

# Social Problems Forum: The SSSP Newsletter

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



## A NOTE FROM THE EDITOR

With this issue of *Social Problems Forum*, we are initiating a new feature to provide analysis and debate on various social problems. "Convergences and Divergences: Points of View on Social Problems" presents four essays that will summarize and analyze facts, issues, policies, and opinions regarding a current social problem. The problem examined in this issue is alcohol consumption and young people. My thanks go to Jim Rooney, who coordinated this feature and contributed an essay. Many thanks also go to the authors of the other essays in this feature: Grace Barnes, Ruth Engs, and Patrick O'Malley. I expect you will find these essays to be interesting and thought-provoking, and I would welcome your responses, especially in the form of letters to the editor.

I would be happy to consider suggestions for topics and volunteers for coordinators and essay authors for our new feature.

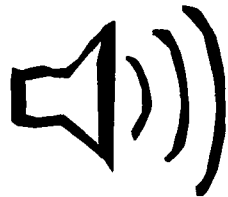
Stephen R. Couch, Editor

## INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

From the Executive Office—Tom Hood	3
Convergences and Divergences: Points of View on Social Problems. Youth and Alcohol James F. Rooney, Coordinator. Essays by: P.M. O'Malley, G.M. Barnes, R.C. Engs, and J.F. Rooney	7
SSSP Committee Reports	17
SSSP Award Announcements	22
2003 Call for Papers and Program Participation	34
SSSP Meeting Minutes	39
Report on "Rediscovering the Other America"	46
Independent Auditor's Report	48

## CALL FOR APPLICATIONS

2002 C. WRIGHT MILLS AWARD  
2003 LEE FOUNDERS AWARD  
2003 MINORITY SCHOLARSHIP  
2003 SOCIAL ACTION AWARD  
2003 SCHOLAR-ACTIVIST FUND AWARDS  
2003 AL McCLUNG LEE FUND AWARDS  
2003 ERWIN O. SMIGEL FUND TRAVEL AWARDS



## NEW FEATURE

Convergences and Divergences:  
Points of View on Social Problems

# UPCOMING SSSP CONFERENCES

AUGUST 15-17, 2003  
WYNDHAM HOTEL, ATLANTA, GA

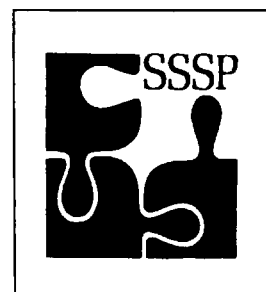
AUGUST 13-15, 2004  
CATHEDRAL HILL HOTEL, SAN FRANCISCO, CA

AUGUST 12-14, 2005  
PHILADELPHIA, PA

## Send all materials to:

Stephen R. Couch, Editor  
Center for Environment and Community  
The Pennsylvania State University  
The Capital College  
200 University Drive  
Schuylkill Haven, PA 17972  
Tel. (570) 385-6072  
FAX: (570) 385-6027  
Email: [SRC@PSU.EDU](mailto:SRC@PSU.EDU)  
Anne Mercuri, Editorial Assistant  
Pennsylvania State University

Tom Hood, Executive Officer  
Email: [TOMHOOD@UTK.EDU](mailto:TOMHOOD@UTK.EDU)  
Society for the Study of Social Problems  
University of Tennessee, Knoxville  
906 McClung Tower  
Knoxville, TN 37996-0490  
Tel. (865) 974-3620  
FAX: (865) 689-1534  
Michele Smith Koontz, Administrative Officer  
Email: [MKOONTZ3@UTK.EDU](mailto:MKOONTZ3@UTK.EDU)  
Work: (865) 689-1531  
FAX: (865) 689-1534  
Nancy Brannon, Graduate Research Assistant  
Email: [SSSP@UTK.EDU](mailto:SSSP@UTK.EDU)



**Visit the SSSP Homepage - [www.it.utk.edu/sssp](http://www.it.utk.edu/sssp)**

We welcome essays, commentary and letters for consideration. Submissions by email or diskette given preference. **Copyright ©2002, Society for the Study of Social Problems.** The Deadline for the next issue is January 15, 2003.



## FROM THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE TOM HOOD

*You are the most important part of the Society for the Study of Social Problems.* Just as your vote counted or failed to count in the 2002 elections for Representatives and Senators to the United States Congress depending on whether or not you exercised your right to vote--your action or inaction on behalf of the social problems facing our society makes a difference. During my years as Executive Officer, I have seen many members act on behalf of the causes that concern them by seeking to do scholarship in pursuit of a just society. Thank you for your work.

The leadership of our local, state, and national governments need our voices to be heard commending those programs and laws that are good and asking for change in those programs that hurt society and those laws which are unjust. Many perhaps as many as sixty percent of the eligible voters in your area failed to participate in this year's election. This means that we have work to do if we believe in participatory democracy and if we want to pursue it as a route to justice. Scholarship is important as it informs action. Action is important as produces and informs just policies. We need you to continue to work for the ideas and causes in which you believe. We need you to energize your Division within the Society to inform, act and influence the policies and programs that govern our lives together. I want to particularly commend Keith Kilty and the Poverty, Class, and Inequality Division for the National Forum on Poverty conducted on the day following our last Annual Meeting. The turnout was excellent, the funding more than adequate, and the content inspirational. May other Divisions seek to stimulate debate and action in their areas of interest.

Many of you have encountered our new Graduate Assistant in the Executive Office, Nancy Brannon. A reentry student with extensive experience teaching sociology we were happy to secure her for the position. She brings a strong interest in a variety of social problems to the position and will be keeping our membership database up to date. She also monitors the web page and its associated links. Expect changes here as we redesign the appearance and functionality of the page this year. We are currently obtaining bids for the process.

The Presidential Series of volumes based on reprints from SOCIAL PROBLEMS should yield from 1-3 volumes this year. We have signed a contract with Rowman and Littlefield. The publisher seems as enthusiastic about the series as we are.

Negotiations for the contract to publish SOCIAL PROBLEMS continue. The committee expects to make its recommendation to the Board at the beginning of the year.

Several suggestions about the operation of the Society in my Executive Officer report deserve your review. Please read the report, which appears elsewhere in this issue. I would value your opinions. Thank you again for your work in your institution, in your community and for the Society.

**Tom Hood**  
**Executive Officer**



## SAGE ANNOUNCEMENT

*Sage is pleased to announce the forthcoming publication of a major new academic journal...*

**European Journal of Criminology** is an exciting new journal that will be the prime European source for authoritative information and analysis on crime and criminal justice issues. It will be launched in January 2004 by the European Society of Criminology in partnership with Sage Publications. The journal seeks to open channels of communication between academics, researchers and policy makers across the wider Europe.

At a time when crime and punishment is being hotly debated across Europe, the **European Journal of Criminology** will seek to bring together broad theoretical accounts of crime, analyses of quantitative data, comparative studies, systematic evaluations of interventions and discussions of criminal justice institutions. Each issue will include a 'country survey' of a selected country within the wider Europe (the EU and beyond). Country surveys will summarize essential facts about the criminal justice system, review trends in crime and punishment, and discuss major publications in recent years. The journal will also cover analysis of policy and the results of policy, but not description of policy developments.

**Early issues will cover:**

Country surveys: Ireland, France, Switzerland. Articles on: identifying patterns of offending behaviour; Russian prisons; explaining cross-national differences in victimization. Themes: youth offending (Germany, Switzerland, England); community influences on offending (Germany, England)

Members of the European Society of Criminology will receive a free subscription to the European Journal of Criminology as part of their value-for-money benefits package. Please see the journal page at [www.sagepub.co.uk](http://www.sagepub.co.uk) for details.

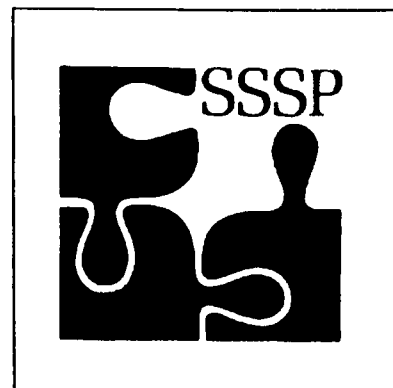
**Inquiries and expressions of interest** should be sent to the editor at the following email address: [David.J.Smith@ed.ac.uk](mailto:David.J.Smith@ed.ac.uk). Papers may also be sent to the same email address. Alternatively papers may be sent to the editor at the following postal address:

Professor David J. Smith  
School of Law  
University of Edinburgh  
Old College  
South Bridge  
Edinburgh EH8 9YL  
UK

European Journal of Criminology (ISSN 1477-3708) will be published quarterly by SAGE publications.

For more information, including subscription rates, please visit the journal web page at [www.sagepub.co.uk](http://www.sagepub.co.uk), or contact Jay Curtis, Marketing Manager at SAGE Publications, 6 Bonhill Street, London, EC2A 4PU, UK, Fax: +44 (0) 207 374 8741, Email: [jay.curtis@sagepub.co.uk](mailto:jay.curtis@sagepub.co.uk)

**SUPPORT  
SCHOLARSHIP  
IN THE PURSUIT  
OF SOCIAL JUSTICE**



**Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis**  
**Department of Sociology**  
**425 University Blvd. CA 303**  
**Indianapolis, IN 46202 USA**  
**Phone: 317-274-8981**  
**Fax: 317-278-3654**  
**E-mail: ahaas@iupui.edu**  
**International Students E-mail: oia@iupui.edu**

The IUPUI Department of Sociology offers a Master of Arts degree specifically designed to prepare its students for non-academic careers conducting applied and policy-oriented research, and to equip those already in the workforce with the critical skills necessary for assessing and applying sociological knowledge in their everyday responsibilities. Currently, the program features two formal areas of concentration – family studies and medical sociology. Others may be arranged in accord with students' interests.

**PROGRAM INFORMATION:**

Degree: Master of Arts in Sociology with an applied emphasis, granted by the Indiana University Graduate School.

ON-LINE APPLICATION TO GRADUATE PROGRAM: <http://www.iupui.edu/~resgrad/grad/apply.htm>

Additional information on the MA in Sociology can be obtained at the IUPUI Department of Sociology website: [www.iupui.edu/~slasoc/MA.htm](http://www.iupui.edu/~slasoc/MA.htm).

Address correspondence to: Director of Graduate Studies at the above address.

**SPEND 10 MINUTES TO CREATE SOCIAL CHANGE -  
 SUPPORT NEW TIAA-CREF RETIREMENT FUND.**

Back in the 1980s, a national group of professors and staff lobbied TIAA-CREF (TC) for five years before it set up a socially responsible fund. Now we've lobbied again to improve that fund so that it would not only avoid certain companies, but would invest in particularly responsible ones and in low-income area housing/business. This is becoming more standard in socially responsible investing and is viable financially. Besides academic and activist group endorsements (like the National Women's Studies Association and United for a Fair Economy), we're supported by Benjamin Barber, Dennis Brutus, Noam Chomsky, Sandi Cooper, Ursula Goode-nough, and Howard Zinn.

TC has now publicly stated that they will set up a new fund that moves us in the right direction, but it requires your commitment to transfer some of your current TC assets to the new fund, should it be established. As of July, hundreds of folks have pledged over \$10 million!! But we have a long way to go. Please visit [http://www.manchester.edu/academic/programs/departments/peace\\_studies/fund/](http://www.manchester.edu/academic/programs/departments/peace_studies/fund/) to learn more about the proposed new fund and to submit your pledge. Please forward this message to those at your institution and elsewhere--and to listserves/organizations if you can--with a short personal endorsement.. To reach the \$25 million requirement set by the CEO of TC, your help is needed. Given their prominence, if TC makes this move, others will likely follow! To receive campaign updates every two weeks or if you have problems with the pledge web site, PLEASE let me know. Thanks, Neil

PS: In July, TC made a change for the better in their current socially responsible fund--but much is still lacking.

Neil Wollman/Peace Studies/Psychology/Manchester College/ IN/260-982-5346/NJW@Manchester.edu

## CALL FOR PAPERS, CONTEMPORARY JUSTICE REVIEW

### The Birth of Another World: Utopian Visions of Justice and Human Well-Being in Literature, Theory, and Practice

The editors of CJR, a Routledge Imprint, would like to invite authors from all disciplines to submit an essay title/abstract for a special issue on *The Birth of Another World: Utopian Visions of Justice and Human Well-Being in Literature, Theory, and Practice*. The essays should focus on visions of a new social order in which humanly disabling differences are eliminated and new social arrangements created in which the needs of all are taken into account and met. Submissions might focus on an analysis of the work of authors who have grappled with the creation of a just world in their writing and how their vision of a new world moves us forward to get along as an interdependent global community. Authors selected might include Ursula LeGuin, Marge Piercy, William Morris, Edward Bellamy, Samuel Butler, Charles Nordhoff, R. Buckminster Fuller, B. F. Skinner, George Bernard Shaw, Henry David Thoreau, George Orwell, Walt Whitman, among others.

Submissions might also focus on different forms of community that were and are still being tried, discussing how such communities are demonstration projects of sorts for directing us toward a new world community. Communities examined might include the Shakers, Catholic Workers, The Farm, Jonah House, Twin Oaks, Oneida, Disney's Celebration, among others. With respect to theoretical perspectives, an essay might offer ideas on what alternative forms of family (kinship), school (learning), and work (livelihood) might look like and how we might bring such forms about.

Discussions might include views of how design influences human well-being and justice and how forms of community (from intentional community to co-housing) can prevent pain and suffering and foster joyful living. The value of restorative and transitional justice for healing human trauma and furthering human well-being within communities would also be appropriate. We are also looking for film and book reviews and review essays that are consistent with the theme of the issue. Possible books might include *Spaceship Earth*, *Democratic Vistas*, *Walden Two*, *Brave New World*, *Animal Farm*, *Herself*, *News From Nowhere*, *Woman on the Edge of Time*, *The Dispossessed*, among others. Films review essays might focus on the works of a particular director such as Oliver Stone, Stephen Frears, Kurosawa, Marziah Meshkini, George Lucas, Makhmalbaf, Yimou, and Spike Lee.

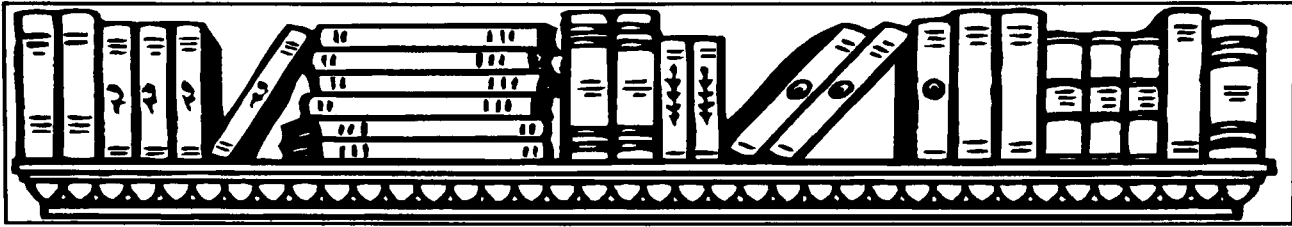
The title/abstract of about 200 words should be sent by March 15, 2003 to CJR Managing Editor, Lisa Trubitt, University at Albany, LC SB 31, 1400 Washington Avenue, Albany, NY 12222, Fax: 518-442-3847, E-mail: LTrubitt@uamail.albany.ed. Inquiries might be made of Lisa or CJR Editor-in-Chief, Dennis Sullivan



### GLASSNER APPEARS IN *BOWLING FOR COLUMBINE*

U.C. Professor Barry Glassner appears in Michael Moore's new film, *Bowling for Columbine*. In the film, Glassner discusses our culture of fear and the profit that is made from it.

According to the film's synopsis, "From a look at the Columbine High School security camera tapes to the home of Oscar-winning NRA President Charlton Heston, from a young man who makes homemade napalm with *The Anarchist's Cookbook* to the murder of a six-year-old girl by another six-year-old, *Bowling for Columbine* is a journey through America, and through our past, hoping to discover why our pursuit of happiness is so riddled with violence....*Bowling for Columbine* was the first documentary film accepted into competition at the Cannes Film Festival in 46 years. The Cannes jury unanimously awarded it the 55th Anniversary Prize."



# Convergences and Divergences: Points of View on Social Problems

**YOUTH AND ALCOHOL**  
**James F. Rooney, Coordinator**  
**Penn State University at Harrisburg**

## **Alcohol Use among American Youth**

**Patrick M. O'Malley, Ph.D.**  
**University of Michigan**

Although alcohol is prohibited for individuals under the age of 21, alcohol use is very widespread in American culture. This summary discusses the extent and nature of alcohol use among American adolescents. It draws primarily on information from the Monitoring the Future (MTF) study, the longest running continuing national study of substance use among American youngsters (Johnston, O'Malley, & Bachman, 2002).

### **Prevalence of Alcohol Use Among Adolescents**

The 2001 MTF study found that 51 percent of 8th graders (almost all of whom are ages 13 to 14) reported having consumed alcohol (more than just a few sips) in their lifetime. The corresponding rates for 10th graders (ages 15 to 16) and 12th graders (ages 17 to 18) were 70 percent and 80 percent, respectively. Thus, even by age 13-14 more than half of youngsters have drunk alcohol, and by age 17-18 only about 20 percent were lifetime abstainers.

More importantly, drinking to excess is not uncommon: 23 percent of 8th graders reported having been drunk in their lifetime, and the proportions rise sharply to 48 percent of 10th graders and 64 percent of 12th graders.

### **Differences Among Demographic Subgroups**

Rates of alcohol use (including to intoxication) can vary by demographic subgroups based on gender, race, region of the country where the students live, population density of the area, parental education, and family structure. In the 2001 survey, the following findings were particularly noteworthy:

- Male students were more likely than female students to report drinking (55 percent versus 45 percent), and to having been drunk (37 percent versus 28 percent) in the past 30 days.
- The prevalence of both drinking and being drunk was highest in the North Central region of the United States, but regional differences were rather small.
- Drinking rates did not differ by population density (that is, metropolitan statistical area). There were, however, some differences in the rates of being drunk, with students in more rural areas (that is, in counties where the largest city has a population less than 50,000) exhibiting the highest rates.
- Drinking rates did not vary much across five levels of parental education (which serves as a proxy for socioeconomic status), except that the lowest level had lower levels of alcohol use and being drunk.
- Neither drinking rates nor drinking to excess varied significantly (perhaps surprisingly) with family structure - that is, whether or not the student lived with both parents.
- With respect to the three largest racial/ethnic subgroups, the rates of drinking and being drunk were lowest among African-American 12th graders, highest among white 12th graders, and intermediate among Hispanic 12th graders. Reliable national estimates of alcohol use among other racial/ethnic subgroups (e.g., Asian-Americans or Native Americans) are more difficult to obtain, because the numbers are too low in national surveys.

Taken together, the data indicate that adolescent alcohol use has generally permeated all sociodemographic subgroups of society to a similar extent: for the most part, only minor differences exist among sociodemographic subgroups defined by geographical region, population density, parental education, and family structure. More substantial differences exist between genders and race/ethnic groups.

### **International differences**

As noted, alcohol use among American adolescents is quite high, particularly given its prohibited status. In spite of these high levels, the United States actually ranks very low in alcohol use among its adolescents, compared to European countries. A study of alcohol and other drug use among 10<sup>th</sup> grade students in 30 European countries found that American students ranked very near the bottom. U.S. students ranked 29<sup>th</sup> (of 31 countries) in the percentage who drank in the past 30 days, and 30<sup>th</sup> in the percentage who reported being drunk in the past 30 days (Hibell et al., 2001). (In contrast to the low ranking for alcohol use, American students ranked at or near the top in use of illicit drugs.)

### **Developmental Differences**

The prevalence of alcohol use and of having been drunk increases sharply during adolescence; rates among 12th graders are substantially higher than among 8th graders. Nevertheless, a considerable proportion of 8th graders already use alcohol, with one-fourth of the students reporting having had a drink in the past 30 days. Moreover, one in three of those drinkers (that is, one-12th of the total sample) reported having consumed enough alcohol to get drunk or very high.

### **Differences Based on Behavioral and Attitudinal Variables**

Various behavioral or attitudinal risk factors have been found associated with alcohol use, including grade-point average, truancy rates, and evenings out per week. The behavioral factor that exhibited the strongest association with drinking behavior was the number of evenings that respondents reported going out for fun and recreation in a typical week. Thus, among 12th graders, 51 percent of those who went out 4 or more evenings a week reported getting drunk during the past 30 days, compared with 26 percent of those who went out 2 evenings a week and 13 percent of those who went out fewer than 2 nights a week. Similar differences already existed among 8th graders, with rates of getting drunk of 14 percent, 6 percent, and 4 percent among those who went out 4 or more nights, 2 nights, or less than 2 nights per week, respectively.

