

Sociology Speaks

2000-2001



The Newsletter of the Sociology Department
at Boston College

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Letter from the Chairperson

The 2000-2001 academic year has been an exciting one for the Boston College Sociology Department. Of particular importance has been the hiring of several new faculty members, the presence of two full-time visiting faculty, and the inauguration of our new Visiting Scholars Seminar Series. In addition to the continuing scholarly productivity of our faculty and the vitality of our graduate program and undergraduate major, the events this year have not only strengthened our department but underscored our reputation as a leading site for justice-oriented sociological scholarship in the Boston metropolitan area.

At the top of the list of new faculty hires is **Juliet Schor**. An internationally recognized scholar in the area of economy and society, Juliet has left her position as Director of Women's Studies at Harvard University to join our faculty this September. While Juliet's recent writings on time spent at work and the cultural politics of consumer society have earned her wide critical acclaim, her current research into the commercialization of childhood promises to bring a discerning sociological eye to this problem as well. Joining Juliet this fall are new Assistant Professors **Kerry Ann Rockquomore** and **Robert Kunovich**. Kerry Ann completed her Ph.D. at University of Notre Dame in 1999 and

comes to Boston College after teaching previously at Pepperdine University and University of Connecticut. Already the author of numerous scholarly articles and a forthcoming book, Kerry Ann's principal research to date has focused on topics ranging from the sociology of bi-racial identity to black feminist thought, the politics of school uniforms, and the impact of Afrocentric approaches to education with

U.S. public schools. Robert Kunovich recently completed his Ph.D. at Ohio State University and brings expertise to our department in advanced quantitative methods, sociology of Eastern Europe, political sociology, and ethnic conflict. Robert is also the author of recently published work on ethnic and religious strife in the former Yugoslavian republics. In addition to these new full-time faculty, two other recent hires

add scholarly depth and broaden our department's areas of specialized expertise. These include Professors **Patricia Chang** and **Catherine Kohler Riessman**. Patricia Chang, a noted sociologist of religion and formal organizations, comes to BC as Assistant Director of the new Boisi Center for the Study of Religion and American Public Life and a half-time faculty member in the Sociology

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Department. Catherine Riessman, a well-known medical sociologist, teacher of qualitative methods, and author of an influential book on narrative analysis, joins us as a Research Professor after leaving a previous position at Boston University. Catherine will teach one graduate-level seminar in our department each year.

Each of the new faculty mentioned above promise to contribute substantially to our department's graduate program, with its thematic focus on "Social Economy and Social Justice: Gender, Race and Class in a Global Context." Each also has a well-deserved reputation as a first-rate undergraduate instructor. Over the past year, these aspects of our department have also been served by the presence of two outstanding visiting faculty members—**Arthur Kroker** and **Thomas Reifer**. Arthur, along with **Marilouise Kroker**, a Visiting Scholar at BC this year as well, is an editor of the prestigious electronic journal, CTHEORY. He is also a Professor of Political Science at Concordia University in Montreal, a renowned social theorist and author of numerous books and articles on technology and society, culture, and the politics of media. As a Visiting Distinguished Professor, Arthur taught graduate and undergraduate courses on social aspects of technology, contemporary French social thought, and the social ethics of genetic research. Visiting Assistant Professor Thomas Reifer this year provided invaluable expertise in the areas of comparative historical sociology, global approaches to social change, and the study of culture, gender, military and the state from a critical world systems perspective. Tom also coordinated the seminar portions of our Visiting Scholars Seminar Series. Although at BC for but a year, Arthur Kroker and Tom Reifer's contributions were enormous. As such, numerous graduate and undergraduate students have already approached me about the possibilities of getting these outstanding scholars back on campus in years to come.

The final major event taking place in our department this last year involved our newly instituted Visiting Scholars Seminar Series. Funded by a grant from the Academic Vice-President's Office in conjunction with a transition toward retirement agreement negotiated by Professor **William Gamson**, this series is already an important aspect of sociological scholarship at Boston College. This series brings leading sociological thinkers to our campus each Spring for several intensive days of residency and scholarly exchange. Each invited scholar is asked to deliver a major public lecture, to conduct two specialized faculty/graduate student seminars, and to be available for informal discussion with students and faculty during her or his visit. In its inaugural year, the theme for this series was "Black Social Thought in the Early Twenty-first Century: Politics, Culture and Social Change." Participating scholars included **Paul Gilroy** (Yale University), **Aldon Morris** (Northwestern University), and **M. Jacqui Alexander** (Connecticut College). Each of these individuals delivered truly thought-provoking lectures and organized seminars that were, at once, intellectually challenging and deeply moving to attend. Their presence on campus also attracted faculty and students from a wide range of other BC departments, making these visits an important site for genuine interdisciplinary exchange. Also indicative of the success of this series in its initial year is the fact that the department has already been approached by publishers concerning the possibility of publishing an edited volume of the lectures given by our visiting scholars. Truly, this series should play an increasingly important aspect of the scholarly life of our department in years to come. The theme for next year's Visiting Scholars Seminar Series will be "Gender and

Alumni Notes

Danielle Egan (Ph.D. 2000) was a featured discussant of the thematic session: "The Commercial Sex Industry." This session was part of the 50th annual meeting of the Society for the Study of Social Problems—"Inventing Social Justice: SSSP and the 21st Century"—in Washington D.C., August.

Ayumi Iseki (M.A. 2000) attended the 95th annual meeting of the American Sociological Association in Washington D.C., August 2000. Ayumi presented a paper entitled "Old-Age Security Policies in China, Japan, and Singapore."

Julie Manga (Ph.D. 2000) was offered and has accepted a book contract with New York University Press to publish a revised version of her Ph.D. dissertation.

*Janet Wirth-Cauchon (Ph.D. 1993), Associate Professor at Drake University in Des Moines Iowa, published the book, *Women and Borderline Personality Disorder: Symptoms and Stories*. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 2001. This work, a revised version of Janet's 1993 Boston College dissertation, represents a feminist cultural analysis of the notions of "unstable" selfhood found in case narratives of women diagnosed with borderline personality disorder. Janet's exploration of contemporary post-Freudian psychoanalytic notions of the self as they apply to women's identity conflicts is an important contribution to the literature on social constructions of mental illness in women and to feminist critiques of psychiatry. Janet's book is also the subject of a review essay by Emily Nussbaum in *Lingua Franca* (May/June 2001).*

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Acclaimed Scholar Juliet Schor Joins Sociology Faculty

"In recent years, I have attempted to construct a comprehensive and critical theory of worktime and consumerism which captures people's "daily life" experiences. My agenda for the future is to integrate that work with some of the issues I worked on in the 1980's--trade, globalization, and environment."



The Sociology Department is extremely enthusiastic about the appointment of Juliet B. Schor as Professor of Sociology at Boston College. Professor Schor, an internationally recognized scholar and enormously influential public intellectual will join the faculty of the Sociology Department in September of 2001. While trained as an economist, Schor's interdisciplinary research and writings on the social dynamics of work-time and consumption are deeply

steeped in the traditions of critical sociological analysis. Indeed, Juliet Schor's voluminous scholarship is routinely cited by leading sociologists as among the most important contributions to contemporary understandings of both time spent at work and income spent on consumer goods and services. According to Barrie Thorne, Professor of Sociology and Women's Studies at University of California, Berkeley, Schor's appointment to BC is a genuine "coup" both for our Sociology Department and university.

A Senior Lecturer and Director of Women's Studies at Harvard University and Professor of Economics at University of Tilburg, Schor also has a well-deserved reputation as an outstanding university-level teacher and mentor. This is clearly documented in a review of Juliet's Harvard University teaching evaluations and in assessments of her teaching by two of our department's graduate students, appointed as tutors to assist in the instruction of Professor Schor's large and highly acclaimed undergraduate courses at Harvard. Schor's record of university and professional service also appears excellent.

Schor's Research and Publication. Prior to her Boston College appointment, Juliet Schor's scholarly career has been composed of three overlapping phases. The first (1977-1990) involved work on the impact of state-sponsored social welfare benefits, such as unemployment insurance and food stamp programs, in shaping the potential social "costs" of worker job loss. Schor also examined the effects of such government initiatives upon worker productivity, the intensity of work, the likelihood of worker strikes, and global decision-making by finance capital. The next phase of Schor's research (1985-present) involved the study of historical and structural factors associated with the prolongation of hours spent at work. The third phase of Schor's scholarly career included social-economic and cultural analyses of

connections between work-time and consumer spending. Each of these phases of Schor's research has resulted in major and highly acclaimed scholarly publications. The same may be expected of Juliet's current research on the "commercialization of childhood."

The Differential Costs of Job Loss. This initial phase of Juliet Schor's scholarship concerned connections between the social welfare state arising in Western countries following the Second World War and the effects that welfare programs have on the costs of potential job loss. Schor further explored the impact of potential job loss upon such matters as wage cycles, strike preparation, the intensity of work, and worker productivity. Schor's writings on these topics included a series of highly influential refereed journal articles and the important co-edited volume (with Stephen Marglin) *The Golden Age of Capitalism: Re-interpreting the Post War Experience* (Oxford University Press, 1989). This period of Schor's research was also marked by macroeconomic analyses of post-war society conducted in conjunction with the World Institute in Development Economics Research in Helsinki and extended her previous analyses on the costs of potential job loss by examining its influence on investment banking decisions on the part of global financial institutions.

The Study of Time at Work. This second phase of Juliet's research began with questions raised by her earlier studies of the cost of job loss. Schor's previous work had uncovered an association between longer working hours and a rise in the cost of job loss. This led to a hypothesis concerning a structural bias on the part of employers against possible reductions in the number of hours workers spend on the job. In subsequent research Juliet pursued an in-depth exploration of the social, historical, and microeconomic dynamics behind this "structural bias." With Harvard graduate student Laura Leete, Schor then undertook a study of factors affecting time at work. This involved estimates of changes in hours on the job among multiple sectors of the US economy from 1969-1989. The result was the publication of important refereed journal articles by Schor and Leete examining the so-called "time squeeze" hypothesis.

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Controlling for unemployment, this landmark research provided empirical estimates of systemic increases of working hours on the part of US workers. This issue was explored in greater depth in Juliet's subsequent book, *The Overworked American: The Unexpected Decline of Leisure*. Containing a specific analysis of the gendered character of unpaid household labor as well as a detailed consideration the differential impact of overwork on the structure of American family and society-at-large, *The Overworked American* concludes with an ethically-informed discussion of policy debates pertaining to time spent at work. This scholarly and accessibly written book also introduced Juliet Schor to a large reading public and has become required reading in a great many graduate and undergraduate courses nation-wide. Indeed, it is today rare to read discussions of policy pertaining to time at work—whether in scholarly journals or in the pages of the *New York Times*—that do not reference Juliet's writings.

Analyzing Consumer Society. What happens to the income workers spend so many hours earning? This question is explored in the third phase of Juliet Schor's work. Rooted in large-scale survey data (collected with Brad Googins) and intensive interviewing with select respondents, Juliet's research resulted in several influential journal articles and Juliet's book, *The Overspent American: Upscaling, Downshifting, and the New Consumer*. Juliet's analysis of the "new consumerism" here involved a decidedly sociological examination of the impact of interpersonal reference groups on consumer behavior, as well as an analysis of the relationship between television watching and levels of consumption. Also of significance was data documenting a growth in the number of Americans opting out of both overwork and overspending.

Consuming Childhood and Alternative Visions of a Sustainable Economy. Juliet will bring these ongoing projects with her to Boston College in September, 2001. The first—an investigation into the "commercialization of childhood"—involves two primary sources of data. These include a statistical analysis of the relationship between level of television watching and video game playing and various measures of self esteem, SES, and other family-related variables as well as a large scale longitudinal analysis of consumerism among US middle school students. The published results of this important study should add to Juliet Schor's already significant reputation for rigorous and innovative scholarship delving into pressing social concerns. This Schor accomplishes with clear-headed analysis and an accessible writing style aimed at a wide intellectual and reading public.

Like so much of her previous work, Schor's second area of ongoing research—a study of alternative social initiatives aimed at a sustainable global economy—will

prove of great interest to students enrolled in the Sociology Department's graduate program, with its thematic focus on "Social Economy and Social Justice: Gender, Race, and Class in a Global Context." This project also addresses important ethical-political issues, while making clear and articulate connections between scholarly excellence and the pursuit of social justice. This makes Boston College, with its Jesuit tradition emphasizing ethically-oriented rigorous inquiry and a commitment to justice, an ideal institutional home for Juliet Schor. It is also one of a great many reasons why the Sociology Department is so pleased to welcome Professor Schor as a colleague.

Commitment to Teaching Excellence. All evidence suggests that Juliet Schor has proven herself to be an outstanding university-level educator. This is clearly evidenced in Juliet's course evaluations from Harvard University. Statistically, these evaluations present Professor Schor as a highly valued instructor who is consistently ranked as effective, organized, and intellectually challenging. Also noteworthy is the fact that many of the evaluations submitted for review by Professor Schor come from courses with very large enrollments. The "qualitative" hand-written comments accompanying Schor's evaluations also suggest that she is a highly motivating and esteemed teacher. Comments such as the following appear a routine aspect of Schor's evaluations. "This was a really great course!" "Awesome course!" "I would absolutely recommend this course to any student—male or female—who cares about the well being of all human beings..." "Yes! [I would recommend it] It's a wonderful course. Interesting and fairly priceless." "Fascinating subject and great presentation." In combination with her very high evaluative rankings, these provide confidence that Juliet will contribute in a most positive way to teaching excellence at Boston College once she joins our faculty.

