

CriticalMassBulletin

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

Volume 29 (2)

<http://www.asanet.org/sectioncbism/>

Fall, 2004

Inside the FBI

A Review of David Cunningham's *There's Something Happening Here: The New Left, the Klan, and FBI Counterintelligence*

Reviewer: Jennifer Earl, University of California, Santa Barbara

David Cunningham's *There's Something Happening Here* (University of California Press, 2004) is an engaging and well-written investigation of two formal FBI counterintelligence programs: COINTELPRO-New Left and COINTELPRO-White Hate. Data from internal FBI memos allow him to explore the organizational processes of the FBI and the effect of these processes on the FBI's repressive efforts. In doing so, Cunningham offers several important contributions and addresses a number of empirical puzzles.

Most importantly, Cunningham takes on what he labels "realist" or "rationalist" models of repression that posit a direct relationship between threats to governments (and their leaders) and what Cunningham refers to as "the allocation of repression." Cunningham shows that COINTELPRO targeting, particularly against the New Left, was driven by the national visibility of protest movements and particular SMOs, such as SDS, to FBI higher-ups. His evidence suggests that FBI field offices were expected to carry out COINTELPRO operations on local targets whenever those targets were connected to national organizations. This was true whether or not a local chapter was active, violent, or well-organized. When field offices with nationally connected groups in their territories were not forthcoming with proposals, the Director (or other high-level FBI administrators acting in his name) prodded agents to take counterintelligence efforts more seriously. FBI targeting of White Hate groups was focused more on the violent actions of white supremacists, seeking to limit the amount of violence, but not to eliminate white hate groups. While this connection to violence may seem more amenable to a "rationalist" interpretation, Cunningham reveals the ways in which this understanding of what was subversive about White Hate groups was also shaped by internal FBI dynamics.

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Inside the FBI

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Although his book demonstrates the importance of FBI organizational characteristics in understanding FBI actions, Cunningham does not paint all COINTELPROs with the same brush. He argues that the goals and tactics of each COINTELPRO were distinguishable even though every COINTELPRO shared a common organizational process. This organizational process involved the Director's Office initiating a program, monitoring reports, approving, modifying, or denying tactical proposals, sanctioning offices when proposals were not frequent enough, and ensuring that information was only shared between field offices via the Director's Office. Despite this common way of "doing" counterintelligence, scholars can distinguish between COINTELPROs by examining their goals and how they defined their targets. The FBI viewed the New Left as an ideologically radical, and most likely conspiratorial, movement. Its goal in repressing the New Left was to entirely eliminate the movement since even inactive, small, or otherwise objectively non-threatening local chapters were nonetheless thought to be connected to a broader New Left conspiracy that threatened "the American way of life." The FBI had much more limited ambitions where COINTELPRO-White Hate was concerned. Because of Hoover's (and the FBI's) racist attraction to the ideals of white supremacy and the patriotism that Hoover and the FBI associated with many white supremacists, the FBI did not wish to eliminate the KKK. Instead, the FBI sought to foil and/or avoid violent white supremacist activities through investigative interviewing with white supremacists and the use of an extensive FBI informant program that identified violent plans and attempted to steer white supremacist groups away from violent actions, among other tactics.

Cunningham also addresses several important paradoxes. Why, for instance, would the FBI have counterintelligence programs against White Hate groups *and* Civil Rights, Black Power, and Black Nationalist groups? Suggesting that most scholars

have tried to avoid this question or downplay the seriousness of COINTELPRO-White Hate, Cunningham argues that the FBI regarded the violent tactics of white supremacists to be a threat that needed to be addressed. By understanding the different goals of each COINTELPRO—total suppression versus shifting the movement's tactical repertoire toward nonviolent measures—he argues that one can understand how the FBI reconciled these two seemingly contradictory programs.