A similar positive association existed between truancy rates and alcohol use: Students with high truancy rates were far more likely than students with low truancy rates to be drinkers or to get drunk. For example, highly truant 12th graders were 2.4 times as likely as 12th graders with low truancy rates to report having been drunk in the past month (52 percent versus 22 percent).

In contrast to the frequency of going out and truancy, the students' grade point averages (GPA) were negatively associated with the prevalence of drinking and being drunk. For example, only 43 percent of 12th grade students who reported a GPA of "A" drank alcohol in the past 30 days, while 56 percent of students with a GPA of "B-minus" or lower did so. The association between GPA and drinking behavior was even stronger among 8th grade students, where approximately twice as many of the students with lower GPA's had consumed alcohol compared with those with the highest GPA's (29 percent versus 14 percent).

One attitudinal variable in particular has consistently been shown to be associated with substance using behavior: the individual's perception that the behavior carries with it substantial risk of harm (see for example, Bachman et al. 1998). For example, among seniors in 2001, those who believed that having five or more drinks once or twice each weekend carried great risk of harm, 16 percent reported being drunk in the past 30 days compared to almost three times as many (45 percent) among those who saw less risk of harm.

### **Association Between Alcohol Use and Use of Other Drugs**

One important reason for concern about adolescent alcohol use is its close association with the use of other drugs. There is considerable evidence that alcohol use tends to precede use of illicit drugs, and some have argued that alcohol serves as a "gateway" to use of illicit substances (Kandel et al., 1993). Analyses of the MTF study data demonstrate that the association between alcohol and other drug use is strong indeed. For example, among 8th graders who had not consumed alcohol at any time in their lives, only 2 percent had smoked cigarettes in the past 30 days or used marijuana in the past 12 months, and 0.2 percent had used cocaine in the past 12 months. Among 8th graders who had consumed alcohol at least 40 times in their lives, in contrast, about half (51 percent) had smoked cigarettes in the past 30 days, almost two-thirds (64 percent) had used marijuana in the past 12 months, and 16 percent had used cocaine in the past 12 months.

### **Problems Caused by Adolescent Alcohol Use**



A major reason for concern about adolescent alcohol use is the risk of serious problems that can result from alcohol consumption, such as impaired performance at school or work; interpersonal problems with friends, family members, teachers, and supervisors; physical and psychological impairment; and drunk driving. The 12th-graders were asked whether their use of alcohol had ever caused them any of 15 potential problems. Among the students in the 2000 and 2001 surveys (combined) who had consumed alcohol on at least 10 occasions during their lifetimes (that is, 52 percent of all 12th graders surveyed), well over half (62 percent) had experienced one or more of these problems. About 16 percent of the drinking 12th graders reported one problem, 13 percent reported two problems, and 33 percent reported three or more problems. Thus, a remarkable 17 percent of all 12th graders (that is, 33 percent of 52 percent who had consumed alcohol on 10 or more occasions in their lifetime) had experienced three or more different alcohol-related problems, despite the fact that virtually none of them had reached the minimum legal drinking age.

The most common alcohol-related problem, which was reported by approximately one-half (49 percent) of the drinkers, was that alcohol use caused the respondent to behave in ways that he or she later regretted. Furthermore, almost one-third (29 percent) of the drinkers reported that alcohol use had interfered with their ability to think clearly. Another common and potentially serious problem was unsafe driving because of alcohol, which was reported by 17 percent of adolescent drinkers. Similarly common were alcohol-related interpersonal problems with significant others and parents

### **Reasons for Adolescent Alcohol Use**

The MTF study also explored the reasons why so many young people drink alcohol. When asked for the most important reasons why they drank alcoholic beverages, 12th graders primarily emphasized the pleasurable aspects of drinking. For example, almost three-fourths (72 percent) of all 2001 12th graders who had ever consumed alcohol gave "to have a good time with friends" as one of their reasons. Other commonly cited motivations related to alcohol's pleasurable effects referred to alcohol's good taste, its ability to make you feel good or high, and its ability to relax or relieve tension. Also high on the list of reasons for alcohol consumption was curiosity about alcohol and its effects, which was cited by one-half of the respondents.

In contrast, substantially fewer adolescents reported using alcohol for coping with problematic situations. Thus, approximately one-fourth of 2001 12th graders who ever consumed alcohol indicated that they drank because of boredom (25 percent) or because alcohol helped them escape their problems (23 percent). (This pattern of reasons for alcohol use is very similar to that given for marijuana use (Johnston and O'Malley 1986).)

### **Trends in Alcohol-Related Behaviors**

Recent trends in alcohol-related behaviors provide little cause for optimism regarding the current generation of American adolescents. For example, the percentages of 8th, 10th, and 12th graders who reported in 2001 having been drunk at least once in the previous 12 months are virtually identical to the percentages reported by students a decade earlier in 1991.

### **Conclusions**

The findings presented in this summary confirm that alcohol use and abuse, as well as alcohol-related problems, continue to be highly prevalent among American youth and to be a major source for concern. Moreover, the observations indicate that alcohol use rates are equally high in almost all demographic subgroups. The high levels of alcohol use and abuse, the high levels of problems associated with use, the lack of improvement in these behaviors, and the continued relative lack of realistic assessment of the potential harms associated with heavy drinking strongly indicate that more action is needed to address these problems.

### **References**

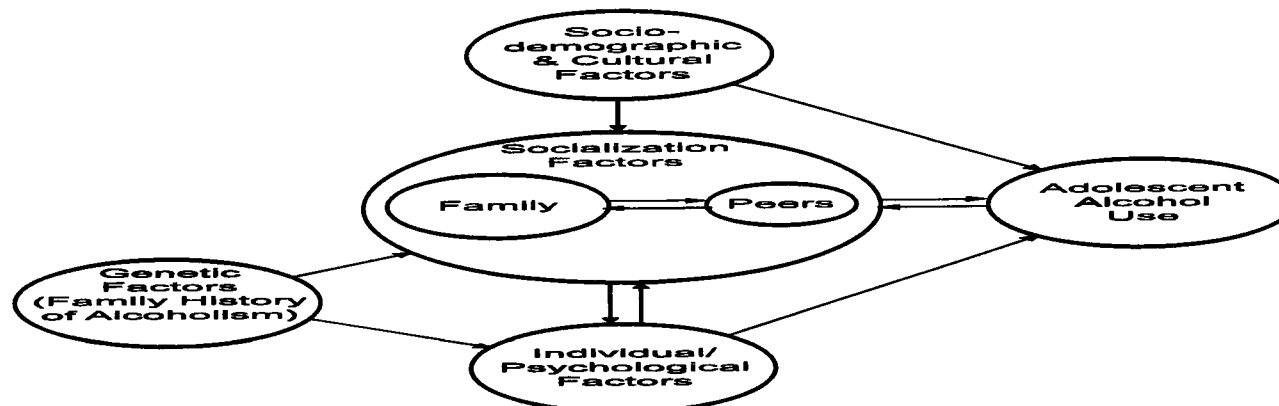
- Bachman, J.G., Johnston, L.D., & O'Malley, P.M. (1998). Explaining the recent increases in students' marijuana use: The impacts of perceived risks and disapproval from 1976 through 1996. *American Journal of Public Health, 88*, 887-892.
- Hibell, B., Andersson, B., Ahlstrom, S., Balakireva, O., Bjarnson, T., Kokkevi, A., & Morgan, M. (2000). The 1999 ESPAD Report: Alcohol and other drug use among students in 30 European countries. Stockholm Sweden: The Swedish Council for Information on Alcohol and Other Drugs.
- Johnston, L.D. & O'Malley, P.M. (1986). Why do the nation's students use drugs and alcohol? Self-reported reasons from nine national surveys. *Journal of Drug Issues, 16*, 29-66.
- Johnston, L.D., O'Malley, P.M., & Bachman, J.G. (2002). National Survey Results on Drug Use From the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-2001. Volume I Secondary School Students. (NIH Publication No. 02-5106). Bethesda, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse.
- Kandel, D.B., & Yamaguchi, K. (1993). From beer to crack: developmental patterns of drug involvement. *American Journal of Public Health 83*, 851-855.

## Family and Peer Influences on Adolescent Drinking

Grace M. Barnes, Ph.D.  
University at Buffalo

The risk and protective factors for adolescent alcohol misuse are numerous and have been classified in multiple domains (Hawkins, Catalano, & Miller, 1992; Windle, 1999). Sociodemographic and cultural factors, including age, gender, race/ethnicity are strong predictors of drinking patterns (Johnston, O'Malley, & Bachman, 2002). Individual factors, including difficult temperament and genetic factors, especially family history of alcoholism put young people at increased risk for alcohol problems. Our own conceptual model focuses on the centrality of the parental and peer socialization process for the development of adolescent alcohol misuse and other problem behaviors (see Figure 1; Barnes, 1990).

**Figure 1. Model of the Development of Adolescent Alcohol Use.**



This conceptualization shows the socialization process involving the family and peers as the link between sociocultural factors and individual tendencies. During this socialization process, children learn social behaviors, including drinking behaviors, by ongoing interactions with significant others - initially with parents and subsequently with adolescent peers, who become increasingly influential during mid and later adolescence. The parent-child relationships are seen as particularly potent and primary, occurring early in development and continuing throughout adolescence. While there may be some bi-directional effects of parent and adolescent influences, most of the empirical research supports the perspective that parents exert powerful influences on the development of their children.

### Family Influences

Parents influence the development of adolescent drinking in a number of different ways. From a social learning perspective, parents are models for drinking behavior. Within this realm, they convey attitudes, model appropriate contexts for drinking and establish rules for the use or nonuse of alcohol by teenagers. Recent research has also confirmed the importance of older siblings in providing models of alcohol and related substance use to younger adolescents (Conger & Rueter, 1996; Windle, 2000). Thus, family socialization can have *direct* effects on adolescents' drinking by imitation of parental and sibling behaviors. In addition, a substantial body of research shows the strong effects of parenting on the development of youthful alcohol misuse and related problem behaviors (Barnes et al., 2000; Farrell and Barnes, 2000; Kandel, 1996; Patterson and Dishion 1985; Brook, Whiteman, Finch, & Cohen, 2000). Even those studies which have not shown a direct correlation between parental consumption alcohol and adolescent drinking levels, have, nonetheless found indirect effects, such that parental alcohol abuse impacts negatively on parenting practices which in turn predict adolescent alcohol misuse (Barnes et al., 2000).

**Parental support and control.** Two key constructs emerge from the vast literature on the impact of parental socialization on adolescent drinking and related problem behaviors. These key dimensions of parenting are parental support (including related concepts of nurturance, attachment, acceptance, cohesion and love) and parental control (also referred to as discipline, punishment, supervision and monitoring)(Barnes & Farrell, 1992). In our six-wave longitudinal study of general population adolescents and families, we found that parenting significantly predicts adolescents' initial drinking levels as well as their rates of increase in alcohol misuse over time. More specifically, parental support was related to alcohol misuse through monitoring. Children who were reared in a supportive, nurturing environment were

likely to be more receptive to parental monitoring during mid and late adolescent years. Monitoring emerged as a critically important variable in this study, negatively predicting baseline alcohol misuse and rate of increase, and mediating other family effects (Barnes et al., 2000).

### Peer Influences

Studies consistently show a strong positive correlation between adolescent drinking and drinking on the part of the adolescent's closest friends (Reifman, Barnes et al., 1998). Although it has been convincingly documented that peer effects are overestimated due in part to cross-sectional designs and projection on the part of adolescents (Kandel, 1996), most researchers, nonetheless, acknowledge the importance of the peer culture in providing contexts for alcohol use. The relative contribution of peers and parents in developing alcohol misuse remains a topic of some controversy (see Farrell and Barnes, 2000 and Bogenschneider et al., 1998 for reviews of this issue). It may well be that the relative influence of parents and peers may vary at different stages of adolescence such that parents exert more influence on adolescent behavior during childhood and early adolescence while peers and older siblings exert relatively more influence on behavior during mid to later adolescence (Windle, 2000). A sequence for which there is strong empirical support is that parental support and monitoring early in adolescence insulate the adolescent from deviant peers which in turn reduces the risk of alcohol and other substance misuse in later adolescence (Fletcher, Darling, & Steinberg, 1995; Bogenschneider et al., 1998; Patterson & Dishion, 1985) and even into adulthood (Brook et al., 2000).

The implications of this perspective on family and peer socialization are that parent skills training and family-management intervention strategies are important for the prevention of adolescent misuse (see Hawkins et al., 1992). From our own work, high levels of parental support and monitoring during early adolescence can have an effect in preventing the onset of alcohol misuse. However, even during later adolescence, parental monitoring can decrease the upward trajectory of alcohol misuse even after drinking has been initiated (Barnes et al., 2000). Furthermore, parent interventions, carried out as late as the senior year of high school, have been shown to reduce binge drinking in the first year of college (Turrisi, 2001).

### References

- Barnes, G.M. (1990). Impact of the family on adolescent drinking patterns. In R.L. Collins, K.E. Leonard, & J.S. Searles (Eds.), *Alcohol and the family: Research and clinical perspectives* (pp. 137-161). New York: Guilford Publications.
- Barnes, G.M. & Farrell, M.P. (1992). Parental support and control as predictors of adolescent drinking, delinquency, and related problem behaviors. *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 54(4), 763-776.
- Barnes, G.M., Reifman, A.S., Farrell, M.P., & Dintcheff, B.A. (2000). The effects of parenting on the development of adolescent alcohol misuse: A six-wave latent growth model. *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 62(1):175-186.
- Bogenschneider, K., Wu, M., Raffaelli, M., & Tsay, J.C. (1998). Parent influences on adolescent peer orientation and substance use: The interface of parenting practices and values. *Child Development* 69:1672-1688.
- Brook, J. S., Whiteman, M., Finch, S., & Cohen, P. (2000). Longitudinally foretelling drug use in the late twenties: Adolescent personality and social-environmental antecedents. *Journal of Genetic Psychology*, 161(1), 37-51.
- Conger, R. D., & Rueter, M. A. (1996). Siblings, Parents, and Peers: A Longitudinal Study of Social Influences in Adolescent Risk for Alcohol Use and Abuse. G. H. Brody (Editor), *Sibling Relationships: Their causes and consequences* (pp. 1-29). Norwood Publishing.
- Farrell, M.P., & Barnes, G.M. (2000). Family stress and adolescent substance abuse. In P. McKenry & S.J. Price (Eds.), *Family and change: Coping with stressful life events and transitions*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, Inc.
- Fletcher, A. C., Darling, N., & Steinberg, L. (1995). Parental monitoring and peer influences on adolescent substance use. In J. McCord *Coercion and Punishment in Long - Term Perspectives* (pp. 259-271). Cambridge: University Press.
- Hawkins, J.D., Catalano, R.F., & Miller, J.Y. (1992). Risk and protective factors for alcohol and other drug problems in adolescence and early adulthood: Implications for substance abuse prevention. *Psychological Bulletin* 112: 64-105.
- Johnston, L.D., O'Malley, P.M., & Bachman, J.G. (2002). The Monitoring the Future national survey results on adolescent drug use: Overview of key findings, 2001 (NIH Publication No. 02-5105). Bethesda, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse, c. 61 pp.
- Kandel, D. B. (1996). The parental and peer contexts of adolescent deviance: An algebra of interpersonal influences. *Journal of Drug Issues*, 26(2), 289-315.
- Patterson, G. R., & Dishion, T. J. (1985). Contributions of families and peers to delinquency. *Criminology*, 23(1), 63-79.
- Reifman, A., Barnes, G.M., Dintcheff, B.A., Farrell, M.P., & Uhteg, L. (1998). Parental and peer influences on the onset of heavier drinking among adolescents. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 59(3): 311-317.
- Turrisi, R., Jaccard, J., Taki, R., Dunnam, H., & Grimes, J. (2001). Examination of the short-term efficacy of a parent intervention to reduce college student drinking tendencies. *Psychology of Addictive Behaviors*, 15(4), 366-372.
- Windle, M.T. (1999). *Alcohol use among adolescents*. Thousand Oaks.: Sage Publications, 1999.
- Windle, M.T. (2000). Parental, sibling, and peer influences on adolescent substance use and alcohol problems. *Applied Developmental Science*, 4(2), 98-110.

## Drinking Practices and Patterns Among Collegians

Ruth C. Engs

Indiana University, Bloomington

Alcohol abuse among university students is not a new phenomena that emerged in the last decades of the twentieth century. Heavy drinking among students has been noted for centuries. It was mentioned in the classical literature of antiquity, was reported among the wandering monks - the Goliards - of the middle ages, and is even found in musical operettas such as the "Student Prince." The campaign in the United States since the 1980s against college student drunkenness is a facet of the current American temperance cycles which is part of an even broader Clean Living Movement. Roughly every eighty years in the United States we enter into such a movement. During these surges sentiments against alcohol, tobacco, drugs, meat and in support of exercise, sexual purity, proper eating, food labeling among other topics emerges. During the early nineteenth century cycle, the focus of anti-alcohol sentiments was against ardent spirits. During the turn of the last century the focus was the elimination of the saloon. In the current movement which began in the late 1970s youthful drinking and drunk driving became the focus of anti-alcohol concerns (Blocker 1989; Engs 1997; 2001; Musto 1997).

Although the legal purchase age has been twenty-one-years of age since 1987 in all states, a majority of college students under this age have been and are consuming alcohol. When they have the opportunity to drink, many do so in an irresponsible manner. This is likely due to the fact that alcohol tends to be drunk in "underground drinking" situations outside of adult supervision in student rooms and off campus housing. Other factors include reactance motivation - "forbidden fruit" - that makes the consumption of alcohol enticing just because it is illegal, a "badge of rebellion against authority," and a symbol of "adulthood." As put by many students, "Since I am a legal adult that can sign contracts, vote, and be drafted and die for my country, why shouldn't I be able to consume alcohol?" (Engs 1987; 1999; 2000; Engs and Hanson 1989)

Several large national studies have been accomplished every year or so since the early 1980s of college student drinking patterns and problems. These include those by Engs and Hanson, by Greenfield and colleagues, and by Wechsler and associates. These and other surveys have established different parameters for measuring drinking patterns that have led to slightly different results. Most researchers, however, have focused upon problematic drinking behaviors. Some reports suggest that about 20 percent of students consume 5 or more drinks per sitting at least once a week. Other reports suggest that approximately 40 percent of collegians consume this amount of alcohol at least once every two weeks. At some colleges this can be as high as two in five. These levels have been termed, "heavy," "at risk," or "binge" drinking. Results for most surveys have suggested that current laws are flaunted by a large proportion of under age students who are more likely to be problematic drinkers compared to legal age alcohol consumers. In one large national study approximately 22% of all students under twenty-one compared to 18 % over twenty-one years of age fell into the at risk drinking category. Among drinkers only, 32% of under age compared to 24% of legal age were heavy drinkers (Engs, Hanson & Diebold, 1996; Engs and Hanson 1999; Greenfield, T. & Rogers, J. 1999; Wechsler et. al. 1998).

In the 1990s at risk, heavy or binge drinking also began to be defined as the consumption of over 21 drinks per week for males and over 14 drinks per week for females. At risk drinking was more likely to be found among certain sub-groups of students, and in particular males and fraternity members. A study by Engs, Hanson & Diebold (1996) of over 12,000 university students, for example, from every state found 72.0% consumed alcohol at least once a year (drinkers). A mean of 9.6 drinks per week was consumed by all students in the sample. Of males 31% consumed over 21 drinks per week and 19.2% of females consumed over 14 drinks a week. Of those who consumed alcohol at least once a year, 28.4% were heavy and 71.6% were light to moderate drinkers. They consumed a mean of 10.9 drinks per week. A significantly higher proportion of men, whites, under 21 year olds, Roman Catholics, individuals to whom religion was not important, individuals with low grade point averages, fraternity/sorority members, students attending college in the North East part of the United States, in small communities, private schools, colleges under 10,000 students and smokers exhibited heavier drinking and a higher incidence of problems related to drinking. More importantly at risk drinkers were more likely to experience health, academic, social, and legal problems (See Table 1). (Engs, Hanson & Diebold, 1996; Engs and Hanson 1999; Greenfield, T. & Rogers, J. 1999; Wechsler et. al. 1998)

Since the early 1980s results of many studies and federal statistics have suggested that drinking and driving related variables and the amount of alcohol consumed has decreased not only among collegians but also among the population as a whole in the United States. On the other hand, an increase in health, academic, personal, social and legal problems related to drinking increased after 1987 when the 21 year old purchase laws were mandated. Some research, in fact, suggests that current laws have led to these increased problems and to the criminalization of 18-20 year olds. Problems related to drinking have continued to rise, or to be higher, than in the era prior to the change in the laws. For example

from 1982 until 1987 about 46% of students reported "vomiting after drinking." This jumped to over 50% soon after the law change. Significant increases were also found for other variables: "cutting class after drinking" jumped from 9% to almost 12%; "missing class because of hangover" went from 26% to 28%; "getting lower grade because of drinking" rose from 5% to 7%; and "been in a fight after drinking" increased from 12% to 17% (Engs 2001b; Engs and Hanson 1994, 1999; Wolfson & Hourigan 1997).

