

CriticalMassBulletin

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

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**Please send all your ideas,
feedback, and submissions
to: cmeditor@msu.edu**

A Brief Welcome from the Co-Editors

As the new co-editors of *Critical Mass Bulletin*, we would like to take this opportunity to formally introduce ourselves. Aaron is an Assistant Professor in the Lyman Briggs School, the Department of Sociology, and the Environmental Science and Policy Program at Michigan State University. He earned his M.A. and Ph.D. in Sociology from Washington State University. Prior to joining the faculty at Michigan State University, Aaron was a Post-Doctoral Lecturer and Research Associate in the Environmental Studies Program and the Department of Sociology at the University of Chicago. Aaron's early research dealt with the mobilization of the American conservative movement as an anti-environmental countermovement that challenged the legitimacy of global warming as a social problem in the 1990s. His current research examines both (a) the structure of public support for U.S. progressive social movements from the 1960s' protest cycle and (b) the mobilization and outcomes of progressive social movements in approximately 260 U.S. municipalities.

Lori is a Ph.D. candidate in the Department of Sociology, with a graduate certificate in the Gender, Justice, and Environmental Change specialization, at Michigan State University. She earned her B.A. in Women's Studies and Political Science at the University of Florida. She has been actively involved in local feminist, anti-war, and economic justice organizing. Lori's early research at Michigan State University dealt with the role of collective identity in the mobilization and de-mobilization of a student anti-war group. Currently her research interests include gender and social movements, religious conservative movements in the United States, and transnational feminist and global justice movements.

—Continued on Page 2—

**Deadline for the Spring 2006 Issue of
Critical Mass Bulletin: April 15**

Send submissions to cmeditor@msu.edu

In This Issue

Section Awards Presented at the 2005 ASA Annual Meeting.....	page 2
CBSM Membership Update	page 3
Research Spotlight: Law and Social Movements	page 4
Research Spotlight: Citizen Activists in a Transnational World	page 6
Recent Publications	page 6
Awards and Honors	page 8
In the News.....	page 8
Job Announcements.....	page 8
Calls for Papers/Submissions	page 9
Journal Announcements	page 10
CBSM Call for Papers at 2006 ASA Annual Meeting	page 12

A Brief Welcome

—Continued from Page 1—

Our highest editorial priority is to encourage all CBSM section members to try to contribute to our newsletter in a couple of productive ways. First, you may all send us an e-mail at cmeditor@msu.edu to convey your thoughts on what would make the newsletter more beneficial to you. Second, you may submit written material for publication in the newsletter. We plan on maintaining most regular features from past issues: book reviews; calls for papers; conference announcements; information on grants and fellowships; and listings of recent publications, awards and honors, and media coverage by section members.

In addition, we have several ideas for increasing the diversity of substantive contributions in the newsletter. We would like to maintain a section titled “Research Spotlight,” where section members may submit brief essays discussing theoretical, methodological, and substantive issues of interest to most section members. We also anticipate a section titled “Teaching Spotlight,” where section members may submit brief essays discussing innovations in teaching CBSM at the undergraduate and/or graduate level. We would like to add a third section titled “Departmental Spotlight,” where members may write up a brief description of recent CBSM activities in their department. Finally, we are planning a regular section titled “Activist Corner,” where section members may interview activists outside academia about: (a) what we might direct our attention to; (b) what questions we might ask; and (c) how we might study these phenomena.

Finally, in the spirit of our co-editorial collaboration, we urge all faculty members in our section to encourage your graduate students to actively participate in the section and consider submitting contributions to our newsletter. Cheers!

Your dutiful editors,

Dr. Aaron McCright
 Professor of Sociology
 Michigan State University
 Lori Baralt
 Ph.D. Candidate in Sociology
 Michigan State University

Section Awards Presented at the 2005 ASA Annual Meeting

The CBSM section presented three awards at its business meeting at the 2005 ASA Annual Meeting in Philadelphia, PA. The winners are:

Distinguished Book Award

Andrews, Kenneth T. 2004. *Freedom Is a Constant Struggle: The Mississippi Civil Rights Movement and Its Legacy*. Chicago: University of Chicago.

No part of the United States was more resistant to racial integration than Mississippi. *Freedom Is a Constant Struggle* explores the civil rights movement in that state to consider its impact before and after the 1965 Voting Rights Act. Andrews examines not only the history of the movement but its social and political legacy as well. His study demonstrates how during the 1970s and 1980s, local movements worked to shape electoral politics, increase access to better public schools, and secure the administration of social welfare to needy African Americans.

Freedom Is a Constant Struggle also details the activities of white supremacists in Mississippi, revealing how white repression and intimidation sparked black activism. Andrews tracks the mobilization of black activists by the NAACP, the creation of Freedom Summer, efforts to galvanize black voters, the momentous desegregation of public schools and the rise of all-white private academies, and efforts by whites to block the economic development of black communities. From this complex history, Andrews shows how the civil rights movement built innovative organizations and campaigns that had a lasting legacy in Mississippi and beyond.

