

Social Problems Forum: The SSSP Newsletter

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Public Discourse about Immigration as a Social Problem: Implications from Empirical Studies of Violent Crime and the Emerging 'Immigration Revitalization Perspective'

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For over a decade, much of my research has focused on the relationship between immigration, other structural conditions, and violent crime. I began looking at this contentious issue during graduate school when I became involved in a funded research project directed by my dissertation advisor, Ramiro Martinez, Jr. Since then, we have co-authored a number of empirical articles that have challenged popular stereotypes and existing sociological theories regarding immigration and crime, particularly the social disorganization perspective. Our research has contested the conventional wisdom that immigration increases levels of violent crime in neighborhoods in which immigrants settle. Our analyses (statistical, qualitative, spatial, and longitudinal) generally find that this is not the case. These findings cast doubt on the taken-for-granted idea that immigration disrupts communities, weakens social control, and increases crime. Rather, recent arrivals appear to play a positive role in their communities. Our work suggests that conventional theories of crime (and popular stereotypes) should be re-examined in light of the potentially revitalizing impact of immigration, a view that we have termed the *Immigration Revitalization Perspective* (Lee and Martinez 2002).

This is a timely topic. Although immigrants and immigration have a long history of serving as scapegoats for a variety of American social problems, conservative politicians and public commentators have pursued this strategy with renewed vigor in recent years.

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NOTE FROM THE EDITOR:

Hello from Hotlanta. We are enjoying a very early heat wave here, as are most of you, according to the weather channel. I hope that this early heat is preparing you for an August trip to Las Vegas, for the annual meetings. I am looking forward to seeing you there. In this issue of the newsletter, we have important information all about the meetings. Please see our entries on hotel reservations, travel information, questions you may have about the meetings (pg. 25) and registration. Make sure you read Dr. Delgado's column on the important work SSSP has been doing on behalf of UNLV Sociology. I hope that you have already read Matthew Lee's article (on page 1) about immigration. This may be particularly timely as we make our travel plans to the southwest, and in light of recent bills in Arizona, Georgia, and Alabama. Best wishes for an enjoyable and productive summer.

Brent Teasdale, Ph.D. (Editor-*Social Problems Forum*)



FUTURE ANNUAL MEETINGS

August 16-18, 2012
The Grand Hyatt Denver
Denver, CO

August 9-11, 2013
The Westin New York at Times Square
New York, NY

August 15-17, 2014
The San Francisco Marriot Marquis
San Francisco, CA

From the Executive Officer—Héctor L. Delgado

We expected to be in Chicago in August, but will be in Las Vegas instead. We worried that the move would mean a drop in attendance, but that seems not to be the case. In fact, we have already exceeded our room block and had to add rooms. We wish to thank all of you for your response. Meanwhile, SSSP President Javier Treviño and Program Chair Karen McCormack and her committee have put together a fantastic program. Year after year we're fortunate to have great presidents, program chairs, and program committees, and I continue to be impressed by the level of dedication to the SSSP by so many people. I am certain that Javier and Karen would join me in acknowledging Michele Koontz's extraordinary contributions to the program. She does it every year, and in a way that usually only those of us close to the process notice. And even then, she does it so well that even if you're paying attention you might miss it. She's an extraordinary professional.

One of the many things Michele does well is select people to assist her. Kelley Flatford was an incredible find for us when we lost Sharon. Her work this past year has been superb, and we only hope that she will stay with us for a long time to come. Soon we will be welcoming Lisa Eastman, a graduate student in sociology at the University of Tennessee, as our new Graduate Research Associate and Webmaster. Thanks to Michele's efforts we had several outstanding candidates for the position, three of whom would have fit the bill very well, but in the end Lisa was our choice. Once she's on board, please feel free to welcome her. But this also means that Sarah Hendricks is "retiring" from the position after four years with the SSSP. We can't thank her enough for what she did for the Society during those four years. My guess, however, is that Sarah will be with the SSSP for a long time to come; just in different capacities. Thank you Sarah. Welcome Lisa.

UNLV

Back to Vegas. If you have not read them yet, be sure to read the "Welcome to the City" columns by Shannon Monnat and the graduate student version by Allyson Hallam in the Preliminary Program for our Annual Meeting, August 19-21. Both Shannon and Allyson are at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas (UNLV) and both columns are excellent. Even if you've been to Las Vegas or have seen "Viva Las Vegas," you'll find these columns very informative. As many of you know, Nevada was among the hardest hit by the near depression. As Shannon writes, "Las Vegas is the perfect sociological laboratory because it is a microcosm of the nation's social, economic, and political problems that sociologists discuss and debate daily." The economic downturn, as expected, and as it is happening to other universities and colleges across the country, is being felt by UNLV. In fact, it nearly cost Shannon and her fellow junior faculty colleagues their jobs, when an early proposal to balance the budget included eliminating junior faculty positions in several departments, including sociology. The Board and the Administrative Office wrote to the Dean of the College and worked closely with UNLV's sociology chair, Dr. Dmitri Shalin, to avert the elimination of these positions. Our efforts, and those of many individuals and other organizations seemed to have paid off – at least in the short run. Dmitri kindly wrote the following to us, "I want to thank you for the eloquent advocacy you have done on our behalf that helped us pull through this budgetary crisis." While these positions were not eliminated, the Women's Studies Program, for which we also advocated, may not have fared as well. It is there and elsewhere that the "battle" has shifted on campus. Unfortunately, UNLV's problems are part of a bigger problem, one, in fact, that threatens academia in ways that the SSSP *must* discuss and address in the years to come.

Troy Davis

In closing, let me remind you that Troy Davis continues to sit on death row in Georgia for the murder of Officer Mark MacPhail, awaiting a decision by Georgia's Board of Pardon & Paroles. At this point, only this body can prevent Mr. Davis's execution. My guess is that many, if not most of our members are opposed to the death penalty under any circumstances. But even if you support the death penalty, this is a case that many of us, Amnesty International, and many other organizations and individuals believe cries out for a commutation of the sentence from death to life in prison. Please visit our website, read up on the case, and write to [Georgia's Board of Pardon & Paroles](#).

Sorry to end on this sad note, but while our hearts go out to Officer MacPhail's family and friends, this is much too important for us to sit by quietly when we might be able to prevent the death of another human being. Perhaps John Donne said it best many centuries ago, when he wrote, "No man is an island, entire of itself; every man is a piece of the continent, a part of the main. If a clod be washed away by the sea, Europe is the less, as well as if a promontory were, as well as if a manor of thy friend's or of thine own were: *any man's death diminishes me, because I am involved in mankind* [my emphasis], and therefore never send to know for whom the bells tolls; it tolls for thee."

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This posturing is understandable given the near collapse of our economy and ongoing turmoil in labor markets, the increasing threat of environmental destruction associated with unsustainable ways of life, and related issues. Defenders of the dominant hierarchically organized institutions in our society are desperate to deflect attention from systemic problems that cause real harm and focus public discourse instead on less politically powerful groups of people.

The controversial and well-known legislation passed in Arizona in 2010 (SB 1070) is one unfortunate example of claims making that has transformed immigration in the contemporary era into a social problem. In an issue of the newsletter of the American Society of Criminology, Martinez (2010:16) stated, "What should be surprising to most criminologists is that architects of a divisive new Arizona law argue that preventing 'illegal alien' crime is a justification for passing SB 1070 or the so-called Support Our Law Enforcement and Safe Neighborhoods Act." Grounding laws on the (faulty) notion that immigration causes crime is only "surprising" to criminologists today because of the relatively recent scholarly consensus associated with the immigration revitalization perspective. This perspective emerged only in the last decade (for an early example, see Martinez and Lee 2000). Prior to that, many criminologists might have assumed that immigration should be associated with social disorganization and therefore higher crime.

Ramiro and I, along with a growing number of scholars who have extended our work, highlight the importance of using theoretically informed original data, disaggregated by race/ethnicity, place, crime type (motive), and time period (cf. Nielsen, Martinez, and Lee 2005). Not every study pursues all of these strategies. But the research that has been produced is informative. As a way to take stock of the research that has appeared in the decade since we began presenting our revisionist analysis, we co-authored a chapter titled, "Immigration Reduces Crime: An Emerging Scholarly Consensus." We concluded that, "an honest examination of the data will lead us to the conclusion that immigration is not a major cause of crime in the United States and that we can learn a great deal by understanding the many ways in which immigration prevents crime" (Lee and Martinez 2009:15). This conclusion has been supported by spatial analyses (cf. Lee, Martinez, and Stowell, 2008) as well as longitudinal research (cf. Martinez, Stowell, and Lee 2010) in a variety of settings. We also learned that beyond reducing crime, scholars have demonstrated that immigration is associated with a variety of positive results, including economic revitalization and better-than-expected health outcomes.

What is needed? Despite the growing number of empirical studies on immigration and crime, more scholarship is clearly needed to combat the stereotypes and misinformation that often dominate public debate (see Stowell 2007 for an example of a thoughtful and constructive study). Scholars must use their voices to

encourage others to contribute to the emerging literature on immigration and crime. But we must also join the public debate and get involved in political action at the local and national level. For example, when the city council of a suburb—comprised almost exclusively of native-born whites—near my university proposed a resolution (Wadsworth resolution no. 10-10) in August 2010 to offer symbolic support of Arizona's draconian and counter-productive SB 1070, I was able to draw on my research to argue against the resolution. Another local immigration expert (Joanna Dreby) and I drafted an open letter opposing the legislation, which was co-signed by scholars from several local universities and sent to the Wadsworth city council. The resolution was ultimately defeated.

It is impossible to know what role, if any, our letter played in that vote. But the larger point is that even a decade ago it would have been difficult to advance an argument grounded in current empirical data to counter the notion that immigration causes crime. We have made important progress, but we need to do more if we hope to keep public discourse focused on the social problems that matter.

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Matthew T. Lee, Ph.D., is an Associate Professor and Interim Chair of Sociology at the University of Akron. Dr. Lee's research has focused on immigration and crime, as well as organizational deviance. His most recent scholarship addresses the relationship between benevolence and religious experience.