As a nation we have tried prohibition legislation twice in the past for controlling irresponsible drinking problems - during National Prohibition in the 1920s and state prohibition during the 1850s. Because they were unenforceable and because the backlash towards them caused other social problems including the criminalization of otherwise law abiding citizens, these laws were finally repealed. Based upon research findings that suggest our current laws appear to be counterproductive in terms of personal, academic, social, and legal problems among our college youth, perhaps alternative approaches taken from the experience of cultures that have few problems with alcohol need to be explored. Groups such as Italians, Greeks, Chinese, and Jews tend to share some common characteristics. Alcohol is neither seen as a poison or a magic potent, there is little or no social pressure to drink, irresponsible behavior and drunkenness is not tolerated, young people learn at home from their parents and from other adults how to handle alcohol in a responsible manner. Young adults and college age students are allowed to consume alcohol in public places such as restaurants, taverns, and pubs and there is societal consensus on what constitutes responsible drinking (Blocker 1989; Heath 1995).

### Selected References

- Blocker, Jack S. Jr., (1989) *American Temperance Movements: Cycles of Reform*.
- Engs, R. C. (2001a). "Clean Living" Movements: *American Cycles of Health Reform*. Westport, CT: Praeger Publishing Co..
- Engs, R.C. (2001b). Alcohol use and abuse among youth, *Encyclopedia of Criminology and Behavior*. Taylor and Francis: New York and London.
- Engs, R. C. (1997). Cycles of social reform: Is the current anti-alcohol movement cresting? *Journal of Studies on Alcohol* 58: 223-224.
- Engs, R. C. (1987). *Alcohol and Other Drugs: Self-Responsibility*. Bloomington, IN: Trischner Publishing Company.
- Engs, R. C., D. J. Hanson, and Diebold, B. A. (1996). The drinking patterns and problems of a national sample of college students. *Journal of Alcohol and Drug Education* 41(3): 13-33.
- Engs, R.C. and Hanson, D.J. (1999). Reduction of consumption theory: A test using the drinking patterns and problems of collegians in the United States, 1983-1994. *College Student Journal*. 33(3):333-345.
- Engs, R.C. and D. J. Hanson (1994). Boozing and brawling on campus: A national study of violent problems associated with drinking over the past decade. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 2(2): 171-180.
- Engs, R.C. and D. J. Hanson (1989). Reactance theory: A test with collegiate drinking. *Psychological Reports* 64:1083-86
- Greenfield, T. and Rogers, J. (1999). Who drinks most of the alcohol in the US? The policy implications. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol* 60: 78-79.
- Heath, D. B., ed. (1995). *International Handbook on Alcohol and Culture*. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press.
- Musto, David F., Alcohol in American history, *Scientific American* 274 (April 1996), 78 - 83.
- Wechsler, H., Dowdall, G. W., Maenner, G., Gledhill-Hoyt, J. and Lee, H. (1998). Changes in binge drinking and related problems among American college students between 1993 and 1997: Results of the Harvard School of Public Health College Alcohol Survey. *Journal of American College Health* 47:57-68
- Wolfson, M. and M. Hourigan (1997). Unintended consequences and professional ethics: criminalization of alcohol and tobacco use by youth and young adults. *Addiction* 92(9): 1159-1164.

**Table 1:** Comparison of selected alcohol related health, academic, social, and legal problems experienced at least once during the previous year due to drinking between all male (N=3,658) and female drinkers (N=5,704), low risk male and female drinkers (under 21 and 14 drinks per week) and high risk male and female drinkers (over 21 and 14 drinks per week).

Alcohol Related Problem	All Drinkers		Low Risk Drinker		High Risk Drinkers	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Nausea and vomiting	56.8	51.0*	33.1	33.2	76.1	81.8+
A hangover	76.1	69.0*	50.4	49.2	92.6	94.0
Missed classes due to hangover	27.8	18.6*	10.7	10.6	53.8	58.6+
Cut classes after drinking	16.3	7.8*	4.5	3.0+	29.8	23.1*
Lower grade because of drinking	10.0	4.5*	2.4	1.5+	19.3	15.2+
Used a fake ID	27.4	24.6	13.3	13.8	40.9	49.5*
Damaged Property	18.8	4.1*	6.1	1.8*	33.2	12.5
Driven a car after drinking	50.9	33.2*	27.0	19.5*	72.1	59.8*
Driven when drunk	36.8	19.1*	16.9	10.1*	55.9	42.8*
Arrested for drunk driving	2.1	0.6*	0.7	0.3+	3.4	1.4+
Had trouble with the law	11.0	3.4*	2.9	1.3*	22.5	11.0*

+ p < .05 \* p < .001 Table adapted from Engs, Hanson & Diebold (1996) and unpublished material.

## Youth Alcohol Use: A Comparison of the United States and Spain

James F. Rooney

Penn State University at Harrisburg

Alcohol use on the part of youth in both the United States and Spain reflects to a great extent the usage patterns of their respective adult generations. In a study conducted in New York State specifically designed to compare patterns of parents and their offspring of high school age, Barnes (1977) found that the drinking patterns of adolescents closely paralleled that of their elders, both in frequency and in type of beverage used. Most youth alcohol consumption in Spain occurs in bars in that the legal age is 16 years; however in practice, this legal technicality is not taken seriously. The bars patronized principally by young persons are located in the central business districts of urban areas in which adolescents from all parts of a city gather to make and to renew friendships. Even in middle-sized cities in Spain, between 20 to 30 bars located in a 5 or 6 square block

area in the central business district are patronized principally by youth during evening hours. The number of young persons assembled within the establishments and spilling out onto the sidewalks and streets on weekend evenings can vary between 2,000 and 4,000. The largest cities such as Madrid and Barcelona have multiple concentrations of youth bars in various sections of the city.

Adolescents seldom attend neighborhood bars or taverns in that these are patronized almost exclusively by older adults; youth have no interest in associating with persons of their parents' generation. However, the behavior patterns of adolescents in these settings are quite similar to those of adults in other bars and taverns in that the focus is very much upon socializing with companions, and strong censorial norms against drunkenness are enforced by shunning the few intoxicated persons and by speaking critically of them. Throughout an entire evening the young people generally talk much and take two or three drinks, usually beer. Police patrol these areas once or twice an evening, driving slowly while observing from their vehicles, and rarely have occasion to investigate an incident (Rooney, 1990).

Nearly all secondary schools have cantinas; which serve beverages, snacks and lunches. Paralleling the neighborhood restaurant-bar, nearly all cantinas for students aged 14 through 18 make available alcoholic beverages as well as juices, coffee, tea and other soft drinks to all enrolled students regardless of the official legal purchasing age (Rooney, 1991). My own observation in school cantinas between sessions of conducting student surveys indicates that most students choose coffee or carbonated beverages rather than beer, wine or brandy which also are readily available to them. The availability of alcoholic beverages to young people normalizes its use rather than making it a forbidden fruit.

Clearly, in the cognitive map of Spaniards, alcohol is not placed in a separate moral category to be controlled with extensive regulations, but rather is regarded as another beverage among a broad range available to the public, and is properly controlled by social norms based upon sociability and moderation. Parallel with this "regularization" of alcohol is the fact that food-serving establishments need no special license to handle alcoholic beverages, and all food stores can sell any or all classes of alcohol without a special license. Thus, all youth aged 16 or over can purchase any class of alcoholic drinks in food stores, as well as can those who are younger since the legal age is of small importance. However, regardless of neighborhood availability, most consumption takes place on weekends in the youth bars because these are places to meet friends and to make new ones.

Why are alcoholic beverages thoroughly integrated into Spanish cultural institutions as standardized consumption commodities and controlled within networks of personal relationships, while the United States relies principally on the legal system for controls? Engs (1995) traces the differences in modern alcohol use styles to crop patterns prevalent in northern and in southern Europe more than 2,000 years ago. The former grew grains from which ale was fermented, and it had a shelf life of a few days which necessitated rapid consumption following fermentation, thus constituting the predecessor of the modern drinking spree. After the fifth century B.C., the Mediterranean cultures had acquired the cultivation of grapes and production of wine. The development of the practice of sealing wine in ceramic jars or amphorae allowed wines to be stored for months or years, thus avoiding the necessity of having to consume a batch shortly after its fermentation. The preservation of wines contributed to the development of frequent but moderate use as the dominant pattern in Southern Europe.

The United States and other English speaking countries acquired the Northern European practice of less frequent but heavier consumption as the dominant drinking style, but also acquired a puritanical ethic based on ascetic Protestantism (Levine 1992). With an emphasis on impulse-control, self-denial, hard work and rationality, alcohol was condemned as frivolous at best, and at worst was considered an absolute evil. However, in the United States especially, a considerable minority did not accept the ascetic ideal due in part to ethnic heterogeneity of the population. Immigrants from Eastern and Southern Europe held different cultural values, including the place of alcohol in society (Gusfield, 1986). In addition, several occupational groups such as loggers, miners, cowboys, sheepherders, farm workers and sailors practiced "frontier drinking" (Straus & Bacon, 1953), to seek tension release through an intense drinking spree after weeks or months of continuous hard physical labor. The cultural conflict between the lifestyle of the single men and the mores of the family-oriented community has been documented for the Barbary Coast of San Francisco and for the original Skid Row in Seattle. The sharp difference of values of these groups led to intense conflict; which was a factor in the Prohibition movement (Rooney, 1970).

Although the frontier has been developed and the older immigrant groups have been fairly well assimilated, a true consensus on norms for consumption has not been established in the United States. Rather, the culture is characterized by cultural ambivalence regarding alcohol (Pittman, 1967) which involves an opposition of value structures: one set of values strongly favors usage and enjoyment, while opposing values strongly condemn all or most usage as dangerous or outrightly evil. This phenomenon occurs at both the level of individuals and among social institutions.

Cultural ambivalence and conflict constitute an important contribution to problem drinking among Americans in that the simultaneous co-existence of conflicting values renders more difficult the formation of clear and consistent norms, especially among youth.

1) County and Local Prohibition. In 31 of the 50 states, either county-wide or local prohibition is legislated. The most salient example of ambivalence is Moore County, Tennessee where a leading whiskey is produced, Jack Daniel's. However it

cannot be sold locally because Moore County is a legally dry county (Rooney, 2000).

2) Legal Purchasing Age. Following a Constitutional amendment in 1972 which lowered the voting age to 18 years, the minimum purchasing age for alcohol was lowered to 18 in 24 states so as to be consistent with other indices of adulthood, but was raised again to 21 years in all states by 1987 due to National legislation passed in 1984. Nevertheless, considerable research among youth aged 18 to 20 years reveals that raising the drinking age did not achieve its intended effect. Engs and Hanson (1989) reported an increase in college drinking after July 1987, while studies in Florida found no difference (Gonzalez, 1989; Lanza-Kaduce & Richards, 1989). A survey of attempts to purchase various varieties of alcohol on the part of under-age youth in licensed stores in the 1990s revealed that nearly half of their purchase attempts were unchallenged (Forster et al., 1994).

3) Problem Consequences. Among youth, those holding more conflicting standards experience more alcohol-related problems when controlling for quantity consumed (Rooney, 1982). Youth surveys in abstinence-oriented communities in North Carolina (Alexander, 1967) and in Mississippi (Globetti, 1967) reveal that adolescent drinking in these contexts was in great part an expression of aggression against normative authority and most often involved excessive use.

These ineffective attempts at legal control can be attributed to a failure to develop internally consistent and widely held norms for alcohol use, which in turn are related to differences in cultural traditions in the countries from which immigrants arrived in the United States. Faced with varying degrees of contrary and conflicting standards regarding alcohol use among the adult population, the drinking patterns of American youth largely reflect those of the parental generation, although perhaps with a bit of youthful excess and inexperience. Spanish young people likewise follow the drinking customs of their elders: usually moderate consumption in a context of sociability.

## References

- Alexander, C.N. (1967). Alcohol and the adolescent rebellion. *Social Forces* 45:542-550.
- Barnes, G. (1977). The development of adolescent drinking behavior: An evaluative review of the impact of the socialization process within the family. *Adolescence* 12:571-591.
- Engs, R. (1995). Do traditional Western European drinking practices have origins in antiquity? *Addiction Research* 2:227-239.
- Engs, R.; Hanson, D. (1989). Reactance theory: A test with collegiate drinking. *Psychological Reports* 64:1083-1086.
- Forster, J.; McGovern, P.; Wagennar, A.; Wolfson, M.; Perry, C. Anstine, P. (1994). The ability of young people to purchase alcohol without age identification in northeastern Minnesota, USA. *Addiction* 89: 699-705.
- Gonzalez, G. (1989). Effects of raising the drinking age among college students in Florida. *College Studies Journal* 23:67-75.
- Globetti, G. (1967). A comparative study of White and Negro teenage drinking in two Mississippi communities. *Phylon* 28:131-138.
- Gusfield, J.R. (1986). *Symbolic crusade: Status politics and the American temperance movement*. (2nd ed.) Urbana, IL: University of Illinois Press.
- Lanza-Kaduce, L.; Richards, P. (1989). Raising the minimum drinking age: Some unintended consequences of good intentions. *Justice Quarterly* 6:247-262.
- Levine, H.G. (1992). Temperance cultures: Concern about alcohol problems in Nordic and English-speaking cultures. In M. Lader, G. Edwards; D.C. Drummond (Eds.), *The nature of alcohol and drug related problems*. (pp.16-36). Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Pittman, D.J. (1967). International overview: Social and cultural factors in drinking patterns, pathological and non-pathological. In D.J. Pittman (Ed.). *Alcoholism*. (pp.3-20). New York: Harper & Row.
- Rooney, J.F. (1970). Societal Forces and the unattached man: An historical review. In H.M. Bahr (Ed.), *Disaffiliated man: Essays and bibliography on skid row, vagrancy and outsiders*. Toronto: Univ. of Toronto Press.
- Rooney, J.F. (1982). Perceived differences of standards for alcohol use among American youth. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*. 43:1069-1983.
- Rooney, J.F. (1990). Funciones sociales de los bares para la juventud en España. *Adicciones: Revista de Sociodrogalcohol* 2:209-220.
- Rooney, J.F. (1991). Patterns of alcohol use in Spanish society. In D.J. Pittman & H. White (Eds.). *Society, culture and drinking patterns re-examined* (pp. 381-397). New Brunswick: Rutgers Center for Alcohol Studies
- Rooney, J.F. (2000). Cultural conflict, ambivalent standards, and lingering prohibition of alcohol in the United States. A presentation to the Alcohol Epidemiological Symposium of the Kettil Bruun Society. Oslo, Norway.
- Straus, R. & Bacon, S. (1953). *Drinking in college*. New Haven, CN: Yale University Press.



# SSSP 2002 COMMITTEE REPORTS

**TO:** SSSP Board of Directors  
**FROM:** Ron Troyer, Treasurer  
**DATE:** July 1, 2002  
**SUBJECT:** Annual Meeting

During the 2001 annual meeting, the SSSP Board adopted the following motions:

That the Budget, Finance, and Audit committee explore options and bring recommendations for increasing meeting revenue to cover annual meeting costs.

That the Budget, Finance, and Audit Committee explore alternatives to the preliminary program.

Both motions stem from the fact that SSSP spends substantially more on the annual meeting each year than is realized in revenue from registration fees and other income. The table below notes the balances for the annual meeting since 1987

<u>Year (city)</u>	<u>Annual Meeting Financial Balance</u> <u>Financial Balance</u>
1987 (Chicago)	\$3,843
1988 (Atlanta)	\$1,748
1989 (San Francisco)	(\$58)
1990 (Washington, DC)	(\$9,200)
1991 (Cincinnati)	(\$16,332)
1992 (Pittsburgh)	(\$17,066)
1993 (Miami)	(\$21,346)*
1994 (Los Angeles)	(\$43,425)*
1995 (Washington, DC)	(\$24,593)
1996 (New York)	(\$31,669)
1997 (Toronto)	(\$15,072)
1998 (San Francisco)	(\$23,115)
1999 (Chicago)	(\$22,009)
2000 (Washington, DC)	(\$15,312)
<u>2001 (Anaheim)</u>	<u>(\$12,301)</u>

\*Losses include Al Lee Support & Scholar-Activist Fund

BFA spent considerable time discussing the situation during its meeting in Knoxville and identified the following options.

**Option I: Status quo**

This option would mean that SSSP continues to absorb the financial losses associated with the annual meeting.

**Option II: Reduce annual meeting expenses**

We have already reduced expenses to the point that we are left with extremely painful choices. For example, the 2001 annual meeting lost \$12,301. Here is what is left to cut from the 2002 revised budget to find that amount.

Eliminate printing and mailing of the preliminary program	\$3,450
Eliminate receptions and catering	\$6,000
Eliminate the restaurant guide	\$300
Reduce Program Committee budget by \$500	\$500
Reduce Local Arrangement budget by \$800	\$800
Eliminate interpreters	\$250
Eliminate bags	\$1,000
Eliminate support for ABS reception	\$300

If all of these items were eliminated, the total saving would be \$12,600. Not only is eliminating these items undesirable, the savings will not be sufficient to cover the projected 2002 annual meeting deficit of \$14,067.

BFA has worked hard to reduce annual meeting expenses and will continue to do so. At the same time, BFA does not find the reductions identified above acceptable.

#### **Option III: Redesign the annual meeting to increase attendance**

This option has been discussed numerous times over the past 15 years but few recommendations have emerged. BFA believes it is time to seriously explore the possibility of redesigning the annual meeting. One approach is for the SSSP Board to appoint a small group and charge them with the responsibility of presenting recommendations by the 2003 annual meeting. It is suggested that the group begin its work with a study of what other organizations are doing at their annual meetings. What are associations doing to attract member attendance? What alternatives to the traditional paper sessions are working? What activities seem to be popular among members? In addition, it is important to carefully analyze the results of surveys of SSSP members. A variety of questions should be explored. Perhaps the most prominent concerns the linking of the SSSP annual meeting with ASA.

BFA recommends the appointment of a group that is charged with presenting a report and recommendations by the 2003 annual meeting.

#### **Option IV: Increase annual meeting registration fees**

SSSP annual meeting registration fees are low compared to what other associations charge. (A quick review suggests that SSSP is slightly lower than ABS, ASC, ASA, and Rural Sociology.) BFA notes that many other professional associations charge much higher fees for annual meetings. Should SSSP explore higher registration fees?

The current SSSP annual meeting early registration fee is \$75. On-site registration is \$100. Using recent attendance patterns, here is a projection of additional revenue resulting from various increases in the registration fee.

Registration Fee Pre/On-site	Estimated Revenue Increase
\$100/115	\$7,020
\$115/130	\$11,025
\$125/140	\$13,695
\$135/150	\$16,365

BFA does not believe that increasing attendance, while important and necessary, will eliminate the annual meeting deficit. Therefore, we also recommend an increase in the annual meeting registration fee.

**TO: SSSP Board of Directors**  
**FROM: Ron Troyer, Treasurer**  
**DATE: June 24, 2002**  
**SUBJECT: Financial Condition of SSSP**

According to the by-laws, "The Treasurer shall oversee the funds of the Society, subject to expenditures, at the instruction of the Board or Directors." The practice is that the Treasurer reports the financial condition of SSSP, the results of the audit, and provides additional comments as he or she deems appropriate.

#### **Financial Condition of the Society**

The summary statement is that SSSP is in good financial shape. At the end of the 2001 calendar year, the Society had net assets of \$417,469. The net assets represent approximately 90 percent of one year's operating costs and provide a prudent cushion for stressful and unforeseen developments such as those faced by the Society in the mid 1980s.

Compared to December 31, 2000, \$417,469 represents a decrease in net assets of \$51,319. The decrease occurred because the value of the Society's investments dropped during the 2001 year. (Susan Carlson will report the details.) This is not a surprise given the performance of financial markets during the year.

With regard to the 2001 budget year, revenue exceeded expenditures by \$1,620.04. The BFA had projected a deficit but the Executive Office expenses were \$12,098.97 less than expected. Similarly, journal expenses were \$10,856.75 lower than anticipated. Annual meeting, Committee and Division, and Board expenses were also lower than projected. The lower expenses off set the decrease in income from investments and produced the small surplus.