The courses that Juliet Schor will be able to teach at Boston College will contribute significantly to the teaching of sociology at both a graduate and undergraduate level. As outlined in the short summary of graduate student opinions about Schor, there is great enthusiasm for her joining our faculty as a tenured Professor. Of particular relevance is the fact that two of our recent Ph.D. students, Danielle Egan and Leah Schmalzbauer, have each served as Teaching Assistants for Juliet's undergraduate courses at Harvard and report upon the very high quality Schor's classroom instruction. During her first years at BC, Juliet plans to teach graduate and undergraduate offerings on topics of considerable interest to our students. These include courses on "Consumer Society," "Gender and Social Inequality," and "Social and Political Economy." Having served as Director of Women's Studies at Harvard, and of course, as a faculty member in Eco-

nomics at Harvard and several other schools, Juliet can also be expected to add great strength to the development of interdisciplinary dialogue and teaching at Boston College.

Schor's Record of Service. Juliet Schor's record of service to the colleges and universities in which she has held appointments, as well as her service to a variety of professional associations and the public at large, is also very strong. In addition to her duties as Director of Women's Studies, while a Harvard University Juliet has served on a Presidential task force aimed at assessing how employees balance work-life and family commitments, as an Advisory Board member to the Gender Studies Program with Harvard's School of Education, as Women's Representative to the Radcliffe Graduate Consortium, and as an active participant in both the Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Studies and the Provost's Inter-faculty Seminars on welfare and feminism. Schor has also spoken frequently to a wide range of university groups and organizations. Professionally, she serves as an Editorial Board member of the *Journal of Applied Economics* and the *Journal of Consumer Culture*. She also made key organizational contributions to the World Institute in Development Economics Research. A consultant to the United Nations in 1997 on matters pertaining to human development, Schor was also a non-council member of President Clinton's Task Force on Sustainable Development, a member of the International Advisory Board for the "Project on Social-Economic Security" of the International Labour Organization, The Parenting Task Force of the National Parenting Association, and the Research Advisory Council of the Economic Policy Institute.

Schor has also been active in a variety of civic and community-oriented service organizations, including work as a founding member of the Center for a New American Dream. More importantly, those familiar with Juliet's service activities at Harvard register high praise for both her interpersonal and leadership skills. Moreover, Schor's commitment to institutional service at Boston College is already manifest, even before formally assuming her new duties. Indeed, Juliet has generously made herself available this year to both interview prospective faculty job candidates and participate in scheduled long-term planning workshops. In combination with Juliet's record of outstanding scholarship and teaching, her impressive commitment to service makes it likely that she will contribute significantly both to the Sociology Department and Boston College as a whole. ♦ **Stephen Pfohl**

Please see page 23 to meet our additional new faculty members, Robert Kunovich and Kerry Ann Rockquemore.

Award Goes to Wolfe For His Contributions To Public Sociology

Alan Wolfe is perhaps sociology's premier public intellectual: our ambassador to politically and culturally engaged readers. His writings transcend narrow partisan labels; he is simultaneously progressive, sympathetic, caustic, moral, and traditional. Wolfe's most recent book, *One Nation, After All* (1998), is an exemplar of a morally informed, empirically grounded



analysis of American politics, middle-class attitudes and beliefs. His book, *Whose Keeper?* (1989) won the C. Wright Mills Award from SSSP. His article "Mind, Self, Society, and Computers" won the ASA Theory Section prize, and reprised in his creative book, *The Human Difference: Animals, Computers and the Necessity of Social Science*. Wolfe's articles, essays, and reviews in numerous influential journals and magazines such as the *New Republic* are filled with sparkling insight, progressive but balanced, sympathetic to all but rigorously critical. In reaching a broad audience, Wolfe is able to convey the essence of the sociological perspective on politics, culture, morality, race, and religion. He is also the Director of the Boisi Center for Religion and American Public Life at Boston College and is an affiliate of the Sociology Department.

Alan Wolfe recently received the "Award for Public Understanding of Sociology" at the American Sociological Association annual conference. The award recognizes him as having made exemplary contributions to advance the public understanding of sociology, sociological research, and sociological scholarship among the general public.

The Sociology Department congratulates Alan on his noteworthy accomplishment!

Visiting Scholars Seminar Series

Spring 2001

Black Social Thought



In the Early Twenty- First Century

Paul Gilroy



Aldon Morris



M. Jacqui Alexander

The theme for the inaugural year of the Sociology Department's new Visiting Scholars Seminar Series was "Black Social Thought in the Early Twenty-first Century: Politics, Culture and Social Change." This series brought three distinguished Black sociologists to the BC campus for several days of engagement with our graduate students and faculty. Invited scholars included Paul Gilroy (Yale University), Aldon Morris (Northwestern University) and M. Jacqui Alexander (Connecticut College). These scholars represent a glimpse at the diversity and richness of black social thought and its importance for a rethinking of analytic categories, received histories, and the organization of social power in a global context. Each scholar delivered a public lecture and conducted two intensive seminars on topics of his or her choosing. In addition to these formal events, each scholar was available

for informal dialogue and exchange with members of the BC community. While sponsored by the Sociology Department, the series also attracted the attention of a large number of faculty and students from other departments, whose participation helped make this series a genuinely interdisciplinary event. While the public lectures were open to everyone, participation in the faculty/graduate student seminars was by reservation. Those attending the seminars were also provided with a short set of readings selected by the Visiting Scholars in preparation for discussion.

In conjunction with the Black Social Thought seminar series, Visiting Assistant Professor Thomas Reifer conducted a graduate-level seminar of the same name for students wishing to explore the central themes of the series in greater depth. In Reifer's words, "The goal of this course was to open our eyes to the richness and diversity of black social thought. This would provide a window towards understanding, not only the lived experiences and cultural practices of blacks globally, but also as a way to gain an understanding of the world in which we live. Here, black social thought engages questions raised by African experience and that of the African diaspora. It also examines the ways in which these form a central element of world history, modernity, and postmodernity.

Through an intersection of assigned readings, presentations by the visiting scholars, and class discussions the course aimed at both creating a better understanding of the present and gaining an insight into the past embedded in contemporary debates."

In addition to works written and assigned by visiting scholars Gilroy, Morris and Alexander, students taking this course were also exposed to classic works of black social thought, including Cedric Robinson's *Black Marxism* and important writings by Richard Wright, W.E.B. Du Bois and C.L.R. James. While these and other leading theorists of the black Atlantic diaspora addressed the racialized character of capitalism and raised critical questions about Marxism as tool for black political struggle, another key aspect of the course followed the lead of Patricia Hill Collins in examining the specificity of *Black Feminist Thought*. Also of concern were contemporary debates within black studies and sociology about the varieties of approaches towards understanding the black experience.

to meet the Scholars, please continue on to following page



Artwork Credits:

"For Jacob Lawrence" (2001), p.6, Stephen Pfohl

"Palm Sunday" (1956), left, Jacob Lawrence

"There are Many Churches in Harlem the People are Very Religious" (1943), above, Jacob Lawrence

Paul Gilroy

Paul Gilroy, the first of this year's Visiting Scholars is a Professor of Sociology and African-American Studies at Yale University. Professor Gilroy is also the author of numerous books and articles, including *Ain't No Black in the Union Jack: the Cultural Politics of Race and Nation*; *The Black Atlantic: Modernity and Double Consciousness*; *Small Acts: Thoughts on the Politics of Black Cultures*; and *Against Race: Imagining Political Culture beyond the Color Line*.

Paul Gilroy is a leading cultural theorist, whose conceptualization of Black Atlantic society as the counterculture of modernity has drawn attention to the diverse ways in which the African diaspora has both been shaped by and played a key role in historical reshaping of Eurocentric cultural practices. This is to imagine the politics of diasporic that do not depend on essentialist notions of racial recognition or identification. But rooted in a legacy of suffering, or what Gilroy calls the "slave sublime," the notion of a Black Atlantic diaspora is neither painless or utopistic. But neither is it strictly negative. It is, instead, the product of both forced dispersion and enormous violence but also of creative cultural hybridity, dynamic translation, constant negotiation, and a complex form of multifocal/multivocal aesthetics. For Gilroy, Diaspora, unlike the primordial/fantastical/fixed "kinship" of blackness disturbs the narrow mechanisms by which a subject is said to belong to a group, a nation, and a culture. In diaspora, unlike kinship, community, and nationalisms based in racialized identification, there is no universal or timeless notion of black culture, only an ongoing politics of fluid historical contingency, vigilant ethical reflexivity, and life-affirming social and geo-political affinities.

More recently, Gilroy's provocative inquiry into the dangers of race thinking have critically challenged the practice and meaning of racialization at the dawn of 21st century. For Gilroy, what is damaging about race thinking, even on the part of those with progressive political intentions, is an insistence on "race" as a paradigm for imagining human subjects and groups. This insistence is bound by the phantasmatic logic of ahistorical identification. With Franz Fanon, Gilroy asks us to imagine that such logic leads to a false essentialism whereby "a Negro remains a Negro," regardless of social context and lived experience. Thus, despite the strategic advantages of possessing a collective identity, "identification" itself leads to timeless taxonomies that fix historical subjects in proscribed ontological space. In other words, to identify is

to make a subject static—frozen in an imaginary time and space beyond history. A problem in a wide variety of social realms, identification is particularly troublesome when linked with racialization in a context where dominant forms of language, history, culture, and science each function to cast a spell of inferiority upon those deemed "colored" and mastery for those imagined as "white." The effect of dense and unconscious cultural and psychical processes, such racializing, whether rooted in white supremacy or in struggles aimed at countering racism is, for Gilroy, deeply problematic. As such, a major ethical task for the 21st century is to oppose racism while simultaneously refusing racialization. To realize this project Gilroy theorizes human bodiliness, not as merely biological, but also constituted culturally. In this, the body is envisioned as a historical repository not only of cells and genetic codes, but also of cultural codes of memory and forgetting. In addition, Gilroy's recent work seeks to investigate cultural techniques that constitute particular populations and to uncover the function of desire in the making of subjects and groups in the symbolic realms of culture, language, and history.

In Gilroy's initial seminar, "Genealogies of Race-thinking: Class, Nation, Culture, and Bio-Power," he provided an historical account of the development of his own theoretical perspective. Of particular importance were debates pertaining to the place of race within British Marxism, the emergence of cultural studies, the transglobal circulation of critical theory and images of "black power," and the implications of biogenetics for future struggles against both racism and the concept of "race."

These ideas were elaborated upon in Gilroy's well attended February 1st public lecture, entitled: "You Feel No Pain: Diaspora, Globalization, and the Integrity of Anti-Racism." Opening with the recorded sounds of Bob Marley's "Hit Me With Music," Gilroy underscored the joint epistemological and political significance of black diasporic music as, at once, an historically specific and translocal gesture of memory, healing, and utopian social transformation. Underscoring themes from several of his published works, Gilroy drew attention to the energetic materiality of musical practice as an aspect of the "slave sublime," a transfiguration of black suffering in the direction of "social justice" and "planetary humanism." The "planetary wandering" of "Black Atlantic" musical forms was also analyzed as a social force traveling beyond the boundaries of nation-states, while engendering both pleasure and a dissonance that resists the commodified enclosures of private property. In this, Gilroy argued that the transglobal circulation of black music defied simplistic notions of unilinear African diaspora. Instead, such "ambulatory" cultural practices were said to mirror the complex social, economic and

political migrations of blacks, while calling for new forms of kinship and community that transcend authoritarian modern imaginations of the nation-state and family.

As a DJ and music journalist, Gilroy's work remains close to the sites of Black popular cultural production. His suspicion towards the practice of understanding Black music as series of "texts" to be appropriated in the service of academic pedantry has resulted in a new critical language which addresses the complexities of Black music in a way that eclipses the discourses of filmic and literary theory, fields of knowledge which often prove insufficient when "applied" to music. The relationship between nationalism, activism, Black popular culture (in all its diasporic manifestation) and politics, as well as their intersection with the dynamics of race thinking, were discussed and debated in the second of Gilroy's seminars, "Politics and Black Popular Culture."

Aldon Morris

Aldon Morris, the second of this year's Visiting Scholars, underscored another important aspect of black social thought and action—the historical coupling between religion and social movement organizing. As a leading theorist of the civil rights movement, its origins and the critical role of agency-laden institutions such as the black church, Morris' rigorous scholarship has transformed our understanding of the capacities of oppressed peoples to create their own culture connections, resources and structural autonomy that allows for their dramatic entrance into history through altering unequal structures of racialized power and inequality. In developing his Indigenous Resource Model, Morris uses the case of the Civil Rights Movement to challenge the Political Process Model previously used to explain social movements. Morris calls on scholars of social movements to look at opportunities as well as the constraints on collective actors. He further calls for an examination of the role of leadership in "agency-laden institutions" as a key determinant of the shape and success of a social movement.

Aldon Morris received his A.A. in Sociology from Olive-Harvey College; his B.A. (Cum Laude) also in Sociology from Bradley University; and his M.A. and Ph.D. from SUNY, Stony Brook. Before coming to Northwestern University he was a member of the faculty at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. He has been a professor of Sociology at Northwestern University since 1988, serving as departmental chair from 1992 through 1997. Aldon Morris is the editorial board member of *Race and Society* and *Contemporary Sociology*. He was the

President of the Association of Black Sociologists from 1986 to 1988 during which time he received the Outstanding Leadership Award. He also received the Certificate of Leadership Award (Association of Black Sociologists) and the Distinguished Contribution to Scholarship Award (American Sociological Association).

Aldon Morris is the author of *The Origins of the Civil Rights Movement: Black Communities Organizing for Change*, (1986). In this seminal work on the Civil Rights Movement, Morris dispels popular misconceptions about African-American history and the Civil Rights Movement. Through detailed historical documentation, interviews and analysis, Morris persuasively argues that African Americans have rarely accepted the subordinate position forced upon them, that the Civil Rights Movement was carefully orchestrated rather than a series of random events, and that women played a critical role in the organization and implementation of the Movement.