Honorable mentions were awarded to:

Obach, Brian K. 2004. *Labor and the Environmental Movement: The Quest for Common Ground*. Cambridge: MIT Press.

Relations between organized labor and environmental groups are typically characterized as adversarial, most often because of the specter of job loss invoked by industries facing environmental regulation. But, as Brian Obach shows, the two largest and most powerful social movements in the United States actually share a great deal of common ground. Unions and environmentalists have worked together on a number of issues, including workplace health and safety, environmental restoration, and globalization (as in the surprising solidarity of “Teamsters and Turtles” in the anti-WTO demonstrations in Seattle).

Labor and the Environmental Movement examines why, when, and how labor unions and environmental organizations either cooperate or come into conflict. By exploring the interorganizational dynamics that are crucial

to cooperative efforts and presenting detailed studies of labor-environmental group coalition building from around the country (examining in detail examples from Maine, New Jersey, New York, Washington, and Wisconsin), it provides insight into how these movements can be brought together to promote a just and sustainable society.

Obach gives a brief history of relations between organized labor and environmental groups in the United States, explores how organizational learning can increase organizations' ability to work with others, and examines the crucial role played by "coalition brokers" who maintain links to both movements. He challenges research that attempts to explain inter-movement conflict on the basis of cultural distinctions between blue-collar workers and middle-class environmentalists, providing evidence of legal and structural constraints that better explain the organizational differences class-culture and new-social-movement theorists identify. The final chapter includes a model of the crucial determinants of cooperation and conflict that can serve as the basis for further study of inter-movement relations.

Roth, Silke. 2004. *Building Movement Bridges: The Coalition of Labor Union Women*. Westport, CT: Praeger.

Activists often participate in more than one social movement and organization. Bridging organizations are formed by activists who feel that the movements in which they are participating do not adequately address the various issues they are involved in. The author provides a case study of the Coalition of Labor Union Women (CLUW), an organization which was founded in 1974.

Using the CLUW as a model, the author demonstrates how one organization can address the needs of diverse social movements, in this case the women's movement and the labor movement. By tracing the formation and development of the CLUW, the author illustrates and elaborates on her theories concerning social movements and bridging organizations. She uses historical documents, first hand accounts, and a case study approach to analyze the interrelatedness of oppression, opposition, social change, movement change, and personal change associated with social movements and bridging organizations. Detailing the obstacles the CLUW faces, the author makes clear how important such organizations are as well as how difficult it can be to negotiate the collective identity of its members and reconcile the needs of various social groups represented therein.

Best Published Article—Co-winners

Meyer, David S., and Debra Minkoff. 2004. "Conceptualizing Political Opportunity." *Social Forces* 82:1457-1492.

This article reviews central problems in political opportunity theory and explores the implications of adopting certain conceptualizations of political opportunities for explaining the emergence, development, and influence of protest movements. Results from

multivariate analyses of civil rights protest, organizational formation, and policy outcomes indicate significant variation depending on (1) whether the political opportunity structure is conceptualized broadly or narrowly, (2) the dependent variable concerned, and (3) the underlying assumptions about the mechanisms through which opportunities translate into action. We argue that the variation in results can best be understood by adopting a broader understanding of protest and the political process and that theory development requires more careful and more explicit—although not necessarily more uniform—conceptualization and specification of political opportunity variables and models.

Myers, Daniel J., and Beth Schaefer Caniglia. 2004. "All the Rioting That's Fit to Print: Selection Effects in National Newspaper Coverage of Civil Disorders, 1968-1969." *American Sociological Review* 59:519-543.

This study examined selection effects in newspaper reports about civil disorders in the late 1960s. A comprehensive set of events recorded in newspapers across the US was compared with the subsets of these events recorded in two national newspapers often used to construct collective event data bases—the *New York Times* and the *Washington Post*. The results demonstrate that fewer than half of all disorders are covered in these two newspapers combined, and that those reported are selected on the basis of event intensity, distance, event density, city population size, type of actor, and day of the week. To demonstrate the effects of these selection patterns on substantive analysis of civil disorder, the authors replicated earlier studies using all reported events, and then repeated the analyses using only the events reported in the *Times* and the *Post*. This procedure showed some substantial differences in results. The implications of these findings for event analyses and for substantive understandings of media selection are discussed.

Best Graduate Student Paper

Steinman, Erich. 2004. "Institutionalizing Tribes as Governments: Skillful Meaning Entrepreneurship across Political Fields." University of Washington.

CBSM Membership Update

As of late September 2005, the CBSM Section membership went over the 700 mark. With 100 more members we are eligible for another section session at the ASA Annual Meetings. Please encourage your friends and colleagues to join one of the most vibrant sections at ASA!

