

# CriticalMassBulletin

Newsletter of the Section on Collective Behavior and Social Movements, American Sociological Association

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Fall 2010

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## Message from the Chair

Stephen M. Valocchi  
*CBSM Section Chair*  
*Professor of Sociology*  
*Trinity College*

Welcome everyone to the fall 2010 Critical Mass Newsletter. As chair of the section I see my role as booster, organizer, advertiser, and advocate. I came to the study of social movements and collective action midway in my career and have found it a perfect place to bring together many of my intellectual and political interests. Many of us came to sociology with a deeply felt desire for social change and when we stepped into the academy we discovered a richness from theory and past research that helped us understand the different meanings of social change, the possibilities and limits of social change, and the impact of social change on individuals' lives. This continues to be the touchstone for my teaching and research.

I want to thank Nella Van Dyke, the previous chair of the section, for her careful and wise stewardship during out 2009-2010 "season." Those of you who attended any of the social movements sessions at the Atlanta ASA meeting in August, witnessed Nella's handiwork in crafting a set of sessions that were high quality, timely, and even fun. I continue to think about the special session she organized on Tea Party activism especially as I am writing this only 12 days

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before the mid-term elections. The inchoate anger and discontent, the deep pockets of conservative economic and cultural elites that are funneling and fueling that anger, and the influence of the old and new media facilitating this organizing were all identified and discussed at that session. I am looking forward to next year's ASA in Chicago so we can continue these conversations. On that note, I am excited about a panel Jeff Goodwin is organizing on Contentious (and Other) Responses to the Great Recession.

One of my first tasks earlier in the fall was putting together a set of CBSM sessions for the Chicago meetings. My call for proposals yielded close to twenty suggestions! Since the theme for the 2011 meetings is Social Conflicts I am hoping that the association calls on some of us to organize additional panels.

Echoing an appeal that Nella made last year, our section membership has fallen below the magical 800 number, the point at which we may lose a section session at the national meetings. Right now, it is unclear whether ASA is going to enforce this for 2011. Regardless, we need recruitment into the section. As Nella said last year: "Encourage your colleagues to join and if you have extra money, consider sponsoring a graduate student."

Last year, as Chair-elect, I had the opportunity to read the submissions for the section's prize for best graduate student paper. As I read those papers, I encountered young scholars thinking deeply and critically about the concepts and theories we use, everything from resource mobilization and political opportunity theory to critical race theory and queer theory. I admire that these folks are treating these theories as live, dynamic things and are bringing new data and methodologies to bear on these 'things.' I am hoping that we see this more of this work in the future. To that end, keep in mind the section's "mini-conference" prior to the 2011 Meetings on August 11 and 12. The hard work of the organizing committee has yielded the theme of "Making Connections: Movements and Research in a Global Context." This theme seems particularly apt for our

section as we not only examine new forms of collective action in a global context but also as we engage in that scholarly enterprise from our different 'vantage points' and 'orientations.' We all know that there is plenty to study in the connections between the global and local. Let's not forget that there is plenty to struggle about as well.

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### Book Review Section: Two Contemporary American Political Movements

**Ghaziani, Amin. 2008. *The Dividends of Dissent: How Conflict and Culture Work in Lesbian and Gay Marches on Washington*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.**

Jeffrey A. Langstraat  
 Department of Sociology  
 University of North Dakota

The "march on Washington" has become a staple of contemporary American social movement activity. The lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) rights movement has held five such marches in the past thirty years, some of which rank among the largest political demonstrations in the Capital's history. Amin Ghaziani's *The Dividends of Dissent* (2008), an honorable mention winner in the CBSM section book awards, provides the first comprehensive analysis of the first four of these demonstrations (1979, 1987, 1993, and 2000; the most recent march having occurred in 2009, after the book's publication). Beyond presenting the first detailed analyses of the planning for these marches, he also investigates "the prevalence, role, and pattern of ... infighting" (285) contained in those processes.. Drawing on archival data, interviews with activists, and reports in the gay and establishment presses, Ghaziani tells an important story well while making significant contributions to the study of conflict within social movements.

As Ghaziani notes, the dominant position within social movement studies has held that internal conflict tends to be detrimental to movements, often leading to defection and disintegration. In this work,

he aims to demonstrate its potential productiveness. In particular, his focus is on the role of infighting in the planning for each of the first four LGBT marches on Washington, demonstrating how this disputation provides activists an opportunity to reflect on the state of the movement, including which goals to pursue and how to do so, and the movement's identity.

This conflict can also be culturally productive. Through the process of engaging in and resolving arguments, activists create a "cultural template" or "cluster of assumptions, agreements, and meanings that (sometimes unconsciously) [structure] ... future conventions of disputation and deliberation" (286). It is Ghaziani's use of four marches allows him to trace the development and use of this template, as well as the results of it being breached.