In addition to his definitive book on the Civil Rights Movement, Morris is the author of numerous articles, book chapters and presentations on the Civil Rights Movement and social movement theories. In 1992 he edited *Frontiers in Social Movement Theory* with Carol Mueller, which has since been translated to Chinese. Aldon Morris has been a guest on many TV and Radio shows talking about the Civil Rights Movement and current issues relating to the politics, sociology and economics of race in America.

Currently, Aldon Morris is co-editing *Oppositional Consciousness and Social Movements* with Jane Mansbridge. In this volume he will publish a theoretical chapter co-authored with Naomi Braine titled, "Oppositional Consciousness and Collective Action." He is also currently working on an encyclopedia of social movements that will cover American social movements from colonial times to the present; serving as the editor in charge of social movements pertaining to race, ethnicity, slavery and civil rights; and, contributing seven articles for the encyclopedia. Other current projects include research on the Black Chicago Renaissance Movement and the role those Black Sociologists and the University of Chicago's Sociology Department played in this cultural movement.

In his opening seminar, "Social Movement Theory in the Civil Rights Movement", Morris provided an overview of the strategies and institutions used by African-Americans in their centuries long quest for civil rights and social justice. Building on the insights of social movement theorists as well as his extensive research of and experience in the Civil Rights movement, Morris developed the Indigenous Resource Model. In presenting his

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M. Jacqui Alexander

unique analysis of the Civil Rights movement, Morris offered this theoretical framework as a corrective to other, more macro-structural theories of social movements, especially the Political Process Model, which overemphasize the contributions and constraints of elites and macro-social forces at the expense of indigenous organizing structures and strategies. In his analysis of the Civil Rights Movement, Morris identifies the Black Church as the key indigenous resource for unifying, organizing, and motivating participants in the Civil Rights Movement, laying the groundwork for his subsequent lecture on “Black Religion, Politics, and Gender: An Exploration of the National Baptists Convention”.

In this lecture, Morris drew upon his current research (with Cheng Lee) into the organizational dynamics, culture, and politics of the National Baptist Convention (NBC), an assembly of over 60,000 black churches. In addition to ministering to the spiritual needs of oppressed African Americans, Morris identified a wide variety of latent social functions served by black churches. These included the power of music and artful speech as sources of hope and collective action; the role of conversation and gossip in providing strategic information; the creation of a social space free from the confines of white society; and the opportunity to experience oneself as a dignified human actor. Morris then proceeded to explore several political paradoxes at work within the NBC. Of particular concern were three questions. Why historically had the NBC distanced itself from the liberation struggles of Martin Luther King? Why, despite general support for the liberation of all oppressed peoples, did the NBC reproduce gender inequality within its own organizational ranks? And, why, did it tolerate or even support a recent president known to have engaged in corruption and law breaking? The answers are to be found, suggested Morris, in the impact of several dominant cultural thematics—the importance of family as an organizational metaphor, nationalism as a central but subterranean ideology, and structural autonomy as a governing organizational principle.

In his final seminar on “Black Religion and the Black Community”, Aldon Morris elaborated upon the role of Black Religious institutions, especially the NBC in (re)producing a cultural community dedicated to social justice and united and inspired by a common spiritual vision. The National Baptist Convention fits Morris’ definition of an “agency-laden institution.” For the Black Church has served as the “cultural womb of African Americans” (Morris, 2001), filling not only the spiritual needs of the African-American community but, also their psychological, social, cultural and economic needs, which could not be met through mainstream secular institutions due to pervasive racism throughout American history.

M. Jacqui Alexander, the third Visiting Scholar, is a leading theorist and historian on the intersection of power, sexuality, race, gender, class, nation and colonialism. Her work on transnational feminism and her investigation of the importance of colonialism, gender and patriarchy in the making of the modern world has made Alexander a leading voice in post-colonial and gender studies. In addition, Professor Alexander has a long-standing interest in the state’s involvement in sexual politics and the particular ways in which states attempt to legislate heterosexuality, while controlling again lesbian, gay and other so-called non-normative expressions of sexual desire. She is also a renown lecturer and teacher.

M. Jacqui Alexander is the Fuller-Maathai Professor of Gender and Women’s Studies at Connecticut College and an influential black feminist theory and activist. Alexander is the Co-editor, with Chandra Talpade Mohanty, of the important book, *Feminist Genealogies, Colonial Legacies, Democratic Futures*. She is also a contributing author to *The Third Wave: Feminist Perspectives on Racism* (1998), a comprehensive examination of scholarship at the intersection of gender and race theory. True to the tenets of third wave feminism, a term that both identifies an historical movement and suggest a stance of political resistance and redefinition, Alexander (re)envision the disparate spaces between theory and practice constructed “inside” and “outside” the academy as mutually informing and intersecting spheres.

During her visit to our department, Alexander incited us to think of the different political dynamics that emerged in the Caribbean during the post-colonial period of nation building (1960’s), and the period of national expansion (late 1970’s to present). Particularly, she wants to explore the ways in which conceptions of the “citizen” were formulated during these particular historical moments.

In her seminars on “The State, Sexuality, Feminist Praxis & the Project of Nation Building,” Alexander argued that the geo-political meaning of anti-colonial struggles can be defined within the parameters of “imagining” and “inauguration.” The struggle for liberation was partly a struggle that sought to change the global political landscape by eliminating the status of “colonial subject” from the political and cultural configuration of the world. In its place, citizenship and nationalism were seen as the answer to the repressive regimes of colonial times. However, citizenship, as it emerged in the vocabulary of

anti-imperial revolutions of the 1950's and 1960's was conceived of in multicultural, multi-social terms: no one is to be denied citizenship in any given post-colonial space. Citizenship, in this context is not to depend on the exclusion of some to the benefit of the rest. Everyone is to be imagined within the community.

For J. Alexander, there is a troubling scene, which appears in the post-colonial period of newly independent states in the Caribbean: the drafting and implementation of sexual legislation which regulates sexual practices and the home. Of particular concern was the "sexualization of citizenship" within the administrative apparatus of the nation-state itself. In examining this issue Alexander presented findings from her recent study of legislation aimed at the protection of women within five Caribbean nations. Based on a close reading of legal texts and interviews with women in a variety of organizations and social contexts, Alexander's research drew attention to material aspects of the discursive violence set in motion by such legislation. While new laws against rape, domestic violence and sexual harassment benefited women in important ways, they also served to criminalize lesbian desire and make procreative heterosexuality an unacknowledged condition of citizenship. This represents a challenge to feminist activism and demands a careful theorizing of local strategies for change within a global context, where the protection of some women's bodies is enacted to the sacrificial exclusion of others.

In her lecture on "The State, Sexuality, Feminist Praxis & the Project of Nation Building," Alexander elaborated on how sexual legislation can be understood as an attempt by the state to regulate behavior, familial/social arrangements, sexuality, morality, and the lives of women. And in the case of the Caribbean (Trinidad and Tobago specifically), the act of rethinking the citizen continued to be based on defining citizenship as an act of exclusion that delineates the boundaries that encircle those who belong to the national community.

Alexander wants to ask, what was the impetus for writing into law what kinds of sexual behaviors are permissible or not? In order to ask and answer that question Alexander insists on the localization of a country within a sociopolitical and temporal universe. The socio-economic sphere of Trinidad and Tobago at that time of the legislation was characterized by the imposition and implementation of structural adjustment policies drafted by the IMF and the World Bank. As with every other so-called third world nation the effects of these policies were austere, abrasive and corrosive for a massive segment of the population. In this context, we can read the emergence of sexual legislation initiatives as an attempt by the state to

identify the deviant bodies/behaviors within the community in order to provide an ideological justification/explanation of the miserable state of affairs in the country. Most radically, the legislation endeavors to mask the state's complicity in making the body politic sick through economic adjustment policies. While the legislation makes a move toward the "protection" of women by writing laws against sexual harassment, and rape, for example, it also moves toward the circumscription of desire in patriarchal terms: compulsory heterosexuality and marriage are the only spaces allowed for the imagining and enacting of sexuality and sexual practices.

Liberal conceptions of democracy and the nation postulate the citizen as the only one in the nation with access to civic rights and privileges. To counteract the effect of liberal democracy, Alexander posits the concept of a feminist democracy, which begins by underscoring the fact that sexual politics are intrinsic to governance and that citizenship is organized through the logic of exclusion, and exclusion is figured as the hierarchical imperative in the organization of the state and the communities within it. As such, the first and most important task of a feminist democratic project is the instauration of a politics/praxis of decolonialization, where the foundational act is to rethink the spheres in which power operates. In other words, post-colonial revolt is not to be targeted to the geo-political realm of national sovereignty, post-colonial revolt investigates how is it that the imaginary, the private sphere, culture and sexual practices function within power paradigms.

More Still to Come:

The inaugural year of the of the Sociology Department's Visiting Scholars Seminar Series—"Black Social Thought in the Early Twenty-first Century: Politics, Culture and Social Change"—proved to be a great success. Attendance at the public lectures and interdepartmental seminars surpassed our expectations. More importantly, those of us who participated in the series and Professor Reifer's course came away with a new appreciation for the vast, rich and varied intellectual legacy provided by black social thinkers throughout history as well as a deeper understanding of the new directions in sociological and philosophical inquiry being pursued by today's most innovative and challenging black social thinkers. The success of this year's visiting scholars series leaves us with high hope for next year's series on Gender and Society and excited about planning for the years to come.

◆*Co-written by Jeff Littenberg, Dana Cervenakova, and Stephen Pfohl*



Hot Off the Press!!

New Publications by Faculty

Sharlene Hesse-Biber

Hesse-Biber, Sharlene., Carter, Gregg Lee. **Working Women in America: Split Dreams.** New York: Oxford University Press, 2000.

Working Women offers readers a comprehensive yet manageable exploration of the world of women and work. Of note is the authors' inclusion throughout the text of women of color and women in developing countries. Broad and diverse levels of analysis are employed: the differential effects of legal, economic, religious, and family structures on race, gender, ethnicity, sexual preference, age, and location are examined.

Hesse-Biber and Carter explain globalization and the relationship of women working in Western capitalist countries and women working in developing countries as well. These efforts create a more useful and comprehensive picture of women and work. *Working Women* is well written and would be an excellent primary text in an undergraduate course on women and work. The book is captivating, cutting-edge and strikes a delicate balance between being comprehensive and lengthy. The chapters would serve as great springboards to discussion and debate in an undergraduate class. The many narrative excerpts, illustrations, and charts help to make the material infinitely accessible and relevant. ♦

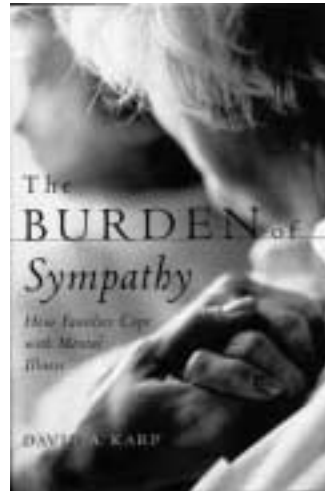
"Working Women offers a comprehensive yet manageable exploration of the world of women and work...It is refreshing, illuminating, at times touching, and certainly engaging."

--Marnie Enos Carroll,
Univ. of Colorado-Boulder



David Karp

Karp, David. **The Burden of Sympathy: How Families Cope with Mental Illness.** New York: Oxford University Press, 2001.



In this vivid and thoughtful study, David Karp chronicles the experiences of the family members of the mentally ill, and how they draw "boundaries of sympathy" to avoid being engulfed by the day-to-day suffering of a loved one. Working from sixty extensive interviews, the author reveals striking similarities in the experiences of caregivers: the feelings of shame, fear, guilt and powerlessness in the face of a socially stigmatized illness; the frustration of navigating the complex network of bureaucracies that govern the mental health system; and most of all the difficulty negotiating an "appropriate" level of involvement with the mentally ill loved one while maintaining enough distance for personal health. Throughout the narratives, Karp sensitively explores the overarching question of how people strike an equilibrium between reason and emotion, between head and heart, when caring for a catastrophically ill person. *The Burden of Sympathy* concludes with a critical look at what it means to be a moral and caring person at the turn of the century in America, when powerful cultural messages spell out two contradictory imperatives: pursue personal fulfillment at any cost and care for the family at any cost.

An insightful and deeply caring look at mental illness and at the larger picture of contemporary values, *The Burden of Sympathy* is required reading for caregivers of all kinds, and for anyone seeking broader understanding of human responsibility in the postmodern world. ♦

Please see page 22 for information on Severyn Bruyn's latest book, *A Civil Economy*.

assist community organizations with organizing missions to achieve strategic community organizing goals. The study provides an analysis of a model of a university-based research program collaboration with nonprofit advocacy and community organizations that developed and applied the model to train nonprofit organizations to increase their capacities to affect media coverage of social justice issues. The model attempted to put into practice a theoretical model on the strategic use of mass media for social change (Ryan, Carragee, and Schwerner, 1998).

The analysis examines under what conditions the community organizations were effective at changing media coverage to a more proactive coverage that supported the social change issues of campaigns of the community organizations. Another central question of the research is how this collaboration of university-based research project and community organizations fits as a model in the growing university-community partnership movement.

This research is informed by theoretical work by Fisher on community organizational approaches to neighborhood organizing, Morris on social movement halfway house models, Ryan on strategic organizing approaches to media, and the literature on university-community partnerships and collaboration. The methodology of the dissertation is a comparative documentary approach to comparing the outcomes of media coverage of the eight community organizations that participated in the media training program.

The findings identify the two organizations with the strongest political activist approaches to community organizing as the most effective organizations in increased mass media coverage of their social justice issues. The media training, in combination with other factors, related to high levels of community organizing and coalition building by these organizations, led to a result of changes in mass media coverage. Organizations with primarily social work approaches to community organizing were more likely to focus on accessing local community media to support their outreach efforts. The findings also identify reciprocity of benefits in this type of university program-community organizations collaboration. Through collaborative planning and program implementation, the university-based research project and community organizations created a new collaborative structure that bridged traditional gaps between university and community. The collaboration resulted in value-added outcomes.



