
Sociology

FACULTY

* Year of initial appointment at Binghamton

Arrighi, Giovanni, *Professor*, Dottore in Economia, 1960, Università Bocconi-Milan: Urban-industrial, development, political economy, world-system. (1978)*

Casparis, John, *Bartle Professor*, PhD, 1965, Brown University: Urban-industrial, demography, deviance. (1966)

Díaz-Cotto, Juanita, *Associate Professor*, PhD, 1990, Columbia University: Women's studies, Latin American and Caribbean studies, social problems in U.S., criminal justice. (1990)

Dubofsky, Melvyn, *Professor* (joint with History), PhD, 1960, University of Rochester: Social and labor history. (1971)

Flint, John, *Bartle Professor*, PhD, 1957, University of Wisconsin: Social theory, the arts, religion. (1966)

Geschwender, James A., *Bartle Professor*, PhD, 1962, Michigan State University: Urban-industrial, class analysis, race and ethnicity, gender and work. (1970)

Keyder, Caglar, *Associate Professor*, PhD, 1977, University of California at Berkeley: Development, political economy, Ottoman Empire, world-system. (1979)

Kraft, Phillip, *Associate Professor*, PhD, 1971, Washington University: Urban-industrial, labor process, occupations, gender and work. (1970)

Lee, Richard E., *Assistant Professor*, PhD, 1995, State University of New York at Binghamton: World-systems, structures of knowledge, cultural studies and social studies, methods and theories. (1999)

Martin, William, *Professor*, PhD, 1996, State University of New York at Binghamton: World-historical studies, history of social inquiry, global race, Africa. (1999)

Murray, Martin J., *Professor*, PhD, 1974, University of Texas at Austin: Urban-industrial, methods, South Africa and Vietnam, labor, class analysis, theories. (1975)

Petras, James, *Bartle Professor*, PhD, 1967, University of California at Berkeley: Development, Latin America, the Caribbean, revolutionary movements, class analysis. (1972)

Roth, Benita, *Assistant Professor*, PhD, 1998, University of California at Los Angeles: Political sociology, social movements and social activism, race, class and gender, women and work. (1998)

Santiago-Valles, Kelvin, *Associate Professor*, PhD, 1980, Union Graduate School: Latin America, theories, ideologies. (1984)

Sarkar, Mahua, *Assistant Professor*, PhD, 1999, Johns Hopkins University: International development, gender studies, nationalism, post-colonial theories. (1999)

Selden, Mark, *Professor*, PhD, 1967, Yale University: Political economy, revolutionary change, East Asia, socialist development. (1979)

Tomich, Dale, *Professor*, PhD, 1976, University of Wisconsin: World-system, political economy, Caribbean, theories, social movements. (1976)

Wallerstein, Immanuel, *Distinguished Professor and Director of the Fernand Braudel Center*, PhD, 1959, Columbia University: World-system, Africa, development, socialist development. (1976)

ADJUNCT FACULTY

Coquery-Vidrovitch, Catherine, *Adjunct Professor*, PhD, 1970, University of Paris, Sorbonne: Peasantries, Africa. (1981)

Davin, Anna, *Adjunct Lecturer*, PhD, 1991, University of London: Women, social change, class analysis. (1980)

Muto, Ichio, *Adjunct Professor*, PhD, 1954, University of Tokyo: Development, political economy, East Asia, social movements. (1982)

Quijano, Anibal, *Adjunct Professor*, PhD, 1953, University of San Marcos: Latin American studies. (1986)

UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMS

The sociology curriculum broadens and deepens the understanding of social organization and social change, and provides a background in the perspectives and methods useful in examining the factual basis of assertions about the social world. Sociology courses provide knowledge useful in making more encompassing and better integrated sense out of the social world around us and out of immediately experienced social relations. Such knowledge is applicable as background understanding in social action or in professions such as law, politics, social planning and social service—professions that must take into account social structure and social relations.

The curriculum emphasizes two broad areas: the development of world social relations and the development of United States social relations. Both stress broad social change processes.

Sociology combines readily with racial,

ethnic, area and women's studies, as well as other interdisciplinary social sciences.

Course Prerequisites

There are no prerequisites to courses numbered 200 and above, except that permission of the instructor is required for courses numbered 395, 397, 491, 498 and 499.

