 was \$343 and \$344, respectively, and is included in unrestricted revenue since the Society's policy is to record income as unrestricted if any restrictions related to it are met in the same year as the income is earned.

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

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