This issue of breaching the cultural template demonstrates that, while it may be so, infighting need not always be productive. Ghaziani demonstrates how the top-down and closed organizational structure utilized for the fourth march, the "Millennium March on Washington for Equality," was very different from the democratic structures used in the planning of the prior three marches. This violated expectations about "the way we do things" in the movement, and the Millennium March never gained the widespread movement legitimacy found in the other three marches. Ghaziani's analysis opens up a broader theoretical conversation about meaning-making and the role of infighting, and other internal conflict, in social movement activity.

Not only does *The Dividends of Dissent* make an important theoretical contribution, it is also a welcome historical addition. No other work has attempted this level of detailed analysis of the first four LGBT marches on Washington. (The fifth march was organized after this book was published.) For each, he describes both the state of LGBT organizing and the political/cultural context in which this work is taking place. Ghaziani's investigation shows how issues such as these shaped the arguments and decisions made by organizers. Throughout, he provides a nuanced analysis of these complex relationships.

Organizationally, the primary theoretical work in *The Dividends of Dissent* takes place in book's opening and closing chapters. In between, each of the four marches is given two chapters, the first providing the context of movement development as well as the broader political and cultural landscape and the second a more detailed look at the march's planning and the specific set of issues surrounding infighting and movement identity and representation, goals, and strategy with which Ghaziani is concerned.

Amin Ghaziani's *The Dividends of Dissent* is bound to become a significant work in several areas of social movement scholarship. In particular, those who focus on mass protest, internal conflict, and social movement cultures, as well as LGBT movement history will find the book highly informative. In the classroom, it would work quite well graduate and upper-level undergraduate courses in social movements and LGBT movements and culture. Additionally, because it is written in such an accessible manner, some of the middle, more descriptive, chapters could also be useful in lower- to mid-level undergraduate courses.

**Woehrle, Lynne M., Patrick G. Coy, and Gregory M. Maney. 2008. *Contesting Patriotism: Culture, Power, and Strategy in the Peace Movement*. Lanham, Md.: Rowman & Littlefield.**

Lee A. Smithey  
*Department of Sociology and Anthropology*  
*Swarthmore College*

Peace movement organizations in the United States often mobilize in opposition to U.S. military actions, events that provide well-defined policy targets for activists to engage. The authors of *Contesting Patriotism* add that peace movement organizations (PMOs) are also important cultural change agents. Lynne Woehrle, Patrick Coy, and Gregory Maney reveal PMOs' efforts to shape political discourse in the U.S. as they carefully examine a range of texts (press releases, printed statements, editorials, and calls to action) produced by 15 peace movement organizations across five periods of U.S. military intervention between 1990 and 2005: the Gulf War, the 1998 bombing of Iraq, the 1999 bombing in Kosovo, four months following the attacks on 9/11

in New York, and the first two years of the Iraq War. Many of the organizations, such as the American Friends Service Committee, the Black Radical Congress, United States Labor Against the War, and Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, maintain organizational identities related to religion, labor, minority status, and gender. The investigators' quantitative and qualitative analyses enable them to identify PMOs' most common framing tactics and to track how discursive strategies change over time and across different organizations, types of conflict, and configurations of public opinion.

Coy, Maney, and Woehrle detail ways in which PMOs create "oppositional knowledge" by introducing new information into public debates, critiquing official lines of argument, envisioning new social and political arrangements, and calling people to action. They illustrate this discursive work by showing how PMOs attempt to overturn public perceptions of American democracy and reveal abuses by authorities in times of war. However, much of *Contesting Patriotism* focuses on the ability of PMOs to "harness hegemony" and frame movement arguments in resonant ways by appropriating and adapting the very rhetorical tools, such as patriotism and religion, on which the state depends for social control.

Perhaps the most important finding in the book is that PMOs are more adept than we might imagine at slowly shaping public opinion. They do not harness hegemony in naïve ways; they often combine both challenging and harnessing strategies. After 9/11, PMOs increasingly employed the language of "security" at a time when fear of attack was foremost in Americans' minds and was exploited by the Bush administration. However, activists tweaked the concept, introducing the idea of "human security," a more inclusive concept developed in INGO circles. Unlike national security, human security encourages interdependent thinking that supersedes national and other psychocultural borders. PMOs thus help to advance a culture of peace by harnessing and transforming otherwise hegemonic discourses.

Nevertheless, PMOs face a strategic dilemma that is familiar to those who study collective identities. They

can pass over the nationalistic resources that benefit authorities and maintain a distinctive movement identity as challengers, but they cut themselves off from swathes of the general public. Conversely, borrowing concepts commonly used by the state for hegemonic purposes, such as patriotism and democracy, can introduce cognitive dissonance among activists and may serve to draw more public attention to the concepts for authorities to appropriate.