Sociology Major

The department requires 10 sociology courses for the major, including:

1. One introductory-level course (SOC 111 to SOC 115). Sociology majors may take more than one introductory-level course for credit; however, only one will count toward fulfilling the requirements for the major.

2. One course in sociological methods—SOC 305 or other courses that may be offered by the department or the University and designated as fulfilling the requirement.

3. Eight other sociology courses, of which a minimum of six must be numbered 300 or above. Graduate courses may be taken (with permission of instructor) and count toward 300-level (and above) requirements. [Methods courses are included as part of the six 300-level requirements.]

4. A maximum of two courses selected from SOC 395 and either SOC 397 and 498 may be counted toward the major as part of the 10 sociology courses.

5. Honors program: see SOC 499.

Students are encouraged to consult with an adviser about courses outside the department that may be substituted for the above requirements.

Honors Program

To earn honors in sociology, a student majoring in sociology must earn a grade-point average of 3.5 or above in major courses and 3.3 or above overall and must successfully complete the Honors Seminar (SOC 499); that is, submit a research paper that is judged to be of honors quality. SOC 499 (or its functional equivalent) constitutes an "11th course," that is, a course in addition to the 10-course requirement to fulfill the sociology major.

Research for the honors paper may be initiated in SOC 499 (offered each fall semester) or in another sociology course. This Honors Senior Seminar (open to all students with permission of instructor) will be organized around broad topics of general sociological interest.

To earn high honors, a sociology major must earn a GPA of 3.7 or above in the major and a 3.5 overall and meet the other conditions described above for honors.

Consult the director of undergraduate studies for more information.

Sociology Minor

Six courses (24 credits) are required: one sociology methods course (SOC 305); three sociology courses numbered 300 or above; and two other sociology courses.

GRADUATE PROGRAMS

The sociology graduate program focuses on long-term, large-scale historical change, and on social relations defined by race, class and gender. Its main object is to provide young scholars with the theoretical and analytical skills needed to study large-scale social change. The faculty have a wide range of research interests within the areas of world-systems theory, historical sociology, political economy, development and methodology. Students take a number of core courses, after which they are expected to explore and develop their individual programs of study and research, and their own conceptions of the scholarly areas in which they demonstrate competence. In their third or fourth year, successful students will write and defend their "area papers" in scholarly areas they themselves define and construct. Generally, students entering the program with a BA should be able to finish coursework and area examinations within four years, and obtain their degrees in five to six years.

ADMISSION AND FUNDING

ADMISSION

An applicant should ordinarily have a superior academic record and some background in social sciences. The ability to write well is important. We request all applicants to submit papers they consider indicative of their scholarly promise. Applicants also must include in their application a carefully framed, full statement on their scholarly concerns, the particular problems that interest them and why they wish to pursue graduate work at Binghamton.

The Graduate School requires all applicants to submit their scores in the three Graduate Record Examination tests (verbal, quantitative and analytical). No advanced test score is necessary.

FUNDING

A small number of department assistantships is available each year to entering students. Awards are highly competitive. In arriving at a decision on admission and funding, the department pays primary attention to an applicant's scholarly promise as indicated by submitted written work,

the statement of purpose and past academic record as indicated in transcripts and letters of recommendation. Normally, a student in good standing remains eligible for funding for four years. Department students also obtain university funding in the form of fellowships. Adjunct teaching positions are available, on a competitive basis, to students admitted to PhD candidacy.

PROGRAM OF STUDY

The department offers coursework, supervised independent study and research guidance at the level of first-year studies, advanced studies and doctoral research. Core courses are offered in world-system studies; development; urban-industrial studies; race, class and gender; theoretical studies; and in methods. In addition, there are advanced colloquia in specialized topics and seminars in preparation for areas and dissertation writing.

FIRST-YEAR STUDIES

Each student's program is worked out in consultation with one or more faculty advisers in the light of the student's preparation and interests. Ordinarily a first-year program of six courses will include four core courses offered by the department. Successful completion of the first-year program is a requirement for promotion to the program of advanced studies.

ADVANCED STUDIES

In advanced studies, students concentrate their work in two or more fields, with a view to demonstrating a high level of competence in each, and in developing a dissertation-research project. The actual program of studies is jointly worked out by the student and a study committee chosen by the student. The program usually combines colloquia, independent studies and the continuing area/dissertation seminar.