Bev Smith, Ph.D. 2001. Bev's dissertation is entitled "The Internet and New Social Forms: a Study of CFS-L."

Bev Smith's dissertation comprises a study of the e-mail list CFS-L, a list for persons with chronic fatigue

syndrome (CFS) was undertaken. All list messages for 18 weeks were downloaded, resulting in a total of more than 7,500 messages in over 4,000 pages of text. The data were sorted into 590 conversational threads and then analyzed for content. Three simultaneous theoretical perspectives were used: symbolic interactionism, behaviorism and conflict theory. Three bodies of literature informed the study: the literature on chronic illness, the literature on communities, and the organization studies literature. It was determined that CFS-L members have developed a distinct ideology through their online interaction, shaped by the principles of positive and negative reinforcement. The CFS-L ideology serves both to support the individual member and to sustain the group itself. This ideology has four parts: dealing with doctors, family members, religion, and community. CFS-L members believe that their doctors are in need of education about CFS and have set themselves the task of educating their doctors. In doing so they have developed a new model of the doctor-patient relationship, the mutual education model. CFS-L members believe that they cannot obtain understanding and affection from their family members and friends and have consequently turned to the list for that which their families deny them. They believe that CFS-L is indeed a family, and it is a new model of the family, a virtual family. CFS-L members believe in the effectiveness of prayer and frequently come together as an online prayer group when a member is in crisis. CFS-L members believe that they cannot cope with their illness without the support of their e-mail list and have developed an online self-help group very similar to Alcoholics Anonymous. These online groups as creatures of the Internet are all nongeographical, asynchronous and nonhierarchical. They are entirely new social forms.



Lee Vigilant, Ph.D. 2001. Lee's dissertation is entitled "Liquid Handcuffs": The Phenomenology of Recovering on Methadone Maintenance."

This study offers an interpretive understanding (*verstehen*) and an empathetic explication (*einfehlen*) of the recovery ideal through the experiences of methadone patients. The sociological literature is replete with efficacy studies on the methadone approach to wellness and health. Yet, there is an unmistakable meaning lacuna in the body of researches on methadone. By a meaning lacuna, I am referring to the wholesale exclusion, whether consciously or not, of the patient's voice in researches on methadone. Nowhere is the structure versus meaning chasm in the sociology of health and illness as manifest as in the literature on former heroin addicts who are now methadone patients. By structure, I am referring to

Pearlin's (1992) categorization of the two researches in the sociology of health and illness. Structure research, or those agendas having to do with *effects and outcomes*, dominates the literature on methadone maintenance. A plethora of good studies attempt to show the efficacy of this treatment alternative (Ball et al. 1995; Widman et al. 1996; Newman 1995; Liappas et al. 1988; Lehmann et al. 1993; Weinstein et al. 1993). Similarly, is an overbearing amount of critical studies elucidating the latent social problems to which methadone treatment contributes (Aileen et al. 1998; Best et al. 1999; Mino et al. 1998; Churnaude et al. 1998; Wasserman et al. 1998; Zanis et al. 1998; Magura et al. 1998; Chatham et al. 1995; Alterman et al. 1998; and Mangura et al. 1999). This study contributes to the literature on methadone maintenance through a *meaning-based* analysis of the recovery ideal. The central question for this enterprise is this: *How do methadone patients make sense of -and understand- the meaning of recovery in their illness careers, and what meaning is ascribed to the drug methadone in that recovery process?* Finally, by appropriating the depth ethnographic interview (Spradley 1979; Weiss 1994; Geertz 1983; Strauss and Corbin 1990) to understand the meaning of recovery for methadone patients, this study contributes key policy suggestions that might improve the way methadone is delivered and assuage many of the accompanying problems associated with the treatment.



Alfonso Latoni, Ph.D. 2000. Alfonso's dissertation title is "The Political Economy of Dependent Capitalist Development and the Unequal Distribution of Social and Economic Wealth in Puerto Rico from 1945 to 1990."

Alfonso's dissertation examines and explores the dynamics of social and economic wealth distribution in Puerto Rico's model of development. The historical period under examination is 1945, the beginning of the industrialization program, to 1990. A social economy and macroeconomic approach was used for the first empirical chapters. A review and application of the perpetual inventory method of fixed capital accounting was employed. A major finding presented in these chapters is that reproducible tangible wealth has been transferred from Puerto Rican sectors and groups to foreign sectors and groups. The latter are mainly United States corporations, agencies, and other entities, including the Armed Forces of that country.

This study also examines and analyses manufacturing activities in the Island. Manufacturing industry was the leading sector of Puerto Rico's model of dependent capitalist development. After reviewing the financial statements of local and foreign enterprises, it was found that strategic wealth and productive social and economic

assets were also increasingly controlled by non-local corporations. Thus, not only has an unequal and biased distribution of social and economic wealth resulted from the development model adopted by the State after 1947, but also denationalization of production. Income distribution and capital accumulation were found to be strongly related to the pattern of social and economic wealth distribution. Although during the last four decades households and families have improved their earnings and increased their aggregate capital stock, this has not necessarily resulted from productive activities but – to a great extent – from the transfer of U.S. subsidies for food, dwelling programs, unemployment benefits, and other social purposes. So far the logic of Puerto Rico's model of dependent capitalist development has been that the most important social and economic productive activities are carried out by foreign corporations, which repatriate their earnings without paying taxes. These corporations employ fewer people every year but provide for a services and trade infrastructure that allows for the creation of other jobs. During the 1950's and 1960's the unemployed sector in Puerto Rico, individuals and families, were forced to migrate to the United States. During the 1970's and 1980's the public sector managed to create a welfare state by which not only non-productive jobs were created, but also huge amounts of funds transferred from the U.S. for the increasing rates of unemployment.

Therefore, social and economic wealth distribution in Puerto Rico's model of development has been determined by a socioeconomic structure in which productive property is not locally owned. A proportion of Puerto Ricans has received higher salaries. However, a much larger and significant proportion of the Island population has either migrated to the United States or has become dependent on welfare programs in order to maintain a minimum standard of living.



Laura Leming, Ph.D. 2000. Laura's dissertation title is "Doing the Work': Woman-Conscious Roman Catholic Women Strategizing Religious Agency."

This dissertation explores a sociological understanding of religious agency enacted by woman-conscious Catholic women to negotiate their confluent identities as women and Catholics. "Women-consciousness" is introduced as a concept recognizing that while feminism is not embraced by all, women's social positioning in Catholicism is experienced by many as burdensome, even while they claim Catholicism as a spiritual and emotional home. Thus, they experience dilemma in the simultaneous enablements and constraints of Catholicism.

Three streams of literature inform this study. The

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concept of religious agency is developed by blending Giddens' structuration theory and Hirschman's analysis of exit, voice, and loyalty; incorporating elements of identity theory; and sociology of religion's current emphasis on voluntary practices. I expand Giddens' theory by recognizing the motivational energy and desire that operate in the interstices between structure and agency.

Thirty-three "woman-conscious" Roman Catholic women from six Catholic dioceses in four geographical regions of the United States completed in-depth interviews. A mixed method analysis of grounded theory and narrative analysis yielded a detailed picture of the dilemma of woman-conscious Catholics. The themes of power, commitment and strategic agency that emerged from the women's stories demonstrate how they "do the work" of transformative reproduction.

The findings identify the social sources of dilemma

and the sense of urgency it generates. In moving from this experience of urgency to enacting agency, women use a wide array of strategies, conceived as modes of practice and engagement employing their cognitive, emotional, and behavioral energies. Religious agency is made visible and available for analysis in such strategies. Women negotiate their religious identities through a dialectic of distance and engagement whereby they use strategic action to maximize Catholicism's enablements and to minimize its constraints. Finally, the main insights of this study suggest implications for sociology and pastoral practice: using woman-consciousness as a heuristic methodological concept, recognizing how desire mobilizes agency, and understanding the transformative reproduction of institutions through a dialectic of personal distance and engagement.

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Master of Arts

Each of the following graduate students completed a Masters Degree in Sociology during the years 2000 and 2001. Included below is a brief description of each student's MA thesis or MA paper research.

Bart Beeson, M.A. 2001. *Bart's thesis title is "A Frame Analysis of the Public Access Debate on Squam Lake, New Hampshire."*

David Nyanzi, M.A. 2001. *David's thesis title is "Structural Determinants of HIV/AIDS Transmission in Less Developed Countries."*

Antje Vetterlein, M.A. 2001. *Antje's thesis is entitled "Integrating Social Policy In A Multi-Tiered System: The Case of the European Union."*

Yuping Zhang, M.A. 2001. *Yuping's thesis title is "Changing Cultures and Changing Images of Women in China."*

Sandra George, M.A. 2000. *Sandra's thesis is entitled "We Want to Know Why Our Children are Sick."*

Idolina Hernandez, M.A. 2000. *Idolina's thesis title is "Mexico and Puerto Rico: Industrial Development in the context of the United States."*

Susan Horrigan, M.A. 2000. *Susan's thesis is entitled "Gay Families in a Straight Culture."*

Ayumi Iseki, M.A. 2000. *Ayumi's thesis is entitled "Old Age Securities: Cases of China, Japan, and Singapore."*

Miguel Segovia, M.A. 2001, *"The Spice of Mexicanness, the Taste of Multiculturalism: Two Ethnic Sociological Fictions."*

Awards Received by Graduate Students

Teresita del Rosario received the *Benedict S. Alper Graduate Fellowship* for Fall 2000.

Adria Goodson is a recipient of the *National Minority Leadership Opportunity Fellowship*.

Anders Hayden (entering Ph.D. candidate) received the *Presidential Fellowship Award* for 2001 – 2006.

Patricia Leavy was awarded the *Benedict S. Alper Graduate Fellowship* for Spring 2001.

Leah Schmalzbauer received the *Donald J. White Teaching Excellence Award* for year 2001. Leah was also awarded *Benedict S. Alper Graduate Fellowship* for 2001/2002.

Michelle Yaiser received the *Donald J. White Teaching Excellence Award* for year 2001.

William Wood received the *Presidential Fellowship Award* for 2000 - 2005.

Lee Vigilant was awarded the *Best Professor of the Year Award* at Tufts University.

Yuping Zhang is a recipient of the *Fulbright Scholar Fellowship* for 1999 to conduct research and teach at Bridgewater State College.



Steve Farough, Ph.D. 2001. Steve's dissertation is entitled "Contemporary White Masculinities."

This dissertation uses intensive interviews to explore the ways white men from different class backgrounds locate themselves as subjects within discourses on race and gender relations. Specifically, I investigate five areas in my dissertation: (1) how white men produce a sense of sovereign individuality in a society that is deeply structured by race, class and gender hierarchies; (2) how white men address the white male privilege critique; (3) how white men visually interpret racialized, classed, and/or gendered phenomena; (4) how social geography effects the interpretations of white men; and (5), how my own standpoint as a white male researcher plays a part in the narrative construction of the white men I interview. The goal of this dissertation is to contribute to a better understanding of the work racial, economic, and gender discourses do in constructing the subjectivities of white men, as well as explore the ways white men make sense of the racial, economic, and gender discourses and institutions they inhabit.



Kelly Joyce, Ph.D. 2001. Kelly's dissertation is entitled "The Transparent Body: Magnetic Resonance Imaging Knowledge, and Practice."

This study examines perceptions and use of magnetic resonance imaging, known as MRI or MR, in the United States. MRI is an expensive medical imaging technology—state of the art machines cost approximately 1.5 to 2 million dollars—that is utilized by physicians in the US. It creates crisp images of the internal body. It is primarily used to image the brain, the extremities, and the spine.

This study investigates multiple facets of the relationship between the use and understanding of MRI and social relations. It explores, for example, the historical development of the technology, the way beliefs about technology and visual images of the body shape reception of the information produced by it, and the conditions in which radiologists and technologists work to produce MRI exams. This analysis is situated within a framework that takes into account how structural factors, such as the fee-for-service health insurance system and the free market approach to health care that exists in the US, shape the use of this technology.

This research demonstrates that the current use and perceptions of MRI exams are grounded in beliefs about images and technology; they are not based on the actual use of these exams in medical practice. It suggests that cultural beliefs about images of the body and expensive technology create a desire for these exams that might not otherwise exist. The current use of MRI must also be understood within an economic framework. It is not simply a technology used to create health. It is part of a trillion-dollar industry that generates enormous profits for investors in this field. This work demonstrates that the use and understanding of MRI are not neutral, but reflect instead social trends and historical contexts. By doing this, it adds to a growing body of work that critically investigates the intersection between science, technology, and society.

This study draws from fieldwork conducted at three MRI imaging sites and four medical imaging conferences; in-depth interviews with radiologists, technologists, and referring physicians; and review of related medical and historical literature. Interviews with the inventors of this technology were also conducted.

Applications of this technology are currently expanding. In the next decade it is likely that this technology will be routinely used to create images of the breast, prostate, heart, and fetus. The issues and concerns raised in this work are thus likely to become more pronounced in the upcoming years as use of this technology expands. ♦



Graduate Speak!

Papers, Presentations, and Research by Graduate Students

Abigail Brooks presented in the Section on Sociology of Sex and Gender at the ASA Conference in Washington DC, August 2000. The title of her paper was “The Italian Feminist Movement 1968-1978: The Influence of the Autonomous Feminist Movement on the Framing of Women’s Issues within the Communist and Christian Democratic Parties.” Abigail will be presenting in the Sociology of Sex and Gender Session at the ASA Conference in Anaheim, August 2001. The title of her presentation is “An Investigation of Contemporary Courtship Behaviors Among Young Heterosexual Women and Men: Roles, Rules, and Satisfaction Levels.”