Research Spotlight

Law and Social Movements Collaborative Research Network

Anna-Maria Marshall

University of Illinois—Urbana-Champaign

Our accounts of social movements reveal the importance of law in struggles for social change. Legal regimes often shape a movement's political opportunities, and movements rely on institutional strategies, such as litigation and legislative lobbying, to pursue goals of law reform. In addition, law provides a contested terrain in the cultural life of social movement struggles: movements rely on rights to frame their grievances, to generate and circulate collective identity, and to recruit and mobilize activists. Thus, there is a constitutive relationship between law and social movements: even as movements try to shape their legal environments, law shapes movement frames, goals and strategies.

Yet law and legal strategies can exert a conservative influence on social movements, channeling protest and more radical forms of action into conventional political institutions. When movements deploy these institutional political strategies, the interactions with the state and other powerful elites can reshape the goals and frames of the movement. Legal strategies can also be de-mobilizing, substituting experts and elites for more democratic forms of participation. Moreover, legal institutions and organizations are often responsible for suppressing dissent and protest. Finally, legal strategies usually produce unsatisfying results, with judicial opinions, statutes and constitutional amendments that restrict rights.

In the Law and Society tradition, a long line of studies analyzes social movements and their use of legal strategies. In his path-breaking book, *The Politics of Rights*, Stuart Scheingold emphasizes the risk of demobilization when movements rely too heavily on litigation, but he acknowledges the symbolic potential of rights in recruiting activists and framing injustice. Michael McCann's analysis of the comparable worth movement in *Rights at Work* explores the multivalent role of law in raising consciousness among activists and the general public. In his nuanced account, activists were self-conscious about the limits of litigation strategies even as they emphasized the empowering nature of rights frames. In *Cause Lawyering: Political Commitments and Professional Responsibilities* and several edited volumes, Austin Sarat and Stuart Scheingold lead a strand of research into the practices of legal activists pursuing social change, often on behalf of social movements.

Members of the Law and Society Association have recently organized a Collaborative Research Network (CRN) to study the complex relationship between law and social movements. CRNs create opportunities for Law and Society scholars to develop joint research projects and to find support for publication and teaching. Members of the CRN on Law and Social Movements study law in a wide variety of social movements, including the LGBT community, civil rights, women's rights, indigenous people, the environment, AIDS awareness, health care, sex workers, and other struggles. The movements are based not just in the United States and North America, but also in Europe, Latin America, Africa, and Asia. Most recently, the CRN for Law and Social Movements organized five panels at last year's annual meeting of the Law and Society Association. Panelists presented research on such areas as the role of law in the development of grievances and collective identities, the use of legal claims to frame movement demands and mobilization, the position of legal rights groups in a movement's organizational field, and constitutive interactions between the state and social movements.

Participants in the CRN have several long-range plans. First, members of the CRN hope to develop collaborative research and writing projects. For example, participants might study a single conceptual issue across different types of social movements, or might join together study different conceptual issues in the context of a single movement. Second, members hope to create opportunities for publication of CRN research, such as edited volumes and symposia in journals geared towards both sociologists and law and society audiences. Third, members of the CRN will be able to exchange ideas about the challenges of teaching classes on law and social movements. Finally, the CRN will provide opportunities for cross-generational and inter-disciplinary professionalization. Unfortunately, Law and Society scholars and CBSM scholars seldom speak with each other in the literature. Through the scholarly exchanges facilitated by the CRN, we can correct these oversights and produce richer studies that can inform debates not only in these two fields but also in our home disciplines.

The CRN will organize panels for the upcoming meeting of the Law and Society Association in Baltimore from July 6th to the 8th. If you are interested in being on a panel, send an abstract for your paper to Lynn Jones <Lynn.Jones@nau.edu> by November 16. To find out more about the CRN, you can go to the website <http://www.melissa.ens-cachan.fr/rubrique.php3?id_rubrique=222> to read about the research interests of CRN participants, as well as browse working papers and syllabi for courses on law and social movements. Members also maintain a weblog <lawandmovements.blogspot.com>.

Citizen Activists in a Transnational World: A Report on the Cornell Transnational Research Group

Devashree Gupta and Sidney Tarrow
Cornell University

In 2001, a group of faculty and students at Cornell University formed an interdisciplinary research group to study the phenomenon of transnational contention and its dynamics. Coordinated by Sidney Tarrow, and funded with a three-year research and training grant from the Ford Foundation's unit on Global Civil Society, the group focused on how local activists organize and pursue their claims in transnational political space. We were particularly interested in understanding the types of linkages that local groups form with international institutions and transnational organizations as well as with each other, and how these linkages affect the activities, identities, and success rates of grassroots and transnational actors. In studying these networks and their operations, our hope is to identify ways that participants in a global civil society can enhance their activism to make it more transparent, responsive, and effective.

The Cornell project involved sociologists, political scientists, and policy scholars and included a number of key components, including, first, the preparation of a major research report, second, a series of Ph.D. dissertations, third, collaboration with scholars at other universities working on cognate problems, fourth, the creation and maintenance of a website on transnational contention <<http://falcon.arts.cornell.edu/sgt2/contention/default.htm>>, and, finally, a workshop that brought together scholars and students with transnational advocates and activists to discuss the relationships among NGOs, grassroots activists, governments and international institutions.