By the end of the second year, students will form study committees that may initially start with one or two faculty, but will eventually consist of four faculty members, at least two of which (including the chair) must come from the department. A study committee's role combines guiding the student in advanced studies, evaluating the work as it progresses and assessing when a requisite level of competence in each field has been demonstrated.

CANDIDACY

A student is advanced to candidacy after the successful demonstration of competence in the two areas and after his/her initial proposal for dissertation research has been approved by the study committee.

DEGREE REQUIREMENTS

MASTER OF ARTS DEGREE

Degree requirements include 32 graduate credits in sociology or in approved courses in other departments or schools of the University.

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY (PHD) DEGREE

Degree requirements include course requirements, the successful completion of comprehensive examinations and a dissertation approved by the dissertation committee and the University.

Course requirements are 36 graduate credits beyond the MA or its equivalent (24 for those students with degrees completed in the department) in sociology or in approved courses in other departments in the University.

The comprehensive examination consists of the demonstration of competence in two scholarly areas as described above. Competence in an area consists of a broad working familiarity with the principal perspectives, theories, research methods and practices, and matters of generally established fact commonly encountered in a well-defined or emerging field of inquiry. The student will ordinarily submit an "area paper" in which the problematic is defined and supporting material. The examinations are in the form of oral defense.

A student may complete a demonstration of competence in an area at any time after the successful completion of first-year studies. The examination should normally be completed during the third year of residence.

After successfully passing the comprehensive examination, students will form a PhD dissertation committee. University regulations require that the committee consist of at least four persons with the chair and at least one other member from among the department faculty. Within six months of the examination, the student must submit a dissertation research proposal and have it approved by the members of the dissertation committee. The filing of the approved proposal confirms official admission to candidacy.

The department, acting through the director of graduate studies, recommends that the University grant the PhD in sociology when the student has fulfilled the University residence and doctoral-research requirements; passed an oral examination ("the defense") administered by the University on the topic of the dissertation; and deposited with the University a copy of the dissertation approved by the examining committee.

Typical Program of Study

First Year: four core courses; two advanced colloquia (24 credits)

Second Year: one core course; five advanced colloquia, independent studies or courses from

other departments (MA awarded with completion of 32 credits)

Third Year: Remaining course requirements completed; areas seminar. Studies concentrate on preparation for demonstration of competence and the writing of area papers.

Fourth Year: Completion of all requirements for advancement to candidacy; dissertation seminar; doctoral research.

Fifth Year: Doctoral research and dissertation writing.

It is expected that the dissertation will be completed and defended by the end of the fifth year.

COURSE OFFERINGS/ UNDERGRADUATE

NOTE: Unless otherwise noted, all undergraduate courses carry 4 credits and are offered every year.

SOC 111. SOCIAL CHANGE: THE GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

Analyzes various perspectives regarding long-term historical change, including the world system, dependency and modernization approaches. Focuses on socio-economic forces that have shaped the modern world. Attention on long-term process of change (including urban and rural transformations in historical perspective), secular trends and cyclical rhythms in the world economy, along with the socio-cultural manifestations of global transformation.

SOC 112. SOCIAL CHANGE: SOCIOLOGICAL FRAMEWORKS

Investigates key theoretical problem areas in the social sciences, including: the relationship between structure and agency, world inequality (development and underdevelopment), power and the state, ideology and consciousness, and social organizations and social movements. Focuses principally upon conceptual themes and perspectives, with special attention devoted to social theories and leading theorists, including rigorous discussions of main ideas and concepts defining the social sciences.

SOC 113. SOCIAL CHANGE: GENDER RELATIONS AND SOCIAL LIFE

Investigates various approaches to studying gender relations, including social roles versus social construction, nature versus nurture and labelling perspectives. Emphasizes family and kinship relations from a historical perspective, construction of social identities, women and men, and masculinity and femininity in the context of the life cycle.

SOC 114. SOCIAL CHANGE: ENTERPRISES, MARKETS AND WORK

Analyzes the origins and development of the modern corporation and the relationship among corporate structures, markets and work. Emphasizes the evolution of the modern business enterprise, corporate strategies and structures, the changing nature of work, shifting occupational structures, wealth and power, and income inequality.