Dana Cervenakova gave a presentation on “Americanization of Slovak and Czech Popular Culture” at the 30th Annual Meeting of the Popular Culture Association in New Orleans, April 2000. She also gave a presentation at the Twenty-First Annual meeting of The National Women’s Studies Association in Boston, June 2000, in two panel sessions: “Feminisms at the Crossroads” and “Women’s Studies in Eastern and Central Europe”. Her presentation title was “Images of Thinness in the Czech and Slovak Landscapes: Emerging Discourse on Eating Disorders.” Dana also participated and lead two sessions of a summer course on Feminist Philosophy at the Department of Philosophy, Comenius University, Bratislava, Slovakia, July, 2000.

Idolina Hernandez attended the 95th annual meeting of the American Sociological Association in Washington D.C., August 2000. Idolina was a Table Presider for the “Old Age Policies in Comparative Perspective” forum of the “Section on Aging and the Life Course” at which she also presented the paper “Unintended Consequences of the Privatization of Latin American Public Pensions Systems: Early Evidence from Low Wage Workers and Women.”

Christian Press presented a paper entitled, “The Hacker as a New Pop Culture Icon,” at the 31st Annual Conference of the Popular Culture Association in Philadelphia.

Kelly Joyce presented a paper entitled “The Emergence of MRI: Magnetic Fields, Radio Waves, and the Construction of Knowledge,” at the Society for Social Studies of Science annual meeting in Vienna, Austria, held in September, 2000.

Patricia Leavy published an article entitled “Feminist Content Analysis and Representative Characters in *The Qualitative Report* Vol. 10 No. 1, June:2000 and a review “Nontraditional Textbooks” in *Perspectives: Social Theory*, ASA Newsletter, April 2000.

Susan Legere worked for the Carroll School of Management’s Center for Corporate Citizenship (CCC), researched and wrote case studies on the corporate involvement in community economic development of Enron Corporation and Cisco Systems. Specifically, the cases focused on Enron’s work with women and minority-owned businesses in low-moderate income areas through its subsidiary Enron Investment Partners, and the Cisco Networking Academy Program. The Networking Academy Program provides networking skills to high-school and non-traditional students in low-moderate income areas domestically and internationally. Both case studies are part of a larger report on corporate citizenship entitled “Integrating Business and Community Development: Winning Management Practices Featuring: Advanced Micro Devices, J.P. Morgan Chase, Cisco Systems, Enron Investments, Safeco Insurance, Texas Instruments” authored by CCC’s Steve Rochlin and Dr. Janet Boguslaw. Publication of the report is pending.



"Builders in the City" (1993), Jacob Lawrence



Grads Speak!

continued from previous page

Jeffrey Littenberg attended and presented at the 50th annual meeting of the Society for the Study of Social Problems—"Inventing Social Justice: SSSP and the 21st Century"—in Washington D.C., August 2000. For the panel discussion on *Critical Sociology in the 21st Century: In the Spirit of C. Wright Mills*, Jeffrey presented a position paper entitled "The Internet and Social Movements." He also gave a lecture entitled "Labor Unions and Globalization in South Africa" this Spring at the Boston College campus.

Tay McNamara attended the 95th annual meeting of the American Sociological Association in Washington D.C., August 2000. Tay co-presented a paper entitled "Health, Wealth, Occupation, and Other Determinants of Who Takes Early Retirement."

Charles Pinderhughes organized and presided over the thematic session: "The Sociology of the Black Radical Congress." This session was part of the 50th annual meeting of the Society for the Study of Social Problems—"Inventing Social Justice: SSSP and the 21st Century"—in Washington D.C., August 2000.

Yuping Zhang gave a series of talks at Bridgewater State College entitled "Rural Women in China", "One Child's Policy in China", and "Women's Literature of the 80s". She was a commentator in a series on Chinese movies at the same College. In April 2001, Yuping gave a presentation entitled "Advertisements and the Changing Images of Women in China" at the 31st Annual Conference of Popular Culture in Philadelphia. She also presented a paper "Changing Cultures and Changes Images of Women in China" at the University of Wisconsin at River Falls, April 2001.

◆ Visionary-Minded Professor ◆ *Sev Bruyn* Dances His Way ◆ Into Emeritus Status



Interview with Severyn Bruyn

In the course of putting together this edition of “Sociology Speaks” we had the honor of interviewing Professor Severyn Bruyn on his career, his visions for civil economy, his thoughts on the department and the field of sociology, and his plans for the future. The following is a summary of the main points discussed in the interview.

Severyn Bruyn became interested in questions of social economy from an early age. “Growing up I was struck by the discrepancy between the idea of the common good preached on Sundays and self-interested way people acted the rest of the week.” It was Severyn’s belief in the common good and his desire to see people integrate this ethos more fully into their daily lives that spurred his interests in and commitment to social justice. In the course of the studies in sociology he was able to see that the self-interested behavior was the product of a larger social system that rewards people for acting this way. Through the combination of his commitment to social justice and his insights into the interaction between larger social systems and individual behavior he came to his vision of the civil economy.

Professor Bruyn’s vision of a civil economy differs from its popular usage as catch-all term for organizations that do not fit the mold of the private or public sector—NGO’s, non-profits and grassroots organizations. He envisions a civil economy as a system in which “the third sector is empowered to inject the ethos of justice into the private sector.” “What we need to do is set up a new market structure. The

new market structure has got to have monitors like the Sierra Club and grassroots organizations. These organizations have to come in and you have to make all the information available so that they can keep track of these companies.” In this way, Professor Bruyn breaks with leftist orthodoxy regarding the issues of privatization and deregulation. He rejects both corporate privatization and government regulation as inadequate to combat the market forces that encourage corporations to seek profits at the expense of the public good. Instead, he encourages a new strategy of “civil privatization” in which the third sector acts as the champion of the common good, serving as counterbalance to market



forces. “Business in some measure can regulate itself and should regulate itself but they can’t do it all but themselves. The government has to regulate it but they can’t do it all by themselves. This is where the third sector comes in.” However, Severyn is quick to point out that, as it currently exists in the U.S., the third sector does not have enough authority or resources to play this counterbalancing role. “You have to build up the third sector in such a way that they become professional, they become true monitors, they become standard makers. In this way self-regulation goes into a tri-sector relationship.”

Professor Bruyn attributes much of the Left’s failure to affect substantial, lasting change in the past few decades on its inability to identify appropriate targets of collective pressure. Either the target has been too small, imprisoned in larger systems and structures that effectively prevent them from radically changing their

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behavior (as in the case of campaigns against individual corporations such as Nike and the Gap); or the targets have been so large and diffuse that they offer no site for resistance and are impervious to the efforts of collective action (such as Capitalism). Sevryn advocates a strategy of identifying targets that are large enough to be able to change and have this change produce larger systemic changes yet contained and centralized enough to be susceptible to collective pressure. “You can’t go after one corporation at a time, they are trapped in a competitive market system. You have to deal with the sys-

tem itself. On a practical level this means going after one market sector at a time.” Closer to home, Professor Bruyn suggests the targeting of academic accreditation institutions as the most effective strategy for reversing the growing influence of corporations, and market forces in general, on higher education.

Professor Bruyn’s interests are not limited to social and political-economics. He has worked with many community development projects and written extensively on community development. In fact, when asked if there were any changes he would like to see in the department, his sole suggestion was to institute more participant observation fieldwork and real life application of sociological insight in the local communities. He has had a long-standing interest in the role of myths, legends and fictions in society. He encourages young sociologists to follow the lead of Cultural Studies in attending to the power of these narratives. Recently, Professor Bruyn has developed an interest in genetic engineering and nano-technology. “For the first time in human history, scientists are changing the process of evolution. In this way scientists, and the institutions they work for, are more powerful than the government.”

Professor Bruyn’s current projects include a new book, *Civil Markets*, to be published in the next year. Now that he will not be a full-time professor, Sevryn looks forward to devoting more time to his artistic side, traveling and squeezing the juice out of life. “Now I will have more time to write and do pottery. We will be traveling to Switzerland this Summer, I look forward to seeing their collective system of electric cars. What else? ... I’m going to dance.”

Sevryn Bruyn’s parting words of wisdom are: “We need to stop being reactive and stereotyping, we need to start having cool headed debates about the underlying issues.”

Professor Bruyn, we will miss you dearly, but know that “Professor Emeritus” is just another way of saying “*proven* Colleague, Mentor, and Friend.” The many years you have spent teaching us and enlightening us with your ideas will not be forgotten. For this we thank you and know that you will continue to make the world around you a lighter, more peaceable place! ♦*Jeff Littenberg*



Career Retrospective:

Severyn Bruyn received his B.S., M.A. and Ph.D. from the University of Illinois. He also completed graduate research and coursework at the University of Wisconsin, the University of Southern California, and UCLA. From 1952 through 1966 Severyn Bruyn was a member of the faculty at Illinois College during which time he rose from the position of Assistant Professor to Department Chair. While at Illinois College he also served as the director of the Program in Community Development from 1952 through 1962. From 1966 to the present Severyn Bruyn has been a Professor in the Department of Sociology, serving as chair of the department from 1970 through 1971, and as Director of the Graduate Program in Social Economy and Social Policy from 1977 through 1986. Severyn Bruyn also traveled to the *Universidad de Puerto Rico* as a visiting Professor, teaching courses in the *Departamento de Sociologia* in the Spring of 1974.

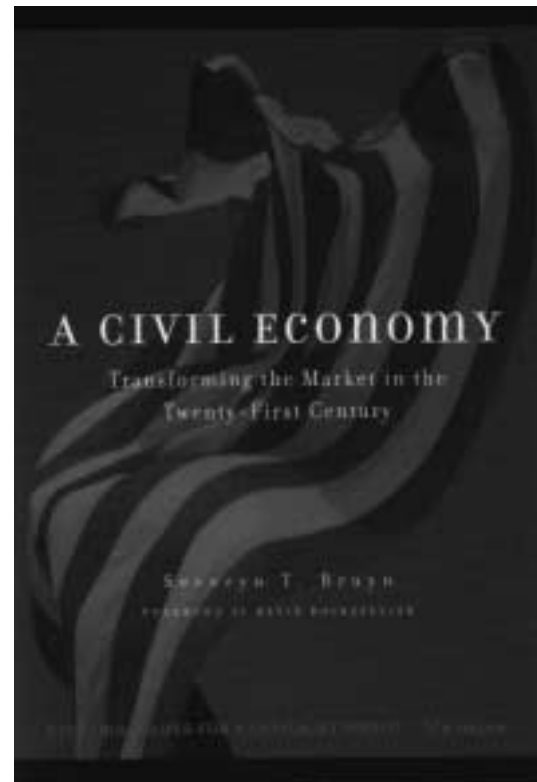
In addition to his latest work, *A Civil Economy: Transforming the Marketplace in the 21st Century*, Severyn Bruyn is the author of eight books: *Communities in Action: Pattern and Process*; *The Human Perspective in Sociology: The Methodology of Participant Observation*; *The Social Economy: People Transforming Modern Business*; *Nonviolent Action and Social Change*; *The Field of Social Investment*; *Beyond the Market and the State*; *International Issues in Social Economy: Studies in the United States and Greece*; and, *The Future for the American Economy: A Social Market*. Over the course of his career Severyn Bruyn has published dozens of articles on participant observations, community development, global capital, social investment strategies, and civil markets.

Severyn Bruyn. *A Civil Economy: Transforming the Marketplace in the 21st Century*. University of Michigan Press.

The creation of a democratic society has been a centuries long project. The project of democracy building is far from over. The forces of change are still active as capitalist markets stand in tension with a democratic government and the Third Sector. In his latest work, Severyn Bruyn argues that the major differences among these sectors must be resolved in order to create a more democratic, civil economy. For it is at the interface of these three sectors that the construction of civil society, a society that brings a democratic government and a market economy, takes place.

The subject of civil economy is derived from the idea of civil society, an idea that has been evolving for centuries. The ideal of a civil economy presumes that people can solve social problems within these sectors, maximizing human values and minimizing government intervention. *A Civil Economy* explores the relationship between the business, market, and third sector, describing how people in these sectors can work to develop an accountable, self-regulating, profitable, humane, and competitive system of markets. To this end, Severyn Bruyn examines the ways in which government officials can encourage the formation of civil markets and reduce government costs; how local leaders can effectively challenge global corporations that would exploit community resources; how employees can become participants in the development of civil corporations; and, how investors can allocate capital for the common good.

In order to better understand civic problems in a system of capital exchange, *A Civil Economy* encourages interdisciplinary studies. This book provides a blueprint by which scholars in diverse fields such as business management, sociology, political science, and economics can develop a common language.



Visiting Faculty 2000-2001

Arthur and Marilouise Kroker



Thomas Reifer

The Krokers

Born in a paper mill town in northern Canada, Arthur Kroker's life has been a preparation to write about the question of technology. His interest in technology has always been accompanied by a commitment to social justice. Before he departed on the sociological path, he spent three years in the Basilian seminary in Canada studying to be a teaching priest. He left the order, however, to pursue his quest for social justice through other means. He received his B.A. in Sociology from the University of Windsor and his M.S., also in Sociology from Purdue University. During this time Professor Kroker became deeply involved in the anti-war movement, which proved to be a profound experience for him. Arthur Kroker wrote his Master's thesis on the work of Talcott Parsons, who at the time was considered a representative of everything wrong with mainstream sociology. As Arthur says, he did not write it because he agreed with Parsons; to the contrary, he wrote it because he disagreed. Despite disagreeing with Parsons theories Arthur Kroker saw that Parsons provided a "cybernetic analysis of the social formation of power in neo-liberal/neo-capitalist that was worthy of a close examination". He originally pursued his Ph.D. in the political science department at Purdue University. Later transferring to McMaster University he completed his Ph.D. dissertation entitled *An Inquiry into the Theory of Reconstruction of Political Reality*.