Dear Annual Meeting Presenters and Organizers:

The Society for the Study of Social Problems (SSSP) has arranged with The Scholar's Choice to manage the book exhibit for our 61st Annual Meeting taking place August 19-21, 2011, at Harrah's Las Vegas in Las Vegas, NV. It will be possible for your recently-published books to be included in their display. Please refer to the guidelines below:

Any members interested in having their book displayed at the upcoming SSSP meeting should contact their publisher as soon as possible. Please keep in mind that the publishers pay a fee to display with The Scholar's Choice and may not have the marketing budget necessary to honor all requests, particularly for older titles. The Scholar's Choice asks that books be appropriate to the meeting and published recently. Reservations from the publishers will be accepted on a first-come, first-served basis. *ALL requests must come from the publishers, not the author.* Debby Pitts is the contact at The Scholar's Choice. Your publisher may reach her at djpitts@scholarschoice.com or (585) 262-2048 x.108.

The Scholar's Choice has a long and successful history of managing academic book exhibits and we welcome them to our meeting.

Most sincerely,

A. Javier Treviño, SSSP President

*** **Visit the SSSP website** - <http://www.sssp1.org> ***

Submission Information:

We welcome essays, commentaries, letters to the editor, book review proposals, photo essays, and announcements of interest to SSSP members. Submissions by email are preferred. For a list of books available for review, see <http://www.sssp1.org/index.cfm/m/274>

The deadline for submitting material for the next issue is September 30, 2011.

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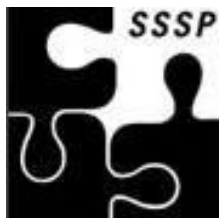
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RESULTS OF THE 2011 GENERAL ELECTION

President Elect (2011-2012); President (2012-2013)	R.A. Dello Buono
Vice-President Elect (2011-2012); Vice-President (2012-2013)	Tracy L. Dietz
Secretary (2011-2012)	Glenn W. Muschert
Treasurer (2011-2012)	Susan M. Carlson
Board of Directors (2011-2014)	Marlese Durr and Elisabeth A. Sheff
Board of Directors: Student Representative (2011-2013)	Patrick K. O'Brien
Budget, Finance, and Audit Committee (2011-2014)	Paul D. Steele
Committee on Committees (2011-2014)	Kathleen Asbury and Peter Conrad
Editorial and Publications Committee (2011-2014)	Nancy C. Jurik and JoAnn L. Miller
Membership and Outreach Committee (2011-2014)	Debora A. Paterniti and Deana Rohlinger
Membership and Outreach Committee: Student Representative (2011-2014)	Jay Borchert
Bylaws Amendment: Article III, Section 3. Communication with members	Approved
Bylaws Amendment: Article VI, Section 1 (d). Special Problems Divisions	Approved
Bylaws Amendment: Article X, Section 5. Newsletter	Approved
Bylaws Amendment: Article VI, Section 11 (a). Nominations Committee	Approved
Bylaws Amendment: Article VI, Section 2. Council of Special Problems Divisions	Approved
Bylaws Amendment: Article VII, Section 6. Setting Mail Ballot for Membership	Approved



Book Review: Keith M. Kilty and Elizabeth A. Segal. *The Promise of Welfare Reform: Political Rhetoric and the Reality of Poverty in the Twenty-First Century*. Binghamton, NY: Haworth Press, 2006, Pp. 329. \$49.95 (Paperback)

Reviewed by Judith R. Halasz, State University of New York, New Paltz*

In 1996, President Clinton and the US Congress enacted the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA), ostensibly to encourage the poor to support themselves with paid work rather than depend on public assistance. Scholars, activists, and service providers evaluate how the 1996 welfare reform act has fulfilled Clinton's promise "to end welfare as we know it" (p.1) in Keith M. Kilty and Elizabeth A. Segal's 2006 edited collection, *The Promise of Welfare Reform: Political Rhetoric and the Reality of Poverty in the Twenty-First Century*. Together, the contributors analyze the history, context, economic, political, and ideological motivations, as well as the regulations and outcomes of the PRWORA and suggest ways to address the detrimental effects of current welfare policies and practices.

The PRWORA and the subsequent amendments substantially transformed the policies that regulate public assistance. Temporary Aid to Needy Families (TANF) replaced the Aid to Families with Dependent Children federal entitlement program established in 1935 under the New Deal. Under TANF, welfare recipients must find work and they may receive no more than 60 months of lifetime assistance. Case-workers may impose sanctions on non-compliant recipients or offer exemptions and extra benefits at their discretion. Block grants to states have replaced the federal administration of public assistance, giving states greater control over local regulations and how the grants are spent. The federal government offers states incentives to decrease their overall welfare rolls, establish paternity, enforce child support laws, and promote "family values" among welfare recipients. In addition, many immigrant non-citizens, including recent legal immigrants, have been rendered ineligible for public assistance.

Together the book's 23 chapters forward four overarching critiques of the PRWORA: first, it primarily serves neo-liberal market interests rather than poverty reduction; second, it over-emphasizes individual character and behavior, overlooking structural factors that contribute to poverty; third, it reinforces structural inequalities based on race, gender, and immigration status; and fourth, it has increased poverty, economic instability, and the number of working poor. These critiques highlight the contradictions between rhetoric and reality.

PRWORA proponents argued that the work requirement, time limits, and sanctions would discourage welfare dependency, promote self-sufficiency, foster competitive individualism, and reduce government intervention in the free market. Indeed, the number of welfare recipients declined by approximately 60% from 1995—just before welfare reform—to 2002. However, the US failed to achieve a corresponding decline in

poverty. The drastic reduction in welfare rolls largely reflects the numerous families who cycle between welfare and work, are sanctioned off assistance, reach their lifetime limit, or have become ineligible. Moreover, the self-sufficiency rhetoric fails to account for the structural conditions that promote poverty. Many of those who “successfully” transition from welfare to work remain poor, since globalization, de-industrialization, and the recent jobless recoveries combined with low educational attainment and minimal employment experience have limited the quality of jobs available to welfare recipients, pushing them to accept low-wage employment without healthcare or retirement benefits just to comply with TANF regulations. Rather than self-sufficiency or financial security, welfare-to-work programs have produced a desperate, vulnerable, and subservient workforce compelled to accept low-paid, undesirable jobs, in the service of market interests.

The PRWORA has not only perpetuated poverty while shifting responsibility for the population’s economic well-being from the State to the individual and the market, welfare reform has also reinforced racial inequality. States with higher proportions of black welfare recipients have chosen to provide lower benefits. States with disproportionately large black populations are more likely to use strong sanctions for regulation non-compliance, limit TANF to less than the federal allotment of 60 months in a lifetime, deny additional benefits to children born to welfare recipients, and render drug-related felons ineligible. While these racial disparities impact all recipients in the affected states, non-white women must also contend with racial discrimination in the welfare system and the labor market. Thus, it is not surprising that, compared to white women, non-white women are less likely to find jobs to fulfill their work requirement, more likely to be sanctioned, more likely to cycle on and off welfare, and less likely to achieve stable employment before their lifetime support allotment is exhausted. To mitigate the impact of employment discrimination, some states use their block grants to foster entrepreneurialism among welfare recipients by funding microenterprise development programs (“MDPs”), which make very small loans to help low-income families establish home-based businesses. Most welfare recipients who are non-white and/or poorly educated fail to achieve self-sufficiency through MDPs and default on their loans, confirming that market-based solutions favored by PRWORA often reinforce rather than ameliorate structural inequalities.

For women, the detrimental effects of the PRWORA are not limited to reinforcing poverty or racial inequality. Right-wing think tanks and the Christian Right supported the PRWORA, arguing that pre-1996 public assistance policies undermined “family values” by purportedly discouraging marriage, rewarding women for out-of-wedlock births, enabling teenage pregnancy, and absolving fathers of paternal responsibility. The PRWORA family values policies have not only failed to decrease out-of-wedlock births and teenage pregnancies or increase marriage rates, they have exacerbated poor women’s risk of abuse. Half of women on welfare have been abused and 30% report abuse in their current relationships. Pushing women to have contact or relationships with the biological fathers of their children, who are most often their abusers, heightens the risk of abuse. Moreover, labor force participation is correlated with increased abuse of poor women. While most states have instituted exemptions from certain PRWORA requirements (e.g., work, paternity es-

establishment, and child support enforcement) and offer special support services for victims of domestic violence, these exemptions and supports are often ineffectively implemented and vulnerable to case-workers' insensitivity and work overload. Convicted drug felons and recent immigrants are ineligible for public assistance in many states, leaving these women with limited means to exit abusive relationships.

As a result of PRWORA, the poor find themselves in more economically precarious situations, with less stable cash flows, less reliable childcare and healthcare options, less time to raise their children, greater risk of abuse and homelessness, greater vulnerability to discrimination, and increasing anxiety that their public assistance clock will run out. The authors offer numerous recommendations for mitigating the effects of welfare reform and promoting widespread economic well-being: listen to and empathize with welfare recipients and the poor, advocate for economic well-being as a human right, participate in social movements and civil disobedience, lobby for incremental modifications to existing policy, support the alignment of housing, homeless, and TANF policies, endorse collaboration with local organizations attuned to the distinct needs of special populations (e.g., immigrants, battered women), promote existing models of effective service provision, continue conducting research on policies and their effects, and recognize the role of history, politics, ideology, and the market in shaping public policy.

While many chapters cover common terrain (e.g., the exacerbation of socio-economic inequality, racism in welfare policies, and the influence of neo-liberalism), the collection provides a comprehensive critical analysis of the welfare reform act, its origins, and impacts from a variety of ideological perspectives, using numerous data sources and research methods. The book is accessible to undergraduates, graduate students, journalists, and policy makers, yet empirically and theoretically sophisticated enough for scholars of poverty, human services, and public policy.

Today, the US is struggling to recover from the Great Recession. The widespread economic instability, mortgage and credit crises, persistently high unemployment rates, and dramatic growth in poverty make the critiques of the 1996 welfare reforms all the more acute. Expecting the poor to become self-sufficient through work, education, child support, and marriage in a time of high unemployment, declining wages, educational funding cuts, and growing competition for educational and work opportunities at all levels of the economy highlights the failure of current welfare policies to help families weather a structural, in fact global, economic storm.