#### **Audit Results**

The audit performed by Pugh and Company found nothing unusual. The auditors note a material weakness in that "the Society does not have adequate segregation of duties in the accounting department due to the limited number of staff." This is a problem for all small organizations. Pugh and Company recommends "that certain compensating controls, such as active participation by the executive director and the executive committee, be used to reduce the risk of errors and irregularities." The Budget, Finance, and Audit Committee reviewed the matter with the Tom Hood and Michele Koontz and agreed that some additional steps would be taken.

The auditors did comment that they found nothing unusual and it was easy to work with Michele and Tom because the Society records were in excellent shape.

#### **Treasurers Comments**

As noted above, SSSP is in good financial standing. The downturn in the financial markets did result in a decrease in the Society's assets but this is to be expected and appropriate reserves are in place. Prudent management did result in revenue slightly exceeding expenditures during 2001. The Budget, Finance, and Audit Committee, the Executive Officer, the Administrative Officer, and the Board of Directors are to be commended for their excellent work.

## M E M O R A N D U M

**TO: Board of Directors**  
**Society for the Study of Social Problems**

**FROM: Susan M. Carlson, Investment Advisor**  
**Budget, Finance, and Audit Committee**

**RE: Annual Report on Investment Performance**

### *Description of Investment Portfolio*

On December 31, 2001, the Society for the Study of Social Problems had an investment portfolio of \$413,122 at current market value. This portfolio comprised socially responsible investments of two types: (1) socially responsible mutual funds; and (2) certificates of deposit and money market account with community development financial institutions.

The Society holds investments with two socially responsible mutual funds. The managers of each of these funds use a stringent set of financial and social criteria in selecting securities for inclusion in the fund's portfolio. They also seek out companies that are model corporate citizens, and attempt to positively influence corporate behavior on important social issues by having a direct dialogue with corporate managers, filing shareholder resolutions, and proxy voting. While the specific criteria used by fund managers vary across funds, there are strong similarities. For example, all funds use "exclusionary screens" that avoid companies involved in the production, sale, or distribution of alcohol, tobacco, firearms and military weapons, and nuclear energy. They also avoid companies that pollute the environment, use animals to test products, have weak employee/labor relations, diversity, and human rights records, and produce or distribute unsafe products.

The Society's largest investment in socially responsible mutual funds is with the Pax World Fund (\$270,676: \$243,343 Minority Scholarship; \$11,459 Lee Legacy; \$15,874 Life Membership). The Pax World Fund was established in 1970 and has a solid performance record. It is classified as a "domestic hybrid" fund which includes stocks, bonds, and cash equivalents. A hybrid or balanced fund is lower risk than a growth fund which typically includes only stocks. Morningstar gives the Pax World Fund a four-star rating (out of five) when it is compared with all other balanced funds (both socially responsible and non-socially responsible). The Board has restricted the income from the Minority Scholarship part of this investment be used to fund the minority scholarship.

The Society's second largest investment in socially responsible mutual funds is with the Domini Social Equity Fund (\$92,447), a "large blend" index fund. The primary investment objective of the Domini Social Equity Fund is growth, and its portfolio consists of stocks. Thus, it is slightly higher risk than a hybrid/balanced fund. Morningstar gives the Domini Social Equity Fund a three-star rating (out of five).

The Society deposits most of its cash reserves with two community development banks and one community development credit union. The Society's money market account is with the ShoreBank in Chicago, the oldest community development lending institution in the nation. Certificates of deposit are held with First American Credit Union in Window Rock, Arizona (\$50,000) and the Community Bank of the Bay in Oakland, California (\$50,000). The latter investment matured in 2001. Consistent with the board-approved Guidelines for Investing SSSP Funds in Community Development Financial Institutions, at its mid-year meeting, the Budget, Finance, and Audit Committee elected to move this investment to the Louisville Community Development Bank. The Society's community development investments are at market rates of interest. The ShoreBank money market account and certificate of deposit with the Louisville Community Development Bank are insured up to \$100,000 by the FDIC. The certificate of deposit with First American Credit Union is insured up to \$100,000 by the National Credit Union Administration.

The mission of community development banks and credit unions is to promote economic development in wealth disadvantaged communities by providing low interest small business loans, home mortgages, consumer loans, and banking services to people who otherwise would be denied these services and opportunities by conventional banking and credit institutions. Unlike conventional credit unions that are allowed only to accept deposits from a clearly defined group of clients, community development credit unions may accept deposits from individuals and institutions outside their client group. This increases resources available for promoting economic development in the disadvantaged communities these credit unions serve. Community development credit unions are democratically controlled, not-for-profit, insured and government regulated, and operated by voluntary boards of directors. The Society's investments in these community development institutions are used to provide the small business loans, home mortgages, and consumer loans that foster economic development within these communities.

### *Financial Performance: Socially Responsible Mutual Funds*

In the first two quarters of 2001, the stock market gave a lackluster performance and began to decline in the third quarter. Then the market plummeted in the aftermath of the September 11<sup>th</sup> attacks and gradually rebounded near year's end. This year the market has spiraled downward as evidence of serious corporate wrongdoing at Enron, World Com, Xerox, and other major companies came to light. The Society's mutual fund investments suffered losses consistent with these market trends. Overall in 2001, the Society's unrealized paper loss on investments was \$55,838. Dividend and capital gains income was also down for the year—\$23,483 in 2001 compared with \$41,005 in 2000. Despite this paper loss and decrease in investment income, however, the Society's investments performed well relative to market indicators and other comparable funds.

The Pax World Fund investments sustained a loss of 9.09% in net asset value in 2001. This was much less than the 13.37% loss experienced by the TIAA-CREF Growth and Income Fund. The Pax Fund paid a total of \$6,362 in dividend and capital gains income—\$5,750 minority scholarship, \$277 Lee legacy, and \$344 lifetime membership. Note that the income derived from the Pax minority scholarship fund (\$5,750) was less than the value of one minority scholarship (\$10,500). This year, as of July 12<sup>th</sup>, the Pax

Fund's net asset value has fallen by 9.51% compared with a 20.65% drop in the TIAA-CREF Growth and Income Fund.

The Domini Social Equity Fund recorded a total loss in net asset value of 12.76% in 2001. This is comparable to the 12.75% loss experienced by the TIAA-CREF Social Choice Fund, a bit worse than the 11.62% decline in the TIAA-CREF Equity Index Fund, yet better than the 23.02% drop in the TIAA-CREF Growth Equity Fund. The Domini Fund paid dividend and long-term capital gains of \$8,606, of which \$8,459 was from a large capital gains distribution on December 19. This capital gains distribution of \$2.75 per share was substantially larger from those during the past five years which ranged from \$.06 to \$.99 per share. This large capital gains distribution decreased the net asset value of the fund, but protected the Society's investment and offset some of the losses. This year, as of July 12<sup>th</sup>, the Domini Social Equity Fund experienced a further 17.8% decrease in net asset value. This performance is better than other comparable funds—TIAA-CREF Social Choice (-18.48%), TIAA-CREF Equity Index (-18.51%), and TIAA-CREF Growth Equity (-27.82%).

To bring the analysis up to the present, Figures 1 and 2 show the net asset value of the Domini and Pax funds between June 2001 and the week beginning July 8, 2002. The effect of September 11<sup>th</sup> is clearly visible in both graphs, as is the precipitous decline accompanying the announcements of corporate wrongdoing.

Figures 3 and 4 give the percentage change in net asset value of the Domini and Pax Funds compared with three market standards—the Dow Jones Industrial Average, the NASDAQ Index, and the Standard and Poor 500 Index (S&P 500)—for the period from June 4, 2001 through July 8, 2002. The graph of the change in net asset value of the Domini Fund shows that it increased in value on par with, and at times more than, the S&P 500 up until the large capital gains distribution on December 19 when its value fell below, but continued to fluctuate with the S&P 100 Index. The Domini Fund performed better than the NASDAQ Index.

The Pax World Fund exhibited less volatility than the market indicators. It consistently outperformed the S&P 500 and NASDAQ indices. Likewise, it performed better than the Dow except for short periods this Spring. Overall, the Pax Fund losses were far less, consistent with the balanced nature of the fund which invests in bonds to offset downturns in the stock market.

It is misleading to examine only short-term gains and losses of stock investments. Figures 5 and 6 show the net asset value of the Domini and Pax funds, respectively, for the period June 2, 1997 through July 8, 2002. Both graphs show evidence of the boom in the middle of the period. Figures 7 and 8 show these increases in percentage terms and compare the performance of the two funds to the S&P 500 and NASDAQ indices. At its peak, the Domini Fund's net asset value increased more than 90 percent over its value at the beginning of the period. However, at the end of the period its value had fallen to only 1.04% over its starting value. The Pax Fund's net asset value increased 39.1% over its beginning value at its peak and ended 7.5% over its starting value. The Domini Fund closely followed the performance of the S&P 500 throughout the period, which is expected of an index fund. The Pax Fund's performance was below that of the market indicators during most of the period but was far less volatile consistent with its balanced nature and lower level of risk.

#### *Social Performance: Socially Responsible Mutual Funds*

The Society's investments in socially responsible mutual funds are not merely about financial gains and losses; they are also about doing social good. The Domini Social Equity Fund files and encourages others to file shareholder resolutions with companies designed to change socially irresponsible and/or undesirable corporate behavior. Most of Domini's activism efforts focus on sweatshops, workplace diversity and safety, and issues related to the environment. During the current proxy-voting year, Domini filed nine shareholder resolutions and engaged ten companies in dialogue, five of which did not receive resolutions this year—The Walt Disney Co., Nordstrom, McDonald's (international labor standards), Merrill Lynch (environmental issues), and Proctor & Gamble (recycled content). I would encourage Board members to visit the Domini website to see the full range of resolutions, proxy votes, and social activist initiatives of the Domini Fund ([www.domini.com](http://www.domini.com)). The Pax World Fund also promotes social activism and community development, and posts proxy votes on its website. These initiatives are detailed on the Pax website ([www.paxfund.com](http://www.paxfund.com)).

#### *Community Development Investments*

The Society's certificates of deposit with the First American Credit Union and Louisville Community Development Bank are at market-based rates of interest, as is the money market account at the ShoreBank. What social good is being done through the use of the Society's funds in the disadvantaged communities served by these financial institutions?

First American Credit Union (FACU) in Window Rock, Arizona, serves native peoples throughout Arizona, and in parts of New Mexico and Utah. Since its inception in 1962 as the Navajo Tribal Employee's Credit Union, FACU has expanded its membership to 18,685, and has made 663,678 loans totaling \$196,106,796, 80 percent in rural areas. In the last fiscal year alone, FACU made 41,132 loans totaling \$15,940,003. Half of the current borrowers are women, 85 percent are Native American and 10 percent are Latino. Its mission is three-fold: (1) to develop and provide the best possible financial services and products to both the membership and the credit union, (2) to encourage regular savings, and (3) to promote community service while strengthening the long term stability of the credit union. By making deposits, the Society helps FACU to achieve this mission.

The mission of the Louisville Community Development Bank (LCDB) is to stimulate economic growth and revitalize the West End, and Smoketown, Shelby Park and Phoenix Hill distressed, inner-city neighborhoods of Louisville Kentucky by making small business, construction, remodeling, and housing acquisition/rehabilitation loans. Approximately 80,000 people live in the 12 neighborhoods served by LCDB. Unemployment in the investment area is three times the national average and 38 percent of the population, including 13,000 children, live below the poverty line. About 70 percent of the city's African Americans live in the West End and Smoketown areas. Nearly half of the adults over age 25 lack a high school diploma or GED certificate.

LCDB loans stimulate economic development by supporting small business development and expansion, making homeowners out of home renters, improving the quality and value of real estate, increasing the number and quality of goods and services available to residents, and creating jobs and linking neighborhood residents to career-path employment. Many of the borrowers were rejected as being too high risk by traditional lenders. Since opening its doors in January 1997, LCDB has made 236 loans totaling

\$31,117,877. These loans have created or saved 989 jobs in the investment area, which is one way the bank measures success.

One LCDB success story concerns a loan that saved a small minority-owned business. Three years ago, Betty and Tony Berry started a business in their basement laundering and pressing table skirts for banquet tables in large hotels. Impressed with their work, one of the leading hotels in Louisville asked the Berrys to launder and press table linens and offered to allow them to rent the hotel's laundry facilities to do so. However, the hotel was bought out and the new management would not allow rental of their laundry facilities. LCDB provided a loan that allowed the Berrys to purchase both a building and laundry equipment. Today the Berry's business is booming. They now serve hotels, country clubs, and rent-all companies throughout the city, and they have increased their employees from four to fourteen, expecting the number to grow in the future. Deposits from outside investors like SSSP make such loans, and success stories, possible. I would encourage Board members to visit LCDB's website: <http://www.morethanabank.com>.

ShoreBank is a full-service commercial bank headquartered in Chicago. It is the oldest community development bank in the nation. Its mission is to promote community development by providing commercial, consumer, and real estate loans, and retail banking services to residents in targeted distressed inner-city neighborhoods in Chicago and Detroit. Current borrowers are 70 percent African American, 8 percent Latino, 7 percent Asian/Pacific Islander, and 15 percent Caucasian. Since opening its doors in 1973, ShoreBank has made approximately \$600 million in loans to 13,000 families and businesses. Approximately 25 percent of the bank's total deposits come from individuals and organization outside the retail area, like SSSP, who choose ShoreBank because of its community development mission.

Gwen Duncan-James attests to the success of ShoreBank's community development initiatives. She is President and CEO of Gareda Diversified Business Services, a company that provides nursing care and homemaker assistance throughout Chicago. The company employs almost 900 people, many of whom were formerly unemployed. ShoreBank has provided lines of credit and a mortgage loan which have helped Gwen to expand the business over the years. She states, "ShoreBank has played a very important role in the success of my business." You can read more about ShoreBank at <http://www.sbk.com>.

In sum, the Society's reserves that are deposited in community development financial institutions are being used to economically empower both urban and rural communities in different parts of the nation. The few examples noted above show just some of the good work these community development financial institutions are accomplishing.

**To:** SSSP Board of Directors  
**From:** Martha Hargraves, Chair, BFA  
**Date:** August 12, 2002  
**Subject:** Budget, Finance and Audit Committee Report

The Budget, Finance and Audit Committee met during the 2001 annual meeting in Anaheim and again May 30-June 2, 2002 in Knoxville, TN. The annual meeting provided two assignments from the Board of Directors.

1. The Board of Directors charged us to explore options and bring recommendations for increasing meeting revenue to cover annual meeting expenses.
2. Explore alternatives to the preliminary program costs.

Considerable discussion took place related to the above and our final recommendations come in the Treasurer's report.

The BFA reviewed the disability condition of Cheryl Larson, Managing Editor of *Social Problems* and requested that the Executive Officer seek advice and recommendations from David Smith, Editor. While the committee agreed to compensate Cheryl for all work performed under her contract, we want to ensure that all remunerations be appropriately distributed among all persons who assumed her duties as she continues on disability status. At this writing, we have not received David's recommendations and defer this item to the Executive Officer.

The Board is asked to approve Rebecca Simon's, Director of the Journal Division, University of California Press, recommendation to increase, by \$10.00, subscriptions for non-member and institutions for calendar year 2004. This recommendation comes in the face of a loss in non-North American subscriptions while gaining only nine domestic subscriptions. This increase seems nominal by the BFA Committee and would result in an estimated income for SSSP of \$149,025.

Investments of the Society, as reported by Susan Carlson, experienced a loss of \$55,838 or approximately 11 percent of the value of the investment. Income was down to \$23,000. Both Domini and Pax World Funds have moved assets to less volatile sources. We believe the market will improve overtime.

In an effort to address equitable distribution of the Society's assets, Susan's investigation of banks and credit unions did not yield new alternatives for the Society. Therefore, we instructed the Executive Officer to invest \$50,000 for one year with Louisville, KY Community Development Bank. This particular choice seemed most feasible because they not only work with neighborhoods in that city but will also accept Certificates of Deposit from outside investors.

Discussion related to the Society's ability to award two minority scholarships in the face of reduced revenues led the committee to recommend to the Board they award of only one \$10,000 scholarship each year with a second awarded every third year. This recommendation is contingent on available earnings from the Pax World Fund.

We recommend approval of the 2002 budget as revised with discussion of specific reductions.

## **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**

1<sup>st</sup> Place: "Simmel's Contribution to the Study of Social Conflict: The Case of the Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo," Jessica Casiro, Boston University

### **CRIME AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY DIVISION—SCHOLAR-BOOK AWARD**

1<sup>st</sup> Place: Valerie Jenness, University of California, Irvine and Ryken Grattet, University of California, Davis, *Making Hate a Crime: From Social Movement to Law Enforcement*, New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 2001

### **CRIME AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY DIVISION--STUDENT PAPER AWARD**

1<sup>st</sup> Place: "Prime Suspects Notes on the Dynamics of Collateral Control," Kimberly Lyons, Smith College

### **EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS DIVISION**

1<sup>st</sup> Place: "Consent or Coercion? Sexual Relationships Between College Faculty and Students," Afshan Jafan, University of Massachusetts

### **ENVIRONMENT AND TECHNOLOGY DIVISION**

1<sup>st</sup> Place: "Why Aren't Environmental Sociologists Playing the Policy Game?" David Foster Steele, University of Tennessee, Knoxville

2<sup>nd</sup> Place: "Earth First! as an INGO: Radical Environmentalism, Global Civil Society, and Governance (or the lack of?)" Michael Lorr, DePaul University

### **FAMILY DIVISION**

1<sup>st</sup> Place: "The Welfare State, Gender Stratification and the Home: Regime Differences in the Domestic Division of Labor," Claudia Geist, Indiana University

### **HEALTH, HEALTH POLICY, AND HEALTH SERVICES DIVISION**

1<sup>st</sup> Place: "Placing the Family at the Center of Care(giving)," Valerie Leiter, Brandeis University

### **LABOR STUDIES DIVISION—BRAVERMAN AWARD**

Co-winner: "Engineering Consent: Overwork and Anxiety at a High-Tech Firm," Ofer Sharone, University of California, Berkeley

Co-winner: "Gender in the Korean Labor Movement," Soung-ai Choi, University of Massachusetts, Amherst

### **LAW AND SOCIETY DIVISION—ALFRED R. LINDESMITH AWARD**

1<sup>st</sup> Place: "Lovers, Legal Strangers, and Parents: Negotiating Parental and Sexual Identity in Family Law," Kimberly Richman, University of California, Irvine

### **MENTAL HEALTH DIVISION**

1<sup>st</sup> Place: "Whose Deviance is More Deviant? Perceptions of the Seriousness of Mental Health Problems," Karen Kaiser, Indiana University

### **RACIAL AND ETHNIC MINORITIES DIVISION**

Co-winner: "Labor and Racial Oppression: Differences between Business and Social Unionism?" Kim Scipes, University of Illinois at Chicago

Co-winner: "The Performance of Black Male Sexuality in Daytona Beach, Florida," Dean Wagstaffe, Florida International University

### **SEXUAL BEHAVIOR, POLITICS, AND COMMUNITIES DIVISION**

1<sup>st</sup> Place: "Sex and the Female Senior Citizen: Pleasure and Danger in the Viagra Era," Meika Loe, University of California, Santa Barbara

### **SOCIAL PROBLEMS THEORY DIVISION**

1<sup>st</sup> Place: "(Re)constructing Social Problems," John B. Kelly, Brandeis University

2<sup>nd</sup> Place: "The Radical, the Religious, and the Deviant-Social Movements and the Normative Factor," Tracey Kyckelhahn, University of Texas, Austin

## CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

### 2002 C. WRIGHT MILLS AWARD

Nominations are now open for the 2002 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 2002 award nominations is January 15, 2003. The 2002 award will be presented at the 53<sup>rd</sup> Annual Meeting in Atlanta, GA, August 15-17, 2003.