Cunningham also suggests another set of interesting paradoxes. On the one hand, the FBI drastically decreased the membership of White Hate groups even though it was only trying to change the movement's tactics. On the other hand, the FBI was only somewhat successful in suppressing the New Left even though it intended to entirely eliminate the movement. Cunningham suggests that these seemingly contradictory findings suggest that because the FBI's organizational process encouraged active counterintelligence programs, differences in the vulnerability of the target groups to repression explain the varying effects of FBI action.

Cunningham addresses several important paradoxes. Why, for instance, would the FBI have counterintelligence programs against White Hate groups and Civil Rights, Black Power, and Black Nationalist groups?

Even with these important contributions, Cunningham's work could be critiqued on two grounds. First, not all of what Cunningham included in the book was new; many of the main themes and the evidence for major claims have been published in prior articles and chapters. This criticism is not totalizing; he certainly does offer new insights. Part of what is new is the great amount of detail and texture one can provide in a book length account: readers find out much more about the history of the FBI, the history of White Hate groups and the New Left from the FBI's perspective, the way in which early COINTELPROs laid the structural foundations

and justificatory logics that later COINTELPROs emerged out of, and the logic the FBI used to reconcile seemingly contradictory COINTELPROs.

The other part of what is new, however, is critical in today's times: he situates COINTELPRO within the history of the FBI. In Chapter 6, Cunningham traces pre-COINTELPRO and post-COINTELPRO counterintelligence efforts (e.g., against the American Indian Movement and The Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador) to show that the FBI has routinely engaged in illegal activities in its intelligence and counterintelligence programs. For instance, once illegal "black bag jobs," which are now referred to as legal "sneak-and-peak" searches, are burglaries designed to gather intelligence and disrupt targets. Other well-known intelligence and counterintelligence tactics include wire-tapping, examining mail, sending anonymous letters, and using informants. After reviewing inquiries that have been made into FBI practice in Chapter 6, Cunningham argues that before September 11th criticisms of the FBI focused on the appropriateness of FBI tactics and served to constrain the FBI's actions. Cunningham discusses how criticisms of the FBI have changed since September 11th: "Since that tragic day, the public debate has focused squarely on the effectiveness of the FBI and the CIA's intelligence and counterintelligence activities, rather than on the appropriateness" (p. 216). Chapter 7 examines the implications of this shift in the public debate and its connection to effective anti-terrorism efforts. Cunningham argues that although the FBI failed to identify and stop the September 11th terrorist attack because it lacked adequate analysis and enough contact between field offices to identify relationships between data, the solution implemented in Washington has been focused on allowing the FBI to gather more intelligence (instead of integrating the rather massive amounts that were already routinely gathered). In Cunningham's view, this suggests that the FBI is more likely to seriously encroach on civil liberties and civil rights, but that the public is less

concerned with such encroachments as long as the FBI can argue that such tactics are needed to win the "War on Terror."

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The second concern I would raise about Cunningham's book is that much of the sociological theorizing and the methodological mechanics of his study are obscured in the book. In one sense, this may have a significant advantage: the book is a very smooth read. However, sociologically and methodologically engaged readers will find much of the interesting text hidden away in extensive endnotes and in two of the appendices. What is in the main text tends to only hint at the theoretical debates that his evidence bears on. Where his methodological discussions are concerned, readers learn a great deal about his data but little about how he engaged it. What techniques did he use to comb through so many thousands of FBI documents? With more elaborate answers to that question in the main text, other unanswered questions would follow such as how he ensured the reliability and validity of his coding procedures.

All that said, it was a delightful and important book and certainly a must-read for students of social movements who are interested in repression.

**Deadline for the Spring 2005 Issue
of Critical Mass Bulletin: April 1**

Send submissions to hull@umn.edu.