* Judith Halasz is an assistant professor in the Sociology Department at the State University of New York at New Paltz.

Democracy and Mathematics Education

Dear Colleagues,

I believe most will know difficulty of attracting attention to a new idea, however promising it appears to be. This is my situation. It is aggravated by the fact that I am no sociologist.

I joined the British Army at the age of seventeen, was commissioned, trained as an engineer, served in Germany and in Northern Ireland, left the Army aged thirty-two, became a school mathematics teacher and taught mathematics for the next twenty-eight years. This is the full extent of my CV.

So, what did I learn? In Germany I discovered – eventually - that I was a very small part in what was known as the ‘Trip-Wire Strategy’. This was a plan to defend the democracies of Western Europe against the Warsaw Pact’s armoured hordes by fighting - in terms of numbers of men and value of the equipment committed to do so - only rather half-heartedly; and then, once their tank divisions were crossing the border in sufficient strength, to wipe them out with nuclear bombs and mines.

The fact that this would also turn most of Central Europe into a radio-active wasteland for the next several hundred years - whilst also killing tens of millions of people - seemed not to concern the planners.

It did, however, turn my thinking to the question why democracy cannot be defended - or, indeed, why it cannot be promoted - without such extravagant, such contradictory and ultimately such self-defeating violence.

If democracy *is* superior as the idea that we all have the right to ‘life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness - the last of which, incidentally, I take to mean the pursuit of spiritual rather than material fulfilment - then surely it ought to be possible to prove this in practice, without any violence.

I made further discovery in Northern Ireland: that when people have been taught as children to distrust, despise, and even to hate, children of other persuasions, it is nearly impossible to change their opinion when they are adults. Since this damage is created early, it must be avoided early.

Mathematics is known to be the most abstract and pure of all the sciences. It cannot have any effect on ethics: since it offers no prescription as to either the aim or the structure of societies. It cannot affect any morality: since it has nothing to say regarding either lives or their aims.

I had been teaching for several years before I realised that, whilst this is perfectly true of mathematics, it is certainly not true of the way that mathematics is commonly taught.

Having now explored these consequences for over twenty years, I believe that the way mathematics is most commonly taught is not only shockingly ineffective – as is made evident by the steady decline in mathematics standards over recent decades in all the major Western countries - but that it is a major cause in the United States of much of its social dislocation, its social dysfunction, increasing industrial weakness and dependence on imported graduate skills, depressive illness, unemployment, and even criminality.

If true in the United States, this must, of course, be true in many other Western countries. This is demonstrable as well. The exceptions are countries in which school populations are generally still homogenous, the children mono-lingual and ambitious, their parents are supportive, and their teachers are respected, even revered.

But even in these much more favourable conditions, there is still not likely to be any greater depth to the students’ understanding of mathematics, while there remains the danger that, rather than promoting the actively critical constructive, and always receptive, discourse that democracy requires, the apparent success of this traditional approach encourages the docile acceptance of authoritarian government,.

In 1996-98 I was invited to co-direct a two-year study in Germany for the European Union's Education Commission¹. The thesis I wrote for this study was subsequently published in international reviews and national journals throughout Europe.

In it, I explained that what we now commonly call 'mathematical' forms of arguments were not developed originally to persuade more people to do mathematics. They were created to give ordinary people more confidence in democratic debate. This knowledge was lost in Europe in the Dark Ages. Its inspiration only emerged again in the Declaration of Independence.

The aim is very simple. It is never easy to attain. It requires people to be prepared to accept that others' opinions may be as important as their own; then to know how to compare opinions justly; and finally, but most difficult of all, it is to be prepared to accept another opinion *instead* of one's own.

Teaching mathematics as instructions to be learnt, remembered, reproduced and applied without question or doubt as to their truth is, as I told a shocked audience of mathematics educationalists in Bavaria in 1992: 'a major reason why Germany lost its democracy twice, first to the Kaiser and then to Adolf Hitler.'

They were shocked. But they were also scholars. They listened to my argument, and then they published it in their journal.

To prove the worth of democracy - which means encouraging all children to know and to value their own worth - mathematics has to be learnt as the art and the science of argument.

Most recently I have been attracted by the work of the California-based organisation *Tikkun olam*. This is Hebrew for 'rescuing, healing and restoring the world'. Its parent organisation, the Network for Spiritual Progressives, has recently published an article of mine on its home page². I hope that you will read it there. If it provokes sufficient interest, even acrimony, I hope further that you will invite me to one of your 2011 conferences to defend it.

I believe your Society can greatly help the United States to recover its lost confidence and coherence - and its moral ascendancy as the world's most powerful democracy - if it will persuade its mathematics teachers that the success or the failure of democracy depends, more than anyone else, on them.

Colin Hannaford,
Oxford, England

¹www.zum.de/Faecher/A/BW/mude/index-e.htm

²<http://www.spiritualprogressives.org/article.php/20110130122028119> .

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS

The Society for the Study of Social Problems would like to welcome the 471 members who joined since May 28, 2010 (prepared 5/17/11):

Katherine Abbott	Christina A. Campbell	Tory Fisher	Kjeld Hogsbro
Ali Arazeem Abdullahi	Imelda Carrion Adrian	Lisa M. Fitterer	Jason J. Hopkins
Amy Adamczyk	Connie I. Carter	Whitney Allyson Flesher	Mervyn P. Horgan
Olayinka A. Ajala	Jennifer Carter	Sarah Florino	Inga Hornei
Manabu Akagawa	Gulsah Cetin	Andrea Fontana	Jonathan Horowitz
Maria Akchurin	Sara Chaganti	Carmen E. Fortes	Terra L. Howell
Samantha Allen	Alyssa W. Chamberlain	John D. Foster	Nina Hrycak
Norma J. Anderson	Lauren Elizabeth Chamberlain	Christopher J. Fox	Brandy Leigh Hubbard
Beth Angell	Jamie Suki Chang	Shirley Fredeen	Ray Hutchison
Patrick Archer	Rohss Chapman	Michael Freeman	Lanre Ikuteyijo
Kristine Artello	Michael Juan Chavez	Rong Fu	Kawahra Ikuyo
Yalda Asmatey	Ferzana Chaze	S. Michael Gaddis	Chrys Ingraham
Kristen Atkinson	Godfred T. Chongatera	Andre Moyses Gaio	Miho Iwata
Kelly F. Austin	Orly Clerge	Mary Gallagher	Hubert Izienicki
Kimberly N. Bachechi	Ryon Cobb	April S. Garcia	Aubrey L. Jackson
Chasity Bailey-Fakhoury	Jonathan Scott Coley	Sheena Gardner	Omari Jackson
Kimberly M. Baker	Sonya Conner	Sarah Bracey Garrett	Lakshmi Jayaram
Regina Baker	Marianne Cooper	Marco Z. Garrido	Marshall Jeffries
Barry C. Barker	Kiana Cox	Alice B. Gates	Kareem D. Jenkins
Alex Barnes	Rachel Craft	David Paul Gibson	minsoo jeong
Graham Barnes	Krista Craven	Catherine Gillis	Lindsey Marie Jeralds
Jessica Penwell Barnett	Colin Cremin	John Girdwood	Anthony Michael Jimenez
Jeffrey Barrois	Andrew D. Currey	Jonathan Gobeil	Carmen Johnson
Brooke Conroy Bass	Sean E. Currie	Dawna M. Goens	Andrew Johnson III
Wenda Bauchspies	Ariana Curtis	Gloria Gonzalez	Shatima Jones
Cesar E. Bautista	Chris Dale	Lisa A. Gonzalez	Kristin Marie Jordan
Suzanne R. Becker	Craig Dale	Paul C. Gorski	Lauren Joseph
Patricia A. Bell	Michael Damon	Jessica J. Gottlieb	Amanda Jungels
Sue E. Bell	Linda S. Danavall	Daniel Grace	Annemarie Jutel
Alex S. Bennett	Sabrina Danielsen	Jennifer B. Green	Meredith A. Katz
Jeremy Bennett	Tobias Davidsson	Jonathan S. Greene	Matthew Kearney
Bill Benson	Mimi L. Davis-Hopkins	Guillermo J. Grenier	Paul J. Kemeny
Carol A. Berenson	Jacob C. Day	Kishonna L. Grey	Kim Yung Keng
mabel berezin	Kristen A. Desjarlais-deKlerk	Tracy L. Groenewegen	Jared J. Khan
Eric Bernstein	Karla Dhungana	Diana Maritza Guelespe	Ruth H. Kim
Landon S. Bevier	Megan F. Dickson	Stephanie Guittar	Daniel M. Kimmel
Shirley Bishop	Cindy B. Dollar	Taylor Elizabeth Gupton	Katherine E. King
Andrew Bisto	Christopher Donnelly	Mustafa Gurbuz	Martha W. King
Krista Black	Charles K. Doyal	Barbara Gurr	David A. Kinney
Craig Blyth	Adam R. Driscoll	Iman E. Hainesworth	Syndee G. Knight
Cecilia Bonnevie	Leslie A. Dubbin	Allyson Sarah Hallam	Matt Bryon D. Kopas
Donielle Boop	Katherine Duthie	Michael A. Halpin	Lois-Ann Kuntz
Kurt Borchard	Mary Ebeling	Susan M. Halverson	Melis Su Kural
Jay Borchert	Richard Clark Eckert	Colin W. Hannaford	Christina Noelle Lacerenza
Diya Bose	John Edwards	David Harker	Carl Lacharite
Laura R. Boutwell	Jean C. Eells	Abbilyn M. Harmon	Chryl Laird
Evan W. Bowness	Matthew Eichler	Bridget E. Harr	David C. Lane
Laura Braslow	David J. Eitle	Eboni Harris	Christopher Langer
Joslyn Brenton	Sinikka Elliott	Sj Hart	Daniel Larson
Lauren K. Brinkley-Rubinstein	Christy L. Erving	Caitlin Brigid Hawley	Matthew Ryan Laurin
Magaly Brodeur	Alexis B. Espinoza	Gesine K. Hearn	Kimberly A. Lee
Ethel Brooks	Emir Estrada-Loy	Barbara Heather	Lisa A. Leitz
Sean F. Brown	Christi S. Falco	M. Kristen Hefner	Janet N. Lembke
Sandra Lee Browning	Salik H. Farooqi	Melissa C. Hendry	ManChui Leung
Elizabeth L. Brulé	Jim D. Faught	Nancy J. Herman-Kinney	Geoffrey Brahm Levey
Jennifer L. Buchan	Katherine D. Ferrari	Lindsey Hirzel	Ke Li
Amanda Burgess-Proctor	Orit Fisher	Fay Hodza	Curtisa S. Light