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 2002 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 Vicki Smith, Chair  
C. Wright Mills Award Committee  
Department of Sociology  
University of California, Davis  
Davis, CA 95616  
Work: (530) 752-6170; Fax: (530) 752-0783  
Email: VASMITH@UCDAVIS.EDU**

**For further information, contact:**

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

# THE SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS

CONGRATULATES

***THOMAS J. SCHEFF***  
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA

winner of the

***2002 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.

## CONGRATULATIONS

### PIERRETTE HONDAGNEU-SOTELO

Author of

### **Doméstica**

*Immigrant Workers Cleaning and Caring in the Shadows of Affluence*

On winning the 2001 C. Wright Mills Award presented by the Society for the Study of Social Problems

Other Awards for

### **Doméstica**

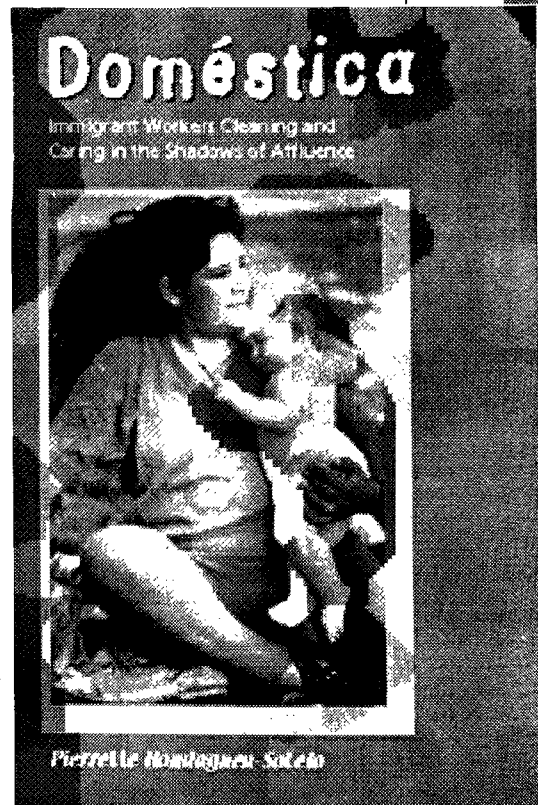
2002 Max Weber Award,  
American Sociological Association

2002 Distinguished Contribution to Research, Latina/o Section,  
American Sociological Association

2002 Distinguished Scholarship Award,  
Pacific Sociological Association

*All royalties from this book will be donated to the Domestic Workers' Association, a division of the Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights of Los Angeles (CHIRLA).*

\$50.00 hardcover, \$19.95 paperback at bookstores or order  
(800) 822-6657 [www.ucpress.edu](http://www.ucpress.edu)



UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PRESS



# Lee Scholar-Activist Support Fund or the Lee Student Support Fund Application

## APPLICATION DEADLINE--MARCH 15, 2003

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

Please indicate which fund you are requesting assistance from: (You can only choose ONE. If you are a graduate student, you must apply for the Lee Student Support Fund.) All applicants must be current members when applying for assistance.

\_\_\_\_\_ 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: \_\_\_\_\_

Current Mailing Address: \_\_\_\_\_

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

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_

(include area code & country code when applicable) (Home) (Work)

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

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

Please indicate how you plan to travel to the meeting: \_\_\_\_\_

SSSP will support estimated air coach fare; auto travel at \$.18/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: \$145 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, 2003.**

## CALL FOR APPLICATIONS

### 2003 MINORITY SCHOLARSHIP

Applications are being accepted for the 2003 Minority Scholarship. Members of the Society should urge qualified candidates to apply for this award. The deadline for applications is **March 15, 2003**. Applicants will be notified of the results by July 15, 2003.

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 2003 and January 2004. 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

Eight 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.

**Contact Michele Koontz, Administrative Officer to receive an application or visit our homepage <http://www.it.utk.edu/sssp>.**

SSSP, 901 McClung Tower, University of Tennessee  
Knoxville, TN 37996-0490  
W: (865) 974-3620; F: (865) 689-1534  
Email: mkoontz3@utk.edu

#### EIGHT COMPLETE APPLICATION PACKETS SHOULD BE SENT TO:

**Joyce Chinen, Chair  
Minority Scholarship Fund Committee  
96-129 Ala Ika  
University of Hawaii-West Oahu  
Pearl City, HI 96782  
W: (808) 454-4720; F: (808) 453-6176  
Email: chinen@hawaii.edu**

# MINORITY SCHOLARSHIP APPLICATION

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Last) (First) (Middle)

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

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: \_\_\_\_\_

Institution	Location	Dates Attended	Degree

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**

Eight 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.

**EIGHT COMPLETE APPLICATION PACKETS SHOULD BE SENT TO:**

**Joyce Chinen, Chair**  
**Minority Scholarship Fund Committee**  
**96-129 Ala Ike**  
**University of Hawaii-West Oahu**  
**Pearl City, HI 96782**  
**W: (808) 454-4720; F: (808) 453-6176**  
**Email: chinen@hawaii.edu**

## **CALL FOR NOMINATIONS 2003 SOCIAL ACTION AWARD**

Nominations are open for the 2003 Social Action Award. Members 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 **Atlanta 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 16, 2003 at the SSSP Awards Banquet in Atlanta, GA. **Deadline for nominations is May 15, 2003.**

### **PREVIOUS WINNERS INCLUDE:**

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	SACKI
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 Re Stoc

### **2003 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, 2003** to:

Paula L. Dressel

Senior Fellow, The Annie E. Casey Foundation

701 St. Paul Street

Baltimore, MD 21202

W: 410-223-2909; F: 410-223-2927

Email: [pdressel@aecf.org](mailto:pdressel@aecf.org)

## The Society for the Study of Social Problems 2003 Annual Meeting Submission Cover Sheet

In the interest of managing multiple submissions effectively, this sheet must be attached to all papers, abstracts, or 2-3 page outlines submitted to session organizers and/or the program co-chairs, Mona Danner and Nancy Wonders no later than January 31, 2003. (See last paragraph on this page regarding whom to submit your proposal to).

**Paper Title:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Contact Information:** Please provide complete contact information for all authors.

**Primary Author:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Affiliation:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Address:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Work #:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Home#:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Email:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Secondary Author:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Affiliation:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Address:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Work #:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Home#:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Email:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Third Author:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Affiliation:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Address:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Work #:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Home#:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Email:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Fourth Author:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Affiliation:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Address:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Work #:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Home#:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Email:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Dual Submission:** Division organizers to whom this paper/paper proposal has been submitted. (Please rank order of preference.)

1. Organizer: \_\_\_\_\_ Division: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Organizer: \_\_\_\_\_ Division: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Organizer: \_\_\_\_\_ Division: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**Divisions for which this paper might be relevant but to which it has NOT been submitted:**

Division: \_\_\_\_\_ Division: \_\_\_\_\_

If your paper *does not* fit into one of the sessions sponsored by a division and the *primary author's last name begins with A - M*, send your submission electronically no later than January 31, 2003 to: Mona Danner, Program Committee Co-Chair, Old Dominion University, BAL 900, Norfolk VA 23529-0076; W: 757-683-4338; F: 757-683-5746; sssp2003@odu.edu. If your paper *does not* fit into one of the sessions sponsored by a division and the *primary author's last name begins with N - Z*, send your submission electronically no later than January 31, 2003 to: Nancy Wonders, Program Committee Co-Chair, Criminal Justice, PO Box 15005, Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, AZ 86011-5005; W: 928-523-6336; F: 928-523-8011; sssp-p@jan.ucc.nau.edu.

**DEADLINE FOR RECEIPT OF SUBMISSIONS IS: JANUARY 31, 2003**

# CALL FOR PAPERS AND PROGRAM PARTICIPATION

The Society for the Study of Social Problems  
**53<sup>rd</sup> Annual Meeting**  
**August 15 - 17, 2003**  
**Wyndham Hotel, 160 Spring Street NW, Atlanta, GA**

## JUSTICE AND THE SOCIOLOGICAL IMAGINATION: THEORY, RESEARCH, TEACHING, PRACTICE & ACTION

Sociologists from Alfred McClung and Elizabeth Briant Lee to C. Wright Mills have called for the establishment of a place for people who understand social problems and their contexts, and who are concerned about justice. We have the capacity to develop systematic analyses of barriers to justice and the conditions for building a more just society. Sociologists should join with other social scientists aiming to inspire and inform a *public imagining of justice*.

We live in a society where information is dominated by spin doctors, pundits, and special interest institutes. The media, voracious for information and interpretation, turn to these sources. Our world is characterized by increasing globalization and privatization – two seemingly incompatible trends. We are connected and dominated by non-elected associations and conglomerations that operate in secret. In our everyday lives, public gathering places are increasingly privately owned and available only to those who can afford them. In the midst of this global privatization, we are plagued by “time binds” and detachment from public affairs. People are too busy to “get involved” and if they do, “they might lose their jobs, hurt their careers, or not have enough to eat.” Many believe that involvement won’t change things anyway. Nationalist, racist, sexist, ablest, and homophobic discourses justify social inequities. Justice becomes an unattainable idea, or worse, a vacuous concept that is not worth bothering about. While this state of affairs is not new, it is becoming more worrisome and globalized. As people become detached, they are more fearful. When we do think about justice in some concrete sense, we often focus on punitiveness and criminal justice.

Amidst injustices, we continue to yearn and strive for justice. Corporate global domination is challenged by global justice activism. Even as technology and media provide new mechanisms for corporate control, they also offer opportunities for widespread dissemination of information, and connectedness. There is also a growing movement within universities to establish interdisciplinary programs for the systematic study of justice in many forms – social, legal, formal, and informal.

Mills urged social scientists to provide the imagination and leadership to ask big questions “that would range from the most impersonal and remote transformations to the most intimate features of the human self – and to see the relations between the two.” He lamented the technological fragmentation of the social sciences that rendered sociology more expert than useful, and more relevant to government than to the public (*The Sociological Imagination*, 1959).

Sociology has not fulfilled the role of imagining justice. Still, some sociologists are joining with other social scientists and practitioners to identify paths toward progressive social policy and social change. Our goal in Atlanta in 2003 will be to locate, expound, and expand on those moments. Sessions, workshops, and interactions will identify the ways in which theory, research, teaching, and practice can inform (and be informed by) public discourse and action in pursuit of justice. We will develop scholarly and activist agendas for imagining justice in our everyday routines and social institutions.

**Nancy Jurik, President**

### 2003 Program Committee

**Mona Danner, Co-Chair**, Old Dominion University  
**Nancy Wonders, Co-Chair**, Northern Arizona University

**Gray Cavender**, Arizona State University  
**Luis Fernandez**, Arizona State University

**Papers, abstracts, or 2-3 page outlines for presentations at division sponsored sessions should be sent electronically to session organizers no later than January 31, 2003.** If your paper *does not* fit into one of the sessions sponsored by a division and the primary author’s last name begins with A - M, send your submission electronically no later than January 31, 2003 to: Mona Danner, Program Committee Co-Chair, Old Dominion University, BAL 900, Norfolk, VA 23529-0076; W: 757-683-4338; F: 757-683-5746; sssp2003@odu.edu. If your paper *does not* fit into one of the sessions sponsored by a division and the primary author’s last name begins with N - Z, send your submission electronically no later than January 31, 2003 to: Nancy Wonders, Program Committee Co-Chair, Criminal Justice, PO Box 15005, Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, AZ 86011-5005; W: 928-523-6336; F: 928-523-8011; sssp-p@jan.ucc.nau.edu.

A submission cover sheet **must** accompany all papers and proposals. **Only one sole-authorship paper is permitted per participant (without an accompanying co-authored paper).** Authors may submit more than one paper; however, each paper may be submitted to no more than three organizers. In cases of dual submission, authors **are required** to notify each organizer and list the other organizer to whom the paper is being sent on the submission cover sheet.

## 2003 PROGRAM PARTICIPATION SCHEDULE

Deadline for electronic submission of papers/proposals to the Program Committee Co-Chairs and/or the Division Program Organizers	January 31, 2003
Participants <b>must be notified</b> by the session organizer of acceptance or referral of paper/proposal no later than	February 21, 2003
Session/paper titles and contact information for each author must be in the hands of the Executive Office no later than	March 3, 2003
Preliminary programs will be mailed to all <b>current</b> members no later than	May 15, 2003
<b>2003 Annual Meeting, Wyndham Hotel, 160 Spring Street NW, Atlanta, GA</b>	<b>August 15-17, 2003</b>
Deadline for Names of Program Organizers for 2004 Annual Meeting	September 22, 2003

All participants (except those granted an exemption) must be **current** members of the Society (they may join on acceptance of their presentation) and must pre-register for the annual meeting. Exemptions will be granted for: **A)** Persons not in the social sciences, but whose expertise relates to session topics. **B)** Non-U.S. and non-Canadian scholars who are from economically distressed or undeveloped countries. **C)** Co-authors of papers who will not be attending the meetings. One of the co-authors must be a paid registrant. Both co-authors must pay if both expect to attend the meetings. **D)** Persons excused by direct request of the Program Committee Co-Chairs or President. Persons failing to pre-register will have their contributions deleted from the final program.

**Refund Policy:** Registration fees can only be refunded to persons who notify us that they will not attend the meeting prior to July 1, 2003. Once the final program is printed and participant packets have been prepared, the cost of processing the participant has already occurred.

### **CO-SPONSORED SESSIONS** (listed alphabetically by first co-sponsored division)

**Session I:** 9/11: Disaster and Hope - **THEMATIC** (co-sponsored by the Conflict, Social Action, and Change Division and the Crime and Juvenile Delinquency Division)  
Organizer and Chair: Charles Trent  
314 5<sup>th</sup> Street, Apt 1  
Brooklyn, NY 11215-7422  
W: 212-960-0832; trent@ymail.yu.edu

**Session II:** Involving Students in Social Action: Workshop (co-sponsored by the Conflict, Social Action, and Change Division and the Teaching Social Problems Division)  
Co-Organizer and Chair: Charles Trent  
314 5<sup>th</sup> Street, Apt 1  
Brooklyn, NY 11215-7422  
W: 212-960-0832; trent@ymail.yu.edu

**AND**

Co-Organizer and Chair: Will Holton  
Soc Dept, 500 HO, Northeastern Univ  
Boston, MA 02115  
W: 617-373-3853; w.holton@neu.edu

**Session III:** Collective Violence, Law, and Justice - **SPECIAL** (co-sponsored by the Crime and Juvenile Delinquency Division and the Law and Society Division)  
Organizer and Vice-Chair: Stacy Burns  
Soc Dept, Loyola Marymount Univ, Univ Hall  
One LMU Drive, Suite 4341  
Los Angeles, CA 90045-2659  
W: 310-338-2712; sburns@lmu.edu

**Session IV:** Social Justice and the Latina/o Experience: Culture, Economy, and Polity (co-sponsored by the Crime and Juvenile Delinquency Division and the Racial and Ethnic Minorities Division)  
Organizer: Michael Coyle  
School of Justice Studies, Arizona State Univ  
Tempe, AZ 85287  
W: 480-965-3751; michael.coyle@asu.edu

**Session V:** Education and Inequality: International Perspectives (co-sponsored by the Educational Problems Division and the Poverty, Class, and Inequality Division)

**Foreign submissions for Session V should be sent to:**  
Co-Organizer: Deirdre M. Smyth  
English Dept, Rm D604, College of Foreign Studies  
Nanjing Agricultural Univ  
Nanjing, Jiangsu  
People's Republic of China 210095  
W: 86 (025) 439-6570; waddola@yahoo.ca

**North American submissions for Session V should be sent to:**

Co-Organizer and Chair: Ken Kyle  
Dept of Social Sci and Comm Psych and Social Change  
School of Behavioral Sciences and Education  
Penn State Univ, Harrisburg, 777 W. Harrisburg Pike  
Middletown, PA 17057-4898  
W: 717-948-6068; kmk11@psu.edu

**Session VI:** Race and Environmental Justice: Theory and Action - **THEMATIC** (co-sponsored by the Environment and Technology Division and the Racial and Ethnic Minorities Division)  
Organizer: Kerry E. Vachta  
Cntr for Environment, Community, and Social Change  
777 W. Harrisburg Pike, Penn State Univ, Harrisburg  
Middletown, PA 17057-4898  
W: 717-948-6035; kev3@psu.edu

**Session VII:** In Sickness and in Health: Family Processes, Health and Illness - **SPECIAL** (co-sponsored by the Family Division and the Health, Health Policy, and Health Services Division)  
Organizer: Emily Kolker  
Soc Dept, MS 071, Brandeis Univ  
Waltham, MA 02454-9110  
W: 781-529-2483; kolker@brandeis.edu

**Session VIII:** Social Policy, Social Justice and LGBT Parenting - **THEMATIC** (co-sponsored by the Family Division and the Sexual Behavior, Politics, and Communities Division)  
Co-Organizer: Paula Rodriguez Rust  
23 Rebel Run  
East Brunswick, NJ 08816  
H: 732-651-9750; paularust@world.oberlin.edu

**AND**

Co-Organizer and Chair: Carrie Yang Costello  
Soc Dept, Univ of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, PO Box 413  
Milwaukee, WI 53201  
W: 414-229-6942; costello@uwm.edu

**Session IX:** Imagining Racial Justice in Employment - **THEMATIC** (co-sponsored by the Labor Studies Division and the Racial and Ethnic Minorities Division)  
Organizer: Adriana Leela Bohm  
130 Monet Circle, Limestone Hills West  
Wilmington, DE 19808  
W: 610-359-5269; abohm@nimbus.ocis.temple.edu

**Session X:** International Justice: Poverty and Social Welfare - **THEMATIC** (co-sponsored by the Poverty, Class, and Inequality Division and the Sociology and Social Welfare Division)  
Co-Organizer: Alfred Joseph  
104C McGuffey Hall, Miami Univ  
Oxford, OH 45056  
W: 513-529-4902; josephal@muohio.edu

**AND**

Co-Organizer: Keith M. Kilty  
College of Social Work, Ohio State Univ  
1947 College Road  
Columbus, OH 43210  
W: 614-292-7181; kilty.1@osu.edu

**Session XI:** Race, Class, Gender and the Welfare State - **SPECIAL** (co-sponsored by the Poverty, Class, and Inequality Division and the Sociology and Social Welfare Division)  
Organizer: Susan Eachus  
Soc Dept, Univ of Pennsylvania, 3718 Locust Walk  
Philadelphia, PA 19104  
W: 215-898-6759; seachus@ssc.upenn.edu



**Community Research and Development**

**Session I: Community and Justice**  
 Organizer: Lovell Smith  
 Loyola College, 4501 North Charles Street  
 Baltimore, MD 21210-2699  
 W: 410-617-2206; lsmith@loyola.edu

**Session II: Community and Environment**

Organizer: Michael E. O'Neal  
 Soc Dept, Augsburg College, 2211 Riverside Avenue  
 Minneapolis, MN 55454  
 W: 612-330-1095; oneal@augsborg.edu

**Session III: Open Submissions Related to Community Research and Development**

Organizer: Mark Peyrot  
 Loyola College, 4501 North Charles Street  
 Baltimore, MD 21210-2699  
 W: 410-617-5140; mpeyrot@loyola.edu

**Conflict, Social Action, and Change****Session I: Best Practice and Action for Justice**

Organizer and Chair: Charles Trent  
 314 5<sup>th</sup> Street, Apt 1  
 Brooklyn, NY 11215-7422  
 W: 212-960-0832; trent@ymail.yu.edu

**Session II: Participatory Research, Justice, and the Sociological Imagination**

Organizer: Chris Baker  
 442 Hale Avenue  
 Morristown, TN 37813  
 W: 423-318-2578; chris.baker@ws.edu

**Session III: Changing Demographics, Changing Power, and Justice - THEMATIC**

Organizer and Chair: Charles Trent  
 314 5<sup>th</sup> Street, Apt 1  
 Brooklyn, NY 11215-7422  
 W: 212-960-0832; trent@ymail.yu.edu

**Crime and Juvenile Delinquency**

**Session I: Corporate Crime**  
 Organizer: Gray Cavender  
 School of Justice Studies, Arizona State Univ  
 Tempe, AZ 85287  
 W: 480-965-7013; gray.cavender@asu.edu

**Session II: Crime and Justice in Metropolitan Atlanta**

Organizer: Michael Messina-Yauchzy  
 Reinhardt College, 7300 Reinhardt College Circle  
 Waleska, GA 30183  
 W: 770-720-9101; mmy@reinhardt.edu

**Session III: Social Construction of Fear**

Organizer: Lloyd Klein  
 Dept of History and Social Sciences  
 One University Place, Louisiana State Univ  
 Shreveport, LA 71115  
 W: 318-797-5123; lklein@pilot.lsu.edu

**Drinking and Drugs****Session I: Imagining Drug Policy Reform - THEMATIC**

Organizer: Patricia Morgan  
 School of Public Health, 319 Warren Hall  
 Univ of California  
 Berkeley, CA 94720  
 W: 510-642-4861; momorgan@uclink.berkeley.edu

**Session II: Youth Substance Use**

Organizer: James F. Rooney  
 Div of Behavioral Sciences, Pennsylvania State Univ  
 Middletown, PA 17057  
 H: 717-566-9945; rv8@psu.edu

**Session III: Substance Use and Identity over the Life Course****Session IV: Roundtables: Potpourri****Submissions for Sessions III and IV should be sent to:**

Organizer and Chair: Andrew Golub  
 NDRI, 71 W. 23<sup>rd</sup> Street, 8<sup>th</sup> Floor  
 New York, NY 10010  
 W: 914-478-2278; andygolub@att.net