Interestingly, the dilemma is not an either-or proposition. PMOs have been able to calibrate their messages to both challenge and harness hegemonic ideas, affording them advantages of each approach. In responding to prevalent beliefs that the state's primary purpose is to defend the nation, PMOs have argued that the state actually imperils the nation by generating blowback and undermining its international standing. At the same time, however, PMOs have harnessed hegemony by painting a picture of the ideal state that represents a nation well by upholding its constitutional principles and using its power responsibly. Overall, peace movement activists have stayed true to their oppositional identities, but they have become more comfortable with harnessing hegemony and are willing to do so when the cultural, emotional, and political environments are conducive, such as during the period following 9/11 when patriotic fervor ran high and a broad political consensus prevailed.

Maney, Woehrle, and Coy do not focus exclusively on PMO framing. They employ a dialogic approach and assert that PMOs not only respond to political events but are constantly interacting in a discursive field with authorities and countermovements that are also seeking to sway public opinion by tapping into long-established and emotional wells of identification associated with militarism (e.g. nationalism, patriotism, and religion). The authors demonstrate the interaction between official rhetoric and PMO strategy by comparing the religious content of 75 statements issued by President George W. Bush in the aftermath of 9/11 with PMO statements that also used religious ideas and language. They assert that Bush's choice to foreground religion in his presidency opened him to criticism from religious peace movement organizations.

*Contesting Patriotism* is notable for its research design that captures both the agency of social movement organizations (SMOs) and the political and cultural contexts that constrain and enable them in shaping political discourse. The authors draw on several advances in the cultural study of social movements to provide readers a rich multidimensional view of PMOs' strategic use of persuasion. With their longitudinal discourse analysis and a careful eye to political and historical contexts, Woehrle, Coy, and Maney cover a lot of ground. They assess transnational movement influences on the definition of important concepts like global justice, citizenship, and security (though they report that domestic calculations tend to determine PMOs' discursive strategies); change in political access and opportunity structures; change in discursive strategies over time; and the growing intersection of collective identities associated with gender, class, race, and religion that connect PMOs with other SMOs and centers of mobilization.

The authors' systematic discourse analysis is impressive and compelling. The book is well-referenced, but readers will not find much parry and thrust around the finer points of intersection with other work in the field. For theoretical debate, readers can refer to articles published in several important journals (especially *Social Problems* Vol. 55, Issue 2 and *Social Movement Studies* Vol. 8, No. 4). I found myself longing to hear the voices of activists describing their organizations' discursive strategizing, which is likely to be as contingent on intra-group dynamics as it is on the shifting structural and cultural conditions in which authorities and SMOs contend. Some readers, who favor organizational models, may ask how these organizations fared across periods of conflict and through changes in discursive strategies. I highly recommend *Contesting Patriotism* for its clarity, because it offers a new level of focus on activists' cultural agency, and because it synthesizes many emerging interests in the cultural study of social movements.

**Deadline for the Spring 2011 Issue of  
Critical Mass Bulletin: April 1**

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## Recent Publications

Arthur, Mikaila Mariel Lemonik. 2010. "Change the World—Start at School." In Kathleen Odell Korgen, Jonathan M. White, and Shelley White, eds. *Sociologists in Action*. Sage.

Carty, Victoria. 2010. *Wired and Mobilizing: Social Movements, New Technology, and Electoral Politics*. Routledge.

Coy, Patrick G. and Landon E. Hancock. 2010. "Mainstreaming Peace and Conflict Studies: Designing Introductory Courses to Fit Liberal Arts Education Requirements," *Journal of Peace Education* 7:2, 205-19.

Davis, Nancy J. and Robert V. Robinson. 2009. "Overcoming Movement Obstacles by the Religiously Orthodox: The Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt, Shas in Israel, Comunione e Liberazione in Italy and the Salvation Army in the United States." *American Journal of Sociology* 114: 1302-49.  
[Awarded the Distinguished Article Award by the ASA Sociology of Religion Section.](#)

Dreier, Peter and Christopher R. Martin. 2010. "How ACORN Was Framed: Political Controversy and Media Agenda Setting." *Perspectives on Politics* 8:3, 761-92.

Dunlap, Riley E. and Aaron M. McCright. 2010. "Climate Change Denial: Sources, Actors and Strategies." Pp. 240-59 in Constance Lever-Tracy (ed.), *Routledge Handbook of Climate Change and Society*. Routledge.

Edwards, Bob and Ugo Corte. 2010. "Commercialization and Lifestyle Sport: Lessons from 20 Years of Freestyle BMX in 'Pro-Town, USA.'" *Sport in Society* 13:7/8, 1135-51.

Goldey, Gregory, Eric Swank, Constance Hardesty, and Randall Swain. 2010 "Union Professors: Framing Processes, Mobilizing Structures, and Participation in Faculty Unions." *Sociological Inquiry* 80:3, 331-53.