The major innovation was that, by including practitioners in these workshops, we were able to bridge theory and practice. This attempt to build a broader community of knowledge and to foster connections between scholars and practitioners has been highly fruitful, with representatives ranging from USAID and the World Bank, to Oxfam and the International Campaign to Ban Landmines, to Friends of the Earth and Cultural Survival, taking part in past sessions. For example, rather than simply theorizing about how NGOs handle issues of transparency, accountability, and credibility with respect to their funders, the states in which they operate, and the citizens they claim to represent, we posed these questions to our practitioner partners.

In addition to the workshop, individual members of the research group conducted investigations into a number of transnational movement sectors, including transnational

labor mobilization, religious human rights groups, indigenous rights groups, human rights campaigns, environmental activism, and conflicts over genetically modified crops. Results of this research have appeared in different forms, including Tarrow's book, *The New Transnational Activism* (Cambridge 2005), a collective volume, *Transnational Protest and Global Activism* (della Porta and Tarrow, eds., Rowman & Littlefield, 2005) and as research reports at a number of conferences, including two that were organized or co-sponsored by the group.

The project has yielded a number of insights into the dynamics of transnational activism and networks:

1. The advantages and problems of cross-sectoral transnational coalitions

We argue that rather than focusing solely on within-sector alliances, grassroots organizations and transnational NGOs are increasingly building cross-sectoral networks to increase their political impact and potential base of support. For example, Mark Anner (2004), in studying transnational labor protest, found that when labor unions in Latin America joined forces with human rights NGOs, women's groups, and consumer groups, they were generally more successful in advancing their political goals. Similarly, Javier Lezaun (2004) explored cross-sectoral activism in his investigation of consumer and environmental groups' responses against genetically modified foods in Europe. However, we also found that even as cross-sectoral coalitions enhance activists' leverage over their targets, the diversity of goals and objectives in such alliances can lead to fairly fragile partnerships that are difficult to retain for very long.

2. The importance of communication, transparency, and accountability in local-transnational ties

We find that effective transnational contention requires regular, two-way communication between grassroots activists and the transnational NGOs that claim to represent them. Without such dialogue, transnational NGOs risk becoming disassociated from the grassroots groups who seek to partner with them, leading to decreased transparency and a lack of accountability to local activists and to become co-opted into international networks operating within the gravitational pull of international institutions. As our Syracuse University collaborator Hans Peter Schmitz (2004) argued, such disconnect in areas of human rights and democratization can lead to transnational actors distracting and undermining the local forces for change while providing mobilizing opportunities for elites who are resistant to democratic transformation.

3. Balancing transnational and grassroots demands

Our research also indicates that grassroots organizations must walk a fine line between engaging transnational NGOs and remaining responsive to their local constituencies. We found evidence for this in our research

on transnational religious groups, on indigenous rights groups, and in local responses to the Kyoto treaty (Dietz 2001; Bush 2005; Vasi 2005). For some sectors of movement activism, this balancing act also requires a shift away from an “anti” bias of refusing partnership with transnational actors to a more positive, engaged stance. Such a shift may be difficult for certain sectors, such as the global justice movement, that have become accustomed to rejecting transnational and international institutions (Jung 2005). As Devashree Gupta (2005) found in her research on transnational nationalism in the EU, despite the dangers of cooptation and goal displacement, EU institutions operated as a “coral reef” in which transnational alliances could be struck, broader identities fashioned, and strategies constructed across national and ethnic lines.

In the coming months, we anticipate wrapping up this project, and communicating the results in forms that will reach both practitioner and scholarly audiences. Questions that still remain open are:

- How does the more unilateralist posture of the United States since the turn of the century, and especially since 9/11, affect the prospects and the problems of transnational NGO coalitions?
- Do transnational alliances in the sectors of peace, nation-building, and post-conflict reconstruction face greater problems than the classical NGO sectors of development, ecology, and women’s rights?
- Finally, how will transnational civil society groups relate to judicial and quasi-judicial international institutions like the European Court of Justice and the International Criminal Court?

Sources

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Recent Publications

- Bernstein Mary. 2005. “Identity Politics.” *Annual Review of Sociology* 31:47-74.
- Bernstein, Mary. 2005. “Liberalism and Social Movement Success: The Case of the United States Sodomy Statutes.” Pp. 2-18 in *Regulating Sex: The Politics of Intimacy and Identity*, edited by Elizabeth Bernstein and Laurie Schaffner. New York: Routledge.
- Collom, Ed, and Douglas E. Mitchell. 2005. “Home Schooling as a Social Movement: Identifying the Determinants of Homeschoolers’ Perceptions.” *Sociological Spectrum* 25:273-305.
- Coy, Patrick. G. 2005. “Review of *There’s Something Happening Here: The New Left, the Klan and FBI Counter-Intelligence*, by David Cunningham, University of California Press, 2004.” *Fellowship* 71(July-August):7-8.
- Coy, Patrick G., and Timothy Hedeem. 2005. “A Stage Model of Social Movement Cooptation: Community Mediation in the United States.” *The Sociological Quarterly* 46:405-435.
- Croteau, David, William Hoynes, and Charlotte Ryan, editors. 2005. *Rhyming Hope and History: Activists, Academics, and Social Movement Scholarship*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press.

