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, we initiate a new look and a brand new name for the SSSP Newsletter. Social Problems Forum: The SSSP Newsletter combines elements of the newsletter's traditional style and content with a more attractive and up-to-date format. I hope you like the changes we have instituted.

I want to thank our Editorial Assistant, Anne Mercuri, for her excellent work in engineering the transition to our new format. Thanks also to those of you who suggested new names for the newsletter.

Of special interest are the remarks of Jim Holstein, the incoming editor of Social Problems, on the anticipated changes and continuities for the journal. There are also reviews of three books that should be of interest to many of us: Right Wing Populism in America; Fast Food Nation; and The Dignity of Working Men (the last, by Michelle Lamont, is the winner of the C. Wright Mills Award).

You will see that this issue reintroduces the publication of "Letters to the Editor." Please send me letters and/or essays concerning the SSSP or social problems issues more generally. With your help, Social Problems Forum can become an even more important means for exchanging information and engaging in conversations and debate about issues of interest to us.

Stephen R. Couch, Editor

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SSSP MEMBER NEWS
Dr. Esther Madriz passed away in her sleep December 10 of ovarian cancer. She is survived by many loving family members, friends, and colleagues. Her Department has started an award in her honor, the Esther Madrid Prize for Social Justice. Submitted by: Dr. Laurie Schaffner, University of Illinois at Chicago, Criminal Justice and Sociology Departments

An Official Publication of THE SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS
LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Past President’s Reexamination of Without Sanctuary

I have been asked to clarify my position on the recent book, Without Sanctuary, that was reviewed in the last issue of the SSSP Newsletter. If my miscommunications contributed to any misunderstanding, I regret this. In any case, while I strongly recommended this book to the SSSP membership during the 2001 business meeting, I did not issue a Presidential Award to the book, because no such award exists. On the other hand, if it did exist I might well have made this presentation. Without Sanctuary represents a stunning, moving, life and soul changing achievement. The pages of this monumental book clearly reveal the legacy of lynching that white men have directed against the African American people in this nation. One photograph shows a black man standing erect with a dignified look on his face. Yet he is surrounded by a white mob, has a noose around his neck in preparation for lynching, has been stripped naked and deep cuts on his skin show that he has been repeatedly beaten. Here is a triumph of the human spirit. Another picture is of the hanging torso of a lynching victim whose body has been so severely burned that the legs and arms are missing. In the current dark days of political repression that continues to be focused on minority peoples it is especially important for members of the SSSP to keep in the obscene legacy of lynching. Without Sanctuary is an essential book for all those interested in justice. This book of few words and many photographs is a singular achievement that I hope will appeal to the conscience of the nation and the SSSP. I am delighted to have this opportunity to call this work to the attention of the SSSP membership again and am grateful to those who have urged me to do so.

John Galliher

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

We welcome essays, commentary and letters for consideration. Submissions by email or diskette given preference. Copyright ©2002, Society for the Study of Social Problems. The Deadline for the next issue is April 26, 2002.
FROM THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE
TOM HOOD

Taking stock after fifty years. Ernest W. Burgess, President of SSSP for 1952-53, wrote an article ... Volume 1, Number 1 of SOCIAL PROBLEMS titled “The Aims of the Society for the Study of Social Problems.” The article develops in very short space six objectives. Briefly, they are:

1. “...The organization of the Society is a recognition of the growing importance of research on social problems. ...”
2. A second purpose of the Society is to bridge the gap (which seems to be widening instead of closing) between sociological theory and the study of social problems.
3. A third objective is to raise the standards of research. The study of social problems demands just as meticulous attention to the precise use of research methods and techniques as that of any other field of sociology. ...
4. A fourth aim is to raise the morale and to stimulate the productivity of workers in this field. This new organization is designed to provide the students of social problems with the interstimulation that comes from fellowship from engaging in a common enterprise and from the discussion of questions of aims and methods. ...
5. A fifth purpose of the Society is to give its attention to conditions that facilitate the work of student of social problems. Outstanding among these are freedom of research and freedom of teaching. Workers in this field are peculiarly open to attack by representatives of vested interests and of reactionary groups. ...
6. A sixth objective of the Society is to promote interdisciplinary cooperation in research with workers in allied field such as those of anthropology, economics, psychology, and social work. Social problems do not conform to the traditional division of field among the social sciences. ...” (pp. 2-3)

Near the end of the article Burgess says, “Social Problems is dedicated to these aims of the Society. It will keep in the forefront its emphasis upon research on the problems of American society as providing the knowledge for sound social action.”

Clearly many of these objectives still guide the Society. Today social problems have a global as well as interdisciplinary context. The ease of electronic communication has made year-round interstimulation possible. The emergence of groups within Special Problems Divisions and the organization of new divisions attest to the ability of the organization to bring scholars and activists with similar interests together.

Certainly we have brought theory and the study of social problems closer together during the last fifty years. Many members of the Society, including our current President, have contributed to the way to conceptualize social problems with their scholarship.

Many professional societies concern themselves with freedom of teaching and research. My impression from the inactivity of this committee in recent years is either that our members are not having problems in this area or that we are not seen as a place to come if you have a problem. What do you readers of this column think?

Some people from other disciplines submit articles to our journal and attend our meetings. My impression is that most of our members are sociologists. Should we be reaching out more to our colleagues in economics, anthropology, psychology and social work? Have we lost the interdisciplinary thrust that President Burgess called for in 1953?

What are your goals for the Society? As the Society launches a second fifty years of SOCIAL PROBLEMS, let us ask again if we have selected the correct objectives. Plan to attend the annual meeting and share your thoughts.

One way to shape the Society is to elect candidates with vision and skill to the major offices of the Society. The Nominations and Elections Committees have provided us with an outstanding slate of nominees. Please read their statements carefully. Cast your vote as soon as the ballot arrives. Best wishes for 2002 in your scholarship, in your teaching and in your social action.
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEWSLETTER EDITOR

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DATE: July 9, 2001
TO: SSSP Board of Directors and SSSP Editorial and Publications Committee
FROM: Stephen R. Couch, SSSP Newsletter Editor
RE: Annual Report of the SSSP Newsletter Editor

I have now completed two years as SSSP Newsletter Editor (Volume 30, Number 3 through Volume 32, Number 2).

I have attempted to continue to maintain the high quality of the Newsletter that was established by the previous editors. This has been possible only because of the persons who have contributed to the Newsletter in many ways. I wish to extend my sincere thanks to all who contributed material to the Newsletter during the past year. We have had some provocative essays, including contributions by SSSP Presidents for our Presidential Series, as well as some interesting book and film reviews. I also wish to thank Tom Hood and Michele Koontz for their excellent support, and the Newsletter’s Editorial Assistant, Anne Mercuri, for her invaluable assistance.

I have a number of changes planned for the Newsletter for this coming year. They include:

1. A new name. At your meetings last year, you approved the idea of changing the Newsletter’s name. During the past year, I have asked the membership to submit possible names. These submissions will be presented to the Editorial and Publications Committee, which will forward a recommendation to you for action at this August’s meetings.
2. A new look. Beginning with the Fall 2001 issue, the Newsletter will appear in a new format. I will attempt to create a more interesting and engaging style for the newsletter.
3. Reinstitution of a “Letters to the Editor” column.
4. Expansion of the number of substantive articles included in the Newsletter.
5. Expansion of the number of book and film reviews.

In order to be successful, the latter three changes will require significant assistance from the SSSP Board and membership. I will attempt to be even more proactive in seeking written material for the Newsletter from our membership. At the same time, I need your help to submit unsolicited material; to encourage others to submit material; and to send me ideas of people to approach for material. I am convinced that the Newsletter, while doing a good job of communicating information among our membership, can do a better job at promoting dialogue and discussion among us about issues of common interest. I ask your active help in bringing these changes to fruition.

Thank you for your continued support of the SSSP Newsletter. Please know that I am very open to suggestions from you on ways to make the Newsletter even better.
What’s New at Social Problems?

Jim Holstein

I suppose it’s a rite of passage for an incoming journal editor to offer a preview of his or her modus operandi. So I wasn’t exactly surprised when Steve Couch asked me if I’d prepare a statement about my views on Social Problems and where it’s going. For better or worse, I also wasn’t surprised to discover that my best prediction for Social Problems is “I’m not sure.” But maybe that’s not as bad as it sounds.

Social Problems needs no apologies. Unlike many journals, we don’t need to promise to be more diverse, ecumenical, accessible, or topical—although these are goals we must conscientiously pursue. I feel no compunction or compulsion to either overhaul or reassert previous editorial policies or practices. Having said that, however, my most ardent hope is to see something new in Social Problems. Perhaps this comes from my sense that the social sciences have gotten a bit “stale.” They haven’t been opening up new worlds of understanding as they once promised. While they never pretended to have all the answers, they seemed intent on asking new and penetrating questions—questions that seem in short supply these days.

I probably got my first real dose of sociology when I was just a kid; maybe 40 years ago, listening while my parents played the sound track from the Broadway musical West Side Story. Those of you old enough may remember the scene in which members of a New York street gang—the Jets—mocked the local beat police officer, Sergeant Krupke. In their amusing and ironic indictment of Officer Krupke’s lack of social “sensitivities,” the Jets offered up a healthy serving of psychology, psychiatry, social work, social welfare, jurisprudence, and, of course, sociology. Gang members, they told us, were victims of social disorganization and deprivation, psychological abuse and dysfunction, social pathology, and moral depravity. There it was, social problems all in a nutshell.

Here’s my qualm. Like Officer Krupke, what I learned from the Jets (with due credit to Leonard Bernstein and Stephen Sondheim) pretty well captured the social scientific landscape for the past half century. Recently, to both my amusement and dismay, I found myself humming the tune to “Gee, Officer Krupke” as I listen to a presentation at a professional meeting. (OK, I’ll admit it was an ASA session.) It wasn’t a bad presentation, not at all. Indeed, it was like dozens of others being delivered at the very same time. It simply wasn’t anything new. Here’s my point: we should be able to do better! With all the PhDs at our disposal, with our amassed sociological imaginations, with Pentium processors and SPSS for Windows, we should be moving beyond the Jets, Officer Krupke, and the social sciences of the mid-twentieth century.

To that end, let me express an editorial preference for “something new” in Social Problems. That doesn’t mean abandoning the rigorous, theoretically-informed, empirically grounded work that’s been the staple of Social Problems since its inception. I expect Social Problems articles to meet high methodological standards and make substantial theoretical contributions. Quality is a must, whether it’s quantitative or qualitative. But when push comes to shove, editorially speaking, I’m inclined to favor work that gives us something new and different to think about—even if it doesn’t provide definitive answers. I’m not necessarily looking for big news; the slightest inkling of something new should do the trick. Heck, I’d be pleased with the occasional provocative question that doesn’t have a pat answer.

As a practical matter, what might this mean? If a submission to Social Problems deals with the etiology of social problems, it should tell readers something that Officer Krupke hasn’t already heard. Show us a different way of explaining a problem. Offer a new take, even if it muddies the conceptual waters. If a submission draws upon the constructionist tradition, let’s see something fresh as well. In the past few years, it seems that everybody’s a constructionist, Marx to Durkheim. Everything’s socially constructed, from soup to nuts. So, tell us something new. How? Under what circumstances and constraints? To what end? And more, much more.