Welcome New Members *continued from page 13*

Lefeng Lin	Meghan A. Novisky	Brenda Riemer	Julie A. Swando
Rebecca Kline Lindekugel	Kathryn M. Nowotny	Christopher D. Ringer	Elizabeth M. Sweeney
Patricia Lirette	Mary O. Obiyan	Victor Rios	Norbert Szucs
Shao-hua Liu	Timothy L. O'Brien	Amy R. Roberts	Wen-hui Anna Tang
Monica Lomeli	Abigail R. Ocobock	Shawna Rohrman	Bhoomi K. Thakore
Patrick Anthony Lopez-Aguado	Carrie Oelberger	Daniel Rojas	Kelly Michelle Thames
Janet A. Lorenzen	Laurel D. O'Gorman	Victor Romano	Millicent S. Thayer
Meg C. Lovejoy	Oluwatosin Ogunfowokan	Ashley Rondini	Jenna Thiel
Jennifer Lowman	Mark William O'Hara	Vanessa A. Rosa	Jessica Thiel
Jessica L. Lucero	Olugbenga David Ojo	Aaron T. Rowland	Michael F. Thompson
Andras Lukacs	Olawale Oladele	Erin Ruel	Yordanos Tiiruneh
Vanessa Lynn	Britt Olsen	Dawna Lee Rumball	Maria Timberlake
Courtney JoAnne Lyons	Sunday T. Omoyeni	Cesraea Rumpf	Adenike Titilayo-Ayotunde
Sandra Lee MacDonald	Laura Orrico	Heidy Sarabia	Avery B. Tompkins
Karen E. Macke	Timothy A. Ortyl	Uma Sarmistha	Iban Trapaga
Abigail Marie Malick	David Orzechowicz	Zoie W. Saunders	Ann Travers
Christopher A. Mallett	Lynette Osborne	Lisa K. Scheer	Shawn Alan Trivette
Alexis Mann	Chinyere Osuji	Jaclyn V. Schildkraut	Emily I. Troshynski
Gini R. Mann-Deibert	Maureen C. Outlaw	Janine Schipper	LaTonya J. Trotter
Alvin Mares	Lindsay A. Owens	Erik Schneiderhan	Crystal Tsang
Leslie Martin	Wilson R. Palacios	Richard Scott	John L. Tubera
Marisol Mastrangelo	Yung-Yi Diana Pan	Beatrice Scott	Catherine Turcotte-Seabury
Sarah Ann Mayorga	Steven Alfonso Panageotou	Louise Seamster	Nicole Martorano Van Cleve
Stephanie Mazerolle	Elise Paradis	Vivek Seshadri	Catherine van de Ruit
Carolyn McAndrews	Peter F. Parilla	Miriam R. Sessions	Lisa-Jo K. van den Scott
Melinda McCormick	Hien J. Park	Lucas S. Sharma	Alicia J. VandeVusse
Barry S. McCrary	Julianne Payne	Vivian G. Shaw	Berit Irene Vannebo
Alexis S. McCurn	Jennifer L. Peet	Ryan Rae Sheppard	Youlonda Vantrees
Gwen McEvoy	Natalie M. Peluso	Mary Anna Shorter-King	Robert Vargas
Nikki McGary	Samantha C. Penta	Kristina Simacek	Andrew D. Vaserfirer
Troy A. McGinnis	Tracy E. Perkins	Pete Simi	Brenda Velazquez
Laura A. McKinney	Noam Perry	William Paul Simmons	SaunJuhi Verma
Anne Marie McLaughlin	Fred P. Pestello	Laura Simon	Andrea Viertelmayr
Lisa McMinn	Carla A. Pfeffer	Alex W. Skitolsky	Denise D. Walker
Tricia McTague	Heather J. Picotte	Christina Skorobohacz	Jeremy Walker
David C. Mead-Fox	Michael Pierce	David Skubby	Lillian Marie Wallace
Alexis A. Merdjanoff	Sherrow Pinder	Anna Smedley	Samantha Ashley Wallace
Cassi A. Meyerhoffer	Mate Pleic	Kimberly Sue Smith	Jane M. Walsh
Peter Meylakhs	Wendy Plotkin	Margaret Eleanor Smith	Kyla Walters
Nancy Michaels	Andrea N. Polonijo	Megan Smith	Chandra D. L. Waring
Vincent E. Miles	Pamela Pommerenke	Michelle Smith	Stephanie E. Warren
Jennifer Miller	Daniel H. Poole	Tami L. Smith	Nicola R. Waters
Rob Miller	Nancy Prail	Leandra M. Smollin	Jennifer Wesoloski
Rodrigo Rau Mora	Beverly M. Pratt	Patricia Snell	Frederick Wherry
Jeannie Morgan	Menah Pratt-Clarke	Anna Sorensen	Bernadette Marie White
Shauna Morimoto	Dana S. Prewitt	Clare L. Stacey	Cheryl Wietz
Amanda Renee Morrall	Birgit Prodingier	Richard Stansfield	Matthew E. Wilkinson
Larry Morton	Erin L. Pullen	Monte Staton	Fay V. Williams
Diana Moyer	Gwendolyn Purifoye	Astra Stephens	Elizabeth Neyle Wilson
Erica Jade Mullen	Sharon M. Quinsaat	Kaelyn E. Stiles	Della J. Winters
Shahida Murtaza	Brian M. Rahmer	Colette M. Street	Todd Wolfson
Michela Musto	Glen E. Randall	Daysi Strong	Sophia Woodman
Mahreen Nabi	Humayun Rashid	Forrest Stuart	Joshua Woods
Gabor Daniel Nagy	Thomas N. Ratliff	Brian J. Stults	Sarah Woodside
Dana Y. Nakano	Ranita Ray	Phi Su	Qiong Xu
Selma Nasri Boudjemaa	Victor E. Ray	Naomi F. Sugie	Justin Robert Young
Mark Naylor	Jennifer J. Reed	Jessica R. Sullivan	Scott Young
Roy C. Nelson	Nir Ressissi	Sandra Sulzer	Franz Zahradnik
Brian J. Newby	Whitney Marie Richards-	Brandi Thompson Summers	Agnieszka Zajackowska
Thanh-Nghi B. Nguyen	Calathes	Christina J. Sun	
Marcel Nkoma	Nick Richardson	Kenzo Sung	

2011 CALL FOR RESOLUTIONS FROM THE MEMBERSHIP

SSSP resolutions constitute an important opportunity for our scholar-activist membership to publicly declare their sentiments, thereby creating a channel for greater visibility and more direct influence upon a variety of “publics,” i.e., fellow activists, scholars, students, decision-makers, social action groups, voters, and others. Thus, as Vice-President this year, I am calling on the membership to submit resolutions for discussion, debate, and in some cases, passage. Keep in mind, that proposed resolutions serve as useful discussion points for SSSP members, helping to increase and enhance communication and activities during the long period between annual meetings. To submit a resolution, simply forward your resolution or your idea for a resolution to the Vice-President and the appropriate SSSP Division Chair(s) by **July 1, 2011** in order to give members ample time to read and give serious consideration to your resolution. (If you submit your resolution to more than one chair, please inform all involved of this fact.) The only exception to the deadline is if the issue in question occurs after July 1st. Proposed resolutions will be available for review prior to the Annual Meeting via posting on the SSSP website in the “members-only” area and under “Annual Meeting,” and as an e-mail blast sent to members who want to receive announcements from the Administrative Office.

Resolutions submitted to Division Chairs should contain a concise position statement concerning a social problem of urgent concern to the Division. In most cases, the resolution should include some sort of call for viable action on the part of the SSSP. This typically has involved a letter from the Board directed to some public entity expressing concern, support, or protest. Feel free, however, to propose other forms of appropriate action. If the resolution is in support of or in opposition to a piece of legislation, a copy of the legislation or a place where members can access it *must* be provided.

It is the SSSP Vice-President’s responsibility to serve as the facilitator for resolutions being sponsored by the Divisions as well as from individual Society members, making the resolutions available to the membership prior to and at the annual business meeting. This year in Las Vegas, the resolutions process will be organized in a manner that promotes wider discussion prior to formal consideration at the 2011 Annual Business Meeting. The process is as follows:

- On the first day of the meetings an open forum of discussion will be held, which is designed to encourage a political discussion of concerned members. At this meeting, each proposed resolution should be presented for membership discussion by the sponsoring Division’s Chairperson (or designated representative) and adequate time for discussion will be properly allotted to each. To facilitate this process, all proposed resolutions, as noted above, must be made available to the SSSP Vice-President and Division Chair(s) by July 1, such that the membership has ample time to consider resolutions and can be provided a print copy with their registration packet.
- Modifications and revisions will be considered during the open discussion forum that will meet in place of the annual meeting of the Resolutions Committee. Sponsors of resolutions or a surrogate must be present at this forum to present and respond to questions concerning their resolution. It is *imperative* that someone be present who can speak to the substance of the proposed resolution.
- During the 2011 Annual Business Meeting, the resolutions will be presented (including any modifications or revisions) by the Vice-President as a package for approval for action by the attending membership. The membership will vote on proposed resolutions that were discussed and revised on the first day of the meeting. Experience shows that the Annual Business Meeting fails to provide sufficient time for a detailed discussion of resolutions. If objections from the floor are raised to any specific resolution at this year’s Business Meeting, that resolution can, by majority vote of those present, be singled out from the package, and voted on separately. Those present can either support the resolution for approval as proposed or decide to table the resolution for further discussion at the subsequent year’s annual meeting.
- If the resolution requires letters or e-mails to be sent, the sponsor of the resolution must provide the addresses to the Administrative Office and, if necessary, be prepared to assist the Administrative Office in getting the resolution to the appropriate individuals or agencies. Furthermore, sponsors are apprised of developments pertaining to the issue(s) addressed in a resolution.