In 1976, Arthur and Marilouise Kroker began the scholarly print journal, the *Canadian Journal of Political and Social Theory*. In 1993, they pioneered a new electronic scholarly review—CTHEORY (www.ctheory.com) which currently has 20,000 subscribers in over 100 countries. A new multimedia version of CTHEORY has just been launched in partnership with Cornell University.

"I can't watch CNN or C-Span for more than half-an-hour without a Kroker take intruding on my cable-assisted stream of consciousness."

--Bruce Sterling

"Kroker is our remorseless Adorno."

--Stanley Aronowitz

For the academic year 2000-01, CTHEORY has been published at Boston College, sponsored by the Department of Sociology. The Krokers are grateful for this intellectual support since it has made possible the publication of articles, interviews and event-scenes on a weekly basis from scholars worldwide. In late spring, a special CTHEORY forum entitled *Tech Flesh* was published. This special issue focuses on the ethical implications of biotechnology. This CTHEORY forum will include articles written by three Boston College undergraduates grouped together in a special section "Born to be Wired." These articles were originally written for Professor Kroker's sociology class, "Technology and Society."

Arthur's first book was entitled *Technology and the Canadian Mind*. Other important books include *Data Trash: The Theory of the Virtual Class*, *The Possessed Individual*, *Digital Delirium*, *Hacking the Future*, *The Postmodern Scene*, and *The Panic Encyclopedia*.

While at Boston College, Arthur completed his latest book called *The Will to Technology*, an intensive meditation on three thinkers, Heidegger, Nietzsche and Marx, set within the context of biogenetics. He is currently doing

research on a new book focusing on the question of technology and nihilism. Professor Kroker taught a graduate level course on Social Ethics and Biotechnology in Spring, Contemporary French Social Theory in Fall and an undergraduate level course on Technology and Society in both semesters.

Arthur and Marilouise have been working and living together for thirty years. As Arthur said, they are concerned with the same subject matter but they address it from their with their own, very distinct personal styles. This has resulted in many intellectual collaborations: some editorial (co-editing CTHEORY and the *Canadian Journal of Political and Social Theory*), co-editing a trilogy of feminist books, including the anthology *Body Invaders*, and co-writing *Hacking the Future*.

In the past year we have gotten to know Arthur as a professor, scholar, colleague and friend for which we are deeply grateful.

Thomas Reifer

Thomas Reifer received his B.A. in Sociology from the University of Santa Cruz; his M.A. and Ph.D. also in Sociology from Binghamton University. He has published numerous articles in the area of political economy, globalization, and historical configurations of power. He has also spoken on these subjects on numerous conferences, most notably at the Political Economy of the World Systems conferences, conferences of the ASA, and the International Studies Association.

This year at Boston College he taught undergraduate and graduate courses in the areas of Comparative Historical Sociology, Social and Political Economy, Social Change from a Global Perspective and Black Social Thought.

Growing up in Orange County in California, the epicenter of the New Right, Thomas Reifer was always interested in the notions of power and inequality. As an adolescent he was involved in the anti-nuclear power movement, anti-apartheid movement and the Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador. He later organized graduate students at the University of California Santa Cruz and throughout the SUNY system. While attending University he discovered comparative historical analysis and world systems theory as a particular way of talking about large-scale long term change. His dissertation focused on why there was no peace dividend after the end of the Cold War. From this research he became interested in the origins of the US National Security State and Military Complex. Reifer's subsequent work demonstrates how the socialization of war making and state making as part and parcel of economic development. Noam Chomsky and Fernand Braudel, Walter Goldfrank, Immanuel Wallerstein, Giovanni Arrighi, Daniel Ellsberg, and Terrence K. Hopkins have all been major influences on Tom Reifer's thought and writing, and he has had the opportunity to work with all but the first two.

Tom receives his boundless energy and inspiration from filling the existing cracks in academic discourse with his own perspective. Tom has made a name for himself in the department for always being willing to engage faculty and students in debates on any pressing social issues, in which he demonstrates his encyclopedic knowledge.



"In a world built on violence, one must be a revolutionary before one can be a pacifist...human beings acquiesce far too easily in evil; they rebel far too little and too seldom." We must "denounce the violence on which the present system is based, and all the evil-material and spiritual-this entails for the masses throughout the world..."

--A.J. Muste as quoted by Noam Chomsky

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◆ Narrative Analysis and Sociology: Catherine Kohler Riessman Wants People To Tell Their Stories

Catherine Kohler Riessman is a Research Professor in the Department of Sociology at Boston College. For the last ten years she was a Professor of Sociology and Social Work at Boston University as well as the Director of an Interdisciplinary Ph.D. Program in Sociology and Social Work at the same university. She received her B.A. in English literature from Bard College, her M.S.W. from Yeshiva University, and her Ph.D. in Sociology from Columbia University. She was trained in a program called “socio-medical sciences,” a combination of a social science—in Professor Riessman’s case sociology—and public health. She received superb training in quantitative analysis and did a quantitative dissertation in the field of epidemiology, completing her studies during a time in which social scientists were looking for new ways to bring gender into their work. Most of Professor Riessman’s early work and publications were in the quantitative field.

After graduation, Professor Riessman started working on a large research project on gender and divorce. This was during a time when the literature on divorce had emphasized children and nobody compared men’s and women’s experiences of divorce and its meaning in the trajectories of their lives. This project proved to be a turning point, offering a “a click moment” for her. Having begun the project from a predominantly quantitative point of view, there came a moment in the interviews where one of the women respondents questioned the meaning of the batteries of tests and asked a key question: “Can’t we just talk?” It was a point, which lead Professor Riessman to the idea of letting people talk and tell the stories about their lives. From then on she began to look at these accounts as stories—narratives of people’s lives. This research was the basis of her book *Divorce Talk*.



Following this experience, Professor Riessman did her post-doc at the Harvard Medical School where she worked with Eliot Mishler, one of the key people in the field of narrative analysis. This work transformed her thinking about how to work with data. She learned grounded theory as well as the approach of narrative analysis, which share a common focus on paying close attention to language—how an account is made, not simply what it says.

Since her graduate school days, Professor Riessman has been interested in what in epidemiological literature is called “stressful life events,” which she prefers to call “disruptive life events.” She has been influenced by the work of her dissertation advisor, Bruce Dornland, who has been one of the major contributors to mental health research with his studies examining the correlation between stressful life events and psychiatric disorders. Catherine Riessman became interested in studying how these life altering events influence people’s understandings of themselves—notions of identity and well-being in a more contextual way. She began exploring how to think about the disruption of something that alters the normative order—the state of sequence people think their lives should have—in historical, cultural and most of all narrative terms. “How do people represent these events in their tellings and come to make sense of them, and perform an emerging identity after such a stressful life event has occurred?” Professor Riessman studies went on to study divorce, chronic illness, and infertility in India.

In 1993-94, Professor Riessman worked on a Fulbright-funded project on infertility in South India. This research formed the basis for her soon-to-be-released book on infertility in South India. Currently, Professor Riessman’s work is in the field of Narrative Analysis,

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Patricia M.Y. Chang

Professor Patricia Chang serves as the Assistant Director of the Boisi Center and is an Associate Research Professor in Sociology Department at Boston College. Professor Chang specializes in research that examines the organizational aspects of religion. Her recent work looks at the effects of organizational employment policies on gender inequality in denominational labor markets. She is currently working on a book that examines how theological understandings of authority affect practices of democratic participation in Protestant denominations. She teaches a year long seminar on the institutional ecology of faith based organizations.

Tom Reifer

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The key to Tom's intellectual and political outlook is his desire to weld together scholarly work with social activism, and to bridge the divide between biography and history. He is grateful to the Sociology department of Boston College for providing the space for political activism related to the notion of the public intellectual. This stands in contrast to the ASA and some more mainstream research universities where the appropriate role of sociologist is envisioned as a neutral reporter of social facts. He also thinks that our department offers space for people to cross the great divide between cultural studies and what has become labeled as political sociology, comparative historical sociology and world systems analysis. Tom strongly believes that such a space is necessary for conducting the interdisciplinary work needed. "If you want to look at globalization now you have to look at what was happening in the late 19th-early 21st centuries: colonization, economic expansion, changing of living conditions, rapid industrialization of ever-increasing sections of the globe."

Tom envisions the future of sociology in the people's willingness to ask serious questions about the past and the present in order to create a more just and sustainable future. "We need to come up with possible alternatives to the social systems, in which we live and reflect on what we have learned from the social movements from the past."

After leaving Boston College Tom will be traveling to Thailand to work with Walden Bello as a Senior Research Associate for the Project on the Global South from June 2001 through January 2002. In February 2002 he will begin a Joint Appointment as Assistant Research Scientist, Institute for Research on World-Systems (IROWS) & Adjunct Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, University of California, Riverside. ♦*Co-written by Jeff Littenberg and Dana Cervenakova*

Cathy Riessman

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whose method and theoretical traditions she is actively contributing to. Her future plans include writing a book composed of a series of essays on "Interrupted Lives." In this book she wants to include herself as a subject, making explicit her positioning as an active interpreter of character and presence in her work. She plans to incorporate her own changing autobiography into how she interprets the text and offer her ways of seeing for evaluation.

Professor Riessman has enjoyed teaching at Boston College and loves teaching in general. In Spring 2001, professor Riessman taught a popular seminar course on Health, Gender, and the Body, which focused on examining the field of health and illness, with a special emphasis on medicine's role in gendering the body. She will teach a course on narrative analysis in Spring 2002.

Those of us who had the opportunity and honor to learn from Catherine Kohler Riessman are thankful that she has chosen to teach at Boston College. We are enthusiastically looking forward to her future seminars in our department.

♦*Dana Cervenakova*

Who's News Among Faculty

Bill Gamson was awarded the Doris Graber Outstanding Book Award for 2000 from the American Political Science Association for his book *Talking Politics*.

Eva Garroutte was awarded a grant from the Native Investigator Development Program, Research Center on Minority Aging Research, University of Colorado Health Sciences Center, for years 2000-2002.

William Harris was awarded the Fulbright Scholar Fellowship for 2000/2001 to do research in China.

Paul Schervish was awarded the Fulbright Scholar Fellowships for 2000/2001 to do research in Ireland.

Severyn T. Bruyn is the 2000 Recipient of the Thomas Divine Award for Lifetime Contributions to Association for Social Economics.

Bill Gamson served as the Chancellor's Distinguished Fellow at the University of California at Irvine in January, 2001.

Jeanne Guillemin has returned from last year's sabbatical, during which she spent time promoting her most recent book, *Anthrax: The Investigation of a Deadly Outbreak* published by the University of California Press. She gave presentations at the New York Council on Foreign Relations, the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, University College London, and the American Philosophical Society, as well as professional meetings. She was interviewed on eight radio shows and three television programs. In between times, she did research in Paris at the Ecole de Medecine and in London at the Institute of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene on the history of malaria and the 19th century concept of miasma. Her next book is on the politics of air-borne diseases and hazards, including anthrax but also asthma, tuberculosis, sick building syndrome, and radiation. In the fall she is teaching a new seminar on danger, disease, and bodily harm. Jeanne Guillemin is also a Senior Fellow at MIT's Security Studies Program at the Center for International Studies. In the spring she will give a talk on biological weapons and security issues at the Aspen Institute in Berlin.

Ramon Grosfoguel's writings about "radical statehood" for Puerto Rico are spotlighted in an article by Chris Mooney, "Left-Wing Advocates of Puerto Rican Statehood," appearing in the April 2001 issue of *Lingua Franca*. Mooney discusses the importance of Grosfoguel and Frances Negron Muntaner's 1997 edited book, *Puerto Rican Jam*, as well as Ramon's editorial column in the influential Puerto Rican newspaper, *El Nuevo Dia*.



Graduate Award Named After Severyn Bruyn

At a dinner held on May 4th to honor Professor Severyn Bruyn's many years of scholarly dedication and service to the Sociology Department, Department Chairperson Stephen Pfohl announced a new award to be given annually in Severyn's name to a Boston College Ph.D. student excelling in the study of Social Economy and Social Justice. This award will be titled the *Severyn T. Bruyn Award for Outstanding Scholarship in Social Economy and Social Justice* and will be given in the Spring Semester of each year to a Ph.D. student whose written work over the previous year merits this distinction. Scholarly work to be honored by this award may include outstanding papers produced for courses, papers developed for publication or presentation at professional conferences, as well Ph.D. dissertations produced in the Sociology Department at Boston College. In addition to the honor bestowed upon the recipient, the award will include a monetary prize of \$300 at minimum, with the names of recipients of the *Severyn T. Bruyn Award* to be inscribed in a plaque to hang in our department office.

Undergraduate Awards and Honors

The Honors Theses: Undergraduates Delve into Sociological Research

The Undergraduate Honors Program in Sociology is designed to give eligible Sociology majors (3.5 GPA, 3.5 in Sociology) the experience of doing original research that leads to a Senior Honors Thesis. The program includes a four-course Honors sequence that allows students to work closely with faculty and other students in the program. The courses include reading the most engaging classics of sociological research, the design of the student's own project, and in the last semester of the senior year, gathering and analyzing the data, then writing the thesis.

During the academic year 2001, the following Sociology Majors successfully completed an Honors Thesis in Sociology:

The Honors Students and Their Thesis Titles:

Adrienne Allen "To Be Ill and Uninsured."

Lourdes German "The Reform Of Aid To Families With Dependent Children: A Critical Look At Legislation From 1970 to 1995 From The Social Control Perspective."

Brent MacDonald "Downward Mobility and the Family: Role Discrepancies as Seen Through the Eyes of Children."

Mary McConnachie "Lone Rangers of the Latchkey: A Study of Former Latchkey Children and Their Views of Childhood."