**Educational Problems****Session I: Comparative Education, Global Perspectives**

Organizer: Lewis Asimeng-Boahene  
 Social Studies Education, W 351 Olmsted Building  
 Penn State Univ, Harrisburg, 777 W. Harrisburg Pike  
 Middletown, PA 17057-4898  
 W: 717-948-6348; lab45@psu.edu

**Session II: Justice and Injustice in Formal and Informal Education Settings**

Organizer: Brian Smith  
 Criminal Justice, Westfield State College  
 Westfield, MA 01086-1630  
 W: 413-572-5761; profbrian@hotmail.com

**Session III: Approaching Justice Through Education? Theory, Research, Teaching, Practice and Action**

Organizer and Chair: Ken Kyle  
 Dept of Social Sci and Comm Psych and Social Change  
 School of Behavioral Sciences and Education  
 Penn State Univ, Harrisburg, 777 W. Harrisburg Pike  
 Middletown, PA 17057-4898  
 W: 717-948-6068; krmk11@psu.edu

**Environment and Technology****Session I: Learning From the Animals: Exploring the Role of Nonhumans in the Classroom - THEMATIC**

Organizer: Lisa Anne Zilney  
 Soc Dept, 901 McClung Tower, Univ of Tennessee  
 Knoxville, TN 37996-0490  
 W: 865-974-6021; lzilney@utk.edu

**Session II: The Urban Built Environment: Sprawl and Sustainability**

Organizer: Michael E. O'Neal  
 Soc Dept, Augsburg College, 2211 Riverside Avenue  
 Minneapolis, MN 55454  
 W: 612-330-1095; oneal@augsborg.edu

**Session III: Community Participation and Environmental Decision Making**

Organizer and Chair: Erin E. Robinson  
 Soc Dept, 430 Park Hall, Univ at Buffalo  
 Buffalo, NY 14260  
 W: 716-645-2417, ext. 462; eer1@acsu.buffalo.edu

**Session IV: Ecoterrorism: Actions Against and/or in the Name of the Environment**

Co-Organizer: Brent Marshall  
 Soc Dept, Univ of Central Florida  
 Orlando, FL 32816  
 W: 407-823-6238; bmarshall@pegasus.cc.ucf.edu

**AND**

Co-Organizer: J. Steven Picou  
 Dept of Soc and Anthro, Univ of South Alabama  
 HUMB 34  
 Mobile, AL 36688-0002  
 W: 334-460-6347; spicou@usouthal.edu

**Family****Session I: Family, Culture, and Consumption**

Organizer: Michelle Janning  
 Soc Dept, Whitman College  
 Walla Walla, WA 99362  
 W: 509-527-4952; janninmy@whitman.edu

**Session II: Families and National Identity**

Organizer: Chet Meeks  
 Soc Dept, Univ at Albany, SUNY  
 1400 Washington Avenue  
 Albany, NY 12222  
 W: 518-442-3979; cm4551@albany.edu

**Session III: Pedagogical Roundtables: Teaching**

Social Problems and Sociology of the Family  
 Organizer and Chair: Carrie Yang Costello  
 Soc Dept, Univ of Wisconsin, Milwaukee  
 PO Box 413  
 Milwaukee, WI 53201  
 W: 414-229-6942; costello@uwm.edu

**Health, Health Policy, and Health Services****Session I: Gender, Health, and Justice - THEMATIC**

Organizer: Jean Elson  
 Soc Dept, Univ of New Hampshire  
 Durham, NH 03824  
 W: 603-862-1885; jelson@cisunix.unh.edu

**Session II: New Ethnographies in Health**

Organizer: Robert Broadhead  
 Soc Dept, Univ of Connecticut, U-2068  
 344 Mansfield Road  
 Storrs, CT 06269-2068  
 W: 860-486-4184; robert.broadhead@uconn.edu

**Session III: (In)Justices in Health - THEMATIC**

Organizer and Chair: Nancy Andes  
 Soc Dept, Univ of Alaska, Anchorage  
 3211 Providence Drive  
 Anchorage, AK 99508  
 W: 907-786-6563; n.andes@uaa.alaska.edu

**Session IV: Roundtables in Health, Health Policy, and Health Services**

Organizer: Timothy Diamond  
 Soc Dept, Western Michigan Univ  
 1903 West Michigan Avenue  
 Kalamazoo, MI 49008-5257  
 W: 269-387-5282; timothy.diamond@wmich.edu

**Labor Studies****Session I: Field Work and Field Work Issues in Labor Studies and the Sociology of Work**

Organizer: Kevin Henson  
 Dept of Soc & Anthro, Loyola Univ Chicago  
 6525 N. Sheridan  
 Chicago, IL 60626  
 W: 773-508-3429; khenson@luc.edu

**Session II: Information Technology at Work**

Organizer: Mark Wardell  
 133 Willard Building, Penn State Univ  
 University Park, PA 16802  
 W: 814-863-8422; mlw9@psu.edu

**Session III: The Changing Nature of Work**

Organizer: Debra Osnowitz  
 38 Potomac Street  
 West Roxbury, MA 02132-2813  
 W: 617-327-5527; osnowitz@brandeis.edu

**Session IV: Globalization and Immigration:**

Employment during the "War on Terror"  
 Organizer and Chair: Jackie Krasas Rogers  
 Dept of Labor Studies and Industrial Relations  
 128B Willard Building, Pennsylvania State Univ  
 University Park, PA 16802  
 W: 814-865-0745; jkr4@psu.edu

**Law and Society****Session I: Law and (In) Justice - THEMATIC**

Organizer and Chair: Mathieu Deflem  
 Soc Dept, Univ of South Carolina  
 Columbia, SC 29208  
 W: 803-777-3123; deflem@gwm.sc.edu

**Session II: Public Opinion on Law, Crime, and Justice**

Organizer: Steven E. Barkan  
 Soc Dept, Univ of Maine, 5728 Fernald Hall  
 Orono, ME 04469-5728  
 W: 207-581-2383; barkan@maine.edu

**Law and Society, continued**

**Session III: Teaching Justice**

Organizer: Kimberly Richman  
Crim, Law, and Society, Univ of California, Irvine  
Irvine, CA 92697  
W: 949-824-1442; krichman@uci.edu

**Mental Health**

**Session I: Finding Justice for People with Chronic Mental Illnesses**

Organizer: Robert A. Brooks  
5920 Founders Crossing Court, Apt 204  
Alexandria, VA 22310  
W: 703-869-6553; sociobrooks@earthlink.net

**Session II: Exploring the Roles of Place and Space in Mental Health**

Organizer: Richard M. Carpiano  
Columbia Univ, Mailman School of Public Health  
722 West 168<sup>th</sup> Street  
W: 212-305-4589; rmc2006@columbia.edu

**Session III: Prejudice-Related Stress and Mental Health: Where is the Evidence?**

Co-Organizers: Sharon Schwartz and Ilan Meyer

**Submissions for Session III should be sent to:**

Co-Organizer: Sharon Schwartz  
Columbia Univ, Mailman School of Public Health  
Epidemiology Dept, 600 W. 168<sup>th</sup> Street, PH 18  
New York, NY 10032  
W: 212-305-7789; sbs5@columbia.edu

**Poverty, Class, and Inequality**

**Session I: Rediscovering the Other America**

Co-Organizer: Keith M. Kilty  
College of Social Work, Ohio State Univ  
1947 College Road  
Columbus, OH 43210  
W: 614-292-7181; kilty.1@osu.edu

**AND**

Co-Organizer: Michael E. O'Neal  
Soc Dept, Augsburg College, 2211 Riverside Avenue  
Minneapolis, MN 55454  
W: 612-330-1095; oneal@augsborg.edu

**Session II: Political Mobilizations Against Inequality: Structures, Tactics, Framing, and Activism - THEMATIC**

Organizer: Eric Swank  
Soc and Social Work, Morehead State Univ  
Morehead, KY 40351  
W: 606-783-2190; e-swank@morehead-st.edu

**Session III: Globalization and Inequality**

Organizer: David Smith  
Soc Dept, Univ of California, Irvine  
Irvine, CA 92717  
W: 949-824-7292; dasmith@uci.edu

**Racial and Ethnic Minorities**

**Session I: Identities and Justice - THEMATIC**

Organizer: Sharon Yee  
Soc Dept, Arizona State Univ  
Tempe, AZ 85287  
W: 480-965-3546; sharon.yee@asu.edu

**Session II: Understanding Race: Atlanta as a Case Study - SPECIAL**

Organizer and Chair: Stephani Williams  
Soc Dept, Arizona State Univ  
Tempe, AZ 85287  
W: 480-965-3546; stephani.williams@asu.edu

**Session III: Undergraduate Session: Discussions on Race and Ethnicity**

Organizer: Lindsey Fees  
Soc Dept, Arizona State Univ  
Tempe, AZ 85287  
lhfunitv@aol.com

**Session IV: Racial Markers through Time**

Organizer: Jose Cobas  
Soc Dept, Arizona State Univ  
Tempe, AZ 85287  
W: 480-965-3546; F: 480-965-0064  
jose.cobas@asu.edu

**Session V: Qualitative Research on Community Development**

Organizer: Gail Wallace  
Soc Dept, 107 East Hall, Iowa State Univ  
Ames, IA 50010  
W: 515-268-1576; gwallace@iastate.edu

**Sexual Behavior, Politics, and Communities**

**Session I: Sexuality on the Edge**

Organizer and Chair: Kathleen Anne Asbury  
4733 Cedar Avenue #1  
Philadelphia, PA 19143-2032  
H: 215-727-8302; kasbury@ccp.cc.pa.us

**Session II: Blurring Boundaries: Transgender, Sexualities and Bisexualities**

Organizer: Paula Rodriguez Rust  
23 Rebel Run  
East Brunswick, NJ 08816  
H: 732-651-9750; paularust@world.oberlin.edu

**Session III: Ethnography and Sexuality**

Organizer: John Hollister  
PO Box 2689  
Binghamton, NY 13902  
W: 607-723-5790; johnhollister@mindspring.com

**Session IV: Women and Sexual Passion**

Organizer: Sandra Schroer  
Soc Dept, Sangreen Hall, 1903 West Michigan Avenue  
Western Michigan Univ  
Kalamazoo, MI 49008  
W: 616-387-5293; sandra.schroer@wmich.edu

**Social Problems Theory**

**Session I: Can There be a Critical Constructionism?**

Organizer and Chair: Darin Weinberg  
Faculty of Social and Political Sciences  
Univ of Cambridge, Free School Lane  
Cambridge, CB2 3RQ England  
W: (01223) 334 579; dtw23@cam.ac.uk

**Session II: The Social Construction of Justice**

Organizer: James Holstein  
Social and Cultural Sciences, Lalumiere 340  
Marquette Univ, 526 N. 14<sup>th</sup> Street, PO Box 1881  
Milwaukee, WI 53201-1881  
W: 414-288-7915; james.holstein@marquette.edu

**Session III: Social Problems Theory and the Media**

Organizer: Kathleen Lowney  
Dept of Soc, Anthro, and Criminal Justice  
Valdosta State Univ  
Valdosta, GA 31698  
W: 912-333-5943; kslowney@aol.com

**Sociology and Social Welfare**

**Session I: The Struggle for Welfare Justice - THEMATIC**

Organizer: Ellen Reese  
Soc Dept, Univ of California, Riverside  
Riverside, CA 92521-0419  
W: 909-787-2930; ellen.reese@ucr.edu

**Teaching Social Problems**

**Session I: Vivifying Social Problems: Using Visual Media in the Classroom**

Organizer: Elizabeth Demos  
Loyola Univ Chicago, 151 N. Park Road  
Lagrange, IL 60525  
W: 708-579-0706; edemos@luc.edu

**Session II: Using the Sociological Imagination to**

**Teach about Social Problems - THEMATIC**

Organizer: David Simon  
Soc Dept, Univ of North Florida  
Jacksonville, FL 32224  
W: 904-620-2850; simondrdrs@aol.com

**Session III: Overcoming 'Doom and Gloom':**

**Empowering Students in Social Problems Courses**

Organizer: Brett Johnson  
Soc Dept, Univ of Colorado, Boulder  
Campus Box 327  
Boulder, CO 80309-0327  
W: 303-786-1966; bjohnson@colorado.edu

**Youth, Aging, and the Life Course**

**Session I: Minority Aging and the Life Course: Needs and Strengths**

Organizer: Cathy J. Tashiro  
Nursing Program, Univ of Washington, Tacoma  
Box 358421, 1900 Commerce Street  
Tacoma, WA 98402-3100  
W: 253-692-4473; ctashiro@u.washington.edu

**Session II: General Call Related to the Program Theme**

Organizer and Chair: Karen Linkins  
1620 Decatur Street NW  
Washington, DC 20011-3702  
W: 703-269-5681; karen.linkins@lewin.com

**ACCESSIBILITY COMMITTEE**

**SPONSORED SESSION**

**Session I: Rehabilitation and Public Accommodation (including annual conferences)**

Organizer: Lloyd Klein  
Dept of History and Social Sciences  
One University Place, Louisiana State Univ  
Shreveport, LA 71115  
W: 318-797-5123; lklein@pilot.lsu.edu

**PROGRAM COMMITTEE**

**SPONSORED SESSION**

**Session I: Globalization, Activism, and Global Justice**

Organizer: Luis Fernandez  
School of Justice Studies, College of Public Programs  
Arizona State Univ, PO Box 870403  
Tempe, AZ 85287-0403  
W: 480-965-7682; luis.fernandez@asu.edu

**GRADUATE STUDENT WORKSHOPS**

**Session I: Job Opportunities for Activist/Scholar**

Students: Hints for Finding and Securing Non-Academic Employment After Graduate School  
Organizer: Lisa Anne Zilney  
Soc Dept, 901 McClung Tower, Univ of Tennessee  
Knoxville, TN 37996-0490  
W: 865-974-6021; lzilney@utk.edu

**Session II: Publishing for Social Change**

Organizer: Erin E. Robinson  
Soc Dept, 430 Park Hall, Univ at Buffalo  
Buffalo, NY 14260  
W: 716-645-2417, ext. 462; eer1@acsu.buffalo.edu

**For information on annual meeting registration, contact:**

**Michele Smith Koontz  
Administrative Officer  
SSSP, 901 McClung Tower  
University of Tennessee  
Knoxville, TN 37996-0490  
W: 865-689-1531; F: 865-689-1534  
mkoontz3@utk.edu  
or visit <http://www.it.utk.edu/sssp>**



# SSSP 2002 MEETING MINUTES



## Minutes of the 2001-2002 SSSP Board of Directors Meeting August 14, 2002, Chicago, Illinois

Meeting was called to order by President Joel Best who thanked the staff of the SSSP office for their help during the year.

Persons in attendance were introduced: Steven Barkan, Joel Best, Jane Bock, Paula Dressel, John Galliher, Martha Hargraves, Tom Hood, Nancy Jurik, Dean Knudsen, Michele Koontz, Donileen Loseke, Irene Padavic, Erin Robinson, Paula Rust, Rebecca Simon, Dave Smith, Ron Troyer, and Lisa Ann Zilney.

The agenda was approved as presented.

Tom Hood presented the election results, noting that they had been published in the Summer issue of SOCIAL PROBLEMS FORUM.

Dean Knudsen reviewed the minutes of the Board of Directors meeting in Anaheim.

Joel Best appointed Paula Rust as the Board member to serve on the Nominations Committee.

Kathleen Lowney gave the report of the Program Committee. Eighty eight sessions are scheduled, some of which are jointly sponsored, and a special session by Dr. Taye Wolde Semayat is included in this number. Efforts were made by the committee to increase student involvement. The recommendation from the committee that SSSP consider an on-line, searchable, secure, nonpublic database system for the program committee to eliminate problems of communication and notification was discussed.

**MOTION: THAT THE BOARD DIRECT THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE  
TO INVESTIGATE THE POSSIBILITY OF AN ELECTRONIC SYSTEM  
FOR THE PROGRAM COMMITTEE. SECONDED. PASSED.**

The written report of the Local Arrangements Committee was presented and received with appreciation.

Michele Koontz reported that 433 persons had registered, noting that the motion of last year that required removal of people who had not paid registration fees from the final program had been effective. Three mentors for graduate students had been arranged, and the Aids Fundraiser and the Banquet had strong ticket sales. The written report of the Library of Social Sciences was noted.

Ron Troyer reported: 1) that SSSP is in good financial condition, with enough reserves to cover the budget for one year, despite the loss of \$51,319 in assets since last year, 2) that SSSP barely squeaked by with a surplus of \$1,620.04, and 3) that the contributions by the University of Tennessee are the main reason SSSP continues without major deficits. He also noted that the audit report again mentioned the problem that there is inadequate segregation of duties in the Executive Offices, a situation that is common for organizations with a limited number of staff.

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

Rebecca Simon presented a written report from the University of California Press, which publishes SOCIAL PROBLEMS. She noted that the electronic publication of SOCIAL PROBLEMS is receiving an increasing number of 'hits', and the UC Press is negotiating to give it wider distribution. A recommendation was made that the subscription rate for SOCIAL PROBLEMS for nonmembers and institutions be increased by \$5 for calendar year 2004, to \$124.

Martha Hargraves presented the 2001-2002 amended budget for The Budget, Finance, and Audit Committee, which included two recommendations: 1) that the subscriptions rate for SOCIAL PROBLEMS for nonmembers and institutions be increased by \$5, and 2) that, in view of the current earnings from the investments in the Pax World Fund are considerably lower than in the past and it is these earnings that support the minority scholarships, SSSP award only one \$10,000 scholarship each year with a second awarded every third year. This is contingent on available earnings from the Pax World Fund. Discussion followed.

**MOTION: THAT THE SUBSCRIPTION RATE FOR SOCIAL PROBLEMS  
FOR NONMEMBERS AND INSTITUTIONS BE INCREASED BY \$10 TO  
\$129 FOR THE 2004 CALENDAR YEAR. SECONDED. PASSED.**

**MOTION: THAT THE MINORITY SCHOLARSHIPS BE REDUCED TO ONE  
EACH YEAR, WITH A SECOND AWARDED EVERY THIRD YEAR. THIS  
IS CONTINGENT ON AVAILABLE EARNINGS FROM PAX WORLD FUND. SECONDED. PASSED.**

MOTION: THAT THE 2001-2002 AMENDED BUDGET BE APPROVED. SECONDED. PASSED.

Susan Carlson reported on the investments of SSSP, noting a net loss of nearly \$56,000 during the past year. Compared to other investments, such as TIAA/CREF, SSSP had a comparable, or better, record.

Ron Troyer presented the report of the Budget, Finance, and Audit Committee, regarding the request from the Board of Directors to explore options and bring recommendations for increasing meeting revenue to cover annual meeting costs. Three options were presented: 1) that SSSP continue to absorb the financial losses associated with the annual meeting, 2) that SSSP reduce annual meeting costs, and 3) that the annual meeting be redesigned to increase attendance. Extensive discussion of these options and the viability and acceptability of each followed.

MOTION: THAT THE REGISTRATION FEES FOR NONSTUDENTS FOR THE 2003 ANNUAL MEETING BE INCREASED BY \$10. SECONDED. PASSED.

MOTION: THAT A COMMITTEE BE ESTABLISHED TO INCREASE THE VIBRANCY OF SSSP IN THE FUTURE. SECONDED. PASSED.

David Smith presented the written report as Editor of SOCIAL PROBLEMS. The transition to James Holstein and Marquette University is going well. During the past year 274 manuscripts were received, 10 of which were resubmissions, and the acceptance rate continues at 9.5%.

The written report of Stephen Couch, Editor of SOCIAL PROBLEMS FORUM, was received and discussed.

Tom Hood gave the report of the Executive Officer, recognizing the many contributions of Michele Koontz in the functioning of the office. Three recommendations were made:

1) that SSSP consider reducing the role of the Executive Officer in the conduct of the daily business of the Society, 2) that a committee should be formed to examine the functions of attending the annual meeting, and if they have changed perhaps the way SSSP designs its annual meeting should be changed, and 3) that SSSP amend the By Laws of the Society to raise the number of persons on the membership committee to nine, with three persons appointed to a three year term each year, with the chair elected from among those members who have served on the committee for at least one year, to maintain continuity. Discussion followed.

MOTION: THAT THE PERSONS SERVING ON THE MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE BE APPOINTED FOR THREE YEAR TERMS. SECONDED. PASSED.

MOTION: THAT THE NUMBER OF MEMBERS ON THE MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE BE INCREASED TO NINE, WITH THREE BEING APPOINTED EACH YEAR. SECONDED. PASSED.