Gunderson, Shane. 2010. "Gay Rights and Moral Panic: The Origins of America's Debate on Homosexuality by Fred Fejes." *Journal of Homosexuality* 57:8, 1101-04.

Jasper, James M. 2010. "Social Movement Theory Today: Toward a Theory of Action?" *Sociology Compass* 10, 1-12.

Jasper, James M. 2010. "The Innovation Dilemma: Some Risks of Creativity in Strategic Agency." Pp. 91-114 in David Cropley, James Kaufman, Mark Runco, and Arther Cropley, eds. *The Dark Side of Creativity*, Cambridge University Press.

Jasper, James M. 2010. "Strategic Marginalizations, Emotional Marginalities: The Dilemma of Stigmatized Identities." Pp. 29-37 in Debal K. SinghaRoy, ed. *Surviving Against Odds: Marginalized in a Changing World*, Manohar Publications.

Jasper, James M. 2010 "A Sociology of Liberal Democracy?" Review essay on Jeffrey Alexander, The Public Sphere, Luc Boltanski and Laurent Thévenot, On Justification, and Martha Nussbaum, Frontiers of Justice. *Sociological Forum* 25: 621-30.

Korgen, Kathleen Odell, Jonathan M. White, and Shelley White. 2010. *Sociologists in Action*. Sage.

McCright, Aaron M. and Riley E. Dunlap. 2010. "Anti-Reflexivity: The American Conservative Movement's Success in Undermining Climate Science and Policy." *Theory, Culture and Society* 26, 100-33.

Schwartz, Mildred. 2010. "Interactions Between Social Movements and U.S. Political Parties." *Party Politics* 16:5, 587-607.

Scipes, Kim. 2010. *AFL-CIO's War against Developing Country Workers: Solidarity or Sabotage?* Lexington Books. **20% off code: LEX20JUL10**

Tucker, Kenneth H., Jr. 2010. *Workers of the World, Enjoy! Aesthetic Politics from Revolutionary Syndicalism to the Global Justice Movement*. Temple University Press.

Uitermark, Justus. 2010. *Dynamics of Power in Dutch Integration Politics*. Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam Institute for Social Science Research (Sociology and Political Science). Supervisors: Jan Willem Duyvendak and Maarten Hajer.

Van Dyke, Nella and Holly J. McCammon, eds. 2010. *Strategic Alliances: Coalition Building and Social Movements*. University of Minnesota Press.

van Stekelenburg, Jacqueliën and Bert Klandermans. 2010. "The Social Psychology of Protest." *Sociopedia.isa*

Warren, Mark. 2010. *Fire in the Heart: How White Activists Embrace Racial Justice*. Oxford University Press.

## Mentoring Committee Takes Stock

*By Mentoring Committee Members Matthew Archibald, Elizabeth Borland, David Cunningham, and Annulla Linders*

One of the goals advanced by the CBSM Mentoring Program Committee at this past year's ASA meeting was to undertake a thorough review of the program, with an emphasis on participants' experiences. Since the program was reinstated in 2007, we have received generally positive anecdotal feedback. To gain a more systematic sense of how the program was working for mentors and mentees, as well as how we might enhance its effectiveness, the committee recently distributed a brief survey to everyone who had taken part in the program over the past three years. The survey was sent to a total of 51 participants, and we received 28 responses (15 mentors, 9 mentees, and 4 people who were both mentors and mentees). While a response rate higher

than our 55% would have been ideal, we found the broad spectrum of responses to be an instructive guide for assessing and moving forward with the program.

Overall, the survey demonstrated that mentors and mentees communicate most regularly over email, and that the most successful pairings have been able to supplement those interactions with periodic phone conversations (reported by half of the respondents) and/or in-person meetings at ASA (reported by more than one-third). The frequency of contact varies significantly, from only one or two conversations overall, to speaking once or twice each month. The content of these connections has ranged from general advice regarding the job market and career planning, to commenting on papers and other written work, to negotiating the tenure process.

While several mentees mentioned that it would be helpful to establish clearer norms so that they would have a better sense of what they might reasonably request or expect from their mentors, successful pairings have communicated regularly about multiple aspects of their careers. One mentee, speaking of the evolution of her several-year pairing, remarked: “At first, we spoke monthly via phone and emailed to set up meetings, and to pass materials back and forth (such as CVs and other documents). Then, we met at ASA—and have done so twice. He helped and supported me as I successfully applied for promotion and tenure, and encouraged me to submit a paper to RSMCC, which was successful.” Another mentee in a successful pairing noted: “I speak with my mentor at least once a month over the phone and more frequently if necessary. I also email her about less consequential matters, if I need a speedy reply. We also meet in person at the ASA annual meeting.”