If everyone hasn’t become a constructionist, a fair number have flirted with postmodernism. While the postmodern seems to be losing its “buzz,” it may still have something substantial to offer—even if substance isn’t its stock-in-trade. If we aren’t satisfied with solipsism or having everything “up for grabs,” tell us something new about the everyday experience of social problems that enriches our understanding of people living and interacting with one another. In a story often attributed to anthropologist Marshall Sahlins, a postmodernist researcher is chided by his informant: “That’s enough talk about you; let’s talk about me.” I’ll buy that. Let’s talk about social problems in new ways that aren’t disconcertingly narcissistic, debilitatingly skeptical, or paralyzingly relativistic.

Of course, the “something new” I’m seeking must come from the people constituting Social Problems: contributing authors, editorial board members, and manuscript reviewers. There’s not much an editor can do on his or her own: authors and reviewers bear the principal responsibility for what gets into print. I’ll exercise my editorial powers, but they’re pretty limited.

Editorial discretion enters the picture most boldly at two critical junctures: the selection of referees, and deci-
sions concerning submissions where there’s no clear consensus among referees. Regarding the former, I’ll look for referees who will review a manuscript “on its own terms.” This means I’ll seek reviewers with substantive and methodological expertise in a paper’s area and who critically appreciate the paper’s analytic tradition or paradigm. When referees disagree about a submission’s contribution, I’ll come down on the side of innovation and originality. And in the tradition of recent editors, I’ll try to help submissions grow into publications through the “Revise and Resubmit” process.

Some other things will help an article get into print. Social Problems articles must be interesting. Readers should find something compelling, even enjoyable, in reading Social Problems. Everyone should learn something from a Social Problems article, regardless of his or her expertise or sophistication. And Social Problems articles must be well-written—crafted to be readable and useable by the wide range of scholars, students, practitioners, and policy “wonks” who might pick up a volume. I’m not expecting John Grishams or Toni Morrisons, but I do want Social Problems to be accessible to, and popular with, a wide range of readers. So, let’s relinquish that passive voice and ditch the gratuitous jargon. “You write like a sociologist” isn’t a compliment in my book.

Finally, let me suggest a couple of ways for readers and writers to shape the future of Social Problems. First, submit your work! Editors can’t publish it if you don’t submit it. Editors need material to work with, good stuff to choose from. So, if you want Social Problems to publish rigorous positivistic science, critiques of racial and ethnic relations, standpoint theory, functionalism, feminism, critical theory, postmodernism, constructionism, libertarianism, globalization, queer theory, ethnmethodology, or maybe even a good recipe, submit something! I know what it’s like to feel excluded by virtue of pedigree, methodological persuasion, or theoretical predilection. I’ll try to give everyone a fair shake, but you have to submit the material.

Second, get involved in the manuscript screening process. Referees make the lion’s share of publication decisions, so volunteer your services as a reviewer. Let me know your areas of interest and expertise, and I’ll let you in on your two cents worth. But please don’t take the responsibility lightly. We owe it to all contributors to take their work seriously and to treat it with all due respect. Social Problems has a long history of providing authors with detailed and helpful reviews, and I expect referees to offer constructive criticism and thoughtful assessments of the papers they evaluate. This way, we can all contribute to the continued success of Social Problems.

[You can e-mail Jim Holstein regarding Social Problems at: James.Holstein@Marquette.edu.]

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THE SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS
CONGRATULATES

VALERIE JENNESS
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, IRVINE

winner of the

2001 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 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.
CALL FOR PAPERS

Linking Informal and Formal Carework: Perspectives from Research, Policymakers, and Advocates
Third Annual Carework Conference
Thursday, August 15, 2002, 8:30-5:30 pm, Loyola University in Chicago, Illinois

This conference will bring together researchers, policymakers, and advocates involved in various domains of carework for a one-day conference. We welcome participants interested in carework and carework policy from all academic disciplines, advocacy and non-profit organizations, as well as public and private sector organizations. The overall theme for the conference will be "Linking Informal and Formal Carework." Papers are sought for the following sessions: (1) Interactions between Formal and Informal Care (2) Compensation & Working Conditions of Carework (3) Racial/Ethnic and Class Inequalities in Carework (4) Global Perspectives on Carework (5) Carework through the Lifecourse (6) Open Sessions.

We strongly encourage submissions for the open sessions. We will attempt to include as many papers as possible on the program, and hope to use a variety of creative formats for the panels.

Required for Submission: Submission Form and 1-2 page Abstract. The complete call for papers and submission form may be downloaded from www.sas.upenn.edu/wstudies/carework/

Submit form and abstract by March 1, 2002. Make submissions directly to the panel organizers listed on the complete call for papers. Panel organizers are also listed below.

(1) Interactions between Formal and Informal Care. Valerie Leiter, Brandeis University, P.O. Box 9110, MS035, Waltham, MA 02454-9110. Phone: 781-736-3833; Fax: 781-736-3864; Email: leiter@brandeis.edu. Email submissions accepted. (2) Compensation & Working Conditions of Carework. Julie Whitaker, Dept of Sociology, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1450 Linden Drive, #308-H, Madison, WI 53706. Phone: 608-265-8029; Fax: 608-262-6022; Email: whitaker@ssc.wisc.edu. Andrew London, Department of Sociology, Kent State University, Kent, OH 44242-0001; Phone: 330-672-3712; Fax 330-672-4724; Email: alondon@kent.edu. Email submissions encouraged. (3) Racial/Ethnic and Class Inequalities in Carework. Jacquelyn Litt, Iowa State University, Women's Studies & Sociology, 107 East Hall, Ames, IA 50011-1070. Phone: 515-294-8879; Email: jlltt@iastate.edu. Erika Sanchez-Killian, Sociology Department, 3151 Social Science Plaza, University of California, Irvine CA 92697-5100. Phone: 949-294-5643, Fax: 949-824-3852, Email: emsanche@uci.edu. No email submissions; send abstracts to both organizers. (4) Global Perspectives on Carework. Sally Bould, Department of Sociology, University of Delaware. Email: Salboud@aol.com. Pam Herd, Syracuse University, Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Center for Policy Research. 426 Eggers Hall, Syracuse, NY 13244-1020. Phone: 315-443-9044; Email: pherd@maxwell.syr.edu. Sally Bould can only accept email submissions; Pam Herd accepts both email and written submissions. (5) Carework through the Life Course. Chris Wellin, Department of Sociology, Gerontology & Anthropology, Miami University, 375 Upham Hall, Oxford, OH 45056. Phone: 513-529-1592; Fax: 513-529-8525; Email: wellinr@muohio.edu. Mary Ellen Yates, 15 Minot Place, Newton, MA 02460. Phone: 617-928-1968; Email: meyates@rcn.com. Email submissions accepted. (6) Open Sessions. Joya Misra, SADRI - Machmer Hall, 240 Hicks Way, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA, 01003. Phone: 413-545-5969; Fax: 413-545-0746; Email: misra@soc.umass.edu. Email submissions encouraged. Developing open sessions from submissions has contributed significantly to the program in previous years. Some potential topics for the open paper sessions might include (but should not be limited to): Economic Restructuring & Care; Carework and Nationalism; Emotions and Carework; Developing a Care Movement; Privatization and Care; Kin, Kith, Community and Care; Activism and Carework; Health Care Workers; Formal and Informal Childcare; Formal and Informal Elder Care; Welfare States and Care. Feel free to contact members of the Carework Network Steering Committee with any questions!
Demie Kurz dkurz@sas.upenn.edu, Jacquelyn Litt jlltt@iastate.edu, Andrew London alondon@kent.edu, Joya Misra misra@soc.umass.edu, Rachel Munoz munoz@soc.umass.edu, Lynet Uttal luttal@facstaff.wisc.edu, Judith Wittner jwittne@wpo.it.luc.edu.
Levon Chorbajian
University of Massachusetts Lowell

Chip Berlet and Matthew Lyons have written an encyclopedic account of right wing populism in the United States beginning with the Bacon Rebellion in the 18th century and ending with new millenium scapegoating, demonization, and conspiracism. This subject matter has attracted the attention of well-known historians and sociologists in the past. Richard Hofstader (The Paranoid Style in American Politics), Daniel Bell (The Radical Right), and Seymour Martin Lipset (The Politics of Unreason) wrote about some of these groups decades ago. But rather than see these earlier writers as mentors, Berlet and Lyons make a clean break with them and their center-extremist model. The center-extremist model assumes that the U.S. has a democratic political economic system. The centrist writers then employ that image as a foil against extremist elements that are seen as radically disjunctive with mainstream society and, therefore, fringe, marginal, or even kooky. In contrast, Berlet and Lyons view the U.S. as intolerant and only marginally democratic. For them, right wing populist movements have a long history as a regular, though protean, feature of the U.S. political landscape. Kooky? Often. But unfortunately, there is little that is marginal about them.

Whereas the earlier analysts have described right wing groups as irrational and emotionally based, Berlet and Lyons see the organizational leadership as rational, tactically instrumental, and strategically calculating. They argue further that these organizations—leadership and membership—frequently have substantial grievances that may not be wildly different than many people’s—inaccessible bureaucracies, rapacious corporations, and government overwhelmingly in the service of private sector wealth and power. All of this is overlaid with generalized feelings of alienation and powerlessness. Further complicating the picture is Berlet and Lyons’ insistence that right wing populist organizations may contain progressive ideological elements, and even policies, in the form of attacks on entrenched elites, support for the advancement of the status of women, and calls for the redistribution of wealth and power. Fairly recent examples include Patrick Buchanan attacking capitalism, sectors of the right opposing the Kosovo intervention and the Gulf War, and elements of the Christian right encouraging women to become politically active and to assume positions of leadership. Thus those who prefer to believe that these movements are thoroughly and uniformly racist and sexist, uniquely inhabited by crazies, or simple tools of business and other elites may well be tested, and perhaps disturbed, by Berlet and Lyons’ analysis.

Defining right wing populism is complex because of the diversity of groups that might come under that heading. For right wing, Berlet and Lyons rely on Sara Diamond’s characterization: “To be right wing means to support the state in its capacity as enforcer of order and to oppose the state as distributor of wealth and power downward and more equitably in society.” On populism, the authors argue that its two core characteristics are a celebration of the masses and some variant of anti-elitism. Beyond that, however, we encounter wide variation. Populist movements can be of the right, center, or left; egalitarian or authoritarian; centralized or de-centralized; and inclusive or based on the scapegoating of minority groups. Repressive populist movements combine attacks on some sector of the elite with efforts to maintain or intensify privilege or power. The right wing populist movement is a subset of such movements. These are backlash movements against reform, revolution, or liberation. Though anticipated by earlier movements, the first unequivocally right wing populist movement in the U.S., the authors argue, was the post-Civil War Ku Klux Klan.

The most common theme associated with right wing populism is producerism. This is the view that the heart and soul of society is represented by the “good” hard working folk who till land or make goods and services. These are seen as exploited by various elites such as railroad moguls or parasitic bankers, and, at the other end of the class spectrum, by various scapegoat (allegedly non-producer) groups—the poor, immigrants, welfare recipients, Asians, people of color, etc. Producerism leads to a second right wing populist narrative, scapegoating and demonization, by dividing the population into “good” people (the native born, the white, the Christian, the employed, the non-poor) and “bad” people (those who lack the characteristics of the “good” people). Scapegoating shifts the frustrations and hostility of the “good” people on to a target group and creates a sense of unity and righteousness among those doing the scapegoating. Demonization is an
extreme form of scapegoating. It is common among Christian identity groups who insist that Jews are creatures of Satan and that people of color are sub-human. The third narrative is conspirism, a particular type of scapegoating that frames the enemy as part of a conspiracy and valorizes the movement for sounding the alarm. Often the argument is stated in coded language well understood by those to whom it is directed, e.g. the Federal Reserve Board representing an alleged Jewish banking conspiracy.