Section Awards Presented at the 2004 ASA Annual Meeting

The section presented three awards at its business meeting at the 2004 ASA Annual Meeting in San Francisco, CA. The winners are:

Distinguished Book Award: *Shaping Abortion Discourse: Democracy and the Public Sphere in Germany and the United States*, by Myra Marx Ferree, William Anthony Gamson, Jürgen Gerhards, and Dieter Rucht

This year's distinguished book is a landmark achievement on several fronts. First, the long-term collaboration by very well-established scholars in the United States and Germany, each bringing a different focus to the research, provides not only a model for collaboration, but also an unusually broad analytical approach to complicated, and very interesting, empirical material. Second, the data collected is truly intimidating. The team supervised the collection of 20 years worth of public discourse on abortion in the United States and Germany, sampled over numerous critical discourse moments in major newspapers, and includes a survey of organizations engaged in the abortion debates and intensive interviews with participants and journalists. The descriptive material alone is a major achievement. There is, however, an even larger achievement in developing the concept of a "discursive opportunity structure," based on the structure of political and media institutions, the broader political culture in each nation, and what we might describe as the issue culture of abortion. This discursive opportunity structure constrains the public debate, filtering some actors in and others out, advantaging some rhetorical frames while marginalizing others. The authors conclude with an evaluation of the nature of democratic discourse in the two nations. The empirical findings, that political parties and elected officials dominate public discourse to a much larger degree in Germany than in the United States, where interest groups and social movements enjoy "standing" in the public debate, are solid and intriguing. Whether this makes for a more or less "democratic" discourse poses a more difficult question, which challenges the reader to examine his or her own notions of democracy and participation.

Best Published Paper (two winners):

Paul Almeida, 2003. "Opportunity Organizations and Threat-Induced Contention: Protest Waves in Authoritarian Settings." *American Journal of Sociology* 109: 345-400.

Paul Almeida constructed a large data base of protest events from archival data in El Salvador to trace two protest waves that occurred between 1962 and 1981. He linked political-process concepts of opportunity and threat to these waves. His research demonstrates how, in the first wave, opportunity created new organizational infrastructures used to push reform. In the second wave, when opportunities close and state repression increases, he show how these organizations translate the perceived threat to launch violent protest campaigns and insurgencies. The awards committee saw this linking of protest waves to opportunity and threat as an important contribution to political process theory.

Steven Pfaff and Hyojoung Kim. 2003. "Exit-Voice Dynamics in Collective Action: An Analysis of Emigration and Protest in the East German Revolution." *American Journal of Sociology* 401-444.

This article used a unique data set of East German counties to systematically examine the link between Hirshman's voice and exit: protest and emigration. The committee lauded Pfaff and Kim first because their project was designed to examine the exit-voice relationship, which is understudied and undertheorized in social movement and protest studies. That people flee repressive regimes it is not an uncommon phenomenon, and empirical findings that help specify the relationship are a significant contribution. Moreover, the results were unexpected: exit seems to stimulate protest. It was the committee's judgment that the proposal of an inverted U model of the exit-voice relationship will stimulate more work in this area, which is needed.

Best Student Paper: Robert S. Jansen, Sociology, UCLA, "Resurrection and Reappropriation: Political Uses of Historical Figures in Comparative Perspective."

Honorable mention: Vanessa Barker, Sociology, NYU, "Politics of Pain: State Governance, Moral Protest, and the Varied Impacts of Social Movements"

ASA 2005 in Philly

The 100th Annual Meeting of the ASA will be held August 13-16, 2005 in Philadelphia. The meeting theme is "Comparative Perspectives, Competing Explanations." The paper submission deadline is January 18.

Our section is sponsoring the following sessions:

- New Methods for Studying Culture in Movements. *Marc Steinberg*, Smith College, mwsteinb@email.smith.edu.
- Coalitions in Social Movements. *Suzanne Staggenborg*, McGill University, Suzanne.staggenborg@mcgill.ca.
- Refereed Roundtables. *Guobin Yang*, Barnard College and University of Hawaii, gyang@barnard.edu.

The following regular sessions may also be of interest to section members:

- Collective Behavior, *Michael Biggs*, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, biggsm@uiuc.edu.
- Labor and Labor Movements, *William Danaher*, College of Charleston, danaherw@cofc.edu.
- Social Movements, *Kenneth Andrews*, University of North Carolina, kta@unc.edu.