In the vast majority of cases, mentees noted that they have benefited from the program, which has aided the expansion of their professional networks and led to strong feedback on research, emotional support, strategic advice, and even recommendation letters. In a sentiment echoed by several others, one mentee noted that he/she “appreciated having the chance to articulate my career concerns out loud with someone outside of my department. Those conversations have really helped me to clarify my own sense of

direction. And of course familiarity with the details of my mentor’s daily life as a professor has helped me to visualize the kind of career and daily life I’m hoping to create for myself.”

While mentors were generally less inclined to elaborate on specific benefits, they frequently emphasized the intrinsic value of the program and its attendant personal rewards, the fact that it has provided welcome exposure to interesting work and people, and that it served as a good service activity. In two cases, mentors indicated that their participation did not yield specific benefits, although it was “interesting” and “good disciplinary service.”

When prompted about challenges associated with the program, a clear majority noted that they had not experienced any significant problems. In one worst-case pairing, contact ended after a mentor stopped responding to a mentee’s emails. While we suspect that such total lapses are rare, several others noted uncertainty around initiating and sustaining contact. “I haven’t always been sure whether it’s appropriate to ask my mentor how things are going on her side,” one mentee explained. “I’d like to, but I often hold back because it might seem disrespectful. Yet it doesn’t quite feel right to soak up her attention without reciprocating!” On the other side, one mentor noted that it would be helpful to have guidelines on key issues to discuss, as it can sometimes be difficult to know what questions mentors should be asking.

Several responses indicated that it can sometimes be difficult to offer helpful advice in the absence of a match on institutional type. Such divides were most clearly expressed as differences between research- and teaching-oriented institutions and along regional lines as well. Others noted practical difficulties with in-person meetings, when one or both people do not regularly attend ASA or have trouble coordinating busy schedules during the conference.

Finally, a few of the early participants of the program expressed uncertainty around the duration of the mentoring relationship. Answers from both mentors and mentees suggest that the relationship is most intense during the first year and that contact thereafter becomes less frequent and occasionally

ceases altogether (for various reasons: the mentee gets tenure; contact information is no longer valid; non-responsiveness).

To address these issues, the Committee will pay more attention to matching criteria, beyond the obvious benefits of aligning participants' research foci. This will include providing additional guidelines to participants as well as serving as a resource for questions as they arise. We also hope to continue the "coffee/happy hour" meetings that the Mentoring Committee has organized the past three years, as a means to provide a common meeting place/time for participants at ASA, as well as for people to share their experiences more generally in a relaxed setting. We will try to schedule this event as early as possible, so that participants can fit it into their ASA schedules.

Overall, we were pleased to learn that, in most cases, the CBSM Mentoring Program has been a positive experience, and that many feel they have benefited from their participation. While we are cognizant of the fact that, as one respondent noted, "the program can only do so much; at the end of the day, it comes down to whether the mentee makes an effort and whether the mentoring meetings are regularly scheduled," we also view the Committee as a vehicle to optimize participants' experiences to whatever extent possible. Among other expansions to our mission, we see the Mentoring Committee as ideally functioning as a resource to provide guidance on best practices for mentor/mentee relationships, and intend to develop the Committee's role along those lines in the coming year.

We also hope that the obvious enthusiasm expressed by the majority of participants will inspire others to take part. In one direct sense, that is already happening, as several long-term mentees' positive feeling about the program has subsequently led to their enthusiastic mentoring of ABD or newly-minted PhD participants. In these cases, and in many others, we were struck by the hard work and goodwill of our section members. With sincere appreciation, we thank all of our participants for their diligence and expansive sense of service to the section and to the discipline.

In the coming weeks, all section members will receive an announcement about the 2011 version of the Mentoring Program. We hope that many of you will decide to take part, and that the program can continue to provide a valued service to the section.

*Editor's Note: a motion to make the mentoring committee a permanent committee of the section, comprised of three members on three-year rotating terms, passed 186 to 5.*

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## Review of the United States Social Forum

Jackie Smith  
*Department of Sociology*  
*University of Notre Dame*

June 22-26 witnessed what may prove to be one of the most important political gatherings in our country's recent history. The US Social Forum brought 20,000 activists from around the country and world together to discuss how to respond to the economic and ecological crises that plague our local communities, our nation, and our world. The US Social Forum is part of the larger, World Social Forum process, which has been developing since it originated in Porto Alegre, Brazil in 2001. It has mobilized hundreds of thousands of people who believe "another world is possible," and who have come together to find strategies and build coalitions capable of challenging the forces of neoliberal globalization.

Activists in this movement are truly building peace by targeting the structural violence of our world economy and the overt violence and deprivation in local communities. They are developing strategies for addressing conflicts without violence, as was witnessed by the organizers' training of their community safety/marshals and security staff and by the use of "conflict resolution teams" to help guide and mediate conflicts that emerged in the sessions. The US Social Forum also witnessed what may have been one of the most productive large-scale

conversations in the US left on the politics of Zionism, racism, and the Middle East conflict as these relate to other struggles and movements for peace and justice. And this forum saw some new experiments in models of more participatory forms of democracy.