Berlet and Lyons apply these producerist, scapegoating/demonization, and conspiracist narratives to an astonishing number of 19th and 20th century right wing populist movements. The historical accounts and analyses provided by the authors resemble monographs in their detail, and there is simply not enough space to cover even a portion of the movement case studies here. Some of the movements treated in the book, and perhaps among the better known to readers, are anti-freemasonry, the Klan, Henry Ford’s anti-Semitic, the America Firsters, McCarthyism, the John Birchers, the Christian right, militia and patriot groups, neo-Nazis, right wing Clinton bashers, and new millenium groups.

I agree with Berlet and Lyons that right wing populist groups pose a potent threat to the vision of an inclusive and egalitarian democracy. These groups past and present have done this by co-opting progressive issues, images, symbols, and organizing techniques. And throughout history they have narrowed and focused the political vision of large numbers of people by scapegoating so-called bloodthirsty slaves, disloyal immigrants, greedy unions, ruthless communists, and others. In so demonizing progressive struggles they have played on people’s fears of disorder, violence, invasion, and moral collapse and in the process weakened the American left and moved the U.S. far to the right of other advanced industrial states. It is no exaggeration to say that the consequences for millions of Americans have been disastrous.

What to do? Berlet and Lyons do address this important question. They are firm in opposing government repression of the right that violates basic civil liberties. They argue that the foundations of the post World War II national security state lie in repressive legislation that was designed to control the pro-German right in the 1930s. These laws were often supported by progressive organizations with a vision no broader than weakening their enemies. But once in place, this legislation was applied with a vengeance against the left after the war. From that experience, Berlet and Lyons draw the conclusion that progressive organizations are more likely to fall victim to government repression than movements of the right unless the right employs violence, as some groups have, against agents or symbols of the state. Berlet and Lyons prefer organizing against the right by taking the initiative on the issues for a change and doing so in a style and a language that is not a turnoff to most of the populace. They present an interesting example of such organizing in midwest farm areas in the 1980s against right wing populist scapegoat/conspiracy initiatives.

Right Wing Populism in America is a lushly written book, both in its breadth and its detail. As such it is hard to do it justice in a brief review. I will say that the authors deal with a vital subject matter, and they offer comprehensive coverage, a thorough mastery of the material, sound theory, and a fascinating analysis. This is an important book, exceedingly well-done, and highly recommended.

Eleanor LaPointe, Ocean County College.

Homogenized, standardized, franchised and dominated by giant corporations, Schlosser’s investigative journalism takes us on a tour of the modern fast food industry and the changes in diet, work, food production, landscape, and pop culture it has spawned.

The history of the fast food industry begins in southern California during the first half of the twentieth century. In places like San Bernadino and Anaheim, population growth was soaring and people were increasingly relying on the automobile as a way to get around. This set the stage for the entrepreneurial activities of men like the McDonald brothers and Carl Karcher (whose enterprise now owns the Hardee’s chain) who felt that progress could only be measured in terms of profits and that competitive paranoia could only be assuaged with ruthless ambition. By doing away with anything that had to be consumed with a knife, spoon, or fork, civilized eating patterns were replaced with anti-nutritious finger food that could be eaten on the run and in the car. Although hundreds of individuals all over the U.S. jumped on the burger bandwagon by opening similar fast food stands, by the 1960’s only a few dozen had acquired the capital necessary to create market dominance.

Although ruthlessly against any form of government regulation, the myth of free enterprise is one theme to which Schlosser
returns as he explores the politics of corporate capitalism. Despite bitter battles to limit minimum wage laws, health and safety safeguards, and unions, the fast food and meatpacking industries have always been heavily subsidized. Without government financed road and freeway construction (modeled after Hitler’s Reichsautobahn—the world’s first superhighway system) the fast food industry could not have developed. Moreover, since the late 1960’s, the federal Small Business Administration has been used to subsidize the opening of fast food chain franchises in the form of loans. Free investment capital continues to be provided to some of the nation’s largest corporations in this industry despite the fact that fast food restaurants are more likely to fail than are independent businesses.

Similar government subsidies have been used by the meatpacking industry. Despite federal loan assistance as well as tax breaks for companies and company executives, meatpacking conglomerates use government intervention only when it is deemed in their best interest to do so. I found the chapters on the work conditions of modern slaughterhouses to be the most gruesome. Described as comparable to the European Middle Ages when chamber pots were dumped onto streets awash in raw sewage, throughout the rural Midwest, animals await slaughter in feedlots full of festering, pathogen-spreading manure. The speed-up of slaughter assembly lines has escalated the numbers of injuries and cumulative trauma disorders among workers. And at night, in hot, foggy, chemical-laden plants, kill floors become vomitoriums as recent immigrant workers slosh in blood, grease, fat, manure, urine, and scraps of meat to clean under conveyer belts, machines, and in vents.

When trying to decide which fast food restaurant to go to, I have heard my young nephews ask, “Which place will make us feel less sick?” Their concerns are not minor. (Children are more savvy than they are given credit for; eating and working in these chains can be eye-opening for the young.) Schlosser devotes a chapter to exploring how the fast food production process has become a very efficient mechanism for the spread of disease. Considering the many cross-cultural traditions that encourage people to give thanks prior to a meal, this account gives new meaning to “Let us be thankful for this food.” Now, prayers might better be directed at avoiding E-Coli and other viral infections. Even when one manages to eat without contracting a painful virus (which, lets face it, is most of the time), the end of a fast food experience is more likely to the tune of a Burger K...OOPS...I mean, Stephen King novel—filled with burps and other wrenching descriptions of bodily upsets.

Schlosser cites much of the major sociological literature on fast food and services. However, as a journalist he writes without the constraint of having to build on previous theory and research. The book is written in a style that drew me to sociology as an undergraduate-social and historical observation, and he avoids the formalism/technical terms characterizing so much of sociology these days. Each chapter is filled with interesting and exasperating facts/observations that can be used to explore sociological concepts (like deskilling, race/age/class inequality, global accumulation, corporate power and corporate culture) in a more specific and in-depth manner. It is also a great source of ideas for further research of, perhaps, a more rigorous kind on fast food’s trans-national assault on labor, culture, and the environment.

If you are looking for a book to use in your classes that provides a case study of one industry that has profoundly changed the U.S. character, or if you are simply looking for a reason to stop eating hamburgers, this is a good one. Here are some fast facts from Fast Food Nation:

~ Since soda (“liquid candy”) has the highest profit margin, with a markup of more than 1200 percent, marketing that is directed at increasing children’s soda consumption has escalated. Twenty years ago, teen boys drank twice as much milk as soda; now that is reversed. Many teens now drink five or more cans daily, about one-fifth of the nation’s toddlers drink soda, and dentistry studies have found that babies are even being fed soda in their bottles. (And we wonder why teaching has become so difficult...)

~ Since flavor is destroyed during processing, chemical plants along the New Jersey Turnpike create aroma and flavor in their labs. Stored in hundreds of small glass bottles, “flavorists” recreate the smell and taste of everything from butter to sauteed onions and grilling hamburgers. Without these chemical wizards, our fast food would be tasteless.

~ Teenage and immigrant labor provides the backbone of these fast food factories. In some ways they are easier to control. Managers are often rewarded for keeping labor costs low, which sometimes results in forced off-the-clock, uncompensated, work. (It was the same twenty years ago when I worked as a restaurant-chain employee.)

~ High school children as young as fifteen are working 30 to 40-hours a week, even while attending school...and they aren’t necessarily saving for college.

~ Advertising by fast food chains has increased in our schools, and chains now promote their food by selling school lunches.

~ The rate of obesity among American children has doubled since the late 1970’s

~ No American industry is robbed more frequently by its own employees or ex-employees

Jackie Krassas Rogers
The Pennsylvania State University

Michele Lamont provides a rich, comparative analysis of how working class men in the United States and France make sense of their world through the lens of morality, particularly with regard to how they determine who is part of "us" and who is part of "them." For this book, she interviewed 150 lower-middle class men in blue collar and lower-level white collar jobs, asking them for instance, "What kinds of people would you rather avoid?" without imposing predetermined racial or other categories upon her participants. The results provide a complex view of how working class men understand race and class; however, the brand of antiracism espoused by these men is remote from current academic emphasis on multiculturalism. Instead, these men reference their lived experiences to support the idea of a universal human nature in which one finds "good" and "bad" people of all races.

The book is well-organized to facilitate comparison across the two countries. First, Lamont explores in great depth the understandings of Black and white U.S. working men regarding the kinds of personal traits they value in people. She effectively peppers findings from her earlier work on upper-middle class men to complement the interview material gleaned from her current participants. After comparing across classes within the United States, Lamont offers similar comparisons between classes for the French workers. She completes the book with a well-organized and systematic comparison of U.S. and French working class understandings of worth and morality.

While Lamont finds that both Black and white U.S. workers value a "disciplined self," she finds that Black workers place greater emphasis on collective dimensions of morality (i.e. the caring self) than do white workers who cast morality in more individualistic terms. A particularly interesting chapter on euphemized racism documents how the language of morality intertwines with race-based assumptions as each group constructs the other as violators of morality. Blacks are cast as lacking "family values," work ethic, and integrity while whites are understood as more domineering, less caring, and less spiritual than Blacks.

Despite apparent racial differences, these two racial groups' world views overlap more than either does with those of professionals and managers, who place greater emphasis on socioeconomic measures of human worth. Lamont reveals that both Black and white U.S. workers may be ambivalent or even somewhat critical of upper middle class individuals, although much less so than their French counterparts. When they express criticism, U.S. workers cite poor interpersonal relationships and excessive competitiveness as the flaws inherent in the upper classes as they construct alternate definitions of success for themselves. Thus, this research reveals that social class still figures prominently in the lives of workers despite working class identification with some middle class values.

By way of contrast in France, working class white men are more likely to draw boundaries between themselves and immigrants (Arabs and North Africans) than Blacks. The immigrants' moral failings identified by white French workers largely echo the criticisms of white U.S. workers toward Blacks – laziness, criminal inclinations, and refusal to assimilate, but are firmly rooted in perceived religious difference. With regard to social class, French workers are more overtly critical of the upper classes, often citing the exploitative nature of class relations. At the same time, they espouse a more structural understanding of the plight of the poor than do U.S. workers, which generates less criticism toward the poor. By applying a cultural-materialist framework, Lamont links the workers' understandings of their world with Republicanism and socialism in France, and with neoliberalism in the U.S. This framework identifies institutionalized cultural repertoires and how they are articulated through identity within a set of historically specific structural conditions.

This book would be useful for graduate courses and upper division undergraduate courses in work and employment, stratification, race, and qualitative methods. The appendices on methods and analysis and the context of the interview are a rare find for instructors of qualitative methods. Lamont has skillfully applied her interview data, and has interwoven discussions of available secondary data to provide a broader context for understanding this work. Students of qualitative methods will find this book one to emulate.
ATTENTION: MEETING PARTICIPANTS, STUDENTS AND NEW MEMBERS:

Never been to a SSSP meeting before? No worries! Last year at the meetings, we offered a mentoring program for new members and graduate students and it was met with much success. I am sure you know the scenario: sometimes you’ll meet someone at the meetings and wind up learning the ropes from them, but sometimes this can be awkward and difficult. Tempting as that awkwardness is, why not just get that out of the way and sign up for a meeting mentor? This person will help you find your way and introduce you to the people they know. You won’t be attached to them all weekend, they will just serve as a connector for the meetings. They are your very own “in” to the meetings!