For more information, visit the ASA website at asanet.org.

Goodwin, Jeff, James M. Jasper, and Francesca Polletta. 2004. "Emotional Dimensions of Social Movements." In David A. Snow, Sarah A. Soule, and Hanspeter Kriesi, editors, *The Blackwell Companion to Social Movements* (Oxford: Blackwell).

Jasper, James M. 2004. "Culture, Knowledge, and Politics." In Thomas Janoski, Robert Alford, Alexander Hicks, and Mildred A. Schwartz, editors, *Handbook of Political Sociology* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press).

Jasper, James M. 2004. "A Strategic Approach to Collective Action: Looking for Agency in Social Movement Choices." *Mobilization* 9(1):1-16.

Jasper, James M. 2004. "The Intellectual Cycles of Social-Movement Research: From Psychoanalysis to Culture." In Jeffrey Alexander, Gary T. Marx, and Christine Williams, editors, *Self, Social Structure, and Beliefs: Explorations in Sociology* (Berkeley: University of California Press).

Lalich, Janja. 2004. *Bounded Choice: True Believers and Charismatic Cults* (Berkeley: University of California Press).

Bandy, Joe, and Jackie Smith, eds. 2004. *Coalitions Across Borders: Transnational Protest in a Neoliberal Era*. Rowman & Littlefield.

Snow, David A., Sarah A. Soule, and Hanspeter Kriesi. 2004. *Blackwell Companion to Social Movements*. Blackwell Publishers.

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Recent Publications

Recent Publications

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Stillerman, Joel. 2003. "Transnational Activist Networks and the Emergence of Labor Internationalism in the NAFTA Countries." *Social Science History* 27, 4 [Special Issue: Labor Internationalism] (Winter): 577-602.

Stillerman, Joel. 2004. "Disciplined Workers and Avid Consumers: Neoliberal Policy and the Transformation of Work and Identity among Chilean Metalworkers." Pp. 164-208 in *Victims of the Chilean Miracle: Workers and Neoliberalism in the Pinochet Era, 1973-2002*, edited by P. Winn (Durham, NC: Duke University Press).

Book Review

***Stories, Identities, and Political Change*, by Charles Tilly. Rowman & Littlefield. 2002.**

Reviewer: Ziad Munson, Department of Sociology & Anthropology, Lehigh University

This volume represents Tilly's foray into the increasingly popular topic of stories and narrative in social movement theory. The book has two main themes. The first is the notion that identities are best conceptualized as properties of social relationships, rather than as attributes of individuals. The second is that the most important contributions of modern social science do not take a narrative form, which complicates their acceptance by the wider public. Although neither of these arguments is novel, both challenge widely held views of sociologists, political scientists and economists alike. Tilly adds to these themes his knack for clarity and facility with the historical record for demonstrating how his arguments can help us better understand social movements, and social change more generally.

Most of the book is about identities, or more specifically, political identities. Indeed, truth-in-advertising would require the book be renamed

slightly, perhaps as *Identities, Stories, and Political Change*. Tilly returns again and again to his argument that identities are not qualities of a person's psyche, but rather the person's experiences of different social ties. Theoretically he draws heavily on classic microinteractionist ideas, although the old theorists such as Cooley and Mead are never cited by name. Transactions between individuals are the key focus here, not people's static characteristics. Tilly's interactionist approach makes the whole notion of identity more tractable, and helps him make sense of the multiple and shifting identities that become salient in different historical and political contexts.

Stories generally play a supporting role in the book. Those who are looking for a theory of stories or of narrative will thus be disappointed. An argument to which Tilly returns several times, however, is the disconnect between the narrative form and social scientific explanation. In doing so he provides an explanation for the tension that exists in many recent sociological studies of narrative. Stories typically involve a sequential, bounded account in which individuals make decisions that cause most if not all of the action in the narrative. By contrast, social science explanations typically involve indirect or collective effects, unintended consequences, and results that stem from the environment or the activity of larger institutions rather than specific individuals. Stories and social science, in short, are two competing modes of explanation. The problem is that our social lives are overwhelmingly storied; stories are the way we make sense of most of the world most of the time. Social scientific findings can thus be a hard sell to many people, as they simply don't conform to the way we are accustomed to thinking about the world.