As you probably noticed, despite the importance of this event, the mainstream media has done little to help people learn about it. The Social Forum “process” requires the support of people with communication skills to help inform the general public about the important work that is happening in the US and World Social Forums. We need to work on expanding the political imaginations of US citizens, for “another United States is necessary” if we are to realize a different sort of world. The US media lacks political imagination, and only reports on activities that link directly to the “realistic politics” of conventional electoral and legislative processes.

The social forums don't fit this standard template and are thus ignored as utopian. They are also ignored because they challenge the status quo of market ideology and corporate power, which is why it is important for more people to participate in the work of legitimizing and disseminating the messages of and stories about the Forums. The story emerging from Detroit is that another Detroit is actually happening--through the determined work of tireless activists in that city that industry and political elites have spurned. The movements are moving from the margins, and more people need to hear that story so they don't succumb to the hopelessness and despair that is inevitable if one relies on the stories of

exclusionary, stagnant, and even hate-filled politics in Washington and in tea party rallies around the country. There are far more peacebuilders and changemakers than tea-partiers, and we need to help tell the story that cooperation and not market-oriented competition is what will bring us a better world.

I've been fortunate to have had the opportunity to serve as one of Sociologists without Borders' delegates to the National Planning Committee of the US Social Forum. Part of this work involved efforts to develop and support the Forum's communication strategy and I helped set up the US Social Forum writers network to encourage sociologists and others working in communities to 'become the media' and to think creatively about expanding our popular communication media. I hope Section members will contribute to the work of talking, writing, and communicating with your networks about the USSF. If you'd like to join the writers network (whose post-USSF operations are yet to be defined), please email [writers@ussf2010.org](mailto:writers@ussf2010.org).



USSF Opening March and Ceremony, June 22, 2010. © US Social Forum, Creative Commons Attribution 2.0 Generic License. <http://www.flickr.com/photos/ussocialforum/4727601490/#/>

Accounts of the USSF can be found at <http://organize.ussf2010.org/news-stories>. Among the stories you'll find there are interviews with SSF member Immanuel Wallerstein; Interviews on labor and the WSF process with Peter Waterman, Bill Fletcher, and Detroit local organizer Reg McGhee; reports on gender justice activism at the USSF; and analyses of particular workshops held at the Forum. Please check these out and circulate to your networks as appropriate! Full text of all resolutions can be viewed here: <http://www.pma2010.org/resolutions>

There is too much to say about these intense five days in Detroit this summer. But I want to lift up one call that many groups put forth for a **national day of**

**action on July 29, 2010**, when Arizona's SR 1070 goes into effect. The action is to demand human rights for all and to end discriminatory legislation and practices in our border policies. I hope you will all take up this call and support local organizing and awareness in your communities.

For more news and analysis of the USSF, visit:

- Detroit's *Metro Times* Interviews with USSF Organizers:  
<http://www.metrotimes.com/news/story.asp?id=15162>
- USSF Photo Stream:  
<http://www.flickr.com/photos/ussocialforum/>
- Digital Journal Coverage of USSF:  
<http://www.digitaljournal.com/article/293956>
- Inter-Press News Service coverage:  
<http://ipsnorthamerica.net/civil.php>
- <http://ussfwriters2010.blogspot.com>

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## Calls for Papers, Awards, Positions, and Other Opportunities

### *Fall 2010 Issue of CriticalMass*

The deadline for submissions for the Spring 2011 issue of *CriticalMass* will be April 1, 2011. I am particularly interested in the following, but am also happy to consider any submissions:

- Announcements, including dissertations completed, books and articles published, faculty position openings, and calls for papers
- Book reviews of recent CBSM-related books, including finalists, honorable mentions, and other submissions to the Charles Tilly Award that have not previously been reviewed in *CriticalMass*. If you are interested in writing a book review for the Spring 2011 issue, please contact [cbasmnews@gmail.com](mailto:cbasmnews@gmail.com) as soon as possible so that arrangements can be made

to have a copy of the book forwarded to you in time.

- Discussions of teaching CBSM-related courses or topics, classroom exercises, teaching resources, etc. for either graduate or undergraduate-level courses
- Commentaries related to the current world issues and their implications for social movement activism and scholarship (note that while we are an informal publication, commentary articles must be written in academic prose with complete references).

This newsletter is only as good as the contributions it receives, so please consider submitting something, even if it is just your most recent publications. If you have graduate students—or outstanding undergraduates—who are writing about social movements, please encourage them to submit as well.