Kelly McCoy "An Experiential Look at Outreach Healthcare."

Shannon McDermott "The Changing Role of the Government in Old Age Provision: The Integration of Occupational Pensions into Public Social Security Systems of Australia, Denmark, Switzerland and the United Kingdom."

Joe "Chip" O'Donnell "Unmasking the Social Actor: A Sociological Exploration of the Novels of Yukio Mishima."

Kaarin Nelson "Managing Deviance: A Study About How College Students Understand and Successfully Manage their Drug Use."

Louis Pallante "On the Mohawk Trail: Identity Formation in Punk Rock."

Alberto Rodney "Introductory Economics Textbooks: Entering the Economic Imagination."

Kadie Steinberg "The Influence of Music Subcultures on the Identity Formation of Adolescent Girls."

Stephanie Wade "Divorce and the Effects on Children's Attitudes Toward Marriage."

Yamil Yaskille "National Defined Contribution Plans: A Critical Assessment of Recent Social Security Reform in Latvia, Poland, Sweden, and Italy."

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Alpha Kappa Delta

Undergraduates initiated into Alpha Kappa Delta, the sociology honor society: Susana Cruz, Tomothy J. Dube, Cristin M. Griffin, Yamil Jaskille, Lindsay Ann Lathinghouse, Ralia Elizabeth Malakidis, Aimee L. Maron, Kaarin S. Nelson, Timothy P. O'Connor, Toni Ann Vicari.

Sociology Majors Named Deans and Sophomore Scholars

Each year the College of Arts and Sciences selects a very small number of its top junior-year students for the honor of being named a Dean's Scholar. Dean's Scholars are nominated by faculty in their respective departments and are selected on the basis of their overall academic performance, cocurricular activities, and the sense of purpose with which they approach their future. Candidates nominated by their departments for the honor of Dean's Scholar must also submit an essay reflecting about their scholarship and central intellectual concerns. A select group of second-year students with very distinguished academic records are also nominated by faculty and chosen for the honor of being named a Sophomore Scholar. This year the following Sociology Majors were named Dean's Scholars and Sophomore Scholars at a dinner held in their honor on April 4th.

Dean's Scholars (Class of 2001):

Mikaela Boyd, Kathleen McManus, and Jenna Nobles

Sophomore Scholars (Class of 2002):

Amanda Berger and Ragine Hyppolite

Kristina Beattie (Class of 2001) was awarded the **John Donovan Award For Outstanding Undergraduate Sociology Paper** for her paper, entitled, "Assimilation Experiences of First Generation Armenian Immigrants of the Early Twentieth Century and their Second Generation Children." Based on in-depth interviews with second generation Armenian-Americans, the paper sensitively portrays how the assimilation experiences of those interviewed differed from their parents.



"Soldiers and Students" (1962), Jacob Lawrence

- ◆ Case studies of media activism regarding labor, anti-interventionism, racism and police brutality, reproductive hazards, welfare rights, immigration, human services cuts, etc.

Social Welfare Research Institute

The Social Welfare Research Institute (SWRI) is a multidisciplinary research center specializing in the study of spirituality, wealth, philanthropy, and other aspects of cultural life in an age of affluence. Founded in 1970, SWRI is a recognized authority on the relation between economic wherewithal and philanthropy, the motivations for charitable involvement, and the underlying meaning and practice of care. SWRI is currently under the direction of Paul Schervish.

Over the past thirteen years SWRI has received generous support from the T. B. Murphy Foundation Charitable Trust, which funded SWRI's ground-breaking Study on Wealth and Philanthropy, and from the Indiana University Center on Philanthropy, the W. K. Kellogg Foundation, and the Lilly Endowment, Inc.

Current research projects include "Dilemmas and Decisions Surrounding the Accumulation and Distribution of Financial Resources," funded by the T. B. Murphy Foundation Charitable Trust; and "The Emerging Material and Spiritual Determinants of Charitable Giving by Wealth Holders," funded by the Lilly Endowment Inc. The Banker's Trust 2000 Study on Wealth with Responsibility has just been completed and the final report is available by sending us your mailing address. These projects all explore the association among philanthropy, income, and wealth; the organizational and moral determinants of giving and volunteering; and the implications for fundraising and philanthropy. For more detailed information of SWRI, please visit the following web site: http://www.bc.edu/bc_org/avp/gsas/swri/default.html.

Global Justice Project (GJP)

A Brief History and Overview:

The Global Justice Project was formed in the Spring of 1999. It is an ever-expanding collaboration between community members, labor and social justice activists, Boston College professors, and both undergraduate and graduate students working to educate and encourage activism towards global social and economic justice. Our goal is to promote a dialogue at Boston College and in the com-

munity at large that will lead to organized social action towards the development of a new global policy — one that will advance justice in the global economy. We feel privileged to work at Boston College where a Jesuit commitment to social justice provides an ideal institutional environment for our work.

The Global Justice Project focuses on issues which affect all peoples, but specifically on issues which hinder progress towards social and economic justice — issues such as sweatshops in Central America and Indonesia; exploitation of indigenous peoples rights; and the impact of structural adjustment programs, imposed by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, on developing nations.

The Global Justice Project encourages participation from all groups and continuously strives to increase its membership and diversity by reaching out to all areas of the community. We are committed to diverse speakers and workshop leaders, and to ensure that issues of gender, race, and class are all strongly represented in our educational efforts.

The Global Justice Project is an all-volunteer effort, working in tandem with grassroots groups on a minimal budget. While it is true that we are based on a university campus and receive support in terms of space, computer equipment, and telephone, we need additional funding to accomplish our ambitious agenda.

Involved Faculty and Students:

Dr. Charles Derber, Professor, Sociology Department
derber@bc.edu

Dr. Oliva Blanchette, Professor, Philosophy Department
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Deborah Piatelli, graduate student, Sociology Department
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Alex Cheney, Undergraduate Government
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Deep Mayell, Peace and Justice Coalition
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Michael Piatelli, graduate student, Biology Department
piatellm@bc.edu

Jeffrey Littenberg, graduate student, Sociology Department
littenbe@bc.edu

Kelly McCoy, undergraduate student
mccoyka@bc.edu

Holly Unger, Undergraduate Government
ungerh@bc.edu

In collaboration with the Center for Economic Justice, the Global Justice Project hosted Oscar Olivera, the leader of the popular movement against the privatization of Bolivia's

water, that succeeded in forcing the World Bank and Bechtel, a transnational corporation, to drop its efforts to privatize Bolivia's water. The lecture featured a documentary film "This Water is Ours, Damn It!" by Sheila Franklin and Ravi Khanna, which documents some of the most astounding images of indigenous resistance ever filmed.

The GJP's recent and current projects include:

Human Rights and Militarization in Mexico

The Global Justice Project and the UGBC recently co-hosted Dr. Andres Barreda, an author and professor of sociology at the National Autonomous University of Mexico and the Coordinator of the Center for Social Analysis, Information and Popular Education. The main focus of Dr. Barreda's speaking tour is on human rights abuses and militarization in Mexico, particularly Chiapas and other strongly indigenous areas. The goal of Dr. Barreda's tour is to raise awareness about the current human rights situation in Mexico and how indigenous and poor communities' rights are being abused by the Mexican Army and paramilitary groups. Dr. Barreda was accompanied by Tom Hansen, the Director of the Mexico Solidarity Network.

Battling Water Privatization in Bolivia

The Global Justice Project, in partnership with the Center for Economic Justice, hosted a forum featuring Bolivian indigenous movement and labor leader Oscar Olivera. Oscar Olivera entered the labor force as a machinist and has been a leader in the Bolivian labor movement for over 22 years. He is the executive secretary of the Cochabamba Federation of Factory Workers and is the recipient of the Institute of Policy Studies' prestigious Letelier/Moffitt Human Rights Award for 2000. At this forum senior Olivera spoke of his experience as a leading organizer in the grassroots movement to fight water privatization in the Cochabamba region of Bolivia. Initially pushed by the World Bank, the Bolivian government transferred the system to a private consortium, including a subsidiary of U.S.-based Bechtel Corporation, which quickly hiked rates for local water users by 200 percent. The Bolivian government responded to Olivera's coalition with brutal force, but eventually conceded to negotiations that resulted in the withdrawal of Bechtel and the military troops surrounding the city, the reform of laws pertaining to water services, and the release of persons detained during the conflict. Also speaking were Sheila Franklin and Ravi Khanna of One World Communications, who introduced their film documenting the struggle to reverse water privatization: "THIS WATER IS OURS, DAMN IT!"

Offering New Vision: Student Perspectives on Global Injustice

The Global Justice Project and the Undergraduate Government Social and Cultural Issues Council hosted a wonderful student forum featuring four Boston College students who shared their experiences in Colombia, Nigeria, Indonesia and several Central America countries. With a wonderful introduction on the global economy by Alex Cheney, Deep Mayell shared his experiences with Indonesian garment workers, and Mark Pedulla offered an analysis of neoliberalism at work in sharing his experiences on the coffee plantations in Nicaragua and Guatemala. Nanre Nafziger spoke about her work in Africa this summer with AIDS activists, and Beatriz Rodriguez share their stories of violence and inequality in their respective countries of Colombia and Mexico.

Offering New Vision: Student Perspectives on the Free Trade Area of the Americas

The Free Trade Area for the Americas will be the U.S. government's next major trade agreement. FTAA is the extension of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) for all of the Western Hemisphere. The Boston Global Action Network provided a workshop for the Global Justice Project on these important issues. Students from the project conducted an organizing forum for the entire BC community.

AIDS Awareness

Three BC students presented their research papers to the Global Justice Project on the AIDS crisis. An educational forum on the AIDS crisis was hosted by the Globalization and Inequality Series as well. See www.bc.edu/gis for more information.

Free the Children

The Global Justice Project and UGBC Social Action hosted Craig Kielburger, founder and chairperson for Free the Children. Craig is 17 years of age. Craig first became a spokesperson for children's rights when he was 12 years old and read about the murder of a young boy from Pakistan who was sold into bondage as a carpet weaver and murdered for speaking out against child labor. Craig gathered a group of friends and founded the organization (Kids can) Free the Children which is now the world's largest network of children helping children with over 100,000 active youth in 27 countries around the world. If you are interested in working with Free the Children, please contact Prof. Jonathan White, Director of Programs and Development.

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National Association Of Women In Catholic Higher Education (NAWCHE)

The National Association for Women in Catholic Higher Education was officially founded in 1992 under the leadership of Sharlene Hesse-Biber, during the first biennial Making Connections V conference. NAWCHE is an organization made up of faculty, administrators, staff and students from Catholic colleges and universities around the country. Its objectives are to facilitate support of one another as women, to create, organize and disseminate work for justice for women in the academy, and to provide a forum for members to speak out on issues relevant to women in the academy, especially those issues unique to Catholic institutions.

NAWCHE held its fifth biennial conference on June 30th and July 1st of 2000 at Boston College, entitled "Making Connections V: Women and Women's Studies in the New Millennium – Forging New Models for Leadership and Social Change in Catholic Higher Education." NAWCHE invited two world-renowned scholars to speak at the symposium. Dr. Patricia Hill Collins gave a talk entitled "The Politics of Diversity: Issues and Challenges." Dr. Mary E. Hunt gave a talk entitled, "The Heart of the Matter: Feminist Work in Kyriarchal Institutions."

The Boisi Center for Religion and American Public Life

Under the direction of Alan Wolfe, the goal of the Boisi Center is to create opportunities where a community of scholars, policy makers, media and religious leaders in the Boston area and nationally can connect in conversations and scholarly reflection around issues at the intersection of religion and American public life. The hope is that such conversations can help to clarify the moral and normative consequences of public policies in ways that can help us to maintain the common good, while respecting our growing religious diversity. Patricia Chang is Assistant Director of the Boisi Center, working with Alan Wolfe to help advance the center's goals.

The Boisi Center does not seek to advance any ideological agenda, whether liberal or conservative. It does not see its role as advocating "for" religion as against something called "secularism." While based in a Jesuit university, it will not take sides in competing groups of Catholic theologians, nor will it defend a specifically Catholic viewpoint against non-Catholic ones. Our goal is to promote discussion and respect for conflicting positions.

The kinds of questions that the Boisi Center will address include:

- ◆ How can we encourage the ideals of a common citizenship while honoring religious and cultural diversity?
- ◆ Is there an inherent conflict between the constitutional principle of church and state separation, and the constitutional principle supporting the free exercise of religious expression?
- ◆ Can the United States continue to protect the rights of religious freedom without creating a definition of what "religion" is?
- ◆ Is it possible, or appropriate to teach moral values in public schools? What would such instruction look like?
- ◆ Is it possible to create a discipline to study moral values that is non-ideological and non-normative?
- ◆ What are the moral, normative, and redistributive effects of providing government funding for private or quasi-private schooling?
- ◆ What moral consequences follow from government policies that encourage consumer spending and debt?
- ◆ What have been the social consequences of the legitimization of gambling in the form of state lotteries and the increased licensing of casinos on the poor, on local economies, and on public programs?
- ◆ Does the funding of charitable organizations sponsored by religious institutions violate the principle of separation between church and state?
- ◆ What role should religious colleges and universities play in a pluralistic system of higher education?

Scholarship in the University and the Community:

The Boisi Center will pursue its goals through a variety of outlets, including:

- ◆ Scholarly conferences to bring together nationally known scholars, religious leaders, and public figures to reflect upon issues at the intersection of religious, moral and public life.
- ◆ An on-going program of seminars, courses and public events at Boston College to enhance the intellectual life of faculty, students and the community.
- ◆ A visiting scholars program to stimulate fresh insights and intellectual diversity into issues at the intersection of religion and public life.
- ◆ Outreach to the media.