Both of these arguments are provocative and useful. The trouble with *Stories, Identities, and Political Change* is not what it has to say, but how many times it makes these points. Tilly's main arguments about the relational nature of identity and the tension between narrative and social science are repeated again and again. This repetition can be traced to the fact that the book is

actually a collection of articles Tilly wrote in the late 1990s (even the preface has been published elsewhere). The chapters are short too, averaging about fourteen pages. Like all his writings, each chapter offers vivid, compelling vignettes illustrating his main points. Given the structure of the book, however, there is little room left for anything besides these main points. Rather than building on each other, the chapters tend to simply repeat his main theoretical claims. This is a shame, for we stand to gain a great deal from Tilly developing the implications of his arguments further.

Despite this lack of depth, *Stories, Identities, and Political Change* is a good book that will stimulate new thinking about issues of identity and narrative. His cogent statements of the problem and illustrative examples would serve as excellent platforms for discussion in a graduate seminar, while the short, concise individual chapters would work well in an undergraduate class on social movements, revolution, or nationalism. Although the book itself may not be path breaking, its main arguments and provocative cases offer some excellent tools for breaking such paths on one's own.

From the Editor

Observant readers will have noticed that *Critical Mass Bulletin* is now sporting a new masthead. My pleas to the section membership for ideas or artwork fell on deaf ears, so I turned to my personal friend, art director David Krewinghaus, for some pro bono assistance. I hope you like the new look as much as I do. Thanks, David!

– K.E.H.

together to support international movements? Contact Jackie Smith (jackie.smith@sunysb.edu) for details.

Call for Submissions

Teaching about Human Rights

Joyce Apstel is collecting syllabi (including writing and other assignments and short essays) for a new volume, *Teaching about Human Rights*, to be published by the ASA. The goal is to include a broad a range of courses taught in different countries and from a variety of perspectives and to provide a needed resource with web-sites and bibliography sources for teachers who are designing courses on the subject.

The editor is looking for courses currently taught in a variety of disciplines including sociology, history, literature, political science, critical studies, law, public health, philosophy, drama, psychology, art, and other disciplines as well as from an interdisciplinary perspective for both undergraduate and graduate students.

The editor encourages submission of present and recent course syllabi and other materials from teachers in various countries and disciplines. Please submit materials in English. Please e-mail the course syllabi and other materials with your name, department or affiliation, e-mail and mailing address to: jaa5@nyu.edu or mail one copy of the syllabus and other materials to: Dr. Joyce Apstel, New York University, Master Teacher in Humanities, General Studies Program, 726 Broadway, room 605a, New York, NY 10003. You will be notified if your syllabus is selected and asked for permission to publish it. Please address questions to: jaa5@nyu.edu.

International Public Sociology Opportunity

Are you planning to attend the World Social Forum in Porto Alegre, Brazil (Jan. 26-31)? Would you like to be part of an international group of scholars considering how to better work

Job Announcements

Oklahoma State University. The Department of Sociology invites applications for a tenure-track Assistant Professor position in Criminology or Environmental Sociology, beginning Fall 2005. Special consideration will be given to individuals with additional expertise in social inequality or social psychology. Salary is competitive. Standard teaching load is two courses per semester. This position is offered in partial fulfillment of the strategic plan to strengthen our specializations in criminology and environmental sociology. Toward that end, we anticipate hiring several faculty members over the next five years. PhD in Sociology or Criminology required. Oklahoma State University is a land-grant university located in Stillwater, Oklahoma, serving 23,000 students. The Department of Sociology offers Bachelor's, Master's and PhD degrees with specializations in criminology, environmental sociology, organizations, social inequality and social psychology. Stillwater is a growing university community in North-Central Oklahoma with a population of 50,000. We are located approximately one hour north of Oklahoma City and one hour west of Tulsa. Candidates should submit a Curriculum Vitae, letter of interest, samples of written work, evidence of teaching effectiveness, and three letters of reference to: Dr. Thomas Shriver, Chair, Personnel Committee, Department of Sociology, Oklahoma State University, 006 Classroom Building, Stillwater, Oklahoma 74078. Review of applications will begin January 15, 2005 and continue until the position is filled. Women and minority candidates are especially encouraged to apply. Oklahoma State University is an Equal Opportunity, Affirmative Action Employer.