If you are a meeting veteran, would you be willing to help a graduate student or new faculty member out at the meetings as a mentor? Remember those awkward days when you were trying to meet people? Sure, we all go to the meetings to catch up with old friends and chat and work. This will just add a fresh perspective to some of those conversations, having a lunch with someone new, and showing off all your spectacular contacts and friends. Whether you a faculty member or a grad student, you always have something to offer to someone new!

Whether you are an old hat or a newcomer (however you want to define that), please email your contact information (name, affiliation, address, email, and interest areas) before July 1 to either Sadie Fischesser (fischess@yahoo.com) or Michele Koontz (mkoontz3@utk.edu). Please indicate whether you’re a newcomer or a returning SSSP member. See everyone in Chicago!

ANNOUNCEMENT

AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION TEACHING RESOURCES CENTER

The American Sociological Association Teaching Resources Center invites submissions to its revised Instructional Materials for Sociology and Disability Studies. Materials may include but are not limited to: syllabi, course outlines, handouts, exercises, assignments, reviews of relevant materials (books, films, etc.), essays on disability studies and pedagogy, or any other written material relevant to the inclusion of disability-related issues in teaching sociology. The first edition included syllabi for a variety of courses that integrated disability studies throughout the curriculum (e.g., Introduction to Sociology, Sociological Methods), as well as courses that focus primarily on disability (e.g., Sociology of Disability, Gender and Disability). We are particularly interested in materials that deal with disability from a global perspective, and/or that examine disability in relation to other social characteristics (e.g., class, race, sexual orientation, age). International submissions are welcome, in addition to materials from the U.S. Deadline for submissions is March 1, 2002. Guidelines for submission, and the table of contents for the first edition of the Guide, may be found at http://faculty.plattsburgh.edu/lynn.schlesinger/asa.htm, or obtained from the editors. Contact Lynn Schlesinger, Department of Sociology, Plattsburgh State University of New York, Plattsburgh, NY 12901, 518-564-3004; fax 518-564-3333; email: Lynn.Schlesinger@plattsburgh.edu; or Diane Taub, Department of Sociology, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL 62901-4524; 618-453-2466; fax 618-453-3253; email: dtaub@siu.edu.
GUIDELINES FOR INVESTING SSSP RESERVE FUNDS IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

INTRODUCTION

The SSSP board-approved investment policy stipulates that the Budget, Finance, and Audit (BFA) Committee shall invest cash reserves that are not Board restricted in “socially-responsible equities and fixed-income assets in such a way that their impact on ameliorating social problems is maximized while maintaining at least inflation-adjusted purchasing power of such reserves.” Over the past several years, the BFA Committee has opted to invest a portion of its cash reserves in community development financial institutions (CDFIs).

CDFIs have economic development in low-income communities as their primary mission. CDFIs provide loans, investments, and basic financial services to individuals, businesses, and nonprofit agencies within low-income communities that would otherwise be denied these opportunities by mainstream financial institutions. In addition, financing often is linked to other developmental activities such as business technical assistance, job training, and home-ownership counseling. There are five types of CDFIs that differ according to their general purpose, financial products and services offered, sources of capital, borrowers, governance and ownership and regulators.

**Community development banks** provide capital for targeted loans and investments to rebuild economically disadvantaged communities. Financial products and services provided include mortgage financing, home improvement loans, commercial business loans, loans to nonprofit community agencies, student loans, and traditional consumer banking services. Sources of capital include deposits from individuals and institutions, and funds from federal, state, and local governments. Borrowers include nonprofit community organizations, individual entrepreneurs, small businesses, and housing developers (i.e., institutional borrowers more than individuals). Community development banks are for-profit corporations owned by stockholders that have community representation on their boards of directors. These banks are federally regulated and insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), the Federal Reserve, the Office of the Comptroller of Currency, and state banking regulatory agencies. There are approximately 24 banks that have been designated officially as CDFIs.

**Community development credit unions** cultivate ownership of assets and savings, and offer affordable banking and credit services to low-income people, with a targeted emphasis on economically empowering minority communities. Particular banking services include personal loans, credit cards, home rehabilitation loans, share and share draft accounts, and check cashing privileges. These institutions also make loans to individual entrepreneurs. Consistent with their purpose, community development credit unions also provide credit counseling and business planning services. Sources of capital include credit union member deposits, non-member deposits from social investors, and funds from federal, state, and local governments. Borrowers include members of the credit union, usually individuals. Community development credit unions are nonprofit financial cooperatives that are owned and operated by the lower-income people who are members of the credit union. These credit unions are federally regulated and insured by the National Credit Union Administration, and state regulatory agencies. There are approximately 170 credit unions that have earned the designation of “low-income status” as defined by the Federal Credit Union Act which allows them to accept deposits from non-member investors. The remaining three types of CDFIs are **community development loan funds**, **community development venture capital funds**, and **microenterprise development loan funds**. Investments in these funds are not federally regulated and insured, and rates of return tend to fall below competitive market rates. Much of the capital comes from foundations, banks, religious organizations, corporations, and individual donations rather than investments.

What follows below is a set of criteria designed to provide guidance to the Budget, Finance, and Audit Committee in making decisions with regard to investment of the Society’s cash reserve funds in CDFIs. These criteria fall in three general categories—geographic, social, and financial.

**Geographic Criteria**

The SSSP is a national professional society of activist scholars. Accordingly, it is important to insure that, over time, the Society’s CDFI investments be equitably distributed across the nine regions of the nation defined by the Census Bureau. The Society’s money market account is deposited with the South Shore Bank Corporation, a community development
bank with branches in Chicago, Detroit, and Cleveland, which targets community development loans and investments to low-income, minority communities in these cities. Thus, the Society’s deposits in this bank benefit some of the low-income, minority communities in these major cities in the East North Central Region.

To date, the Society has invested in certificates of deposit in CDFIs in three additional regions of the nation. The Society held a certificate of deposit with the Self-Help Credit Union which serves low-wealth communities in both urban and rural areas in the state of North Carolina, located in the South Atlantic Region. Currently the Society has funds deposited in the Community Bank of the Bay which fosters economic development in low and moderate income communities in Oakland and San Francisco Bay Area in the Pacific Region. The final CDFI investment is with the First American Credit Union in Window Rock, Arizona, serving native peoples throughout Arizona and parts of New Mexico and Utah within the Mountain Region.

It is recommended that the BFA Committee strive to place its future investments with CDFIs in the five remaining regions of the country—East South Central, West South Central, New England, Middle Atlantic, and West North Central Regions—and then to continue to rotate them periodically across all nine regions in an equitable manner.

Social Criteria

In the past, the BFA Committee has attempted to maximize the racial-ethnic and urban-rural diversity of the low-income communities its deposits benefit. Approximately 40% of the loans made by Self-Help Credit Union were to members in rural low-income communities, more than half were to minorities (mostly African Americans), and slightly less than half were to women. The deposit with the First American Credit Union provides loans and banking services to mostly native peoples (85%) in rural areas (80%). The two community development banks serve urban communities. South Shore Bank provides loans to several minority groups: 70% African American, 15% Native American, 8% Latino, and 7% Asian/Pacific Islander. No racial/ethnic breakdown of loan activity was available for Community Bank of the Bay, however, the neighborhoods identified are low- and moderate-income Asian, Latino, African American, and white.

It is recommended that the BFA target future investments to CDFIs that serve low-income communities and provide loans and other services to the diversity of racial-ethnic groups that exist in the region and to women.

Financial Criteria

In order for the Society’s investments to benefit the low-income communities served by recipient CDFIs, it is recommended that deposits be made for a minimum of three to a maximum of five years, provided that the Society does not need to use the funds to meet its other financial obligations. To maintain flexibility, deposits might be made in the form of one-year certificates of deposit, with the goal of renewing them for a minimum of three years.

To meet its fiduciary responsibility to the Society, the BFA Committee should strive to make deposits in CDFIs that offer competitive rates of interest and where these deposits are federally insured.

Call for SSSP Nominations

This year we will be electing a President-Elect, a Vice-President Elect, regular and student members of the Board of Directors, Budget, Finance and Audit Committee, Editorial and Publications Committee and the Committee on Committees. Please consider nominating a colleague or yourself for one of these offices. The Nominations Committee will meet at the Annual Meeting in Chicago, IL so all nominations should be submitted to PJ McGann prior to August 1, 2002 at the following address:

PJ McGann
IRWG, University of Michigan
Lane Hall G135A, 204 South State Street
Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1290
W: (734) 764-9356; F: (734) 764-9533
Email: PJMCGANN@UMICH.EDU
Annual Report: Social Problems

(Submitted to the SSSP Board of Directors and Editorial and Publications Committee)

The UCI Social Problems editorial office has now completed two years and two months service; we have now produced one complete volume (47 for the year 2000) of the journal and are in the final stages of finishing the second one. Although we are undergoing some internal personnel changes (a new Editorial Assistant has just started this month and we have replaced a departing Associate Editor with another UCI faculty member), the system that we developed in our first year of operation for processing submissions, contacting reviewers, making collective decisions on papers, and formatting and processing final manuscripts are all working very well.

When the journal moved to UC-Irvine there was little organized attention to the “transition” from the previous Editor. This made our first year of operation difficult at times. But it also contributed to a number of rather significant improvements in the way the editorial office operates. Because of the tireless work of Dennis Downey, our first Editorial Assistant, the journal now has a completely revamped database using MS ACCESS software (which allows instantaneous examination of records on all reviewers and manuscripts, generates routine correspondence, etc). We also now solicit virtually all potential reviewers by e-mail prior to mailing evaluation packets to them – and we make a major effort to find four appropriate referees for every newly submitted paper, and we rarely make a “call” on a submission until we have at least three evaluations. At UCI we also make collective decisions: faculty Associate Editors with varying specializations (currently Valerie Jenness, Nancy Naples, Belinda Robnett, and Judy Stepan-Norris, with Kitty Calavita about to join us) read and evaluate manuscripts and reviews and consult with the Editor on all decisions. The fact that we usually wait for at least three referees to report, and then use a formal process that involves at least one (and occasionally all) Associate Editors in the editorial decision leads to extra administrative work and sometimes slows the process. However, we believe the additional time and effort is worth it since it leads to a very through and fair review process. While more people are involved in decision-making, the Editor still writes all decision letters – we decided early on that these should provide relatively detailed information to authors about why and how decisions were made, as well as advice for revision (particularly when we invite resubmission to this journal). Again, this is an extremely “labor intensive” process that can delay correspondence. But the UCI editorial team feels that the additional feedback to authors is worth it. Managing Editor Cheryl Larsson has improved the final product that emerges from the editorial office and is sent to the printing company: she produces uniform electronic copy of all the contents of each issue and forwards it in one file to the printers. This improved format for final copy has pleased the UC Journals Department and helped us get issues into print more quickly. Indeed, when our office opened Social Problems had fallen almost three months behind publication schedule. As of now, I’m delighted to report that we are completely “caught up” (so the August 2001 issue is about to mailed and should be delivered to subscribers prior to the end of this month).