- We will attempt to make approved resolutions immediately available to the press. In addition, all approved resolutions will be submitted for publication in the fall issue of the *Social Problems Forum: The SSSP Newsletter* and posted on the SSSP website.

Members who wish to propose resolutions for consideration of the SSSP, should submit them to the appropriate Division Chairperson(s) (see <http://www.sssp1.org/index.cfm/m/21> for current contact information) and directly to the SSSP Vice-President at perruccic@purdue.edu by **July 1, 2011**.

Carolyn C. Perrucci, SSSP Vice-President, 2010-2011

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE SUBMISSION OF PROPOSED RESOLUTIONS:

Here are some suggestions that may help enhance resolutions submitted for consideration by the Society:

Local awareness: A resolution which addresses an issue of urgent concern for the city or region where the annual meeting is taking place is highly desirable. Thus, a more general or globally-oriented resolution can be strengthened if it makes the extra effort to cite any local aspect or manifestation of the problem which can help dovetail with the larger concern. Clearly, matters of local concern are more likely to be of interest to the local media.

Urgency: Resolutions that embody some urgent or timely matter involving some current manifestation of a larger social problem are highly desirable. This can relate, for example, to pending legislation, policies and programs, a recently released report, and so on. Resolutions that address urgent matters are much more likely to be picked up by the press.

Action-oriented: All resolutions should attempt to incorporate a call for action, be it on the part of the SSSP Board, or for concerned individuals. If action is requested on the part of the SSSP, it should be as specific as possible, e.g., to whom should a letter be directed, etc. In the past, other proposed actions have included calls for boycotts, participation in public demonstrations, collecting donations, and so on.

Resource pointer: A resolution which is accompanied by a specific resource or resource list is extremely useful for those who wish to learn more about the issue at hand. The resource supplement can be a specific document or scholarly paper, website(s), or some other useful repository of information. This can be very helpful in increasing the impact of the resolution by assisting teachers, students, the press and others who wish to have further background information in engaging the issue for their own specific purposes.



Film Exhibit Schedule

The film exhibit is scheduled for **Saturday, August 20** at Harrah's Las Vegas Hotel. It is organized by Program Committee Chair Karen McCormack, Wheaton College.

8:00am – 9:40am

[Ain't I a Person*](#)

**with apologies to Sojourner Truth*

During the past quarter century, a myth has developed that poor people are lazy and that providing them with government assistance leads to dependency and a lack of personal responsibility. The reality is very different. The poverty rate dropped sharply in response to the War on Poverty programs, only to level off in the late 1970s when those programs started getting cut back, and increasing through the Reagan-Bush era attacks on social welfare. The slight drop in the late-1990s has already disappeared, and the poverty rate has skyrocketed during the so-called Great Recession. The plight of the poor has just gotten worse. While the accepted wisdom now is that public interventions do not work, that is a myth: the reality is that they have and still could.

Our goals with this film project were two-fold: first, to dispel some of the myths that are now rampant about poverty; and, second, to bring a human face back to poverty.

What does it mean to be poor? For 2008, the Department of Health and Human Service guidelines were an income \$21,200 or less for a family of four (say, a two-parent household and two children). For a single earner, someone would have to earn almost \$10.00 an hour to be at the poverty threshold for a family of four, while the minimum wage here in Ohio was \$7.00 an hour then. In reality, how many families could pay all their bills in a typical urban area on a gross income of \$1,703 a month?

Even at the height of the AFDC program, only about one-third of those falling below the official poverty line received public assistance. The myth of “welfare queens” driving Cadillacs is firmly entrenched but has virtually nothing to do with reality. So who are the poor? For the most part, they are working and struggling to pay their bills. Many work more than one job out of necessity. They are the people we see as cashiers in stores, as receptionists and workers in offices. They are the people who clean buildings, who paint houses, who fix cars, who drive buses, and so on.

In order to bring back a sense of community and caring among people in this country, we need to put faces on those in poverty. We need to show the faces of people who are working but who cannot afford health insurance for their children. We need to show the faces of people who are working but cannot afford after-school programs for their children. We need to show the faces of people who mingle with the non-poor everyday – in stores, restaurants, schools, theaters, shopping malls – but who have become invisible.

The focus of this film is the stories of the poor (and near-poor) about how they manage their lives and families – finding decent housing, finding adequate jobs and pay, dealing with sick children and health problems, finding affordable and quality day care, dealing with the education of their children, getting help when needed – problems that most of us face in this society. How can we have empathy and compassion for the poor without being able to put ourselves into their shoes? (length: 144 minutes)

12:30pm – 2:10pm

The Insular Empire: America in the Mariana Islands

THE INSULAR EMPIRE is the first film to document the United States historical and ongoing role as a colonial power. Six thousand miles west of California, the Mariana Islands are American territory; but after generations of loyalty, the people of Guam and the Northern Marianas still remain second-class US citizens. Following the personal stories of four indigenous island leaders, this provocative film explores the history of American colonization in the Pacific. It is a moving story of loyalty and betrayal, about a patriotic island people struggling to find their place within the American political family.

2:30pm – 4:10pm

The Billionaire's Tea Party: How Corporate America is Faking a Grassroots Revolution

In the summer of 2009, shortly after Barack Obama and a Democratic Congress swept to power promising a new era of hope and change, a citizens' protest movement emerged out of nowhere threatening to derail their agenda. Some said this uprising was the epitome of grassroots democracy. Others said it was a classic example of 'astroturfing' – an elaborate corporate public relations effort designed to create the impression of a spontaneous uprising. Curious to find out for himself, Australian filmmaker Taki Oldham goes undercover into the heart of the movement. He visits raucous health care town hall meetings where irate voters parrot insurance industry PR; learns that home-grown "citizen groups" challenging the science behind climate change are funded by big oil companies; and infiltrates a tea party movement whose anti-government rage turns out to be less the product of populist rage than of corporate strategy. In the end, The Billionaire's Tea Party offers a terrifying look at how corporate elites are exploiting the anxieties of ordinary Americans – capitalizing on anger, resentment, and paranoia to advance a narrow, often anti-democratic, agenda.

United Nations Graduate Student Internship Program

The United Nations provides opportunities for students enrolled in a graduate program to undertake an internship at its headquarters in New York. The United Nations Headquarters Internship Program is offered on a two-month basis three times a year:

- Mid January to mid March (spring session): the deadline for applications is mid-September.
- Early June to early August (summer session): The deadline for applications is the end of January.
- Mid September to mid November (fall session): The deadline for applications is mid May.

Interested graduate students should write via EMAIL ONLY to the Ad Hoc Internship Coordinator, Human Resources Management Service, United Nations Office. Applications (in English) should include the following: A cover letter, recent curriculum vitae (CV), copies of their university degrees or a list of courses attended, abstracts of academic papers they have written.

Send electronic applications to: intern@un-undesa.org . For more information, visit: <http://www.un.org/Depts/OHRM/sds/internsh/index.htm>.

Announcing the



2010 C. Wright Mills Award Finalists (in alphabetical order)

Katherine Beckett and Steve Herbert, *Banished: The New Social Control in Urban America*, Oxford University Press

David J. Harding, *Living the Drama: Community, Conflict, and Culture Among Inner-City Boys*, University of Chicago Press

Mark Hunter, *Love in the Time of AIDS: Inequality, Gender, and Rights in South Africa*, Indiana University Press

Evelyn Nakano Glenn, *Forced to Care: Coercion and Caregiving in America*, Harvard University Press

Sandra Morgen, Joan Acker and Jill Weigt, *Stretched Thin: Poor Families, Welfare Work, and Welfare Reform*, Cornell University Press

Edward W. Soja, *Seeking Spatial Justice*, University of Minnesota Press

The C. Wright Mills Award will be presented on Saturday, August 20 at the Awards Banquet.

C. WRIGHT MILLS AWARD COMMITTEE

Gale E. Miller, *Chair*, Marquette University

Karyn R. Lacy, *Chair-Elect*, University of Michigan

Ronald J. Berger, University of Wisconsin-Whitewater

Elliott Currie, University of California, Irvine

Kathryn J. Fox, University of Vermont

Anna Y. Leon-Guerrero, Pacific Lutheran University

Lois Presser, University of Tennessee

Darin Weinberg, University of Cambridge

CALL FOR PARTICIPATION

Daring to Be Dangerous: A Sociology for our Troubled Times

Annual Meeting of the Association for Humanist Sociology

Chicago-Evanston: October 12-16, 2011

As we prepare to gather in Chicago for our 2011 annual meeting, we are reminded of the great sociologist and social worker, Jane Addams. For most of her adult life she lived and worked in Chicago, founded Hull-House and helped to establish a number of other peace and justice organizations, including the ACLU and the NAACP. For her efforts, especially in opposition to war, she was called “the most dangerous woman in America.”

Addams was willing to take the heat for her beliefs and refused to give up the fight for a more just and peaceful world. It should occur to us that being identified as “dangerous” can indicate success. Indeed, that was the case with Addams. Those who stood to benefit from the status quo believed her to be dangerous precisely because she had the potential to inspire people to challenge those in power.

Today, as war marches on, inequality intensifies, and the Radical Right grows more threatening, it is time for humanist sociologists to steel themselves for the coming struggles and do the work—research and teaching and community engagement—that is necessary to build a better world. If in the process we are individually or collectively called “dangerous” by those with power, then we will know that we are truly being faithful to our calling as humanist sociologists.

We will be gathering at the Orrington Hotel in downtown Evanston. The Orrington is a beautiful, historic and unionized hotel just a walk away from Lake Michigan, Northwestern University, and numerous restaurants, bookstores and other places of interest.

An opening plenary session will take place at the Hull-House Museum, featuring Mary Jo Deegan. There will also be a special tour of Chicago, highlighting the city’s working class and immigrant history.

We invite our members—and all people of good will inclined toward peace and justice—to join us for our 2011 meeting. We invite proposals for papers or sessions that feature scholarly work, reflections on teaching and activism for social change, books discussions, film screenings, music or other forms of creative expression.