- Davis, Gerald F., Doug McAdam, W. Richard Scott, and Mayer N. Zald, editors. 2005. *Social Movements and Organization Theory*. New York: Cambridge University Press. (xvii plus 434 pp. hardback and paper.)
- The product of two conferences held at the University of Michigan in 2001 and 2002, the book explores the advantages of bringing to bear social movement theory on organizational processes and change, and organizational theory on social movements. Aside from the introduction, the volume includes papers by Doug McAdam and W. Richard Scott, John L. Campbell, Michael Lounsbury, Timothy J. Vogus and Gerald F. Davis, Marc Schneiberg and Sarah A. Soule, Elizabeth A. Armstrong, John D. McCarthy, Jackie Smith, Mayer N. Zald with Calvin Morrill and Hayagreeva Rao, David Strang and Dong-II Jung, Maureen A. Scully and W. E. Douglas Creed, Gerald F. Davis and Mayer N. Zald, and Elisabeth S. Clemens.
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- Meyer, David. 2006. *The Politics of Protest: Social Movements in America*. New York: Oxford University Press.
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- Nepstad, Sharon Erickson. 2004. "Persistent Resistance: Commitment and Community in the Plowshares Movement." *Social Problems* 51:43-60.
- Rupp, Leila J., and Verta Taylor. 2005. "Hanging Around with Drag Queens." Review Symposium that includes a photo essay and interview, "The 801 Girls Talk about Drag Queens at the 801 Cabaret," which describes their reactions to the book one year after publication. *Sexualities: Studies in Culture and Society* 8:99-112.
- Staggenborg, Suzanne and Verta Taylor. 2005. "Whatever Happened to the Women's Movement?" *Mobilization* 10:37-52.
- Taylor, Verta, and Leila J. Rupp. 2005. "When the Girls are Men: Negotiating Gender and Sexual Dynamics in a Study of Drag Queens." *Signs* 30:2115-2139.
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- Thornton, Arland. 2005. *Reading History Sideways: The Fallacy and Enduring Impact of the Developmental Paradigm on Family Life*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- White, Robert W. 2006. *Ruairi Ó Brádaigh: The Life and Politics of an Irish Revolutionary*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press.
- Ruairi Ó Brádaigh is the only person who has served as Chief of Staff of the Irish Republican Army, has served as President of the political party Sinn Féin, and has been elected—as an abstentionist—to the Dublin parliament. The child of Irish Republican veterans, Ó Brádaigh has led IRA raids, been arrested and interned, escaped and been "on the run," and even spent a period of time on hunger strike. An articulate spokesman for the Irish Republican cause, he has at different times been excluded from Northern Ireland, Britain, and Canada. He has been excluded from the United States since 1974. Today he is the most prominent of those Republicans who reject the current peace process in Ireland. This book, which draws on intensive interviews with Ó Brádaigh and several other political actors, offers an in-depth analysis of why people participate in small group political violence, or "terrorism." Persons interested in social movements, the biographical consequences of activism, life history and intensive interview methods, the transmission of activism across generations, and the relationship between the state and activism will find this book to be of interest.
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Awards and Honors

Leila J. Rupp and Verta Taylor received the 2005 Distinguished Book Award from the ASA Section on Sex and Gender for *Drag Queens at the 801 Cabaret* (University of Chicago Press, 2003).

In the News

Coy, Patrick G. 2005. "How to Exit the Quagmire in Iraq." *Akron Beacon Journal* June 21. (Also in *National Catholic Reporter* and other papers.)

Coy, Patrick G., Gregory M. Maney, and Lynne M. Woehrle. 2005. "War, Peace and Betrayal: Opposition to Involvement in Iraq Nears Tipping Point." *Kent Record Courier*. September 1. (Also appeared in *Youngstown Vindicator* and other papers.)

Job Announcements

Kent State University. The Center for Applied Conflict Management and the Department of Political Science at Kent State University invite applications for a tenure-track, Assistant Professor position in Conflict Management beginning in August 2006. The successful applicant will have strong credentials in conflict management and must also be able to contribute to our doctoral program in public policy. Expertise in international conflict resolution is a plus. Primary teaching responsibilities will be in the Center's interdisciplinary undergraduate degree in Applied Conflict Management. The teaching load for untenured faculty members is two courses per semester until the application for tenure. Salaries are competitive with those at other Research Extensive institutions.

RANK: Tenure-Track Assistant or Associate Professor

MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS: Applicants must have their Ph.D. completed before Fall 2006 and should exhibit a clear potential for success in research and in teaching at the undergraduate through Ph.D. levels.