### *Reviewers Needed: Mobilization*

*Mobilization* publishes approximately 45 book reviews a year in its four issues; books cover a wide range of topics in social movements, revolutions, and collective behavior. If you would like to be added to the database, if your information has changed, or if you have written before but have not been contacted, please send your name, affiliation, and areas of expertise to Jo Reger, book review editor, at [moby@oakland.edu](mailto:moby@oakland.edu).

### *Reviewers Needed: Social Movement Studies*

*Social Movement Studies* has begun a regular, expanded book reviews section featuring short review, essays, and occasional symposia. About four times a year a list of books available to review is circulated to potential contributors. If you would like to be added to the list—with no obligation to contribute—contact Kevin Gillan at [kevin.gillan@manchester.ac.uk](mailto:kevin.gillan@manchester.ac.uk).

### *Agenda for Social Justice—2010 Call for Chapter Proposals*

In 2004 and 2008, the SSSP and the Justice 21 Committee published the first two volumes of the **Agenda for Social Justice**. Those reports contained chapters on a variety of social problems, among them poverty, educational inequality, unemployment,

environmental health risks, global economic change, capital punishment, post-Katrina disaster response, gender inequality in the criminal justice system, the vulnerability of ESL students in public schools, surveillance technologies, civil unions, domestic violence.

We are now beginning our work on the third publication--**Agenda for Social Justice-2012**. This publication is designed to inform the public-at-large about the nation's most pressing social problems and to propose a public policy response to those problems. This project affirms the commitment of SSSP to social justice, and enables the members of the association to speak on public issues with the sponsorship of the corporate body. This report will be an "agenda for social justice," in that it will contain recommendations for action by elected officials, policy makers, and the public at large. The report will be distributed as widely as possible to policy makers, those in progressive media, and academics.

The quadrennial report will be a product of the most valid and reliable knowledge we have about social problems and it will be a joint effort of the members and Divisions of SSSP. We invite you to consider preparing a chapter for the 2012 publication. We ask you, individually or with colleagues, to consider submitting a brief proposal (1-2 pp) identifying a social problem of concern to members of SSSP, and respond to the questions:

- *What do we know?*
- *How do we know it?*
- *What is to be done?*

As the coordinating committee for **Justice 21**, we invite members to prepare a draft statement for a proposed contribution to the 2012 publication, tentatively to be produced and distributed by the Edwin Mellen Press (<http://www.mellenpress.com/>). For the 2012 edition, confirmed contributors include the following well-known sociologists: Frances Fox Piven, Alejandro Portes, and Amatai Etzioni. Please submit a copy of your 1-2 page proposals to each of the members of the committee by March 1, 2011, and contact us if you have questions or would like additional information. Final manuscripts will be due

near the end of 2011, and will appear in print prior to the 2012 SSSP annual meetings in August 2012.

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For an expanded discussion of **Justice 21**, see the May 2001 issue of *Social Problems* ("Inventing Social Justice"). To see the 2004 and 2008 publications, see the SSSP website at the following address: <http://sssp1.org/index.cfm/m/323>

### *Session Proposals for ASA 2012*

President-elect Erik Olin Wright has selected the theme "Real Utopias: Emancipatory Projects, Institutional Design, Possible Futures" for the 2012 ASA Annual Meeting in Denver, CO. Submissions are currently being accepted for the following program components:

- Thematic sessions (due Nov. 12)
- Special sessions (due Feb. 4)
- Regional spotlight sessions (due Feb. 4)
- Author meets critics sessions (due Feb. 4)
- Workshops (due Feb. 4)
- Didactic seminars (due Feb. 4)

For guidelines or to submit your session proposal, see [http://www.asanet.org/AM2012/sesssion\\_proposals.cfm](http://www.asanet.org/AM2012/sesssion_proposals.cfm)

### *Call for Nominations for the McCarthy Award*

The Center for the Study of Social Movements and Social Change at the University of Notre Dame invites nominations for the 2011 John D. McCarthy Award for Lifetime Achievement in the Scholarship of Social Movements and Collective Behavior.

The award honors scholars who have made "outstanding contributions to the scholarly literature

concerned with social movements, protest, collective violence, riots, and other kind of collective behavior over the course of his or her career. The recipient will be a person who has made major contributions not only through his or her own research, but also through teaching and mentoring other, more junior, scholars as they have developed their own research and scholarly identities."

The award recipient will receive the award in the Spring of 2011 in a ceremony held at the University of Notre Dame in conjunction with the Center's Second Young Scholars in Social Movements Conference. In addition to attending the award ceremony and banquet, the selected recipient will deliver the closing keynote lecture for the conference and have the opportunity to consult with faculty and graduate students about their ongoing research projects.

Previous Winners of the McCarthy Award:

2007 John McCarthy (Inaugural Award)

2008 Verta Taylor

2009 Mayer Zald

2010 Doug McAdam

Please send the names of nominees, along with a brief statement supporting the nomination, no later than November 15, 2010, to: Daniel J. Myers, McCarthy Award Committee Chair, [dmyers@nd.edu](mailto:dmyers@nd.edu) (email nominations strongly preferred).