Tom Hood made a report for the committee responsible for obtaining bids for publishing SOCIAL PROBLEMS, beginning in 2005. Five bids were received, two of which were eliminated in the initial screening of these bids, and meetings have been scheduled with the remaining three publishers to obtain additional information. A recommendation will be made to the Board of Directors by January of 2003. Discussion followed.

The meeting was adjourned.

### **Minutes of the 2001-2002 SSSP Board of Directors Meeting August 15, 2002, Chicago, Illinois**

Meeting was called to order by President Joel Best. Persons in attendance: John Alessio, Steven Barkan, Joel Best, Jane Bock, Peter Conrad, Stephen Couch, Richard Dello Buono, Tim Diamond, Catherine Fobes, John Galliher, Tom Hood, Nancy Jurik, Dean Knudsen, Michele Koontz, PJ McGann, Cecilia Menjivar, Claire Renzetti, Erin Robinson, Paula Rust, David Smith, Ron Troyer.

The Accessibility Committee had no activity to report.

The C. Wright Mills Award Committee provided a written report, with recommendations concerning the clarification of eligibility and communication with authors. Discussion followed. The statement of guidelines passed last year indicate that the 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.

MOTION: THAT THE CRITERIA GOVERNING THE C. WRIGHT MILLS AWARD BE INCLUDED IN THE SSSP OPERATIONS MANUAL. SECONDED. PASSED.

The written report of the Erwin O. Smigel Committee was discussed.

The Lee Founders Award Committee made an award but the recipient was unable to attend the meetings.

The Lee Scholar-Activist Support Fund Committee report was presented, with six persons receiving assistance to make presentations at the meetings.

The Lee Student Support Fund Committee report was presented. Thirteen students received support to attend the meetings.

The Minority Scholarship Fund Committee report noted a decline in the number of applicants. Discussion followed, with the suggestion that graduate departments and ethnic studies departments be targeted for attention in the future.

The report of the Permanent Organization and Strategic Planning Committee was presented by John Alessio, and in response to tasks assigned last year, several recommendations were included. First, the site visit to the Executive Offices was positive, but with possible changes in the future, the committee felt that it is important to establish search procedures to select the Executive Officer. By common consent, the Executive Office was instructed to include the search description in the operations manual. Second, the report of the survey of membership indicated that a large proportion of SSSP members favor continuing meetings concurrent with ASA, and that better communication with members is important. Third, there was discussion of the recommendation that all committees submit the reports of their activities by electronic communication. By common consent the By Laws Committee will be requested to propose a change to include a statement that division chairs are expected to provide an annual report of the activities of the section, via electronic or other means. Fourth, the committee recommended that the statement in the operations manual concerning the organization of the site visit be changed so that the Executive Office would be responsible for initiating the meeting. Agreed to by common consent. Fifth, the recommendation that the past editor of SOCIAL PROBLEMS be added to the Editorial and Publications Committee was discussed, but not accepted.

The written report of the Social Action and Social Action Award Committee was accepted.

Special Problems Division issues were presented by PJ McGann. Some divisions are moving to an all electronic format, and there is concern about those without email addresses. Student paper competitions have different criteria for submission and consideration and most chairs do not want to adopt common criteria, so the suggestion is to make the criteria clearer for each division and require students who submit papers to two or more divisions to inform each chair. Mentoring of new chairs is occurring through the chairs receiving information and the operations manual from the Executive Office. Division chairs who are inactive continue to be a problem, including failure to hold elections and failure to develop sessions. Inactive divisions may be classified as inactive because of lack of sufficient members, failure to publish a newsletter, or not having an election for chair.

It was proposed that the Executive Office contact the past chair, indicating that action to hold elections must be taken by September 1, and if no action occurs, the membership will be contacted by electronic mail to seek candidates for an election. Agreed to by common consent.

Editorial and Publications Committee report concerning the Perrucci proposal for AN AGENDA FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE was presented by Peter Conrad. The committee felt that this proposal would be most appropriately handled by a committee, perhaps chaired by Robert Perrucci, to develop this idea.

Peter Conrad reported on the efforts of the Editorial and Publication Committee to resolve the problems in publishing the presidential series of books using articles that have been published in SOCIAL PROBLEMS. After evaluation of prospective publishers, the committee selected Rowman and Littlefield/AltaMira to publish two volumes per year. The first two volumes, Rudy and Orcutt: DRINKING AND DRUGS, and Conrad and Lieder: HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE, are expected to be out by the meetings in 2003. Prospective volumes will be solicited and evaluated by the committee, with the hope that two volumes will be published each year. There is consensus that royalties will be directed to SSSP.

Stephen Pfohl discussed the written report of the committee appointed last year to explore the possibility of working with the Teaching Learning Network regarding the creation of a program on SSSP.

The issue of organization of the annual meeting was discussed, and will be considered by the program committee for 2004.

The meeting was adjourned.

### **Minutes of the SSSP Annual Business Meeting August 16, 2002, Chicago, Illinois**

The meeting was called to order by President Joel Best, who expressed his appreciation to Tom Hood, Michele Koontz, and the Executive Office for their support and their many contributions to SSSP during the past year. Appreciation was also expressed to Kathleen Lowney for the annual meeting program and to Tracy Thibodeau for local arrangements.

The report of the Business Meeting in 2001 was presented by Dean Knudsen, who noted that the reports by Treasurer Ron Troyer, Executive Officer Tom Hood, Administrative Officer Michele Koontz, SOCIAL PROBLEMS editor David Smith and SSSP Newsletter editor Stephen Couch indicated that SSSP had a very successful year.

Treasurer Ron Troyer reported that the financial situation of SSSP is good, despite the loss of assets due to the decline of value of investments. He noted that the 2001 calendar year ended in the black, and much of the reason for this is our relationship to the

University of Tennessee, which does not charge the society for all of the services and facilities they provide. Overall, the society is in very good financial condition.

The report of Board of Directors actions was presented by Dean Knudsen.

1. The Budget, Finance, and Audit Committee was asked to explore options for increased revenue to cover the cost of the annual meeting.
2. The Budget, Finance, and Audit Committee was asked to explore alternatives to the printed preliminary program.
3. Stephen Couch was reappointed to a three year term as editor of the SSSP Newsletter.
4. James Holstein was appointed as editor of SOCIAL PROBLEMS.
5. The Permanent Organization and Strategic Planning Committee was asked to develop procedures for a search for an Executive Officer.
6. The Editorial and Publications Committee was asked to develop a set of guidelines regarding financial support expected from host institutions of SOCIAL PROBLEMS.
7. The Perrucci proposal for AN AGENDA FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE was referred to the Editorial and Publications Committee to explore means by which this proposal could be achieved.
8. The Executive Office was asked to investigate the possibility of an electronic system for use by the program committee in developing the annual program.
9. The nonmember subscription price for SOCIAL PROBLEMS was raised \$10, beginning in 2004.
10. The number of minority scholarships was reduced to one each year, with a second awarded every third year.
11. The 2001-2002 amended budget was approved.
12. The registration fee for students was set at \$20 for the 2003 meeting.
13. The board voted to establish a committee to increase the vibrancy of SSSP in the future.
14. The length of term on the membership committee was increased to three years.
15. The number of persons on the membership committee was increased to nine.

David Smith, Editor of SOCIAL PROBLEMS, thanked the staff who have worked on the journal at UCI, and reported that the transition to Marquette University has been successful. The acceptance rate for submissions is about 9.5% and 274 articles were received during 2001. Tom Hood presented David Smith with bound copies of SOCIAL PROBLEMS published during his editorship.

Stephen Couch reported on SOCIAL PROBLEMS FORUM, thanking those who had submitted items for the newsletter. New features will be on perspectives on social problems topics, with the first on underage drinking, and expanded reviews to include film.

Tom Hood, Executive Officer, reported on activities of the year, and emphasized the contributions of the University of Tennessee. He thanked Michele Koontz and Lisa Zilney for their outstanding work for SSSP. Negotiations continue with three presses which have expressed interest in publishing SOCIAL PROBLEMS, and a decision will be made in the near future. Tom indicated that he intends to retire soon, but plans to continue his work with SSSP, and asked members to encourage others to join the Society.

Michele Koontz gave her report, thanking Lisa Zilney for her work during the year. As of this date, 461 members had registered, and 30 spouse registrations had been received. Tickets to the banquet have been donated to give graduate students an opportunity to attend. The annual Aids Fund Raiser had low attendance, with 41 tickets sold, and a check for \$500 will be sent to Open Hand Chicago.

No by law changes were proposed this year.

Two resolutions were presented by Claire Renzetti, Chair of the Resolutions Committee.

#### RESOLUTION #1

The members of the Society wish to thank the W Chicago City Center Hotel staff for our fine accommodations. We particularly recognize Jody Grossman, Conference Service Manager, for her help in organizing our 52<sup>nd</sup> annual meeting.

We also thank the many SSSP officers, committee chairs, and members who have made this program possible and who keep the Society strong. First, we thank President Joel Best for organizing the 52<sup>nd</sup> annual program around the theme, "The Future of Social Problems." Through President Best's leadership, this program is providing opportunities to explore the pressing problems that face us now and in the years to come as well as our role in addressing these serious social concerns. We also thank Kathleen Lowney, the Program Chair, who individually organized three days of stimulating sessions that challenged us to recognize the social problems of the future and develop strategies for solving them. Special thanks to Tracy Thibodeau, the Local Arrangements Chair, for educating us on the many ways to make our stay in Chicago rewarding and enjoyable.

The Society also expresses its gratitude to all the committee chairs and committee members for their work throughout the year and at this annual meeting. Without the hard work and dedication of these individuals SSSP could not continue. Special thanks to Martha Har- graves, outgoing Chair of the Budget, Finance, and Audit Committee, and to Susan Carlson, our Investment Advisor, for helping us keep our finances healthy. Thanks also to the division chairs for helping to organize our fine program, for producing division newsletters, and for sitting on the Nominations Committee. We thank PJ McGann, Chair of the Council of Special Problems Divisions for leadership in the nominations process.

We appreciate the work of SSSP officers, including Ron Troyer, Treasurer, and Dean Knudsen, Secretary, as well as that of Board

We appreciate the work of SSSP officers, including Ron Troyer, Treasurer, and Dean Knudsen, Secretary, as well as that of Board of Directors members—Paula Dressel, Irene Padavic, Paula Rodriguez Rust, Jane Bock, and Timothy Diamond, outgoing Board members Steven Barkan and Donileen Loseke, and student representatives Erin Robinson and Sadie Fischesser, who is outgoing this year.

Special thanks to David Smith, who is outgoing Editor of SOCIAL PROBLEMS, and has done an outstanding job of publishing high-quality, cutting edge articles during his tenure at the helm of the journal. Thanks, too, to his Editorial Board, for helping to ensure the continued success of the journal. We are grateful to Jim Holstein, incoming editor of SOCIAL PROBLEMS, for agreeing to undertake this task. Thank you also to Stephen Couch, who continues as Editor of SOCIAL PROBLEMS FORUM: THE SSSP NEWSLETTER, making it not only informative about the goings-on of the Society, but also an important venue for discussing timely social issues.

We thank Biff and the Waybacks for performing at our second annual AIDS fundraiser.

We recognize our Executive Officer, Tom Hood, and Administrative Officer, Michele Smith Koontz, for their hard work and commitment to the Society. Tom's diligence and knowledge of organizational history continue to inform and inspire SSSP. Michele's leadership and organizational efficiency keep the SSSP "machine" running smoothly. Their contributions to the Society are essential and invaluable, and they do it all with good humor and a strong spirit of collegiality. We are also grateful to graduate assistant Lisa Ann Zilney, for her support of Tom and Michele and her work for all of us during the year and at these meetings. She will be leaving SSSP after this year's meeting, and we wish her well. We welcome Nancy Brannon as the new graduate assistant. Finally, we thank the University of Tennessee for its continued support of the Society.

MOTION: THAT THIS RESOLUTION BE ADOPTED. SECONDED. PASSED.

#### RESOLUTION #2

Whereas the SSSP membership has on various occasions in the past expressed its concern to the US 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 US 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 US and for US scholars to visit Cuba, and

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

Whereas the SSSP has been made aware of the State Department practice of 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 such visas are eventually approved, and

Whereas this political visa policy has resulted in the cancellation of the visit of a Cuban scholar who is a SSSP member and who was scheduled to participate in the SSSP 2002 annual meeting in Chicago,

Be it so resolved that the SSSP reaffirms its continuing opposition to the US embargo against Cuba and expresses its most serious concern over the State Department practice of delaying decisions on the visa applications of Cuban scholars. The Board of Directors of the Society for the Study of Social Problems is hereby directed to express these sentiments of the membership in a letter to the State Department, urgently requesting that all visa applications on the part of Cuban scholars be decided in a normal and timely manner as consistent with US immigration law, and reiterating that our professional membership continues to support the full normalization of relations between the United States and Cuba.

MOTION: THAT THE RESOLUTION BE ADOPTED. SECONDED. PASSED.

Joel Best passed the symbol of the Presidency to Nancy Jurik, who announced the theme of the 53<sup>rd</sup> annual meeting: "Justice and The Sociological Imagination: Theory, Research, Teaching, Practice & Action," to be held at the Wyndham Hotel, Atlanta, Georgia, August 15-17. There being no other business, the meeting was adjourned by President Jurik.

### **Minutes of the SSSP Board of Directors Meeting August 17, 2002, Chicago, Illinois**

Meeting was called to order by President Nancy Jurik. Those in attendance were Joel Best, Jane Bock, Peter Conrad, Stephen Couch, Tim Diamond, Richard Dello Buono, Paula Dressel, Kathleen Ferraro, Kathryn Fox, Jim Holstein, Tom Hood, Valerie Jenness, Nancy Jurik, Dean Knudsen, Michele Koontz, Judith Levy, PJ McGann, JoAnn Miller, Erin Robinson, Paula Rust, Javier Trevino, Ron Troyer, and Lisa Zilney. The agenda was accepted as revised.

Susan Carlson was nominated for treasurer and Dean Knudsen was nominated for secretary for the 2003-2004 election.

Erin Robinson, Student Representative, gave the report concerning graduate student participation in SSSP. Lower than expected student turnout was discussed, with suggestions for encouraging participation, including use of e-mail to remind them of the meetings, contacts with graduate departments to ask them to encourage students to attend, inclusion of sessions of special interest to students, such as a publishing workshop, grant writing, use of newsletter to announce available positions both in and out of academia, involvement of students in local arrangements, and public recognition of graduate student participation in SSSP. Several sessions will incorporate such ideas at the 2003 meetings.

Kathryn Fox presented the report of the Committee on Committees. Paula Rust was nominated to replace Javier Trevino for his unexpired

were accepted as presented.

PJ McGann gave the report of the nominating committee, including the slate of nominees for President Elect, Vice President Elect, and membership on the Board of Directors, Budget, Finance, and Audit Committee, Committee on Committees, and the Editorial and Publications Committee. Discussion followed.

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

The report of the Editorial and Publications Committee was presented by Peter Conrad.

After being dormant for three years, the committee has arranged for the Presidential Series to be published by Rowman and Littlefield, with the first volume to be out in March 2003. When the final contract has been developed, the board will be asked to approve it. The Board of Directors voted to endorse this proposal.

The committee discussed the Perrucci proposal for AN AGENDA FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE to be published in US presidential election years and reported that they felt it should be handled by a special committee, perhaps chaired by Robert Perrucci.

Jim Holstein, Editor of SOCIAL PROBLEMS, presented the names of the associate and deputy editor plus a list of proposed advisory editors for the journal. Discussion followed concerning the expectations of advisory editors regarding SSSP.

MOTION: THAT THE PROPOSED LIST OF ADVISORY EDITORS BE APPROVED. SECONDED. PASSED.

Judith Levy presented the revised 2003 budget, with projected income of \$445,854 and projected expenses of \$463,650, leaving a projected deficit of \$17,796. The committee recommended eliminating the 'early bird' registration, leaving the preregistration and on site registration as the only options. Discussion followed concerning possible sources of revenue to lower the deficit.

MOTION: THAT THE THREE TIER REGISTRATION OF EARLY BIRD, PRE, AND ON SITE BE CONTINUED. SECONDED. THE MOTION FAILED.

MOTION: THAT SSSP ESTABLISH A TWO TIER SYSTEM FOR REGISTRATION FEES. SECONDED. PASSED.

MOTION: THAT THE FEES FOR NONSTUDENT PREREGISTRATION BE SET AT \$95, AND ONSITE REGISTRATION AT \$110. SECONDED. PASSED.

MOTION: THAT REGISTRATION FOR STUDENTS BE \$20 FOR PRE-REGISTRATION AND \$40 FOR ONSITE REGISTRATION. SECONDED. PASSED.

President Nancy Jurik requested that the executive office work with the Budget, Finance, and Audit Committee to develop an estimate of the cost of revising the website.

MOTION: THAT THE REVISED 2003 BUDGET BE APPROVED. SECONDED. PASSED.

Resolutions that had been introduced at the annual meeting were discussed and were adopted by common consent of the Board of Directors. There was discussion about the process and responsibility for developing resolutions, with various suggestions about ways to involve members in the creation and discussion of them at the annual meeting.

Information about resolutions will be presented in a column in SOCIAL PROBLEMS FORUM by the Vice President of SSSP.

Discussion concerning increased attention to the book and film exhibit involved increasing the number of books through actions by division chairs, inclusion of the C. Wright Mills Award nominees, and reviews of films in SOCIAL PROBLEMS FORUM prior to the annual meeting.

Robert Perrucci has agreed to chair a committee to implement his proposal for a social problems agenda publication on US election year issues. Nancy Jurik will meet with Bob Perrucci and appoint a committee to work on this.

Stephen Pfohl discussed the written report of the proposal from Voices of Vision/Teaching Learning Network. There was no consensus that the Society should proceed in creating a video, though it may be considered again.

The report of the Permanent Organization and Strategic Planning Committee recommended that procedures to recruit a new Executive Officer for the Society be included in the SSSP Operations Manual. Discussion followed, with suggestions that alternative models of organization might be considered, including combining the executive and administrative positions into one. The issue was referred to Tom Hood for action.

There was no new business, and the meeting was adjourned.

Dean Knudsen, Secretary



## **Announcing the Inaugural Michael Harrington Awards**

presented at

**“Rediscovering the Other America: A National Forum on Poverty and Inequality”**

**Chicago, Illinois  
August 18, 2002**

**The Michael Harrington Distinguished Teaching Award:**

**Professor Charles Gallagher  
Department of Sociology  
Georgia State University  
Atlanta, GA 30303**

**The Michael Harrington Distinguished Scholarship Award:**

**Professors Kenneth Neubeck and Noel Cazenave**

**Department of Sociology  
University of Connecticut  
Box U-68, 344 Mansfield Road  
Storrs, CT 06269-2068**

**for their book,**

***Welfare Racism: Playing the Race Card against America's Poor* (Routledge)**

**The Michael Harrington Distinguished Social Action Award:**

**POWER – the Portland Organization to Win Economic Rights – was the recipient of the award. POWER is located at 142 High St., Suite 145, Portland, ME 04101.**

**Members present to receive this award were Dee and Staci Clarke and David Wagner.**

**Sponsored by the Poverty, Class and Inequality Division  
of The Society for the Study of Social Problems,  
the *Journal of Poverty: Innovations on Social, Political & Economic Inequalities*,  
The Society for the Study of Social Problems (SSSP),  
Sociologists for Women in Society,  
the School of Social Work, Loyola University - Chicago,  
the College of Arts and Sciences, Georgia State University,  
the Center for Urban Research and Learning (Loyola University - Chicago),  
the SSSP Conflict, Social Action, and Change Division,  
the SSSP Family Division,  
the SSSP Health, Health Policy, and Health Services Division,  
the SSSP Labor Studies Division,  
the SSSP Law and Society Division,  
and the SSSP Sociology and Social Welfare Division**

## Report on “Rediscovering the Other America: A National Forum on Poverty and Inequality”

### Overview of the Program

#### *Purpose*

Poverty continues to be an enduring problem in the United States. A Census Bureau news release issued on September 24, 2002, noted that poverty had gone up from 2001 to 2002. While official poverty rates had shown some declines in recent years, that trend seems to have come to an end. For those caught in the quagmires of poverty and inequality, that news is nothing new. Unfortunately, years of apparent affluence seem to have led many to believe that poverty was not as serious a problem as it once was recognized to be. Early in 2000, several of us in the Poverty, Class, and Inequality Division of the Society for the Study of Social Problems began a discussion about planning a national forum on poverty and inequality, as a way to begin raising public concern.