POSITION AVAILABLE: August, 2006

APPLY TO: A letter of interest (including research agenda), vita, graduate transcripts, selected publications/papers, teaching portfolio, and three letters of reference should be sent to:

Patrick G. Coy
Search Committee Chair
Kent State University
Department of Political Science
Kent, OH 44242-0001

CLOSING DATE: Review of applications will begin October 24, 2005, and continue until the position is filled.

Information about the Kent State University Center for Applied Conflict Management and the Political Science Department is available on our websites at:

<http://dept.kent.edu/cacm/>
<http://www.personal.kent.edu/~polisci/>

Middle Tennessee State University. The College of Liberal Arts invites applications for the position of Chairperson in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology. The position, available August 1, 2006, includes academic, administrative, and leadership responsibilities for a department with 20 full-time faculty (14 sociologists and 6 anthropologists), 90 undergraduate sociology majors, and 90 undergraduate anthropology majors. The department also offers a Master of Arts in Sociology with approximately 30 graduate students. The position is tenure-track with immediate consideration for tenure possible. Applicants currently at the associate professor rank are invited, but successful candidates must qualify for appointment at the rank of professor. Salary commensurate with experience and qualifications. Qualifications include: (1) an earned doctorate in Sociology or Anthropology and an appreciation and understanding of both disciplines; (2) a demonstrated record of sound fiscal management of complex budgets; (3) demonstrated leadership abilities and strong interpersonal and problem-solving skills; (4) demonstrated excellence in teaching; and (5) demonstrated scholarly achievement. The chair is expected to teach each semester. Review of applications will begin November 4, but will be accepted and considered until the position is filled. Letter of application referencing chairperson title, c.v., all academic transcripts, and three letters of recommendation should be sent to: Hilary Stallings; College of Liberal Arts; Faculty Recruitment; Middle Tennessee State University; Box 546; Murfreesboro, TN 37132. MTSU is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity employer.

University of Connecticut. The University of Connecticut invites applications for a joint tenure-track faculty appointment in Sociology and the Institute for African American Studies at the Assistant Professor level beginning August 2006. The home department will be the Department of Sociology, with equal teaching responsibility in the Department of Sociology and the

Institute for African American Studies. We seek candidates who have specific interests and research expertise in African American studies, particularly those whose research addresses the structural and institutional bases of racism and racial disparities. The successful candidate must show evidence of an intent and ability to pursue a vigorous research agenda, and be willing to contribute to graduate and undergraduate teaching, seek external funds to support their scholarly activities, and provide service to the university and the profession. Salary is competitive, based on experience and qualifications. Please send curriculum vitae, a statement describing research plans and teaching interests, selected scholarly papers and publications, and three letters of recommendation to: Search Committee; c/o Wayne J. Villemez; Department of Sociology; Unit 2068; University of Connecticut; 344 Mansfield Rd.; Storrs, CT 06269-2068. We will give first consideration to applications completed by November 18, 2005, but screening of applications will continue until the position is filled. The University of Connecticut is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer that is committed to a diverse and multicultural scholarly community. We therefore strongly encourage applications from under-represented groups, women, and people with disabilities.

Calls for Papers/Submissions

Dana Williams is organizing a session titled "Contemporary Social Movements" at the **Annual Meeting of the North Central Sociological Association** in Indianapolis, Indiana, from March 23-25, 2006. The conference theme is "Making a Difference: Sociology as Social Activism." The deadline for abstract submissions is December 1, 2005, and she is especially looking for research on any contemporary protest, revolutionary, transformative, "mutual aid," labor, or counter-institutional movements. Reform and historical movement papers will also be considered. Papers can be descriptive, quantitative, or theoretical. NCSA is a regional conference and very graduate student-friendly.

Dana Williams
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John Krinsky is guest-editing a **special issue of *Qualitative Sociology* titled "Constructing Workers."** This special issue will be focused on efforts to organize workers in contingent labor contracts who are often not considered employees. Increasing numbers of workers fit this description, and both unions and community organizations have sought, in various efforts, to help them organize for rights and benefits due workers with employee status. How do these groups organize? With what models? With what resources? How do they construct "workers" in such a way as to make contingent workers and contingent work less contingent? How do workers see themselves and their work?

Krinsky is interested in articles dealing with any of the following topics, or other related ones:

- * migrant and day labor
- * domestic worker organizing
- * sex worker organizing
- * workfare organizing
- * sweatshop organizing
- * worker centers
- * unemployed workers
- * retail worker organizing
- * organizing in industries that have become or are becoming more contingent
- * transnational labor identities (i.e., transposition of labor politics from home to host countries by immigrant laborers)
- * gender, race, ethnicity, and their intersections with organizing appeals
- * the negotiation of union-community relations
- * contingent workers' encounters with the state

The deadline for paper submissions is January 10, 2006. Manuscript submission guidelines are available online at: <www.springeronline.com>. Paper submissions should be mailed to the following address:

John Krinsky, GUEST EDITOR
 Department of Political Science, NAC 4/126
 City College, City University of New York
 Convent Avenue at 138th Street
 New York, NY 10031
 jkrinsky@ccny.cuny.edu
 212-650-5236

Javier Auyero is the Editor and Lauren Joseph is the Managing Editor of *Qualitative Sociology*.