On the attached sheet is a copy of some statistical data for the past year, ending on June 1st (as well as some figures for our first two years). Last year we received 274 manuscripts – although this was down a bit from 1999/2000 (we had over 300 submissions that year), we believe it compares very well with the historic level of submissions to Social Problems. Last year some committee and board members expressed concern about a low acceptance rate – this year that rate has risen to a little over 10% (and the cumulative rate for 6/99 – 7/01 is 9.6%). We don’t think this indicates lower standards: we believe that it is the result of more detailed and directive editor’s letters on “revise and resubmit” decisions. Note that in the past year 37.7% of all “R&R”ed papers were accepted (and also note that we differentiated between “strong” “weak” R&Rs: the acceptance rate for the stronger ones is almost certainly well about 50%). Initially in 1999 we decided to discourage multiple rounds of revision. We still do. But we are now offering R&Rs to a little under one-third of previously revised manuscripts (in many instances, this involves an “expedited review” with only one or two referees reviewing the final version, so it is “close” to a “conditional acceptance”). We “deflect” a little over one-fourth of all initial submissions. This means that, after the Editor and an Associate Editor reads the paper, we decide that it doesn’t fit this journal or is not up to our publication standards (in some of these cases the editor’s letter offers suggestions for revision and invites the author(s) to resubmit). When papers are sent out to referees, on average we ultimately receive just under four reviews (because of the way the e-mail solicitation system works, we sometimes get five or six evaluators, although this is rare). Despite a fairly complicated and labor intensive review process our average process time is just 70 days (ten weeks). Note that the processing time varies according to the final decision on the paper: when we “deflect” a paper we do so in an average of under two weeks. In the past two years we have sent out well over 3000
refer to solicitations via e-mail; we now have complete information on 1771 reviewers listed in our database. (We can give some more detailed statistical data upon request.)

At this time, we are finishing up a special issue on “Globalization and Social Problems,” which will be published in November 2001. Although not all the papers included in this issue were specifically submitted for it, this announced “themed” issue probably led to increased submissions (particularly in 1999/2000, since the “target” date papers fell into that period). Since we used our usual rigorous review process for these papers, many were ultimately rejected. The articles that will appear are very high-quality and examine “globalization and social problems” from a variety of perspectives. Included papers look at such diverse topics and the global environmental issues, transnational childhoods, sex tourism, and global inequality and development. Producing this special issue has taken some extra work—and coordinating things so that all the manuscripts are revised for simultaneous publication was difficult. But publishing an issue on this particular theme is particularly fitting in the first year of the twenty-first century, and this is going to be an exciting collection of articles which may bring Social Problems to the attention of some audiences that are less familiar with the journal. We would encourage future editors to do themed issues like this one, with the proviso that they take some extra time and work. This means that the “call for papers” for such efforts should probably be issued the first year of a new editor’s tenure.

There are two small problems that I would like to briefly discuss before closing: First, this year we did have a “cost overrun” on our postage and mailing budget. I have already addressed this (in some detail) in an e-mail that I sent to the Executive Office and which was forwarded to the BFA Committee (I believe!). Part of the reason for the higher postage costs in 2001 was a simple miscalculation (the first year the UCI Sociology Department was “subsidizing” the journal by providing departmental stationary since we didn’t yet have journal envelopes and labels—we underestimated how large this subsidy was in our 2001 budget request); some of it might involve our use of a greater number of referees than some other journals/editors. But we also have used some express mail in the review process in our efforts to expedite decisions and attempt to get back “on schedule.” Some use of express mail can’t be changed—page proofs and “blue line copies” go out to authors under extreme time pressure. However, now that we are “caught up” (and even beginning to build up a small “backlog” of accepted papers), this should be less necessary. So we should be able to “hold the line” on this postage budget in the coming months.

The second issue involves the Social Problems database. Currently, it is set up for an Editorial Assistant who is fluent in the MS ACCESS program. It would be much better if we could customize the program so that it is easier to use. This would essentially involve setting it up so that it is a more intuitive “point and click” system in which categories could be selected using a mouse. At last year’s SSSP meeting, the Board of Directors, at our request, allocated $1800 for a computer consultant to do this work. At the time, we had some consultants in mind for this job. However, despite a major effort by Dennis Downey over the past few months, we have not yet been able to hire anyone (essentially two different consultants that we thought we had “hired” ended up backing out of the job). Both Managing Editor Cheryl Larsson and new Editorial Assistant Danielle MacCartney will try to find another computer consultant to do this job this fall, since we are determined to “pass along” a database that will be useful to our successor. Because of our difficulty recruiting a person to do this work, we have not yet spent any of the allocated funds. Though I still hope to get this done sooner rather than later, if we run into further delays on this we may request that these be “rolled over” into 2002.

In conclusion, all is well at the UCI editorial office of Social Problems. This is due to the excellent work that all members of the “team” are contributing. Here I would like to thank the Associate Editors (Professors Calavita, Jenness, Naples, Robnett and Stepan-Norris), Editorial Assistant (Danielle MacCartney), Managing Editor (Cheryl Larsson), and our regular workstudy student (paid for by the UCI School of Social Sciences) undergraduate sociology major Myesha Garrett. I would like to make special mention of Dennis Downey – as the inaugural Editorial Assistant, Dennis really kept things afloat during the first year the journal was at UCI, and his work on the database will provide a lasting contribution to the SSSP and future Social Problems’ Editors. We’re all pleased he’s finishing his degree and going onto a position at the University of Utah, but we know that we’ll miss him here in Irvine a great deal! Finally, while all of us are quite pleased at the way things are going (and we are ready to help with a smooth “transition” to a new Editor), I would be lying if I didn’t admit that there is some anticipation of the proverbial “light at the end of the tunnel” as our editorial term nears an end!

David A. Smith
for the UCI Social Problems editorial team
Social Problems Annual Report, 2000/01

Total manuscripts submitted: 274

Original submissions: 205
Revised manuscripts: 69

Editorial Decisions:

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Editorial Summaries (1999/00 & 2000/01)

Acceptance rate: 9.6%

= Total manuscripts accepted/Total original manuscripts submitted = 44/459

Average reviews per manuscript: 3.75

Editorial activity (June 1999-July 2002):

- Solicitations for review: 3,269
- Reviews requested: 1,823
- Reviewers in database: 1,771
Membership Committee Report

A. June Membership Report

As of June 30, 2001, SSSP had 1,569 members who had paid dues for 2001 or who had pre-paid for 2002. There were 537 members from 2000 who had not paid dues for 2001. The largest single category of members is students (n = 469), followed by those with annual incomes between $45,000 and $54,900 (n = 178), those with annual incomes between $35,000 and $44,900 (n = 154), and those with annual incomes over $75,000 (n = 147).

The single largest category of non-renewers as of June 30th was also students (n = 220), followed by individuals with annual incomes between $35,000 and $44,900 (n = 63). The problem of student non-renewers will be discussed further in Section C. of this report.

Of the 18 divisions within the Society, the division with the largest membership is the Poverty, Class and Inequality Division (n = 572), although membership in this division is down slightly from 2000 (n = 594) and more significantly from 1999 (n = 614). In fact, according to the data supplied by the Society and current as of June 30, 2001, all of the divisions are showing slight to moderate declines in membership except for the Crime and Delinquency Division (n = 347 in 2001; n = 327 in 2000) and the Drinking and Drugs Division (n = 171 in 2001, n = 146 in 2000). Membership in both of these divisions is about the same as it was in June 1999.

For a complete breakdown of membership numbers by membership category and division, see Appendix A of this report.

B. 2001 Life Membership Report

As of June 30, 2001, the Society had 16 life members.

C. 2001 Membership Promotion Report

The SSSP brochure was revised in 2001. The new brochure highlights the benefits of membership, emphasizing the journal, the annual meeting, and the special problems divisions. Attention is also given to the interdisciplinary appeal of the journal (highlighting sociology, political science, social work, criminology, economics and law); the availability of travel awards to the annual meeting for scholars, students, and activists; the Alfred McChung Lee Fund; and the Scholar-Activist Fund, along with other awards.

As in previous years, the society sent letters encouraging membership to Ph.D. granting departments, current SSSP members (encouraging them to recruit their colleagues and students), and members of other associations from whom the Society purchased or traded mailing lists. These included the American Society of Criminology (purchase), the Eastern Sociological Society (exchange), the Mid-South Sociological Association (exchange), the North Central Sociological Association (exchange), Sociologists for Women in Society (purchase), Sage Publications (exchange), and several sections of the American Sociological Association (purchase).

As a result of discussions at last year's meeting of the Membership Committee, the British Sociological Association was contacted by the current Membership Committee chair to explore ways to encourage cross-membership between SSSP and BSA. Several email messages were exchanged with Henk Geertsema, the BSA Marketing/Information Officer, but no final recommendations or decisions were made about entering into agreements with BSA. BSA expressed some reluctance to pursue cross-membership agreements with SSSP because it felt that the Society may be too specialized for its members and that its membership would derive more benefit from ASA.

The Membership Committee also undertook a survey of previous SSSP members from 1998 and 1999 who had not renewed their membership (N = 944). A copy of the survey may be found in Appendix B of this report. The response rate to the questionnaire was low (n = 95, or 10%), so the responses are hardly representative of all non-renewers. Nevertheless, the data provide a glimpse of some reasons for non-renewal and also offer some interesting ideas for promoting membership in the society.

The survey asked respondents their primary reason for not renewing SSSP membership as well as other reasons for non-renewal. The most common primary and secondary reason for non-renewal was the expense (e.g., trying to save money, dues are too high relative to perceived benefits, it is too expensive to maintain memberships in multiple professional associations); 41 respondents gave this as their primary reason for non-renewal, and 13 listed it among their "other reasons" for not renewing. The second most commonly offered primary reason for not renewing was that the focus of the organization was no longer relevant to their field or they had left academe (n = 21). A substantial number of respondents also indicated that their primary reason for not renewing was their negative evaluations of the journal and/or the annual meeting [e.g., the journal and/or meeting is too academic, traditional, narrow, esoteric, uninteresting, or not applied enough in focus; the meeting is not scholarly enough, the journal and/or meeting does not reflect the respondent's political views (although respondents who gave this reason were fairly evenly split in that 3 felt SSSP is too radical/ideological and not "scientific" enough, whereas 2 felt SSSP is not radical enough)] (n = 21 as primary reason, n = 13 as sec
Among the other primary and other reasons for not renewing were the perception that SSSP overlaps too much with ASA, respondent does not have enough time to keep up with the journal or to be active in the Society, respondent has retired or is retiring, or the respondent simply forgot to renew or put off renewing.

Survey respondents were also asked what specific steps the Society could take to address their concerns and encourage them to renew their membership. The most common response (n = 18) was to lower rates, or to provide special discounts, scholarships, or free membership to specific groups (e.g., individuals from poor or undeveloped countries, members with a certain number of years of continuous membership, individuals over a certain age, underemployed members). It was clear from some of these suggestions that some respondents were not familiar with the Society’s sliding scale for dues; however, others indicated that although the Society has a sliding scale, the dues in each category (especially for retirees, students, and individuals with low incomes) are still too high.

Among the other suggestions for encouraging renewal were:

- **✓** a greater policy orientation within the society and a more applied focus; the Society should broaden its appeal to practitioners and those who work in applied settings as well as those in disciplines other than sociology (n = 10)

- **✓** move the annual meeting to another time of year so it does not overlap with the ASA meeting and hold it in less expensive cities (n = 8); however, one respondent suggested that SSSP annual meeting be held in the same hotels as the ASA annual meeting so that travel between the two meetings wouldn’t be necessary

- **✓** be more selective in the papers that are accepted for presentation at the annual meeting (i.e., more senior scholars on the program and fewer presentations by students) (n = 3)

- **✓** send multiple renewal reminders by phone or mail, or send email reminders and provide a link to the web page so that one can renew on-line (n = 3)

- **✓** clarify the focus of the organization or the divisions, making the "core" questions clearer and have members from specific divisions contact potential members with the same special interests to explain the benefits of membership (n = 2)

- **✓** organize state or regional chapters of SSSP so that participation can be more convenient and less costly (n = 2)

Importantly, 9 respondents indicated that they are still interested in SSSP, and several requested renewal forms.