Faculty and Student Development:

The programs of the Boisi Center will directly draw upon and engage faculty and student resources at Boston College through its program of conferences, seminars, courses and public events. In addition, the Center sponsors student paper competitions and directed student and faculty reading groups on topics that bring scholarly attention to issues at the intersection of religion and public life in American society.

Recent Faculty Publications

Patricia Chang

- “The effects of organizational variation in the employment relationship on gender discrimination in denominational labor markets” in *Unusual Occupations*, Vol. 11, p.213-240, edited by Helen Lopata, JAI Press.

Charles Derber

- *The Pursuit of Attention*. New York: Oxford, 2000 (new addition, including 2 new chapters.)
- Charles Derber, *Corporation Nation*, New York: St. Martin’s Press (paperback edition with new Introduction by Ralph Nader.)

Eva Garroutte

- *Real Indians: Identity and the Survival of Native America*. University of California Press. In press.
- “The Positivist Attack On Baconian Science And Religious Knowledge” in *The Secular Revolution: Power, Interests, and Conflict in the Secularization of American Public Life*, edited by Christian Smith, University of California Press. In press.

William Gamson

- *SIMSOC* (Simulated Society). 5th Edition. New York: The Free Press, 2000.
- “Collective Identity and the Mass Media,” in Gene Borgida and John L. Sullivan, eds., *Minnesota Symposium on Political Psychology*, New York: Cambridge University Press, 2001.
- “Promoting Political Engagement,” in W. Lance Bennett and Robert Entmann. eds., *Mediated Politics*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 2000.

Paul Gray

- *The Research Craft*, 3rd ed. with John Williamson, David Karp and John Dalphin. In preparation for F.E. Peacock, publishers.

Jeanne Guillemin’s 1999 book, *Anthrax* was released in paperback by University of California Press in December of 2000.

- “Introduction” to Margaret Mead, *Kinship in the Admiralty Islands*. New Brunswick, NJ: Transaction Books, 2000.

Ramón Grosfoguel was awarded a contract by University of California Press for a forthcoming book entitled, *Modern Coloniality and Colonial Subjects: Puerto Rico and Puerto Ricans in a Global Comparative Perspective*.

- with Hector Codero-Guzmán, “The Demographic and Socio-Economic Characteristics of Post-1965 Immigrants to New York City: A Comparative Analysis by National Origin,” *International Migration* Vol. 38, No. 4, pp. 41-78.
- with Cloe S. Georas, “‘Coloniality of Power’ and Racial Dynamics: Notes Towards a Reinterpretation of Latino Caribbeans in New York City,” *Identities*, No. 7, No. 1, pp. 85-126.
- with Hector Codero-Guzmán “Social Capital, Context of Reception and Transnationalism: Recent Approaches to International Migration,” *Diaspora* Vol 7, No3, pp. 351-368.
- “Developmentalism, Modernity and dependency Theory in Latin America,” *NEPANTLA: Views from the South* (a new journal published by Duke University Press), Vo. 1, No. 2: 347-374.

Sharlene Hesse-Biber,

- with G. Carter, *Working Women in American Society: Split Dreams*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2000.

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- “Testing Hypotheses on Qualitative Data: the Use of HyperRESEARCH Computer-Assisted Software,” *Social Science Computer Review*, Vol. 2000, pp. 320-328.

David Karp

- *The Burden of Sympathy: How Families Cope with Mental Illness*, New York: Oxford University Press, 2001.
- with J. Clair and W. Yoels, “A Social Psychology of the Life Cycle: Interdisciplinary social policies, perceptions, and prospects.,” in J. Clair and R. Allman, eds., *The Gerontological Prism*, Amitville, NY: Baywood Publishing Co, 2000.
- “Preface” for J. Vela-McConnell, *Who is My Neighbor? Social Affinity on Everyday Life*. Albany: SUNY Press, 2000.
- “Speaking of Sadness: Taking Anti-depressant Drugs,” in S. Ferguson, ed., *Mapping the Social Landscape*, Mountain View: CA: Mayfield, 2000.
- with W. Yoells, “The College Classroom: Some Observations on the Meaning of Student Participation” reprinted in P. Adler and P. Adlers, eds., *Sociological Odyssey*, Belmont, CA: Wadsworth, 2000.

Michael Malec

- “Baseball, Cricket, and Social Change,” in Peter Ruffoff, ed, Jackie Robinson: *The Best of Cooperstown Symposium*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland and Co, 2000.

Stephen Pfohl

- “Seven Mirrors of Sade: Sex, Death, Capital and the Language of Monsters”, chapter in *Must We Burn Sade?*, edited by Deepak Narang Sawhney, New York: Humanity Books, 2000, pp. 51-78.
- “Images of Deviance,” chapter in *Readings in Deviant Behavior*, 2nd ed., edited by Alex Thio and Thomas C. Calhoun, Boston: Allyn and Bacon, 2001, pp. 11-14.

Eve Spangler

- with Sandra Waddock, “Action Learning in Leadership for Change,” In William Torbert and Francine Sherman, eds., *Transforming Social Inquiry, Transferring Social Action*. New York: Kluwer Academic Publications, 2000.

Paul Schervish

- “Wealth and the Commonwealth: New Findings on the Trends in Wealth and Philanthropy.” John J. Havens and Paul G. Schervish. In *Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly* 30, no. 1, Mar. 2001, pp. 5-25.

Diane Vaughan

- “Sensational Cases, Flawed Theories,” in Henry N. Pontell and David Schichor, eds, *Social Structure and Deviance*, Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall, 2000.

John Williamson

- “Social Security Reform, Privatization, and Political Ideology.” *The Gerontologist*, 41, February 2001, pp. 280-284.
- “Cross-National Differences in Infant Mortality Decline (1965-1991) among Less Developed Countries: Effects of Women’s Status, Economic Dependency, and State Strength,” with Ce Shen, *Social Indicators Research*, 53 2001, pp. 257-288.
- “Social Security Reform: Implications for Women”, with Sara Rix, *Journal of Aging and Social Policy*, 11 4, 2000, pp. 41-68.
- “Age Patterns of Suicide and Homicide Mortality Rates in High Income Nations,” with Fred C. Pampel, *Social Forces*, forthcoming.
- “Welfare State,” with Tay McNamara. In *The Macmillan Encyclopedia of Aging*, edited by David Ekerdt, forthcoming.

- Old Age Security in Comparative Perspective (with Fred Pampel), The Chinese edition of this book (first published by Oxford University Press in 1993) will be published this summer by Law Press, Beijing, China.

Presentations:

Eva Garroutte

- “Christianity or Tribal Tradition? Specific Spiritual Expression as Protection against Suicide Attempts among American Indians.” Paper presented at the American Sociological Association conference, Washington, August, 2000.

Paul Gray

- Conducted a workshop entitled “Leadership for Change: Corporate Citizenship in Practice” at the annual meeting of the Center for Corporate Citizenship in San Diego, March, 2001.

Ramón Grosfoguel

- “Racism and the South-South Divisions within the Caribbean.” Paper presented at Regional Seminar on Caribbean Migration, organized by the Facultad Latinamericana de Ciencias Sociales and the Organization of International Migration, Santa Domingo, Dominican Republic, November 2000.
- “Poverty and Global Coloniality.” Paper presented at meetings of American Sociological Association, Washington, DC, August 2000.
- “Global Colonialism, Global Coloniality: Continuities, and Discontinuities in the Modern/Colonial World-System.” Presented at Conference on Globalization, Postdevelopment and Environmentalism, Hampshire College, Massachusetts, June 2000.
- “Puerto Rico and Martinique: Modern Colonies and Identification Processes.” Invited lecture, Université des Antilles-Guyane, Martinique, May 2000.

Sharlene Hesse-Biber

- “Computers and Qualitative Data Analysis,” Paper presented at meetings of the American Sociological Association, Washington, DC, August 2000.
- “Quantifying Qualitative Data: the Perils and Promise of CAQDAS.” Co-authored paper presented at the Fifth International Conference on Logic and Methodology, Cologne, Germany, October 2000.

Lynda Lytle Holmstrom

- “Why Laundry, Not Hegel? Imagining the Transition to Residential College” co-authored with David Karp and Paul Gray. Paper presented at the American Sociological Association meeting in Washington, D.C., August, 2000.

David Karp

- with Lynda Homstrom, “Why Laundry, not Hegel: Imagining the Transition to Residential College.” Presentation at Paper presented at meetings of the American Sociological Association, Washington, DC, August 2000.
- “The Burden of Sympathy.” Presentation at Paper presented at meetings of the American Sociological Association, Washington, DC, August 2000.
- “On the Burden of Sympathy.” Panel presentation at Stone/Couch Symposium, St. Petersburg, Florida, June 2000.

Seymour Leventman

- organized a session at the 30th Annual Conference of the Popular Culture Association in New Orleans, April 2000. He also organized two sessions at the 31st Annual Popular Culture Association Conference in Philadelphia, April 2001.

Michael Malec

- “Cricket, Baseball and Social Change.” Presented at meetings of the Caribbean Studies Association, St. Lucia, June 2000.

Paul Schervish

- “The New Physics of Philanthropy.” Four-session training seminar presented to the LDS Foundation. Provo, Utah, February, 2001.
- “New Frameworks and Findings in Philanthropy: Recent Research Directions and Their Implications for Fundraising.” Four session presentation to the Girl Scout 2001 Seminar for Senior Professionals. Edith Macy Conference Center, Briarcliff Manor, Westchester County, New York, February, 2001.
- “Millionaires and the Millennium.: Material Horizons” and “Millionaires and the Millennium.: Spiritual Horizons.” Seminar and lunch presentations to the Middle Tennessee Planned Giving Council and the Association of Fundraising Professionals, Nashville Chapter. Nashville, March, 2001.
- “Four Horizons of a Golden Age of Philanthropy.” Seminar presented to The Western Michigan Planned Giving Group. Grand Valley State University, Grand Rapids, March 2001.
- “Wise as Serpents and Gentle as Doves: The Material and Spiritual Horizons of Philanthropy.” Seminar presented to Conference on Funding Future Ministry at the Episcopal Church Foundation’s Annual Conference on Planned Giving, Pasadena, California, March, 2001.
- “The Supply Side and the Supply of Philanthropy.” Presentation for Opening General Session Panel. The Commonfund Forum of foundation and endowment officers, Orlando, March, 2001.
- “The Golden Age of Philanthropy—Estimates of the Forthcoming Wealth Transfer and Its Impact on the Nonprofit Sector.” Keynote address to Donors Forum of Wisconsin Annual Statewide Conference on Philanthropy, Milwaukee, April 3, 2001.

Stephen Pfohl

- “Infantile Recurrence in Bataille and Bronte: on the Erotic Ghosts of Modern Capital.” Presented at Georges Bataille Conference: Community Transgression and Excess, Trent University, Ontario, May, 2000.
- “Letters in Excess.” Mixed media text with slides and video. Presented at Georges Bataille Conference: Community, Transgression and Excess, Trent University, Ontario, May, 2000.
- “A Sociological Imagination of Overdeveloped Society: C. Wright Mills and Postmodern Power.” Presented at Meetings of the Society for the Study of Social Problems, Washington, DC, August, 2000.
- “Power-Reflexive Strategies in the Teaching of Sociology.” Presented at Meetings of American Sociological Association, Washington, DC, August, 2000.
- Discussant in the session on “Life History Writing: Investigating the Space Between Fact and Fiction.” Meetings of American Society of Criminology, San Francisco, November, 2000.

John Williamson

- “Which Women Retire Early or Late and Why?” with Regina O’Grady-LeShane and Tay McNamara. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Gerontological Society of America in Washington, DC in November 2000.
- In January 2001 John Williamson was the organizer and moderator of a session at the annual meeting of the National Academy of Social Insurance.
- “Social Security Reform in the United Kingdom.” Talk as part of the Gerontology Center Colloquium Series, at the University of Massachusetts, Boston, March 2001.

Society in the Early Twenty-first Century,” while critical approaches to the study of social class in a global context is likely to be the theme in academic year 2002-2003.

In closing I wish to mention two additional transitions that have taken place in our department. The first involves the retirement of Professor **Severyn Bruyn**. A brilliant scholar and author of nine books and a multitude of articles, Severyn’s leadership has been instrumental in the growth and stature of our graduate program. On behalf of the department it is my privilege to thank Sev for all that he has contributed to our university and to welcome him to his new status as Professor Emeritus. Another transition involves our department staff. Over the last year, long-term staff members, **Brenda Pepe**, **Eunice Doherty**, and **Roberta Negrin**, as well as Computer

Support Specialist, **Lorne Steedley**, each left the department for positions elsewhere. As Department Chairperson I wish to thank each of these individuals for their dedication, hard work, and generosity. The presence of a high quality staff is crucial for the day-to-day operations of any department and we in the Sociology Department have benefited greatly from having Brenda, Eunice, Roberta and Lorne as part of our community. Today we benefit by several excellent new staff members—**Jessica Bickley**, Administrative Secretary, **Jess Geier**, Staff Assistant, and **Imhotep Al-Mahdi**, Computer Support Specialist. None of the activities described above could have taken place without their labor and commitment. I thank them all and the department as a whole for making this such an exciting year to study sociology at Boston College. ♦*Stephen Pfohl*

Sociology **Speaks** Staff and Credits



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The Sociology Department would like to give a special “thanks” to everyone who contributed to this newsletter in any way, shape, or form. Symbolic of the Sociology Department community at Boston College, this newsletter represents the collaboration, synthesis, and sharing of the many thoughts and ideas that contribute to the vibrant creativity and scholarship so alive in our department. Months of hard work have yielded a newsletter much longer and more comprehensive than in years past, and out of it our greatest hope is that our scope of readers will find it not only informative and engaging but will also feel more connected to our department. In addition to our editorial and support staff, we would like to thank our readers inside and outside the Boston College community for being a part of the Sociology Department community and for making this publication possible. Enjoy!

Jessica Bickley
Managing Editor