SUBMISSION DEADLINE: June 17, 2011

For more information or to submit a proposal, contact Chris Dale, Program Chair (cdale@nec.edu; 603-428-2306) or Dennis Kalob, AHS President (dkalob@nec.edu; 603-428-2205).



GROUP: THE SOCIETY FOR THE SOCIAL STUDY OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS

GROUP CODE: SHSSP1

DATE: AUGUST 16-23, 2011

DELUXE ROOM RATE:

\$65 Weekday (Sunday – Thursday)

\$89 Weekend (Friday & Saturday)

***Additional persons will be charged at a rate of \$30 per person, per night for third and fourth persons, with a maximum of four persons per guestroom.**

Rate is exclusive of 12% tax and subject to change without notice

HOTEL:

Harrah's offers 2,500 beautifully appointed guest rooms and suites with all of the amenities that conference attendees need. All rooms feature an iron/ironing board, hair dryer, mini-bar, work area, Internet access, and movies and video games. You also will have access to high speed internet for only \$7.50 per 24 hours. The cost of the spa and fitness center is \$10 per day.

RESERVATIONS:

To book, modify or cancel a reservation go to: <http://www.harrahslasvegas.com/CheckGroupAvailability.do?propCode=LAS&groupCode=SHSSP1>. You can call the Central Reservations department at 888-458-8471 (24hrs). When you call to make your reservation please give the group code **SHSSP1** to ensure you are given the correct room rate. Each reservation must be guaranteed with a credit card and will be charged one night room and tax when you book your reservation. Check in is at 4:00pm and check-out is at 11:00am. There must be a 72 hour notice for cancellation prior to arrival. Any cancellation made after this will forfeit one night room and tax.

CUT-OFF DATE:

Reservation must be confirmed by Tuesday, July 26, 2011 at **12:00am (PST)** to guarantee a room rate of \$65 weekday and \$89 weekend. Reservations made after July 26th or after the room block is filled are subject to non-availability and rate increase.

Harrah's Las Vegas
3475 Las Vegas Boulevard, South
Las Vegas, NV 89109
800-427-7247
www.harrahslasvegas.com

SSSP 2011 Annual Meeting
August 19-21, 2011 – Las Vegas, NV

Official Travel Provider – ATC
Association Travel Concepts

Online service fee - \$10*
<http://www.atcmeetings.com/sssp>

DISCOUNTS & SERVICES

5% off applicable classes of service for tickets purchased more than 30 days prior to the meeting. Restrictions apply and not all classes of service apply for the 5% discount. (United Airlines). 5% off applicable classes of service for tickets purchased prior to the meeting. (American Airlines).

Advanced seat assignment and special meal requests. Frequent flier program updates.

Low fare options.

24/7 access with mobile options for itinerary status updates.

ONLINE TRAVEL CENTER – Association Endorsed - <http://www.atcmeetings.com/sssp>

The screenshot shows the ATC Member Travel website interface. It includes a navigation bar with 'Home', 'Search for Flights', 'Rent a Car', and 'Travel Resources'. The main content area features a 'Search for Flights (Round Trip)' section with fields for 'Leaving From', 'Departing On' (03/03/2011), 'Returning On' (03/04/2011), and 'Going To'. There are also checkboxes for 'Airline Preference', 'Select Airline', 'Include Non-Refundable fares and fares with penalties', 'Seating Class: Max. Connections', 'Coach', and 'Search by Lowest Fare' or 'Search by Schedule'. Below this is a 'Rent a Car' section. At the bottom, there is a 'Travel Info & More' section with a 'Check your itinerary' link.

The ATC Travel Center is your one stop for making reservations to association meetings and adding additional excitement to your travel plans.

- Airline Discounts
- Car Discounts
- Side Trips & Activities
- Tours & Sightseeing
- Travel Tools
- 24/7 Online Access
- Low Fare Search Options

The above discounts apply for travel **8/16/2011 - 8/24/2011 (LAS)**

Some restrictions may apply. *Service fees apply to ticketed reservations. You may also call your own agency or the vendors directly and refer to the following ID numbers:

United Airlines American Airlines Hertz Rentals Enterprise	510CK 5381AW CV#031C0016 32H7476	800-521-4041 800-433-1790 800-654-2240 800-593-0505
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Hertz Direct: http://link.hertz.com/link.html?id=22502&LinkType=HZLK&TargetType=Homepage&ret_url=www.associationtravelconcepts.com En-
terprise direct link: http://www.enterprise.com/car_rental/deeplinkmap.do?bid=002&cust=32H7476



The Society for the Study of Social Problems

61st Annual Meeting Registration

August 19-21, 2011

Harrah's Las Vegas Hotel, 3475 Las Vegas Blvd, South

Las Vegas, NV 89109

(Program Participant Deadline: Program participants must preregister by May 31.)

Last Name: _____ First/Middle Name: _____

Work Affiliation(s) for name badge: _____

☐ Check here if you would like to be identified as working outside academia so that you may meet other engaged non-academics.

Preferred Mailing Address: _____

Work #: _____ Home #: _____ Mobile #: _____

E-mail: _____ Personal Website: _____

REGISTRATION FEES + (US DOLLARS): *Check one*

	<u>Preregistration (until July 15)</u>	<u>On-Site</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Member Registration Including Banquet*	\$195	\$230
<input type="checkbox"/> Member Registration	\$135	\$170
<input type="checkbox"/> Student/Unemployed/Emeritus Member Registration Including Banquet*	\$110	\$120
<input type="checkbox"/> Student/Unemployed/Emeritus Member Registration	\$50	\$60
<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Member Registration (for non-exempt presenters who do not wish to become members)	\$210	\$245
<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Member Student Registration (for non-exempt student presenters who do not wish to become members)	\$125	\$135

GUEST REGISTRATION: One guest registration is permitted with each full registration category above. Guest registration provides a name badge (name only, no affiliation). Any guest who wants full access to the program, including special events and a program packet, must register individually and pay the full registration fee and membership dues. Program participants are not eligible for the guest registration fee.

☐ Guest (**name badge only**) \$20 \$25

Guest Badge: _____

Last Name

First/Middle Name

ADDITIONAL BANQUET TICKET/S: Saturday, August 20, 8:00pm - 10:00pm, tickets \$60 each*

Number of vegan entrees needed. _____

DONATE A BANQUET TICKET PROGRAM:

Donate a banquet ticket to a deserving graduate student, foreign scholar, or scholar-activist, tickets \$60 each _____

AIDS FUNDRAISER RAFFLE TICKET/S: tickets \$5 each

There will be a raffle for a **two-night hotel stay at the SSSP Conference Hotel**. The winner will be announced at the awards banquet.

You do not have to be present to win.

MEMBERSHIP DUES+: You must be a current member to attend the Annual Meeting unless you pay non-member registration. **If you are already a 2011 member, skip this section.**


_____ Life Members, Emeriti	\$0	_____ \$45,000-\$54,999	\$120
_____ Students	\$30	_____ \$55,000-\$64,999	\$150
_____ Unemployed	\$30	_____ \$65,000-\$74,999	\$170
_____ Retired Member	\$45	_____ \$75,000-\$84,999	\$190
_____ First Time Professional Member	\$45	_____ \$85,000 and up	\$210
_____ \$24,999 and under	\$70	_____ Sustaining Membership	\$1,700
_____ \$25,000-\$34,999	\$90	_____ Departmental Membership	\$85
_____ \$35,000-\$44,999	\$100		

ACCESSIBILITY SERVICES: Registrants with disabilities may request accessibility services such as sign language interpreters, sighted guides, etc., to facilitate their full participation in the Annual Meeting. If you need accessible accommodations or other services, please alert us to your needs no later than June 30. The Administrative Officer will contact you about service arrangements.

☐ Accessible Services Request: _____

DONATE TO THE ACCESSIBILITY SERVICES FUND: Arrangements for accessibility services can become quite costly, and funds are limited. The SSSP has established an Accessibility Services Fund in order for members to be able to contribute directly to making the Annual Meeting accessibility services more affordable for attendees with disabilities.

☐ Accessible Services Donation: _____

THE FREMONT STREET EXPERIENCE ACLU TOUR (limit 30)  : _____
Friday, August 19, 6:00 pm – 8:00, tickets \$20 each _____

The Fremont Street Experience is located in the heart of downtown Las Vegas on the historic street where Las Vegas gaming and entertainment first began. Fremont Street is home to some of the oldest and most recognizable casinos in Las Vegas, including the Golden Nugget, Binions, and the Four Queens. Since Las Vegas was incorporated in 1911, Fremont Street has been an integral part of the community and is considered by many to be the “real Vegas”. Fremont Street was the first street to be paved (1925) and is the site of the first traffic light, elevator, high rise building, and Nevada gaming license. This historic downtown area has also been the site of ACLU battles over free speech on public sidewalks and workers’ rights to protest. We will tour The Fremont Street Experience with an ACLU of Nevada representative who will discuss the efforts they have undertaken to protect individuals’ and unions’ rights to protest, the rights of outcall services to distribute flyers of nude dancers, and the fight to keep public sidewalks and parks open for protests. The tour accommodates 15-30 people and will last one hour, with a half hour budgeted for transport each way. The cost associated with the tour will cover transportation via wheelchair accessible shuttle and a donation to the ACLU of Nevada. The Fremont Street Experience and main level of all casinos are wheelchair accessible. The tour will leave promptly at 6:00 pm from the front lobby (by Starbucks) of Harrah’s.

GRAND TOTAL

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

Credit Card Type: ☐ Visa ☐ MasterCard ☐ Discover ☐ American Express

Credit Card Number _____

Expiration Date _____

Signature (**mandatory**) _____

DEADLINE: Forms and payments must be postmarked by/faxed no later than July 15 to be eligible for the preregistration discount. Pre-registration ends on July 15. Any forms postmarked/faxed after July 15 will be processed at the on-site rate. **All program participants must pre-register by May 31 in order to have their names listed in the preliminary online and final programs.**

REFUND POLICY: Registration fees will be refunded to persons who notify us prior to July 15. Once the final program is printed and participant packets have been prepared, the cost of processing the participant has occurred. Unfortunately, under no circumstances will SSSP issue refunds for no-shows.

PERMISSION TO USE PHOTO POLICY: By registering for the SSSP conference, attendees hereby agree to allow SSSP and affiliates to use any photos taken of them during the conference in news media, web site, publications, promotions, articles, marketing pieces, etc.