About one third of the respondents had never attended an annual meeting of the Society. However, 55 stated that they would probably or definitely attend a future meeting in Chicago, Atlanta or San Francisco. Because there was such a strong interest in the annual meeting expressed by the respondents, it may be helpful, as one respondent suggested, to send the annual call for papers to former members who have not renewed over the past two or three years.

In addition to the survey, the Membership Committee generated ideas for promoting membership and also received several suggestions via email. It was suggested, for example, that the Society do a special brochure for graduate students or a poster with tear-off cards that grad students could send in to join the Society. Either of these could be sent to Ph.D. granting departments along with the usual promotion letter. Graduate departments who hold orientation sessions for new graduate students could also be asked to include membership brochures in the materials they distribute to new students. Another suggestion was to contact the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS) to find out how they track individuals who are new Ph.D.’s. ACJS sends new Ph.D.’s a letter of congratulations and offers them a free one-year membership. ACJS also publishes their names once a year in the newsletter along with the name of the degree-granting institution. It was also suggested that SSSP investigate the possibility of promoting membership through postings on various listserves. Finally, it was suggested that instead of asking individuals registering at the student rate to send a photocopy of their student ID each time they renew their membership, the Society simply put students on the honor system like professional members, whom we trust to accurately identify their income category to determine their dues. Requiring a copy of the student while not requiring any type of proof from professional members (e.g., a W-2 or pay stub) implies that the Society does not trust graduate students, and it also delays or inhibits renewal simply because students put off or forget to copy their IDs.

Respectfully submitted,
Claire M. Renzetti
Chair, Membership Committee
THANK YOU, SSSP CONTRIBUTORS!

The Society wishes to acknowledge the generous support of the following individuals, whose 2001 financial contributions have greatly aided in the success of SSSP programs and initiatives. If we can be of service, please do not hesitate to contact our office.

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ELECTION BIOGRAPHIES

(2003-2004)
Kathleen Ferraro


Gary Alan Fine

Theory Section, Sociology of Youth and Childhood Section; Midwest Sociological Society (1976-present), President (2001-2002); Southern Sociological Society (1976-present), Vice-President (1996-1997); Society for the Study of Symbolic Interaction (1975-present), President (1990-1991). **Candidate's Statement:** Having been a member of SSSP for over a quarter of a century, I am honored to stand for President. I have always felt that SSSP is my home, and I believe that during this time Social Problems has been the most exciting and most significant publication in the discipline. As President, I will work on ensuring that the Annual Meeting program is vibrant and welcoming. In particular, the President of this organization has an affirmative responsibility to assure that all members of the organization feel welcome. Each section needs to be respected and included. This responsibility extends to more than academics at research universities, but to all faculty, including those at teaching schools and at community colleges. Further, a significant number of our members are employed outside of academic life, many as social activists. The meetings are designed for them as well. Finally, our future and our lifeblood are our graduate students. They are full members of the organizations, and not merely incidental trainees. My program committee will represent all of these groups; it will, to paraphrase Bill Clinton, look like SSSP. In addition, I will work with the Board to find the best uses of our resources, while using our resources to support those activist goals to which we are committed. The President of any academic organization must be committed to service. If elected, I will serve this organization to the best of my ability.

**VICE PRESIDENT ELECT (2002-2003)**  
(Vice President 2003-2004)  
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Donileen R. Loseke


TREASURER 2002-2003

Ronald Troyer

SECRETARY 2002-2003
Dean Knudsen


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Martha Hargraves


Lloyd Klein


JoAnn Miller


A. Javier Trevino


COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES (2002-2005)

Tammy Anderson

Mathieu Deflem


Ione DeOllos


Cecilia Menjivar


**BUDGET, FINANCE AND AUDIT COMMITTEE (2002-2005)**

Bruce D. Johnson

Problems, 1993-95 (elected). **Other Professional Affiliations:** Member of: American Sociological Association, American Criminology Society, College on Problems of Drug Dependence, American Association for the Advancement of Science, New York Academy of Sciences. **Candidate’s Statement:** I bring considerable expertise to the Finance Committee. As a full time professional researcher, I routinely manage an institute with $1-2 million dollars annually in research grants funded by a variety of different agencies. This involves complex allocations of personnel time, non-personnel expenses, and collaboration with fiscal agents of our organization and the funding agencies. I also develop $2-4 million dollars worth of budget requests for various proposals submitted to various federal agencies and foundations. As a volunteer, I am member of the board of directors of two nonprofit organizations in which I am the treasurer and fiscal agent for the organizations, having annual budgets of $400,000 each. I am the managing and rental agent for a business building owned by a church. I have also engaged in major fundraising activities for different types of organizations: religious, school, and neighborhood. I will bring to the SSSP a commitment to effective management of fiscal resources. This will be combined with a long career devoted to studying and writing articles about many social problem topics.

**David Rudy**


**BOARD OF DIRECTORS (2002-2004)**

**Student Representatives**

**Yael van Hulst**

Editor, Health, Health Policy & Health Services newsletter, Sept, 2000 to present; Committee member, Health, Health Policy & Health Services; Committee member, Drinking & Drugs; Committee member, Mental Health. Other Professional Affiliations: Sociologists for Women in Society, American Sociology Association (1996-1998), American Public Health Association (1996-1997), Eastern Sociological Association (1995-1997). Candidate's Statement: Early in my graduate program I worked as an RA on a research project examining the impact of a peer-driven intervention model on reducing HIV-related risk behaviors among injection drug users. This experience led me to Social Problems as an area of concentration and introduced me to the SSSP. My research activities in the area have since grown enormously. I directed a study examining the impact of the closure of a needle exchange program that resulted in a publication in Social Problems and Public Health Reports. I am especially proud of this analysis as it demonstrates that an objective and a constructionist approach can be usefully pursued together. I am now directing a larger research project looking at adherence to clinical care by HIV-positive active drug users. A forthcoming publication from this research will soon appear in Social Science and Medicine. Both projects have been highly collaborative experiences, of working with several investigators, many different service providers, and large program staff. I have come to appreciate the value of such collaboration, and of nurturing research environments. This includes the experience I have had in serving as the editor of "Healthy Outlook," the SSSP Health Division newsletter. If elected, I would like to continue to work with the SSSP in maintaining a graduate student-friendly environment that continues the organizations' tradition of fostering and supporting students' involvement and leadership.

Lisa Anne Zilney

Present Position: Ph.D. Candidate, University of Tennessee (Areas of specialization: Criminology, Environmental Sociology, Political Economy); Graduate Research Assistant, Society for the Study of Social Problems; Field Research Interviewer. Project: Sponsored by the Office of National Drug Control Policy and Partnership for a Drug Free America. Graduate Teaching Assistant, University of Tennessee. Former Positions: Graduate Research Assistant, Society for the Study of Social Problems, University of Tennessee. Former Positions: Graduate Research Assistant, University of Tennessee; 10/01-01/02; Field Research Interviewer, Social Science Research Institute 2000-Present, Sponsors: Office of National Drug Control Policy & Partnership for a Drug Free America; Graduate Teaching Assistant, University of Tennessee 1998-Present. Courses: Appalachian Studies, Social Problems; Assistant Manager, Presbyterian Child Welfare Agency, Berea, Kentucky 1997; Graduate Research Assistant, Eastern Kentucky University 1996-1997. Recruitment Employment Alumni Connection. Degrees: M.S. Criminal Justice, Eastern Kentucky University, 1997; B. A. Psychology, University of Windsor, Ontario, 1995. Major Publications: Dissertation in progress: Ideology, Community and Demography: Explaining the Link of Violence Against Human and Nonhuman Animals. In progress: Lisa Anne Zilney & Sammy Zahran, An Examination of Gender and Violence in High School Dating Relationships. In progress: Sammy Zahran & Lisa Anne Zilney, The Capital-Environmental Accord: Positioning Sustainable Capitalism. In progress: Danielle McGurin & Lisa Anne Zilney, Corporate State Crime, Ecological Imperialism, and Human Rights Abuse: Why Criminologists Ought to Care about Environmental Justice. Honors and Professional Recognition: Member Alpha Kappa Delta, National Sociology Honor Society 2000-Present; Member Alpha Phi Sigma, National Criminal Justice Honor Society 1995-Present; Cole Franklin Scholarship, University of Tennessee 2001. SSSP Offices/Committees: Acting Administrative Officer, 10/01-01/02; Session Organizer and Presider, 2002; "Exploring Irrationalities in the Human-Nonhuman Animal Relationship" Session Organizer and Presider 2001; "Diversity and Rights: Confronting Anthropocentric Definitions of Community" Graduate Research Assistant, SSSP Executive Office 2000-Present. Other Professional Affiliations: Alpha Kappa Delta, University of Tennessee, Chapter President, 1996-Present; ASA Animals and Society Division, Organizing Committee, Member, 2000-Present; ASA and Society Division, Secretary/Treasurer, Present; International Society of Anthrozoology, Member, 2000-Present; American Society of Criminology, Member, 1996-Present; Southern Sociological Association, Member, 1997-Present; Rural Sociological Society, Member, 1998-Present. Candidate's Statement: I am honored to be a candidate for Board of Directors Student Representative. Having worked as the SSSP Graduate Research Assistant since 1998, and briefly as Acting Administrative Officer while Michele Smith Koontz was on maternity leave, I believe I have a firm understanding of the daily business of the Society as well as its constituency. Graduate students are a large part of the SSSP's membership base, and I believe it is important to include graduate students in all aspects of the Society. This can be accomplished through encouraging students to attend division business meetings, to organize and/or preside over sessions, and to financially support their attendance at Annual Meetings. The Society is a professional association that welcomes and supports the work of graduate students, and should I be elected, it is my goal to maintain an environment that serves the needs and interests of the diverse graduate student member population, both within the United States and internationally.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE (2002-2005)

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Raymond J. Michalowski

Nancy Naples

“REDISCOVERING THE OTHER AMERICA:
A NATIONAL FORUM ON POVERTY AND INEQUALITY”

August 18, 2002
W Chicago City Center, Chicago, IL

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, Sociologists for Women in Society,
and the Center for Urban Research and Learning

As we near the 40th anniversary of the publication of Michael Harrington’s The Other America, the
time has once again come to rediscover poverty and inequality in the midst of plenty. 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.

The time has come to once again rediscover “The Other America.” We are announcing a national forum on poverty and inequality to be held the day after the annual meeting of the Society for the Study of Social Problems in Chicago: August 18, 2002. We are calling 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. This forum is intended to 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.

The program includes paper presentations, interactive workshops, and a panel discussion of national policies and practices about poverty and inequality. Our keynote speaker is the internationally renowned Frances Fox Piven. We will also present awards to individuals and groups who have exemplified the spirit of Michael Harrington and the other pioneers and rediscoverers of poverty and inequality in the United States. These awards will be presented at an evening reception at Hull House.

We urge you to join us on August 18, 2002, for this exciting and spirited forum. For further information, contact Keith M. Kilty, College of Social Work, Ohio State University, 1947 College Road, Columbus, OH 43210. Email: kilty.1@osu.edu. Phone: 614-292-7181. Journal of Poverty: www.journalofpoverty.org
CALL FOR APPLICATIONS

2002 MINORITY SCHOLARSHIP

Applications are being accepted for the 2002 Minority Scholarship. Members of the Society should urge qualified candidates to apply for this award. The deadline for applications is March 15, 2002. Applicants will be notified of the results by July 15, 2002.