Sociology Department
 SUNY-Stony Brook
 Stony Brook, NY 11794-4356
 Qualitative_Sociology@notes.cc.sunysb.edu

The **Collective Behavior and Social Movements Section of the American Sociological Association** is issuing a call for papers for a workshop to be held at Hofstra University in Hempstead, New York during the Summer of 2007. The theme will be "Movement Cultures, Strategies and Outcomes." The purpose is to explore how movement cultures shape movement strategies, and outcomes. Scholarly work has increasingly recognized the varied nature of movement cultures. Movement cultures have roots both in and outside of institutions; are nurtured in both facilitative and hostile circumstances; and can provide solidarity links among local, national, and transnational movements. The particular character of a movement culture reflects and affects the overall strategies and specific tactics developed by activists as well as the outcomes aspired towards and arguably achieved.

Thinking about the varied nature of different movement cultures generates a host of new questions, with attendant theoretical and methodological challenges for our field. Scholars interested in the symbolic, emotive dimensions of movements may ask: What primarily differentiates one movement culture from another? How are key components of movement cultures interrelated? For instance, what roles do art, emotions, historical narratives, and rituals play in nurturing movement identities? Do movement cultures operate differently in local, national, and transnational contexts? Do subcultures exist within movements? Scholars focusing upon agency and efficacy may ask: What roles do movement cultures play in formulating goals and strategies, framing, and choosing collective action tactics? How do different movement cultures contribute to varying perceptions of political opportunities? In what ways do activists deliberately and selectively draw upon discourses, emotions, collective identities, and norms in efforts to affect social change? Are there aspects of movement cultures that constrain activists from utilizing discursive and emotional opportunities to generate support among elites and bystanders? To what extent do movement cultures replicate or transform identities and power relations found beyond the movement?

We invite submissions from a variety of theoretical and disciplinary perspectives, including sociology, history, political science, anthropology, communications, and cultural studies. We particularly encourage submissions using methodologies that, while underutilized, lend insight into these relationships and processes. The workshop will consist of three components:

- Plenary sessions featuring work by scholars active in the field of collective behavior and social movements;
- Thematic sessions on a variety of topics (e.g. emotional cultures and movement strategies;

collective action and cultural outcomes, etc.). These sessions will be organized around short discussion statements rather than papers and are intended to promote equal participation and open-ended discussion. We are especially interested in sessions that are co-organized by graduate students and faculty members as well as sessions that bring together activists with researchers who study their movements; and

- A workshop website that will post workshop papers and discussion statements and promote on-line discussions among workshop participants.

To participate in this workshop, please email cbsm2007@hotmail.com:

- If you are submitting for a plenary session, please attach a Microsoft Word document containing an abstract of no more than 250 words formatted as a Microsoft Word document;
- If you would like to organize/co-organize a thematic session, please attach a Microsoft Word document describing in no more than 250 words your ideas for the session; and/or
- If you are willing to volunteer your time and effort to ensure the workshop's success. Please specify the type of work you're willing to do (e.g., develop and maintain the workshop website, publicize the workshop, moderate/facilitate a session/workshop, coordinate entertainment, take notes...)

CBSM organizing committee: Andy Andrews, Jeff Goodwin, Greg Maney, Ellen Reese, Deana Rohlinger, and Dingxin Zhao. For future updates, please go to: <http://www2.asanet.org/sectioncbsm/>.

CBSM 2007 Workshop Survey Results

Thanks to those of you who responded to our survey on the scheduling of the 2007 CBSM Workshop. The majority (89 of 130 respondents) indicated a preference for before ASA; 24 preferred after the ASA meetings; and 17 respondents wanted the workshop to be scheduled independently of ASA. The results have been turned over to the Workshop Committee for further consideration.

**Deadline for the Spring 2006 Issue of
Critical Mass Bulletin: April 15**

Send submissions to cmeditor@msu.edu

Journal Announcements

Politics & Gender

*New from Cambridge and the
Women and Politics Research Section
of the American Political Science Association*

Editors:

Karen Beckwith, *College of Wooster, USA*
Lisa Baldez, *Dartmouth College, USA*
politicsandgender@cambridge.org

Politics & Gender is an agenda-setting journal that publishes the highest quality scholarship on gender and politics and on women and politics. It aims to represent the full range of questions, issues, and approaches concerning gender and women across the major subfields of political science, including comparative politics, international relations, political theory, and U.S. politics.

The Editors welcome studies that address fundamental questions in politics and political science from the perspective of gender difference, as well as those that interrogate and challenge standard analytical categories and conventional methodologies. The Editors invite contributions from scholars around the world.