SOC 115. SOCIAL CHANGE: RACE AND CLASS

Explores the complex interplay between race and class. Focuses on issues of race (including the way it has been

defined), ethnicity, class structures and class stratification, and communities.

SOC 180-189. SPECIAL TOPICS IN SOCIOLOGY

Intensive study of particular topic to be announced in advance. May be repeated for credit if different topic offered.

SOC 225. SOCIOLOGY OF WORK AND OCCUPATIONS

Meaning of work in western industrial societies; emphasis on contemporary U.S. Impact of technological and cultural change on occupational structure and workforce. Recent changes in nature of both blue-collar and white-collar work; changes in participation by racial and ethnic minorities and by women; relationship between American workforce and those of developing countries.

SOC 226. SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

Structural base for the rise of movements, personal motivations for participation, success and failures of movements. Emphasis on local identities in civil society. Search for alternatives to the dichotomy of transnational capitalism versus socialism. Relation of local to international movements.

SOC 240. WOMEN OF COLOR IN THE U.S.

Examination of the diverse struggles (political, economic, social, legal, etc.) of Asian, Native American, African American and Latina/Chicana women in the U.S. and the ways in which public institutions and agencies (federal, state, local) deal with women of color.

SOC 251. DEVIANT BEHAVIOR

Theories of deviant behavior, illustrations from studies of delinquency, mental illness, alcohol and other drug use, etc. Implications of control policies such as hospitalization, imprisonment, therapy.

SOC 252. SOCIAL CHANGE IN PUERTO RICO

Development of capitalism in Puerto Rico since 1898. Interrelationship of economic, political and class structures. Process of industrialization, changes in form of local state after 1945.

SOC 254 (also WOMN 254). FAMILY AND KINSHIP

Perspectives on family structure and functioning; consequences of social class and other variables on stability and effectiveness of family; effects of family on personality.

SOC 256. GENDER AND SEXUAL IDENTITIES

Origins of contemporary sex roles and gender relations. Biological, social and cultural bases of sex role differences and sexual identities; social-structural and cross-cultural variations in contemporary sex-role development and sexual identities; emergence of alternative lifestyles. Critical examination of social-analytic perspectives on gender and sexuality.

SOC 260. SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN THE U.S.

Various theoretical perspectives for analyzing the nature of contemporary social conflicts and problems in the U.S. Issues raised may include social inequalities of various kinds, poverty, unemployment and the working poor, gender and race discrimination, and crime and social justice.

SOC 263. FROM POOR LAW TO WELFARE STATE

Social services in the United States from the colonial era to the present. Issues of child welfare, public health, schooling, social work as a profession. Comparisons with welfare systems of other nations.

SOC 270 (also WOMN 270). GROWING UP FEMALE IN 19TH-CENTURY ENGLAND

Childhood and adolescence in 19th-century England in relation to work, family, education and sex roles of period. Changes in nature of childhood and family life with special regard to experiences of work and working-class girls and women. Variety of research materials used.

SOC 275. LABOR AND SOCIETY IN CONTEMPORARY JAPAN

Focuses on the tendency toward democracy and diversity versus the tendency toward conformity. Impact on people's lives, relation to national issues, neighboring countries and hegemonic interests of the U.S. Goal is achieving analytical skills in relation to historical events, not merely fact-finding.

SOC 276 (also HIST 257). THE AMERICAN WORKING CLASSES SINCE 1877

American working classes in industrial era: ethnic, racial, occupational characteristics, changing quality of life, evolution of organized labor movement, labor's various forms of political action. Working class culture: religion, family structure, recreation.

SOC 277. WEALTH, POWER AND POVERTY IN U.S.

Focuses on how the concentration of wealth in the U.S. affects state and social policies, living standards, the mass media and political military and ideological power. Investigation of the historical foundations for structural inequalities in contemporary U.S.; examination of sources of political, economic and social power.

SOC 280-289. SPECIAL TOPICS IN SOCIOLOGY

Intensive study of particular topics to be announced in advance. May be repeated for credit.

SOC 300. POST-WORLD WAR II AMERICA

Major economic, social, political and cultural changes in the U.S. in post-World War II era; U.S. in world economy, class transformation, social and cultural changes; outcomes for social life of such movements as feminism and environmentalism, the "new" immigration; the shift to a service economy, consumerism. Particular topical focus varies.