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
• 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/ssspp.

SSSP, 906 McClung Tower, University of Tennessee Knoxville, TN 37996-0490
Work: (865) 974-3620; Fax: (865) 974-7013
Email: mkoontz3@utk.edu

EIGHT COMPLETE APPLICATION PACKETS SHOULD BE SENT TO:

Cecilia Menjivar
Chair, Minority Scholarship Fund Committee
School of Justice Studies, Arizona State University
Tempe, AZ 85287-0403
Work: (480) 965-7631; Fax: (480) 965-9199
Email: menjivar@asu.edu
**MINORITY SCHOLARSHIP APPLICATION**

Name:

(First) (Middle) (Last)

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: ______________________

Your Education Background:

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):

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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):

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<td>14</td>
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<td>16</td>
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<td>College</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20+</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

STUDENT APPLICATION PROCESS

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

(1) SSSP Minority Scholarship Application

(2) Transcript (one official copy & 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.

8 COMPLETE APPLICATION PACKETS SHOULD BE SENT TO:
Cecilia Menjivar, Chair, Minority Scholarship Fund Committee
School of Justice Studies, Arizona State University
Tempe, AZ 85287-0403
Work: (480) 965-7631; Fax: (480) 965-9199; Email: menjivar@asu.edu
UPCOMING SSSP CONFERENCES

AUGUST 15-17, 2002
W CHICAGO CITY CENTER
CHICAGO, IL

AUGUST 15-17, 2003
WYNDHAM HOTEL
ATLANTA, GA

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

AUGUST 12-14, 2005
PHILADELPHIA, PA

TRAVEL FUNDS AVAILABLE

The 2002 ERWIN O. SMIGEL FUND COMMITTEE ANNOUNCES:
FUNDS AVAILABLE for UNEMPLOYED and UNDEREMPLOYED SOCIOLOGISTS
to participate at the 2002 Annual Meeting, August 15-17, Illinois, IL.

The Erwin O. Smigel Fund was established in about 1975 to provide assistance to unemployed and underemployed sociologists (i.e., sociologists who have completed their graduate studies and are teaching on a part-time or ad hoc basis). Erwin Smigel was a professor and Chair of Sociology at New York University, and the author of THE WALL STREET LAWYER as well as other works. He was the second editor of SOCIAL PROBLEMS; serving from 1958-61. He was also a friendly and good humored man who supported colleagues exceptionally well. The fund was established in Erwin’s honor the year he passed away.

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

Applications (see next page) should be sent no later than March 15 to:

Rachel L. Einwohner
Department of Sociology and Anthropology, 1365 Stone Hall, Purdue University
West Lafayette, IN 47907-1365
Work: (765) 494-4696; Fax: (765) 496-1476; Email: EINWOHNERR@SRLSOC.PURDUE.EDU

OTHER COMMITTEE MEMBERS:
Patricia Morgan, University of California, Berkeley
André L. Williams, Virginia State University
Erwin O. Smigel Fund Application
APPLICATION DEADLINE--MARCH 15, 2002
(Applications postmarked/faxed after March 15 are ineligible for consideration.)

Name: ____________________________ (Last) ____________________________ (First) ____________________________ (Middle)

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

Phone: ____________________________ (Home) ____________________________ (Work)
(include area code)

Address where you can be reached after the May 15 announcement date:
______________________________ (Street) ____________________________ (City) ____________________________ (State & Zip Code)

Please indicate how you plan to travel to the meeting: ________________________________________________________________

SSSP will support estimated air coach fare; auto travel at $.18/mile; and travel by bus or train ONLY.

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

Travel Cost: ____________________________

Room Cost: ____________________________

SSSP will support a shared room (roommate matching service will be available). Our meeting room rate is: $135 plus 14.9% sales tax per night. Exceptions will be made if extraordinary personal circumstances justify an individual room.

Meal Cost: ____________________________

Grand Total: ____________________________

SSSP will support up to $15 US/per day.

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

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

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Applicants will receive a postcard confirming the receipt of their application.
If you do not receive a postcard 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.
CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

2002 SOCIAL ACTION AWARD

Nominations are open for the 2002 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 it established this award, 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 Chicago 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, 2002 at the SSSP Awards Banquet in Chicago, IL. Deadline for nominations is May 15, 2002.

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2002 SOCIAL ACTION AWARD NOMINATION FORM
(Please include the following information when making a nomination.)

Your Name, Address, and Phone.

The Organization You Wish to Nominate.

Organization's Address.

Organizational Contact Person and Phone Number.

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 TO:
Jon Shefner
Department of Sociology, University of Tennessee
901 McClung Tower
Knoxville, TN 37996-0490
Work: (865) 974-7022; Fax: (865) 974-7013; Email: JSHEFNER@UTK.EDU
TRAVEL FUNDS AVAILABLE

THE LEE SCHOLAR-ACTIVIST SUPPORT FUND COMMITTEE ANNOUNCES:
Funds Available for Foreign Scholar-Activists
to participate in the 2002 Annual Meeting, August 15-17, Chicago, IL.

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

Applications (see next page) should be sent no later than March 15 to:

Patricia Morgan
1916 Woolsey Street
Berkeley, CA 94703
Home: (510) 843-3106; Fax: (510) 849-0578; Email: MOMORGAN@UCLINK4.BERKELEY.EDU

Other Committee Members:
Alfonso R. Latoni, University of Puerto Rico
Lora Lempert, University of Michigan, Dearborn

THE LEE STUDENT SUPPORT FUND COMMITTEE ANNOUNCES:
Funds Available for Graduate Students
to participate in the 2002 Annual Meeting, August 15-17, Chicago, IL.

In recognition of Al Lee’s commitment to social justice and his history of critical contributions to the Society for the Study of Social Problems, SSSP established the Lee Student Support Fund to facilitate conference participation by graduate students. For the 2002 Annual Meeting, the fund has resources which it can allocate in order to help defray the costs of meeting participation for those in need of financial assistance.

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

Applications (see next page) should be sent no later than March 15 to:

Catherine Fobes
Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Alma University
614 West Superior Street
Alma, MI 48801-1599
Phone: (989) 463-7257; Fax: (989) 463-7277; Email: FOBES@ALMA.EDU
Lee Scholar-Activist Support Fund or the Lee Student Support Fund Application
APPLICATION DEADLINE--MARCH 15, 2002
(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 to 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: ________________________________

(First)  (Middle)  (Last)

Current Mailing Address: ________________________________

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

Phone: ________________________________

(Home)  (Work)

(include area code & country code when applicable)

Email: ________________________________

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

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

Please indicate how you plan to travel to the meeting:
SSP 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: $135 plus 14.9% sales 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.

______________________________________________________________________

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______________________________________________________________________

Applicants will receive a postcard confirming the receipt of their application.
If you do not receive a postcard within two weeks of submitting your application, please contact the appropriate chair. Applicants will be notified by the appropriate chair if their application was accepted/rejected no later than May 15.
CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

2002 LEE FOUNDERS AWARD

Nominations are now open for the 2002 Lee Founders Award. Members of the Society are urged to submit the names of nominees.

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

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

The 2002 award will be presented at the 52nd Annual Meeting in Chicago, IL, August 15-17, 2002.

CRITERIA FOR THE LEE FOUNDERS AWARD

1. The nominee must have been an active member of the Society for the Study of Social Problems for some years prior to receiving the award.

2. The nominee must have made significant achievements embodying the ideals of the founders of the Society for the Study of Social Problems. These achievements may be in the areas of scholarly research, teaching, or service leading to the betterment of human life. Nominees for the award must have demonstrated a commitment to social action programs that promote social justice.

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

4. The nominee’s achievements may be expressed in a body of work that provides understanding and insight for practical application and the development of social conflict, including one or more of the following:
   a. Studies of peace and war, ethnic and/or racial conflict and social movements.
   b. The role of mass media as related to social problems.
   c. The role of propaganda in the creation of and the persistence of social problems.
   d. The systematic study of social inequality (for example, problems of poverty, discrimination, racism, sexism and unequal distribution of wealth).

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

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

GUIDELINES

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

2. All nominations must be accompanied by supporting evidence sufficiently detailed for the committee to render a decision (e.g. a resume; additional supporting description of the nominee’s work, demonstrating that the contributions meet the criteria for nomination). Please include supporting information not covered in a resume. List names of colleagues who would be willing and able to write supporting letters upon the request of the committee or include letters of support with your nomination.
2002 STUDENT PAPER COMPETITIONS AND OUTSTANDING SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS
spowered by the Society for the Study of Social Problems

CONFLICT, SOCIAL ACTION AND CHANGE DIVISION
Deadline: 5/1/02
The Conflict, Social Action and Change Division will award $100 for a solely written paper by a currently registered student on issues related to the division’s mission. Please send three copies to: Chris Baker, Walters State Community College, Morristown, TN 37818.

DRINKING AND DRUGS DIVISION
Deadline: 3/31/02
The Drinking and Drugs Division invites papers that are empirical or theoretical, and are on any topic around issues in drugs and/or alcohol. To be eligible, a paper must have been written in 2001, may not be published, accepted for publication, or under review for publication. Papers which have not been submitted to a professional meeting or which have not been submitted for presentation at a professional meeting are eligible. Papers must be submitted by a student and co-authored by a faculty member (with student author as primary author). Send three copies of the paper to: Tammy Anderson, Sociology & Criminal Justice, Univ of Delaware, Room 313, Smith Hall, Newark, DE 19716; (302) 831-2303. tammya@udel.edu

ENVIRONMENT AND TECHNOLOGY DIVISION
Deadline: 3/1/02
The Environment and Technology Division will hold a 2002 Student Paper Competition. All interested students are encouraged to apply. Papers will be selected by the division to nominate student papers. They should relate to both division interests and should be no more than 25 double-spaced pages in length, including references. The title page should include the student’s name, address, telephone number, email, and college or university affiliation. A prize of $125 will be awarded for the winning student paper. Send two copies of student papers to: Valerie Gunter, Sociology, 365 UA, Univ of New Orleans, New Orleans LA 70148.