Oklahoma State University. The Department of Sociology invites applications for an Associate Professor position in Criminology, beginning Fall 2005. Special consideration will be given to individuals with additional expertise in social inequality or quantitative methods. Salary is competitive and negotiable. Standard teaching

load is two courses per semester. We seek a candidate with demonstrated excellence in undergraduate and graduate teaching with a strong record of scholarly publication and a commitment to pursuing external research funding. The successful candidate will play a leading role in building our graduate program in criminology. This position is offered in partial fulfillment of the Department's strategic plan to strengthen our specialization in criminology. Toward that end, we anticipate hiring several faculty members over the next five years. PhD in Sociology or Criminology required. Oklahoma State University is a land-grant university located in Stillwater, Oklahoma, serving 23,000 students. The Department of Sociology offers Bachelor's, Master's and PhD degrees with specializations in criminology, environmental sociology, organizations, social inequality and social psychology. Stillwater is a growing university community in North-Central Oklahoma with a population of 50,000. We are located approximately one hour north of Oklahoma City and one hour west of Tulsa. Candidates should submit a Curriculum Vitae, letter of interest, samples of written work, evidence of teaching effectiveness, and three letters of reference to: Dr. Thomas Shriver, Chair, Personnel Committee, Department of Sociology, Oklahoma State University, 006 Classroom Building, Stillwater, Oklahoma 74078. Review of applications will begin January 15, 2005 and continue until the position is filled. Women and minority candidates are especially encouraged to apply. Oklahoma State University is an Equal Opportunity, Affirmative Action Employer.

Oklahoma State University. The Department of Sociology invites applications for an Associate or Full Professor position in Environmental Sociology, beginning Fall 2005. Special consideration will be given to individuals with additional expertise in social inequality or social psychology. Salary and rank will be commensurate with experience. We seek a recognized scholar with demonstrated excellence in undergraduate and graduate teaching, a strong

record of scholarly publication and a commitment to pursuing external research funding. The department has one full professor, one associate professor and two junior faculty members working in this area and seeks a senior scholar to enhance our program. This position is offered in partial fulfillment of the Department's strategic plan to strengthen our specialization in environmental sociology. Toward that end, we anticipate hiring several faculty members over the next five years. PhD in Sociology required. Oklahoma State University is a land-grant university located in Stillwater, Oklahoma, serving 23,000 students. The Department of Sociology offers Bachelor's, Master's and PhD degrees with specializations in criminology, environmental sociology, organizations, social inequality and social psychology. Stillwater is a growing university community in North-Central Oklahoma with a population of 50,000. We are located approximately one hour north of Oklahoma City and one hour west of Tulsa. Candidates should submit a Vitae, letter of interest, samples of written work, evidence of teaching effectiveness and three letters of reference to: Dr. Thomas Shriver, Chair, Personnel Committee, Department of Sociology, Oklahoma State University, 006 Classroom Building, Stillwater, Oklahoma 74078. Review of applications will begin January 15, 2005 and continue until the position is filled. Women and minority candidates are especially encouraged to apply. Oklahoma State University is an Equal Opportunity, Affirmative Action Employer.