We decided to hold this forum in 2002, at the conclusion of the SSSP meetings in Chicago. Our decision on that particular time was driven partly by the fact that this year is the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the publication of Michael Harrington’s *The Other America*. Four decades ago, Harrington helped to wake a complacent nation up to the fact that poverty was a deep and pervasive aspect of life for many in America. A “war” was declared on poverty, and the social programs of the Great Society greatly reduced the level of poverty in our country. Gone for awhile was the idea that the poor have only themselves to blame for their lot in life.

Unfortunately, we have now come full circle. While the 1990s were hailed by political leaders and many economists as an economic boom, there are still millions of people mired deep in poverty. Even recent changes in poverty rates have only brought us back to where we were in the early years of the Reagan-Bush era. For the past twenty years, the gap between rich and poor has steadily widened. The harsh realities of sexism, racism, homophobia, as well as other forms of discrimination, limit opportunities for many. As the population of this country becomes increasingly more diverse, racial/ethnic profiling affects the lives of thousands and thousands. And the idea that there is an “entitlement” to assistance died with the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996.

We saw that the time had come to once again rediscover “The Other America.” We called this forum not merely as an opportunity for the exchange of ideas and discussion of policy, but also as an opportunity to bring about serious action. We intended that this forum would bring together an audience of academics, policy-makers, community activists, social service providers, and concerned citizens, including those most directly affected by contemporary social policies on poverty and inequality.

#### *Committee Members*

I would like to acknowledge the members of the Organizing Committee, whose hard work made this forum not only possible but successful. All of the members of the committee worked hard in many ways, but I will try to give credit by recognizing the particular accomplishments of each. Shirley Hollis (Indiana University-Purdue University, Fort Wayne) proposed the idea and got the project started. Maria Vidal de Haymes (Loyola University, Chicago) became our “local arrangements” person in Chicago and developed and oversaw the publicizing of the event, the registration process (and packet), and the reception at Association House. Alfred Joseph (Miami University of Ohio) helped in a variety of ways, not the least of which was creating and maintaining, with his colleague Glenn Stone, our web site. Anne Statham (University of Wisconsin – Parkside) organized the workshops. Elizabeth Segal and I reviewed the paper submissions and organized the paper sessions, as well as edited the special issue of the *Journal of Poverty* drawn from the presentations. Leon Anderson (Ohio University) organized the inaugural Michael Harrington awards. Michele Koontz (Society for the Study of Social Problems) served “officially” as our program manager and was instrumental in too many ways to document.

#### *Sponsors*

We could not have held this forum without the sponsorship of many organizations and groups: the Poverty, Class and Inequality Division of The Society for the Study of Social Problems, the *Journal of Poverty: Innovations on Social, Political & Economic Inequalities*, the Society for the Study of Social Problems (SSSP), Sociologists for Women in Society, the Loyola University (Chicago) School of Social Work, the College of Arts and Sciences, Georgia State University, the Center for Urban Research and Learning (Loyola University, Chicago), the SSSP Conflict, Social Action, and Change Division, the SSSP Family Division, the SSSP Health, Health Policy and Health Services Division, the SSSP Labor Studies Division, the SSSP Law and Society Division, and the SSSP Sociology and Social Welfare Division.

#### *Program*

There were 18 papers accepted for presentation at the forum, and these were organized into five panels: “Rediscovering the Other America,” “Program Responses to Poverty,” “Finding Services,” “Economics, Demographics, and Welfare Reform,” and “The Impact of 1996 Welfare Reform.” There were also four workshops offered: “The Midwest Partnership: A Six State Effort at Influencing Policy,” “Incorporating the Views of the Poverty Community in Making Policy,” “Creating and Using Self Sufficiency Standards,” and “Welfare Reform Reauthorization: A Janus-Faced Public Policy.” There were three sessions offered concurrently.

Our keynote speaker was the distinguished Frances Fox Piven (City University of New York), who spoke on “Discipline and Seduction: The Contemporary Regulation of the American Poor.” Her presentation was a lively discussion of the plight of the poor, and led to an exciting question and answer session after the presentation. This presentation and discussion lasted nearly two hours.

In the evening, a reception was held at Association House, an active Chicago settlement house which has existed for over a century. Following a delightful buffet provided by Dos Amigos Restaurants, the inaugural Michael Harrington Awards were presented.

The Michael Harrington Distinguished Teaching Award was presented to Professor Charles Gallagher, Department of Sociology, Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA 30303. The Michael Harrington Distinguished Scholarship Award was presented to Professors Kenneth Neubeck and Noel Cazenave, Department of Sociology, University of Connecticut, Box U-68, 344 Mansfield Road, Storrs, CT 06269-2068, for their book, *Welfare Racism: Playing the Race Card against America's Poor* (Routledge). The Michael Harrington Distinguished Social Action Award was presented to POWER – the Portland Organization to Win Economic Rights. POWER is located at 142 High St., Suite 145, Portland, ME 04101. Members present to receive this award were Dee and Staci Clarke and David Wagner. Following the awards, the noted folksinger and musicologist Dr. Jesus “Chuy” Negrete performed. Chuy Negrete is one of the nation’s foremost interpreters of the *corrido* (Mexico’s traditional running-verse ballad) and travels the country telling the Mexican and Chicano story through songs, both traditional and original. A slide show of powerful visual images added to the music.

While the total number of attendees is not known, there were a total of 85 paid registrations. There were others in attendance as well, particularly for the keynote presentation. All of the paper sessions drew well, although the number of participants at the workshops was less than expected.

#### Special Issue of the *Journal of Poverty*

A special, double issue of the *Journal of Poverty* is forthcoming. Nine of the 18 paper presentations will be included in this special issue, which will be Volume 7, Numbers 1 and 2 and is scheduled for publication in February, 2003. Haworth Press, the publisher of the *Journal of Poverty*, will also publish this double issue in book form as a “separate.” The table of contents for this special issue follows:

“Introduction,” Keith M. Kilty (Ohio State University) and Elizabeth A. Segal (Arizona State University), Editors

“Fixing That Great Hodgepodge: Health Care for the Poor in the U. S.,” Llewellyn J. Cornelius (University of Maryland at Baltimore)

“Staying Poor in the Clinton Boom: Welfare Reform and the Nearby Labor Force,” Frank Stricker, California State University, Dominguez Hills

“Political Promises for Welfare Reform,” Elizabeth A. Segal (Arizona State University) and Keith M. Kilty (Ohio State University)

“The “Other America after Welfare Reform: A View from the Nonprofit Sector,” David Sommerfeld (University of Michigan) and Michael Reisch (University of Michigan)

“Gender Differences in the Economic Well-Being of Nonaged Adults in the United States,” Martha N. Ozawa (Washington University) and Hong-Sik Yoon (Washington University)

“Central Appalachia – Still the *Other America*,” Susan Sarnoff (Ohio University)

“Welfare Policy, Welfare Participants, and CalWORKS Caseworkers: How Participants Are Informed of Supportive Services,” Elizabeth Bartle (California State University, Northridge) and Gabriela Segura (California State University, Northridge)

“Making Experience Count in Policy Creation: Lessons from Appalachian Kentucky,” Christiana Miewald (Ohio State University)

“Thoughts on Poverty and Inequality: Driving out of Poverty in Private Automobiles,” Lisa M. Brabo, Peter H. Kilde, Patrick Pesek-Herriges, Thomas Quinn, and Inger Sanderud-Nordquist (all from West Central Wisconsin Community Action Agency, Inc.)

#### Financial Matters

##### *Income*

We had anticipated that we would not be able to meet the financial costs for the forum simply through registration fees, and we wanted to ensure that anyone who wanted to attend would be able to do so, without regard to ability to pay. Therefore, we sought to raise most of our funding by appealing for contributions and grants from various organizations.

SSSP and several divisions provided a significant portion of our funding, for which we express our gratitude: SSSP contributed \$2,000, the Poverty, Class & Inequality Division \$600, the Law and Society Division \$150, the Labor Studies Division \$100, the Family Division \$100, and the Conflict, Social Action, and Change Division \$100, for a total of \$3,050. Sociologists for Women in Society contributed \$300. We received a most generous grant from the College of Arts and Sciences at Georgia State University of \$4,000. Registration fees produced a total of \$2,700. Total revenue for the forum was \$10,050.

Expenditures were as follows: (a) meeting rooms and audio-visual equipment rental at the W Chicago City Center, \$3,209.53; (b) room rental and clean up at Association House, \$500; (c) reception buffet, \$543.81; (d) keynote honorarium, \$1,500; entertainment at reception, \$500; awards plaques, \$360; workshop stipends and expenses, \$360; program manager honorarium, \$2,000; and travel and room assistance for awardees, \$775. The total for expenditures was \$9,748.34.

**Respectfully submitted, Keith M. Kilty, Ohio State University**

# THE SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS, INC.

**Knoxville, Tennessee**

## **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**December 31, 2001 and 2000**

### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

We have audited the accompanying statements of financial position of The Society for the Study of Social Problems, Inc. as of December 31, 2001 and 2000, and the related statements of activities and cash flows for the years 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 audits.

We conducted our audits 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 audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the 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, 2001 and 2000, and the changes in its net assets and its cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Certified Public Accountants  
April 12, 2002

**THE SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS, INC.**

**STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

	As of December 31,	2001	2000
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash and Cash Equivalents		\$ 69,911	\$ 56,163
Investments		413,122	507,231
Accounts Receivable		144,693	142,520
Prepaid Items		47,517	42,929
Equipment, Net		2,501	3,953
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>\$ 677,744</b>	<b>\$ 752,796</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS</b>			
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Accounts Payable		\$ 35,106	\$ 46,961
Deferred Revenue		225,169	237,047
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>260,275</b>	<b>284,008</b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>			
Unrestricted		399,869	454,088
Permanently Restricted		17,600	14,700
<b>Total Net Assets</b>		<b>417,469</b>	<b>468,788</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS</b>		<b>\$ 677,744</b>	<b>\$ 752,796</b>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

**THE SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS, INC.**

**STATEMENTS OF ACTIVITIES**

For the Years Ended December 31, 2001 2000

**CHANGE IN UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS**

**Unrestricted Revenues, Gains, and Other Support**

Membership Dues	\$ 98,082	\$ 101,290
Contributions	3,144	4,293
Journals and Publications	260,284	248,406
Annual Meeting	36,741	36,298
Investment Return (Loss), Net	(32,355)	6,058
Other Income	603	1,282
<b>Total Unrestricted Revenues, Gains, and Other Support</b>	<u>366,499</u>	<u>397,627</u>

**Expenses**

Executive Office	103,874	107,417
Journals and Publications	215,507	222,214
Annual Meeting	49,042	48,244
Board Governance	5,064	3,384
Committees	16,467	17,969
Awards, Scholarships, and Related Expenses	30,764	19,743
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<u>420,718</u>	<u>418,971</u>

<b>CHANGE (DECREASE) IN UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS</b>	<u>(54,219)</u>	<u>(21,344)</u>
---	-----------------	-----------------

**CHANGE IN PERMANENTLY RESTRICTED NET ASSETS**

Contributions - Life Membership Program	<u>2,900</u>	<u>14,700</u>
---	--------------	---------------

<b>CHANGE (DECREASE) IN TOTAL NET ASSETS</b>	(51,319)	(6,644)
--	----------	---------

<b>TOTAL NET ASSETS, BEGINNING OF YEAR</b>	<u>468,788</u>	<u>475,432</u>
--	----------------	----------------

<b>TOTAL NET ASSETS, END OF YEAR</b>	<u>\$ 417,469</u>	<u>\$ 468,788</u>
--------------------------------------	-------------------	-------------------

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

**THE SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS, INC.**

**STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

For the Years Ended December 31,	2001	2000
	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Change (Decrease) in Total Net Assets	\$ (51,319)	\$ (6,644)
Adjustments to Reconcile Change in Total Net Assets to Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities:		
Depreciation	1,452	850
Net Unrealized Loss on Investments	55,838	34,947
Gain on Sale of Equipment	0	(100)
(Increase) Decrease in Assets:		
Accounts Receivable	(2,173)	(3,725)
Prepaid Items	(4,588)	5,031
Increase (Decrease) in Liabilities:		
Accounts Payable	(11,855)	12,638
Deferred Revenue	(11,878)	3,077
Total Adjustments	<u>26,796</u>	<u>52,718</u>
<b>Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities</b>	<u>(24,523)</u>	<u>46,074</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Proceeds From Sales and Maturities of Investments	52,500	71,862
Purchases of Investments	(14,229)	(103,868)
Purchases of Equipment	0	(1,807)
Proceeds From Sale of Equipment	0	100
<b>Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Investing Activities</b>	<u>38,271</u>	<u>(33,713)</u>
<b>NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	13,748	12,361
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR</b>	<u>56,163</u>	<u>43,802</u>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR</b>	<u>\$ 69,911</u>	<u>\$ 56,163</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

**THE SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS, INC.****NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****December 31, 2001 and 2000****NOTE 1 - NATURE OF ORGANIZATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

Founded in 1951, The Society for the Study of Social Problems, Inc. 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 supported primarily through sales of journals and publications and by membership dues.

Significant accounting policies are:

**Basis of Accounting** - The financial statements are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting.

**Basis of Presentation** – Financial statement presentation follows the recommendations of the Financial Accounting Standards Board in its Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 117, *Financial Statements of Not-for-Profit Organizations*. Under SFAS No. 117, the Organization is required to report information regarding its financial position and activities according to three classes of net assets: unrestricted net assets, temporarily restricted net assets, and permanently restricted net assets.

The Society has adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 116, *Accounting for Contributions Received and Contributions Made*. In accordance with SFAS No. 116, contributions are recorded as unrestricted, temporarily restricted, or permanently restricted support depending on the existence and/or nature of any donor restrictions.

**Reclassifications** – Certain items in the 2000 financial statements have been reclassified to conform with the 2001 financial statements.

**Estimates** - The preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions. Those estimates and assumptions affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could vary from those estimates.

**Cash Equivalents** - The Society considers all highly liquid investments with a maturity of ninety days or less at the date of acquisition to be cash equivalents.

**Investments** - Investments in equity securities with readily determinable fair values and all investments in debt securities are measured at fair value in the statements of financial position. Investment return (including gains and losses on investments, interest, and dividends) is included in the statements of activities as increases or decreases in unrestricted net assets unless it is restricted by donor or law.

**Equipment** - Equipment is stated at cost. Depreciation, computed using the straight-line method, is based on an estimated useful life of three to five years.

**Subscription and Membership Dues** - Subscription and membership dues received in advance are recorded as deferred revenue and recognized as income when earned.

**Tax Exempt Status** - The Society is exempt from federal income tax under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and files the appropriate federal information return.



**NOTE 2 - CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT RISK**

The Society maintains its cash accounts in five banks located throughout the United States and with a capital management group. The cash accounts are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) up to \$100,000 per legal ownership. A summary of uninsured cash balances as of December 31, is:

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
Cash balances per banks	\$160,897	\$179,235
FDIC insurance limits	<u>160,897</u>	<u>179,235</u>
Uninsured cash balances	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>

**NOTE 3 - INVESTMENTS**

Investments, stated at fair value, include:

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
Mutual Funds	\$363,122	\$407,231
Certificates of Deposit	<u>50,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>
	<u>\$413,122</u>	<u>\$507,231</u>

The following summarizes the investment return for the years 2001 and 2000:

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
Dividend and Interest Income	\$ 23,483	\$ 41,005
Net Unrealized Gains (Losses)	<u>(55,838)</u>	<u>(34,947)</u>
Investment Return (Loss), Net	<u>\$(32,355)</u>	<u>\$ 6,058</u>

**NOTE 4 - EQUIPMENT**

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
Cost	\$ 7,980	\$ 7,980
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>(5,479)</u>	<u>(4,027)</u>
	<u>\$ 2,501</u>	<u>\$ 3,953</u>

**NOTE 5 - CONTRACTUAL ARRANGEMENTS**

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 and free 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. As of December 31, 2001, unreimbursed expenses owed to the University from the Society was \$18,718 (\$21,646 in 2000), which is included in accounts payable.

**NOTE 6 - BOARD DESIGNATED ASSETS**

The Erwin O. Smigel Fund was established in 1976 to expand employment opportunities in the field of sociology. The money that is presently on deposit 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 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 to the humanistic tradition, as exemplified in the contributions of Alfred McClung Lee and Elizabeth Briant Lee. The money that is presently on deposit and future contributions will be used to purchase a plaque for the winner. The Social Action Award

was established in 1990. This award is given annually to an organization in the area where we are holding our annual meeting. The money that is presently on deposit 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 money that is presently on deposit 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 money that is presently on deposit and future contributions will be used to emphasize support for scholars in countries whose economies are weak and activists who have restricted funds to attend our annual meeting.

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 money that is presently on deposit 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 money that is presently on deposit and future contributions will be used to provide scholarships to the winners.

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

	Erwin O. Smigel Fund	Lee Founders/ Social Action Award Fund	Lee Student Support Fund	Lee Scholar- Activist Support Fund	C. Wright Mills Award Fund	Minority Graduate Scholarship Fund	Total
Cash	\$3,067	\$ 5,562	\$ 992	\$ 41	\$2,397	\$ 0	\$ 12,059
Investments	0	11,459	0	0	0	243,343	254,802
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>\$3,067</u></b>	<b><u>\$17,021</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 992</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 41</u></b>	<b><u>\$2,397</u></b>	<b><u>\$243,343</u></b>	<b><u>\$266,861</u></b>

The respective board designated assets as of December 31, 2000 are as follows:

	Erwin O. Smigel Fund	Lee Founders/ Social Action Award Fund	Lee Student Support Fund	Lee Scholar- Activist Support Fund	C. Wright Mills Award Fund	Minority Graduate Scholarship Fund	Total
Cash	\$3,404	\$ 5,880	\$4,688	\$1,908	\$2,608	\$ 0	\$ 18,488
Investments	0	13,636	0	0	0	272,740	286,376
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>\$3,404</u></b>	<b><u>\$19,516</u></b>	<b><u>\$4,688</u></b>	<b><u>\$1,908</u></b>	<b><u>\$2,608</u></b>	<b><u>\$272,740</u></b>	<b><u>\$304,864</u></b>

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

**NOTE 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, 2001 and 2000 consist of cumulative contributions to the Life Membership Fund of \$17,600 and \$14,700, respectively. The investments held in the Life Membership Fund have a market value of \$15,874 and \$14,700 as of December 31, 2001 and 2000, respectively, which is net of an unrealized loss in fair market value of \$1,726 and \$0, respectively, for the years then ended. The unrealized loss of \$1,726 in 2001 has been recorded in the statement of activities in unrestricted revenues, gains and other support as a part of investment return (loss), net.

Interest and/or dividend income from the Life Membership Fund for the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2000 was \$344 and \$0, 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.

**The Society for the Study of Social Problems  
would like to thank to the following individuals and their institutions  
for supporting the Society's activities:**

**Stephen R. Couch, Editor, *Social Problems Forum:*  
*The SSSP Newsletter*  
Pennsylvania State University**

**David Smith, Past Editor, *Social Problems*  
University of California, Irvine**

**James A. Holstein, Editor, *Social Problems*  
Marquette University**

**Host the Executive Office of the Society for the  
Study of Social Problems  
University of Tennessee**

**The Society for the Study of Social Problems extends thanks  
to the following institutions and organizations  
for joining as Departmental Members:**

**AUGUSTANA COLLEGE  
CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY  
CEDARVILLE UNIVERSITY  
EAST CAROLINA UNIVERSITY  
EMBASSY OF SWEDEN  
EMORY UNIVERSITY  
FLORIDA POLICY EXCHANGE CENTER ON  
AGING  
FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY  
GEORGIAN COURT COLLEGE  
HAMILTON COLLEGE  
INDIANA UNIVERSITY PURDUE  
KENT STATE UNIVERSITY  
MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE  
OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY  
PROVIDENCE COLLEGE  
ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY**

**SANTA CLARA UNIVERSITY  
ST. CLOUD STATE UNIVERSITY  
ST. JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY  
SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY  
THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA  
UNITED WAY OF MINNEAPOLIS  
UNIVERSITY OF AKRON  
UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA, BIRMINGHAM  
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES  
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO  
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA  
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, DULUTH  
UNIVERSITY OF MONTREAL  
UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH  
VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE  
WESTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY  
YORK UNIVERSITY**

*An Official Publication of*  
**THE SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS**  
The University of Tennessee  
906 McClung Tower  
Knoxville, Tennessee 37996-0490

NON-PROFIT  
ORG.  
US POSTAGE  
PAID  
Permit #481  
Knoxville,  
Tennessee

**SOCIAL PROBLEMS FORUM:  
THE SSSP NEWSLETTER  
VOLUME 33 (NO3)**

*Editor:*  
Stephen R. Couch  
Center for Environment and Community  
The Pennsylvania State University  
200 University Drive  
Schuylkill Haven, PA 17972