HEALTH, HEALTH POLICY & HEALTH SERVICES DIVISION
Deadline: 5/15/02
All graduate students submitting papers to the division are encouraged to apply for the 2002 Graduate Student Paper Competition. Students should submit a letter of intent and an abstract at the same time they submit these for consideration in the conference. Full papers must be received by May 15, 2002. Papers that are accepted for presentation will still be eligible for consideration without submission of the abstract by January 31, as long as completed papers are sent to the chair of the award committee with a letter of intent by May 15. The recipient will be required to present the winning paper at the 2002 SSPS annual meeting in Chicago, IL. The recipient will receive a monetary prize of $100. Current graduate students and recent graduates (who received degrees after January 2001) may submit a paper if it was written while still a student. Papers based on theses or dissertations are acceptable. Please do not submit the thesis or dissertation itself. Co-authored papers are acceptable, as long as all the authors are currently graduate students. Double submissions to other SSPS award competitions will be disqualified. The paper submission should not exceed 30 double-spaced pages, and should be prepared for "blind review" (with the author specified on a title page but not referred to in other parts of the text). Letters of intent, abstracts, and four copies of final drafts of papers should be sent to Monica Casper, University of California Santa Cruz, Sociology, Santa Cruz, CA 95064; mcasper@cats.ucsc.edu

LAW AND SOCIETY DIVISION
Deadline: 3/31/02
Each year the Law and Society Division presents the Lindesmith Award for the outstanding paper by a graduate student or non-tenured faculty. The paper must be on the theme of law and society and have been delivered at previous SSPS meetings (i.e., 2001). Please send submission to: Dr. Barbara Perry, Department of Criminal Justice, PO Box 15005, Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, AZ 86011; barbara.perry@nau.edu

SEXUAL BEHAVIOR, POLITICS & COMMUNITIES DIVISION
Postmark: 3/15/02
The Sexual Behavior, Politics, and Communities Division announces its 2002 Graduate Paper Competition. Papers may be empirical and/or theoretical, and they may be on any aspect of sexuality, including sexual behavior, sexual identity, sexual politics, sex law, political activism, or sexual communities. The winner will receive a stipend of $100 plus payment of the winner’s SSPS membership fee for the 2002 SSPS meeting to help the winner attend the meeting. The winner will be offered an opportunity to present this paper at one of the SDPC sessions being held as part of the 2002 SSPS meeting. To be eligible, a paper must meet the following criteria: 1) the paper must have been written between January 2001 and March 2002; 2) the paper may not have been submitted or accepted for publication (papers that have been presented at a professional meeting or that have been submitted for presentation at a professional meeting are eligible); 3) the paper must be authored by one or more students, and not co-authored with a faculty member or colleague who is not a student; 4) the paper must be 25 pages or less, including notes, references, and tables; and, 5) the paper must be accompanied by a letter from a faculty member at the student’s college/university nominating the paper for the Sexual Behavior, Politics, and Communities Division Student Paper Competition. Students should send five copies of their paper, accompanied by a letter of nomination from a faculty member to: Caryn Avis, UCSF Carol Franc Buck Breast Care, 2336 Sutter Street, 6th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94143; (302) 415-719-4020; cnavi@earthlink.net. The winner will be announced prior to the 2002 SSPS Annual Meeting.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS THEORY DIVISION
Deadline: 4/1/02
The Social Problems Theory Division invites papers for its annual Student Paper Competition. To be eligible, papers must be authored or co-authored by students, have relevance to social problems theories, and can not have been accepted for publication. Papers co-authored with faculty are not eligible. Please limit manuscripts to no more than 25 pages. Please send four copies of the paper to: J. William (Jack) Spencer, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Purdue University, 1365 Stone Hall, West Lafayette, IN 47907-1365. Direct queries to the Committee Chair: spencer@soc.purdue.edu

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, CONTACT:
Michele Smith Koontz
University of Tennessee, 901 McCune Tower
Knoxville, TN 37996-0490
Work: (865) 974-3630; Fax: (865) 974-7013
Email: mkoontz3@utk.edu
URL: http://www.it.utk.edu/sspss

Social Problems Forum: The SSPS Newsletter
HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS CONGRATULATES

MICHELE LAMONT

author of

THE DIGNITY OF WORKING MEN
MORALITY AND THE BOUNDARIES OF RACE, CLASS, AND IMMIGRATION

winner of

THE SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS
2000 C. WRIGHT MILLS AWARD

THE SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Chicago, Illinois
August 15-17, 2002

ATC MEETING PACKAGE INCLUDES:

• AIRLINE DISCOUNTS up to 15% off the lowest available fares*
• CAR DISCOUNTS up to 25% off regular rates
• ZONE FARES region-to-region flat rates
• CONSOLIDATOR AND NET FARES reducing the cost of high price tickets
• ATCMEETINGS.COM: on-line reservation system
• POWER PRICING: computer software search for the best fare on all airlines
• RESFAX: fax back service with 36 options and prices for your requested travel times

ATC EXTRAS:

• Advanced seat assignments
• CITY PACK: email with each ticket that includes: maps, restaurant suggestions, city and travel links!
• Special meal requests
• Frequent flyer mileage updates
• Personal Profiles for repeat and TRIP MANAGER customers

United 800-521-4041  556EG
Alamo 800-732-3232  72520 GR
If you need to book directly, utilize the codes listed above to credit SSSP.

Discounts apply: 8/11/02-8/20/02

ASSOCIATION TRAVEL CONCEPTS
Phone 800 458 9383
Fax 858 581 3988
Email reservations@atcmeetings.com

NEW WEBSITE  www.atcmeetings.com

* Tickets purchased at least 60 days prior to departure receive a 10% off coach and 15% off first class. Tickets purchased less than 60 days prior to departure receive 5% off coach and 10% off first class.
The Society for the Study of Social Problems
52nd Annual Meeting Registration
August 15-17, 2002
W Chicago City Center, Chicago, IL
(All program participants must preregister by May 31 in order to have their names listed in the Final Program.)

Last Name: ___________________________ First/Middle Name: ___________________________

Work Affiliation(s) for badge: _________________________________________________________

Preferred Mailing Address: ____________________________________________________________

Work Phone: ___________________________ Home Phone: ___________________________ Email: ___________________________

*REGISTRATION FEES (US DOLLARS): Check one

☐ Member Registration Including Banquet $115 $125 $140

☐ Member Registration Only $75 $85 $100

☐ Student/Unemployed Member Registration Including Banquet $60 $70 $80

☐ Student/Unemployed Member Registration Only $20 $30 $40

☐ Non-Member Registration (for non-exempt presenters who do not wish to become members) $125 $125 $125

☐ Non-Member Student Registration (for non-exempt student presenters who do not wish to become members) $70 $70 $70

SPouse/Guest REGISTRATION: One spouse/guest registration is permitted with each full registration category above. Spouse/guest registration provides a name badge only (name only, no affiliation). Any spouse/guest who wants full access to SSSP sessions or special events and a program packet must register individually and pay the full registration fee and membership dues.

☐ Spouse/Guest (name badge only) $10 $15 $20

Spouse/Guest Badge: _________________________________________________________________

Last Name: ___________________________ First Name: ___________________________

SUBTOTAL

ADDITIONAL BANQUET TICKET/S: Friday, August 16, 8:30PM - 10:30PM, $40 each

DONATE A BANQUET TICKET PROGRAM:
Donate a banquet ticket to a deserving graduate student, foreign scholar or scholar-activist, $40 each

SPECIAL EVENT: AIDS FUNDRAISER
Thursday, August 15, 9:00PM - 10:30PM, tickets $10 each (Students and New Members will receive a complimentary ticket.)

SUBTOTAL

*MEMBERSHIP DUES: You must be a current member to attend the Annual Meeting. If you are already a 2002 member, skip this section.

☐ Life Members, Emeriti, before 1989 $0 __ $25,000-$34,999 $65

☐ “New” Emeriti, beginning in 1989 $35 __ $35,000-$44,999 $75

☐ Students $20 __ $45,000-$54,999 $90

☐ Unemployed $20 __ $55,000-$64,999 $105

☐ First Year Employment after Ph.D. $35 __ $65,000-$74,999 $120

☐ First Time Professional Member $35 __ $75,000 & up $135

☐ $24,999 and under $50 __ Life Membership $1,200

SUBTOTAL

OVER

GRAND TOTAL


Make check or money order payable, in US DOLLARS to SSSP or provide credit card authorization below.

Credit Card Type:  □ Mastercard  □ Visa

_________________________   ___________________________   ___________________________
Credit Card Number       Exp. Date          Signature (mandatory )

Office Use Only:  Date ________________   Initials __________   Authorization #: __________________________

DEADLINE: Forms and payments must be postmarked/faxed no later than June 15 to be eligible for the early registration discount. Registrations postmarked/faxed between June 16-July 15 are ineligible for the discount and will be processed at the higher rate. Preregistration ends on July 15. Any forms received after July 15 will be processed at the on-site rate. All program participants must preregister by May 31 in order to have their names listed in the Final Program.

REFUND POLICY: Registration fees will be refunded to persons who notify us prior to July 1. Once the Final Program is printed and participant packets have been prepared, the cost of processing the participant has occurred. Unfortunately, under no circumstances can SSSP issue refunds for no-shows.

ACCESSIBILITY SERVICES: Registrants with disabilities may request accessibility services such as sign language interpreters, sighted guides, accessible accommodations, etc., to facilitate their full participation in the Annual Meeting. If you need accessibility services, please check the box below. The Administrative Officer will contact you about service arrangements.

☐ Accessible Services Request: ____________________________________________________________

DONATE A BANQUET TICKET PROGRAM: Some members have purchased extra banquet tickets for graduate students, foreign scholars and scholar-activists. Please check the box below if you are interested in applying for a complimentary ticket. Note, donated tickets will be distributed on a first come/first served basis. SSSP will notify all recipients no later than July 15.

☐ I would like to be considered for a complimentary banquet ticket.

Please indicate your classification.  ☐ Graduate Student  ☐ Foreign Scholar  ☐ Scholar-Activist

ROOMMATE MATCHING SERVICE: Do you want to be in the roommate matching database? SSSP will send you a list of those who are interested in sharing a room no later than June 15. Please indicate your smoking preference.

☐ Yes  ☐ No  ☐ Smoking  ☐ Non-smoking

REGISTRATION PROCEDURES:

By Mail:
SSSP
University of Tennessee
901 McClung Tower
Knoxville, TN 37996-0490

By Fax:
(865) 974-7013
Credit Card Payments Only
Fill out registration form and credit card information and fax to the above number.  Do NOT mail a duplicate copy of your fax.

Online:
http://www.it.utk.edu/sssp
Credit Card Payments Only

GENERAL INQUIRIES SHOULD BE SENT TO:

Michele Smith Koontz, Administrative Officer
SSSP, University of Tennessee, 901 McClung Tower
Knoxville, TN 37996-0490
Work: (865) 974-3620; Fax: (865) 974-7013
Email: mkoontz3@utk.edu
http://www.it.utk.edu/sssp

SSSP FEDERAL ID TAX #: 35-126-3022

*Requests for exemption from meeting registration and membership dues must be approved by: Kathe Lowney, Program Chair or Joel Best, President (sssp2002@aol.com or joelbest@udel.edu).
MAKE YOUR HOTEL RESERVATIONS TODAY!
CALL TOLL-FREE @ 1-888-627-8280

GROUP: THE SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS

DATE: AUGUST 12 – 19, 2002

ROOM RATE: $135.00 Single  $135.00 Double  $155.00 Triple  $175.00 Quadruple
(Please note: there are a limited number of rooms with 2 beds per room. First Come-First Served)
ROOM RATE: (One Bed with Roll-a-way) $150.00 Double, 2 persons.

With Every Room:

Pillow-top mattress, feather bed, 100% goose down duvet and pillows, 250-thread-count, cotton sheets, Aveda bath products, cotton pique bathrobes, in-room safe, iron, ironing board, hair dryer, coffee maker, complimentary use of health club, oversized desk, clock radio with CD player, and video cassette player, CD/video library available, 27" TV with internet access, High-Speed Internet access, dual-line cordless phone with dataport, voice mail, speaker, and conference capabilities.

How to Make Reservations:

Please call 1-888-627-8280, and ask for the SSSP room rate.

Cut-off Date:

Reservations must be confirmed by Monday, July 22, 2002 to guarantee your negotiated group rate. Reservations received after this date or if the room block is filled prior to that date, are subject to availability and rate increase. Rates are subject to prevailing city bed tax and assessments, currently at 14.9%.

Reservation Guarantee and Deposit:

A First Night’s Deposit is required and will be charged to your credit card, upon making your guest room reservation. Check-in is 3:00pm and Check-out is Noon. An early departure fee of $50 will be charged to any guest checking out prior to stated departure date. Departure date may be changed at check-in without resulting in a fee, based upon availability.

W Chicago City Center ♦ 172 West Adams at LaSalle ♦ Chicago, IL 60603 ♦ 888-627-8280