### *Teaching about the Tea Party*

Have you compiled any materials on how to integrate the tea party into course lectures and teaching? If so, please contact Thomas J. Linneman at [tjlinn@wm.edu](mailto:tjlinn@wm.edu).

### *Making Connections: Movements and Research in a Global Context (CBSM Section Workshop)*

The CBSM section workshop will be held August 11 and 12, 2011 (just before the ASA meetings in Chicago) at Northwestern University. Workshop themes include:

- Producing usable knowledge,
- Learning from past movements,
- Movements across (cyber-) space, and

- Teaching and learning about social movements

The workshop will consist of four plenary panels, concurrent sessions focusing on major workshop themes, a plenary report-back and discussion session, works in progress sessions by graduate students and early assistant professors, and an online discussion component. Submissions will be accepted through February 15, 2011 at the workshop website, <http://www.unc.edu/~ncaren/cbsm2011/>.

## Position Announcements

### *Chair, Department of Sociology and Criminal Justice, University of Delaware*

The Department of Sociology and Criminal Justice (<http://www.udel.edu/soc/>) at the University of Delaware invites applications and nominations for the position of Chair, effective September 1, 2011. The Chair is appointed for a renewable five-year term. The Department offers an undergraduate BA in sociology, a multidisciplinary BA in criminal justice, and an MA and PhD in both sociology and criminology. The Department includes the Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies and is affiliated with the Disaster Research Center, two internationally acclaimed research centers. Extramural research support in the Department is among the highest in the College of Arts and Sciences, with faculty pursuing very active and productive research programs. The Department is especially strong in the areas of crime/law/deviance, gender/race/inequality, and collective behavior/disaster studies. Faculty have strengths in both qualitative and quantitative research design and methodologies. The Department currently includes 28 full-time faculty members, about 775 undergraduate majors in sociology and criminal justice and 45 students in the graduate program.

The Department seeks a Chair with a demonstrated capacity for leadership within a democratically organized department, as well as a strong record of scholarship and teaching. The individual should be capable of promoting multidisciplinary links with other academic units as well as professional

organizations, and of enhancing the Department's fundraising efforts. A PhD and an academic record that qualifies for appointment at the rank of full professor are required. Prior relevant administrative experience is desirable.

Applicants should include a current CV and a statement of the individual's administrative, research and teaching philosophy. Letters of recommendation may be requested at a later date. Electronic submission as a single PDF file is strongly encouraged and should be e-mailed to [njk@udel.edu](mailto:njk@udel.edu), to the attention of Professor Gretchen Bauer, Chair, Sociology and Criminal Justice Chair Search Committee. (Inquiries may be sent to [gbauer@udel.edu](mailto:gbauer@udel.edu).) Review of applications will begin on December 1, 2010 and will continue until the position is filled. The University of Delaware is an equal opportunity employer that encourages applications from minority group members and women.

The Call for Papers for the 2011 ASA Annual Meetings in Chicago will be posted online shortly after the publication date of this newsletter. Be sure to visit the Annual Meeting website at <http://www.asanet.org/AM2011/> to view the call for papers and submit your work to CBSM section sessions and other sessions related to collective behavior and social movements.

*Assistant Professor, Social Movements and Social Justice, University of Southern California.*

The Department of American Studies & Ethnicity in USC's College of Letters, Arts & Sciences invites applications for a tenure-track assistant professor with a research specialization that addresses the nature and evolution of U.S. social movements for economic, environmental, gender and/or racial justice. We are especially interested in scholars whose work is grounded in both theory and engagement with the social movements studied, and we are open to comparative, historical, and transnational approaches. A broad range of graduate training specializations will be considered, including but not limited to American Studies, Sociology, Political Science, Urban Planning, and Feminist and Ethnic Studies. The position, beginning in fall 2011, will be in American Studies & Ethnicity, an interdisciplinary department, with significant opportunities to affiliate with campus research centers engaged in movement analysis. USC strongly values diversity and is committed to equal opportunity in employment. Women and men, and members of all racial and ethnic groups, are encouraged to apply. Please send a letter of application, curriculum vitae, one or two short writing samples, and three letters of reference to: Manuel Pastor, Chair of Search Committee, Department of American Studies and Ethnicity, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA 90089-4033. We will begin to review applications on November 1, 2010 and will continue until the position is filled. A Ph.D. is required by the start of employment. (Address for Fed Ex, email, etc. University of Southern California 3620 South Vermont Ave. Kaprelian Hall 462 Los Angeles, California 90089-2534 Tel: 213.740.2426 Fax: 213.821.0409E-mail: [aseinfo@usc.edu](mailto:aseinfo@usc.edu) (<http://college.usc.edu/ase/>).

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