The Editors encourage submission on a wide range of topics, which includes but is not limited to:

- Masculinity and masculinism in political institutions and processes
- Feminist theory
- Intersections of race, ethnicity, class, sexuality, and gender
- All traditional subfield explorations of women and gender, including but not limited to:
 - Comparative politics
 - Contemporary political theory
 - Elections and public opinion
 - Globalization
 - History of political thought
 - Human rights
 - International relations, including war and peace
 - Leadership and leaders in elected and appointed office
 - Mass media and political communication
 - Mass political behavior
 - Political development
 - Political economy
 - Political Institutions
 - Political parties and organizations
 - Public law

- Public policy issues
- Revolutions
- Social and political movements
- Sexuality
- Transnational organizing

All manuscripts submitted for publication will be subject to a double-blind external review procedure involving three referees. Final decisions concerning publication are made by the Editors, in consultation with the Associate Editors. For further instructions, please see the following informational website: <http://www.cambridge.org/us/journals/journal_ifc.asp?memonic=PAG>.

Members of the Women and Politics Research Section of American Political Science Association receive the journal as a benefit of membership. Scholars interested in becoming part of both APSA and the Section on Women and Politics Research are encouraged to visit the APSA website at <www.apsa.org> and click on membership. Or you may request a membership form by writing to membership@apsanet.org.

Subscription Information

Politics & Gender

Volume 1, 2005

Frequency: quarterly, in March, June, September, and December

Print: ISSN: 1743-923X

Online: ISSN: 1743-9248

Institutions Print and Online: \$180

Institutions Print Only: \$160

Institutions Online Only: \$155

Individuals Print Only: \$55

Social Movement Studies:

Journal of Social, Cultural, and Political Protest

Editors:

Tim Jordan, Faculty of Social Sciences, *The Open University, UK*

George McKay, School of Media, Music, and Performance, *University of Salford, UK*

Ann Mische, Department of Sociology, *Rutgers University, USA*

mische@rci.rutgers.edu

Social Movement Studies is an international and interdisciplinary journal providing a forum for academic debate and analysis of extra-parliamentary political, cultural and social movements throughout the world. *Social Movement Studies* has a broad, interdisciplinary

approach designed to accommodate papers engaging with any theoretical school and which study the origins, development, organization, values, context and impact of historical and contemporary movements active in all parts of the world. We understand our interdisciplinary approach to include both contributions that engage with particular schools of thought relevant to social movements and popular protest and contributions that extend across disciplinary boundaries.

Social Movement Studies aims to publish soundly researched analyses and to re-establish writing as intervention. From this broad and inclusive perspective we are interested in contributions dealing with social movements, popular protests and networks that support protest. This includes contributions dealing with but not restricted to:

- movements of all types including gender, race, sexuality, indigenous people's rights, disability, ecology, peace, youth, age, religion, animal rights and others;
- forms of communication, media and representation engaged with social change, including the Internet and cybercultures;
- networks of support and broad 'ways of life' engaged with alternative social systems;
- appraisals of popular reactionary movements or populist movements of the 'right';
- subcultures and countercultures, including such things as the place of dance, pleasure or music in resistance;
- identities and the construction of collective identities;
- relations between protests and social structures, including situating movements in local, regional, national, international and global socio-economic and cultural contexts; and
- theoretical reflections on the significance of social movements and protest.

If you work in these or related areas the Editors would be very pleased to hear from you with a contribution. If you would like to discuss your potential contribution, please contact the Editors via e-mail at social-movement-studies@open.ac.uk or via a letter to the following address:

Social Movement Studies
Pavis Centre for Social & Cultural Research
Faculty of Social Sciences
The Open University
Walton Hall
Milton Keynes, MK7 6AA, UK

If in the USA, then you can contact Ann Mische via e-mail at mische@rci.rutgers.edu or via a letter to the following address:

Ann Mische
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Rutgers University
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Piscataway, NJ 08854

Subscription Information

Social Movement Studies

Volume 4, 2005

Three issues a year

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Online: ISSN: 1474-2829

Institutions: \$381

Individuals: \$99

CBSM Call for Papers at 2006 ASA Annual Meeting

The Section invites submissions to two open paper sessions and a roundtable session.

- (1) *Social Movements and Institutional Politics: Empirical Studies* (co-sponsored with the Section on Political Sociology)

Organizers:

Debra Minkoff, Barnard College
(dminkoff@barnard.edu)

Elisabeth Clemens, University of Chicago
(clemens@uchicago.edu)

- (2) *(Re)opening the Dialogue: The Interplay of Social Movements and Organizations*

Organizer:

Sarah Soule, University of Arizona
(soule@U.arizona.edu)

- (3) Refereed Roundtables

Organizer:

Andrew Martin, Ohio State University
(martin.1026@sociology.osu.edu)

**Deadline for the Spring 2006 Issue of
Critical Mass Bulletin: April 15**

Send submissions to cmeditor@msu.edu