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

☐ Consider me for a complimentary banquet ticket. Indicate your classification: ☐ Graduate Student ☐ Foreign Scholar ☐ Scholar-Activist

MEETING MENTOR PROGRAM: The Meeting Mentor Program is designed to facilitate interaction between new members or graduate students and meeting veterans at the Annual Meeting. If you are interested in serving as a mentor or being matched with a mentor, please complete the online application (<http://www.sssp1.org/index.cfm/pageId/1092>). The application deadline is June 30.

ROOMMATE MATCHING SERVICE: Would you like to participate in the roommate matching service? If yes, the Administrative Office will send you a list with contact information for those who are interested in sharing a room no later than June 30. Indicate your smoking preference.

☐ Yes ☐ Smoking ☐ Non-smoking ☐ No preference

RETURN FORM WITH PAYMENT IN US DOLLARS TO:

SSSP, University of Tennessee, 901 McClung Tower
 Knoxville, TN 37996-0490
 or fax to 865-689-1534 or register online at <http://www.sssp1.org>

GENERAL INQUIRIES SHOULD BE SENT TO:

Michele Koontz, Administrative Officer & Meeting Manager
 W: 865-689-1531; F: 865-689-1534; E-mail: mkoontz3@utk.edu

+ Requests for exemption from meeting registration and membership dues must be approved by Program Committee Chair Karen McCormack, mccormack_karen@wheatonma.edu. When sending an e-mail, place SSSP in the subject line. Eligibility requirements for exemptions are posted on our website.

Questions that you may have about the SSSP Annual Meeting.... but are too embarrassed to ask.

(Original piece written by Deborah Thorne, 2007 Program Committee)

→ **Who chooses the “theme” of the SSSP annual meeting?**

The SSSP president selects the theme of the annual meeting—that’s one of the benefits of being president! This year’s theme is *Service Sociology*, selected by SSSP President A. Javier Treviño.

→ **What are all of the “divisions” within SSSP?**

Within the SSSP, there are twenty-two subgroups organized around specific topics and interests—these are called special problems divisions. For example, for folks interested in issues of race and ethnicity, there is the Racial and Ethnic Minorities division. If you are interested in environmental issues, you might want to join the Environment and Technology division. Are you a budding theorist (or any kind of theorist for that matter!)? If so, you might want to check out the Social Problems Theory division. These divisions provide a great opportunity to meet others who share your academic interests. Many of the sessions for the Annual Meeting are generated through the divisions, and the divisional meetings occur during the Annual Meeting.

→ **The program lists many different types of sessions: regular, plenary, thematic, special, and roundtable. What do all of these mean?**

Regular Sessions: These sessions consist of presentations of four to five research papers that relate to the theme of the session, and time for feedback and discussion.

Plenary Sessions: Essentially, “plenary” just means everyone. Thus, the plenary sessions are sessions to which everyone attending the meeting is invited. At SSSP, there are two plenary sessions: the business meeting and the Presidential Address. Typically, the business meeting is held on the second day and the Presidential Address immediately follows. The plenary sessions are so important that there are never any other sessions/committee meetings planned at the same time.

Thematic Sessions: Topics covered in the thematic sessions reflect the theme of the annual meeting.

Special Sessions: Topics for the special sessions are typically generated by members of the Program Committee (this is the committee that helps the president organize the program for the annual meeting). Sometimes the Program Committee members organize the sessions but arrange for others to be the discussants; other times, the Program Committee members lead the sessions themselves. Special sessions typically include things like talks with high-profile sociologists, meet-the-author events, teaching workshops, spotlight on the Thomas C. Hood Social Action Award winner, film exhibit, presentations of student award-winning papers, and panels on particularly timely topics.

Roundtable Sessions: Roundtable sessions are usually comprised of several tables, each with a different theme. Discussion proceeds simultaneously at all tables listed on each session. At each table the discussion leader(s) will introduce the topic and facilitate discussion among all the participants at the table.

→ **The program lists an entire page of “committee” and “divisional” meetings. Which ones can I attend? All of them? Or are some just for the committee members?**

Committee Meetings are only open to members of that particular committee unless stated otherwise. However, Divisional Meetings are open to anyone who is interested. These are divisional meetings associated with all twenty-two special problems divisions – for example, Crime and Juvenile Delinquency, Disabilities, Drinking and Drugs, Law and Society, Poverty, Class and Inequality, Sport, Leisure, and the Body, and Teaching Social Problems (to name just a very few). If you want to get involved in one of these divisions, these are great meetings to attend!

→ **How do I Organize or Participate in Sessions at the SSSP Annual Meeting?**

At the Annual Meeting, SSSP members present their research, preside and serve as discussants in sessions, and prepare to organize sessions for the next year’s Annual Meeting. To present your research at the meeting, respond to the Call for Papers by submitting an abstract or paper online. The Call for Papers is posted in the fall and accepts submissions through January 31. The organizers of the sessions and the Program Committee work collaboratively to place submissions in appropriate sessions.

If you would like to organize a session, the brainstorming process usually begins during the Divisional meetings during the Annual Meeting. These meetings are open and welcome participants. You may also submit your proposed session theme to the chair of a Special Problems Division in the weeks following the Annual Meeting. Session organizers also select the presider and discussant (if desired) for their sessions.

Why should I stay at the SSSP convention hotel during the Annual Meeting?

This is a frequently asked question by our members. Please consider these reasons.

- Staying at the convention hotel provides many advantages. The banquet takes place at the convention hotel, as do the receptions, most parties, and special events. You have the opportunity to renew acquaintances with other members and meet newcomers. Informal gatherings are easy to arrange because the largest proportion of our members will stay at the convention hotel.

And by staying with us, you can help the organization financially! Let us explain.

- In order to secure a favorable sleeping room rate and to avoid paying high meeting room rental costs, SSSP must guarantee with the hotel that our members will occupy a certain number of room nights. To honor our contract, we must utilize 710 sleeping room nights over our meeting dates (SSSP reservation deadline: July 26, 2011).
- In the event that we do not meet our sleeping room guarantee, the hotel will charge the Society an additional fee for using the meeting space in which we hold our sessions.
- The 'room pick-up' actual rooms occupied, during the days of our contract, by SSSP members has implications for the final hotel bill. Terms of the contract grant the Society a number of complimentary rooms used to house officers and other volunteers who give their time to the organization. In the event that our 'room pick-up' is low, we must pay for these rooms.
- Hotels review our 'room pick-up' history when we request a bid for holding a future annual meeting. A favorable record (meeting or exceeding our room block) helps the hotel feel assured of a certain level of income. Hotels make their money by having as full occupancy as possible. Saving rooms for convention goers who do not occupy them means that they may have an empty room that could have been sold to someone not attending the convention.
- Members attending the convention should reserve a room for the nights they will attend and honor their reservation. This action helps save the Society money and improves the experience.

So . . . please stay with us. We and the Society would appreciate it immensely and we think you will be glad you did!

Héctor L. Delgado, Executive Officer

Michele Koontz, Administrative Officer & Meeting Manager



**YOU'RE CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND
A RECEPTION HONORING OUR PAST PRESIDENTS**

and the

AWARDS BANQUET

at

**Harrah's Las Vegas Hotel
3475 Las Vegas Boulevard, South**

Saturday, August 20

Reception: 6:45pm - 7:45pm

Banquet: 8:00pm - 10:00pm

AWARDS TO BE PRESENTED

SSSP Division Awards: Winners of various student paper competitions and other division awards will be announced.

Beth B. Hess Memorial Scholarship: This \$3,500 scholarship will be awarded to a new or continuing graduate student who began her or his study in a community college or technical school.

C. Wright Mills Award: For a distinguished book that exemplifies outstanding social science research and an understanding of the individual and society in the tradition of C. Wright Mills.

Joseph B. Gittler Award: For significant scholarly achievement that a SSSP member has made in contributing to the ethical resolution of social problems.

Lee Founders Award: For recognition of significant achievements that have demonstrated continuing devotion to the ideals of the founders of the Society and especially to the humanistic tradition of the Lee's.

Racial/Ethnic Minority Graduate Scholarship: This \$12,000 scholarship is given annually for support of graduate study and commitment to a career of scholar-activism.

Thomas C. Hood Social Action Award: This \$1,000 award is given to a not-for-profit organization in the Las Vegas area in recognition of challenging social inequalities, promoting social change, and/or working toward the empowerment of marginalized peoples.

Join us for a catered reception with a cash bar honoring our past presidents. The reception is *complimentary* to SSSP members and will be hosted in Elko/Ely. The awards banquet will be held in Reno.

The buffet will feature Mixed Greens and Garden Vegetable Salad with Assorted Dressings; Tri Color Rotini Salad with Fresh Herb Vinaigrette; Marinated White and Crimini Mushroom Salad with Mediterranean Vinaigrette; Grilled Chicken Breast with Lemon Caper Sauce; Plum Glazed Salmon; Wild Mushroom Ravioli with Sage Browned Butter Sauce; Chef's Choice of Seasonal Vegetables; Vegetable Rice Pilaf; Fresh Baked Rolls and Butter; Assorted Cakes and Pies; Freshly Brewed Coffee, Hot Tea and Ice Tea. A vegan dish will be available for those who request one. Come celebrate with your friends and colleagues and enjoy the evening!

The reception is *complimentary* to SSSP members.

The cost of a banquet ticket is \$60 per person.

**A limited number of banquet tickets will be sold in the registration area.
Those with advance reservations will receive their ticket/s with their registration materials.**

Egon Bittner (1921-2011)



Egon Bittner was born in 1921 in Silesia, a part of central Europe which was then in Czechoslovakia, but which at different moments in Egon's youth had been Polish and German. Egon was from a Jewish community decimated by the Holocaust, and he was a rare survivor. It is hard to know whether his extraordinary generosity, compassion, modesty, and ability to recognize and live with difference and diversity came from this upbringing or this horrible experience, but these were among the qualities that family, friends, and colleagues cherished. These were also the qualities that made him an extraordinary social scientist. Egon loved books, ideas, reflecting on the complexity of human behavior, and was inhabited by the skepticism of received wisdoms that truly probing minds must possess.