Loyola University New Orleans, LA. The department of sociology invites applications for a tenure-track, Assistant Professor position beginning August 1, 2005 (pending budgetary approval). We are looking for candidates with primary specializations in applied sociology and social stratification, with an emphasis on the intersection of race, class, and gender. Professional experience and demonstrated expertise working with public and private sector organizations (governmental entities, non-profit agencies, foundations, and corporations) is highly

desirable since candidates must be willing to facilitate internship placements of students in the department's senior capstone class and also coordinate the community work of departmental scholarship recipients. Candidates must be committed to excellence in undergraduate, liberal arts education and show evidence of outstanding teaching, research, and community service for tenure. The department has a strong commitment to teaching students to think critically about social justice principles and their realization in the community. Completion of the Ph.D. is required by time of appointment. Salary and benefits are competitive. Applicants should send a letter describing their teaching and research interests, a brief statement of their personal educational philosophy, current curriculum vitae, and three letters of reference. All materials must be received by January 3, 2005, for applicants to be considered. Loyola is a Jesuit university known for its academic excellence, its commitment to social justice and community service, and Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employment. Women and members of minority groups are especially encouraged to apply. Submit applications to: Dr. Edward J. McCaughan, Chair of the Search Committee, Department of Sociology, Box 30, Loyola University New Orleans, 6363 St. Charles Ave., New Orleans, LA 70118.

University of Tennessee-Knoxville. The Department of Sociology invites applications for a tenure-track position at the Assistant Professor level. PhD required at the time of appointment. The department's overarching focus on Social Justice unites faculty research interests with undergraduate and graduate curricula. Faculty members' research centers on the interest areas of criminology, criminal justice, environmental justice, political economy, and globalization.

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Candidates must have research and teaching interests in social justice issues that intersect with departmental interest areas. Preference will be given to individuals with strong evidence and promise of publication and obtaining external funding. The department offers a highly collegial and supportive environment for collaborative research and teaching, and its members are committed to work together on a range of social justice issues. Applicants should submit a letter of application that clearly articulates his/her fit with the department's Social Justice focus, a statement of teaching philosophy and research agenda, curriculum vitae, samples of publications, evidence of teaching excellence, and contact information for three references. Women and minorities are strongly encouraged to apply. Address materials to: Sherry Cable, Chair of the Social Justice Search Committee, Department of Sociology, 901 McClung Tower, The University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996-0490. Review of applications will begin January 28, 2005 and continue until the position is filled. UTK is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action/Title IX/Section 504/ADA/ADEA Employer.

University of Tennessee-Knoxville. The Department of Sociology invites applications for a tenure-track position at the advanced Assistant Professor or Associate Professor level. The preferred candidate should possess a PhD at the time of appointment and have strong quantitative skills (advanced statistical training, construction of hybrid data files using federal and/or state data bases, and familiarity with GIS methodology). He or she should be able to teach research methods and statistics at the graduate and undergraduate levels. The area of research is open but preference will be given to applicants who conduct research within one or more of the department's social justice interest areas (criminology, criminal justice, environmental justice, political economy, and globalization). The department has research and teaching ties

with interdisciplinary programs such as African and African American Studies, American Studies, Environmental Studies, Women's Studies, and Forestry, Wildlife and Fisheries. The department offers a highly collegial and supportive environment for collaborative research and teaching and its members are committed to work together on a range of social justice issues. Preference will be given to individuals with strong evidence and promise of publication and obtaining external funding. Applicants should submit a letter of application, a statement of their teaching philosophy and research agenda, curriculum vitae, samples of publications, evidence of teaching excellence, and contact information for three references. Women and minorities are strongly encouraged to apply. Address materials to: Donald W. Hastings, Chair of the Methods Search Committee, Department of Sociology, 901 McClung Tower, The University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 3799-0490. Review of applications will begin January 14, 2005 and continue until the position is filled. UTK is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action/Title IX/Section 504/ADA/ADEA Employer.

New Book Series at Routledge

Jeff Goodwin and Jim Jasper are editing a four-volume series of readings (book chapters and articles) on social movements for Routledge, primarily aimed at library collections. They would be happy to hear your suggestions, perhaps for overlooked readings, that you would like to see in this series. Email them at jg9@nyu.edu or jmjasper@nyu.edu.