That Egon became a sociologist was no accident, therefore. He had a vocation to comprehend and analyze the mysteries of lives in societies. He devoured and internalized the corpus of sociological theory. Conversations with him were adventures in intellectual history. It was his reading of this corpus that led him towards phenomenology and eventually ethnomethodology and to the University of California at Los Angeles where he did his PhD with Donald Cressey. Ethnomethodology is a complex enterprise, but its premises are, in the words of Anne Rawls, "... that the meaningful, patterned, and orderly character of everyday life is something that people must work constantly to achieve, then one must also assume that they have some methods for doing so" and that "... members of society must have some shared methods that they use to mutually construct the meaningful orderliness of social situations" (Rawls, in Harold Garfinkel <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harold_Garfinkel> (2002), *Ethnomethodology's Program* (New York: Rowman and Littlefield), 5. This approach, which combined reverence for and skepticism of existing social theory, sought the micro-foundations of social life.

Egon joined the Brandeis Sociology faculty in the late 1960s, a moment of extraordinary political and intellectual turbulence. His questioning, calming, reflective, and tolerant presence was central to the department's navigation through these complicated times. As Harry Coplan Professor of the Social Sciences, he taught numerous undergraduates, mentored doctoral students and, more generally, led the department on a quest for new approaches. As chair of what was occasionally a fractious group of colleagues he nourished cooperation through magnanimity, understanding, respect for difference, and a wonderfully whimsical sense of humor. As a distinguished member of the broader Brandeis community he was known as a bastion of sophisticated rationality with a deep belief in the Brandeis mission and its vital importance to the society beyond it.

Egon was active in the sociology profession and served, among other positions, as president of the Society for the Study of Social Problems. His presidential address to the SSSP in 1982, which reflected on the implications of computers for human futures, was a classic of the genre. Among sociologists he was best known for studies of the relationships between police and society. These studies, which elegantly bracketed conventional stereotypes of the police, including those of the social sciences, proceeded from, but were not limited by ethnomethodological premises and led Egon and many of his students to cruise about in squad cars and hang out in police stations to gather data. Among his many publications on police-society relationships are *The Functions of the Police in Modern Society* (1970), *Aspects of Police Work* (1990), *The Capacity to Use Force as the Core of the Police Role* (1985), *Florence Nightingale in Pursuit of Willie Sutton: A Theory of the Police* (1974), and *The Police on Skid Row* (1967). (For further information see Wikipedia entry.) Egon knew that the use of force was the unavoidable basis of most police work and that professional discretion and sensitivity were essential for this to be acceptable. His research sought the behavioral bases of the uses and abuses of this application of force. The results were profoundly humanist as well as empirically useful. His new ways

of understanding how police roles might be better conceived were recognized by scholars and police professionals themselves. His contributions to police scholarship earned him the Police Executive Research Forum Leadership Award, for example. Egon also served as commissioner in the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA) from 1979 to 1988. In recognition of the importance of his work, CALEA established the Egon Bittner Award, annually presented to leading police executive officers in recognition of distinguished service in law enforcement. Egon's sociological writings on police work remain a benchmark for today's scholars researching the police.

Egon retired from Brandeis in 1991 and then moved, with his beloved wife Jean, to the Bay Area to be closer to his children Debora Seys and Tom Bittner and enjoy life in a corner of the world that he loved. He died there May 7, 2011. Egon was a profound scholar from whom many learned by reading his work, in his classes, and conversing. Oftentimes, after engaging him on the simplest of issues, one emerged, after reflection, with new ways of apprehending and understanding very large parts of the world. He was also modest, an attribute which probably kept him from becoming one of paramount stars of contemporary sociology, a status reserved for more aggressive individuals. It was this modesty that made him all the more approachable and attractive, however. He was a renowned and beloved PhD advisor and a terrific colleague. He will be deeply missed. Our sympathy goes first to Jean and his family, but we are all bereft at his loss.

By: George Ross, Professor Emeritus

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Call for SSSP Nominations

Nominations are open for candidates to run in the 2012 General Election. We will be electing a President-Elect, a Vice-President Elect, regular and student members of the Board of Directors, members of the Budget, Finance, and Audit Committee, Committee on Committees, and Publications Committee, and the Membership and Outreach Committee. Please consider nominating a colleague or yourself for one of these offices by completing the nomination form.

Nominations should include a brief description of the nominee's SSSP involvement and other relevant experiences. The Nominations Committee will meet at the Annual Meeting in Las Vegas, NV. All nominations should be submitted prior to **June 15, 2011**. The Board of Directors will approve the slate of candidates for the 2012 General Election on August 21, 2011. If you have any questions, please contact Stephani Williams, Chairperson, Council of the Special Problems Divisions.

Announcement of a Special Session: "Countering the Attack on Labor Rights: An Interactive Exercise."

This special session is part of the ASA Collective Behavior and Social Movement's Section Workshop: Making Connections: Movements and Research in a Global Context that will be held on August 18-19, 2011, before the regular SSSP and American Sociological Association meetings.

Time and Date: Thursday, August 18th, 11:30 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.

Place: University of Nevada, Las Vegas.

This session will be conducted with the participation of members of the Hotel and Culinary Workers Union, Local 226 - a remarkably diverse and successful union with a broad social agenda. The following Saturday, Local 226 will be co-hosting a reception with the ASA labor studies section.

Context: The attacks on collective bargaining rights in Wisconsin and elsewhere have created a moment of opportunity. The exercise will focus on the issue of how to turn a moment into a movement. A key element in doing this is the forging of a coalition between labor groups, campus groups, faith-based groups, and community groups. The forthcoming battle over the extension of the Bush tax cuts for families with incomes over \$250,000 a year remains a crucial opportunity for movement building and part of the exercise will focus on the most effective strategy for utilizing this opportunity.

The Benjamin L. Hooks Institute for Social Change Book Award

The Benjamin L. Hooks Institute for Social Change at the University of Memphis is soliciting nominations for its Book Award, which will recognize the book published in 2011 that best furthers understanding of the American Civil Rights Movement and its legacy. The recipient of the award will receive \$1,000 and an invitation to deliver an address in the Hooks Institute Lecture Series during the 2012-2013 academic year.

For consideration, one copy of the book should be submitted, **postmarked by December 1, 2011**, to Book Award Nomination, The Benjamin L. Hooks Institute for Social Change, 107 Scates Hall, The University of Memphis, Memphis, Tennessee, 38152-3530. Only non-fiction books originally published in 2011 will be eligible for submission.

Finalists will be asked to submit additional copies to a panel of judges representing various disciplines and academic institutions in Memphis.

For questions or comments, please contact Book Award Committee Chair Aram Goudsouzian, Associate Professor in the University of Memphis Department of History by phone at 901-678-2520 or via email at agoudszn@memphis.edu.

In 1996, University of Memphis officials received approval from the Tennessee Board of Regents to create the Benjamin L. Hooks Institute for Social Change. The Institute is dedicated to *Teaching, Studying, and Promoting Civil Rights and Social Change*. Hooks Institute archives include Dr. Hooks's personal papers, which are housed in the Mississippi Valley Collection in the University's McWhorter Library.

INSTITUTIONAL ETHNOGRAPHY WORKSHOP

A day long institutional ethnography workshop is being held in conjunction with the SSSP meeting on Thursday, August 18 from 8:30am – 5:30pm at Harrah's Las Vegas Hotel. Dorothy Smith along with members of the community of scholars she has influenced will be facilitating an interactive program. The program will include a discussion about some of the theoretical and historical evolution of the method. There will also be interactive “working” sessions to provide guidance for data collection and data analysis. The cost of the workshop is \$100. To register please use the following link: <http://www.regonline.com/Register/Checkin.aspx?EventID=951957>.

For more information contact Janet Rankin at the University of Calgary, jmrankin@ucalgary.ca.

The sociology department at Maxwell School of Syracuse University has provided sponsorship dollars for 10 students to attend the workshop for \$50. If you would like to take advantage of this support please e-mail Janet Rankin. The funds will be distributed on a first-come, first-serve basis.

The registration system cannot be changed to accommodate this half price sale! Thus, if you are subsidized you will be asked to write Janet Rankin a personal \$50 check. If you have already registered and would like to take advantage of the subsidy, please let Janet know. She will put your name on a list and will reimburse you \$50 at the workshop.

PRELIMINARY PROGRAM

Please note, the names of leaders of sessions may change according to availability.

Morning (8:30am – 12:00pm)

Session One

Part One

Mapping as conceptual, as data collection and as analysis:

Using Smith's theory of cartography and IE as a practice of “mapping”

- Presentations by: Lois Andre-Bechely, Laurie Clune, Alison Griffith, Dorothy Smith

Questions and examples. Opportunity for one or two participants to give a short summary of their work and ask the presenters / workshopers how they would go about mapping that example.

Part Two

Formulating and holding onto a problematic:

- mapping for a problematic
- theoretical and conceptual features of the problematic (what is it)
- how to approach the problematic as a technical tool
- how to formulate a problematic from data
- choosing the problematic to follow
- doing research without a problematic

Alison Griffith, Dorothy Smith, Janet Rankin

Afternoon (1:00pm – 3:30pm)

Session Two

Old Hand Questions – IE's theoretical framework.

Questions and discussion about the sociology that informs IE

- Feminism – standpoint
- Marx – materiality; ideology
- Bakhtin – language and words
- Mead – symbolic interactionism
- Garfinkel – ethnomethodology
- Foucault – discourse

Dorothy Smith, Liza McCoy, Marj DeVault, Eric Mykhalovskiy

Depending on the number of participants this session would be held with two concentric circles of people. Seasoned IE'ers would be on the inside, responding to questions and queries from the facilitators. Students and those with less experience would sit around the outside and “listen in”. Participants will self select their circle.

Afternoon (4:00pm – 5:30pm)

Session Three

Extending the range of IE thinking: Pushing boundaries

- Has an IE orthodoxy become a challenge in IE thinking?
- Can the tools of IE be used in more conventional sociologies?
- Can one do an IE without an explicit politic?
- What can other sociologies contribute to IE?
- Can we support students to be methodologically eclectic?

Moderator: Marj DeVault