SOC 305. PROBLEMS OF METHOD

Examination of a range of research strategies, procedures and methodological issues for studying social relations. Introduction to several types of social measurement and ethnographic research, including surveys and field studies.

SOC 310. DEVELOPMENT AND ECOLOGY

Focuses on the interaction between socio-economic institutions and class interests and their impact on the environment. Examines the role of multinational corporations. State development policies and grassroots movements in a variety of ecological settings. Case studies focus on agricultural and industrial policies and their impact on food, health and natural resources.

SOC 311 (also AFST 311). AFRICAN WORLD SYSTEMS PERSPECTIVE

Understanding the process of change in African sub-Saharan societies, mentalities, economies and culture. Examined are: natural environment and major historical turning points; sociological heritage of so-called traditional societies; impact of Islam as a long-distance relationship with worlds of Mediterranean and Indian Ocean; organization of a Western world economy based on Atlantic trade in slaves and raw materials; colonial imperialism; 20th-century unrest, reactions, problems.

SOC 313. SLAVERY, RACE, CULTURE

Cross-cultural and socio-historical analyses of slavery and slave systems, including redefinition of social groups within the world economy. Draws on materials from the U.S. and elsewhere where slavery took root and developed. Different experiences of slavery, impact of slavery on populations of African origin and on the formation of African and African-diaspora cultures; response of these populations to slavery.

SOC 321. RACE AND CULTURAL RELATIONS IN THE WORLD

Historical origins of "race" and "racism"; the growth and development of racial, ethnic and national identities. Cultural expressions of "race" and "ethnicity." Topics selected may vary.

SOC 324. WOMEN'S WORK

Social and historical processes through which work is organized and allocated on basis of gender; relationship of these processes to changes in world economy. Growth in women's poverty and struggles of women in both paid and unpaid labor force.

SOC 328. COMPARATIVE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Origins and development strategies of regimes in various zones or regions of the world. Social composition of regimes; changes in social base that accompany shifts in development policies. Consideration of costs/benefits that accrue to different classes.

SOC 330. LATIN AMERICAN WOMEN

Political, social and economic roles of women in Latin America. Examines the experience of women in the rural, urban, mining, industrial, service and informal sectors, and women's survival under military dictatorships, colonialism and neocolonialism.

SOC 331. RACIAL STRATIFICATION

Primary emphasis on black Americans. Theories of racial stratification (viz: assimilation, white racism or prejudice, internal colony, social class); comparison of these theories with historical experiences of black Americans. Attempts at black political organization and movements.

SOC 340. WOMEN AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Studies the causes for which women are arrested and incarcerated in local jails, state and federal institutions, immigration facilities, concentration camps and juvenile detention centers. Also examines the types of offenses for which women are arrested, the punishment they receive and the treatment they face once institutionalized. Attention will be given to how women respond to the conditions of incarceration.

SOC 358. BUREAUCRACIES AND POWER

Structure and functioning of large-scale bureaucracies such as corporations, government departments and international agencies. Historical perspective on changes in

the theory and practice of internal organization and administration of bureaucracies. The issues of power, control and social responsibility will be addressed.

SOC 359. URBAN SOCIOLOGY

Political economy of urban processes, covering contemporary issues such as economic restructuring, globalization, the "new" international division of labor and the "new immigrants" in global cities. Comparison of several cities in the U.S. and Western Europe. However, particular emphasis given to New York City and Miami.

SOC 360. RELIGION, SELF AND SOCIETY

Social change analysis of religious role, ritual and belief systems in comparative historical perspective. Major focus on the Judeo-Christian tradition within the world capitalist system, including conflict within and among groups composing that tradition as well as the process of secularization. Significant attention to the social formation of religious identity and change, particularly in 20th-century American society.

SOC 361. POPULATION

Determinants and consequences of population processes and trends. Relevance to such social problems as poverty, environmental deterioration and health problems.

SOC 362. PUERTO RICAN MIGRATION

The main goal of this course is to offer a broad and comprehensive understanding of the Puerto Rican experience in the U.S. The course will place the Puerto Rican experience in a comparative perspective relative to other Caribbean and Latino migrations to the U.S., and Caribbean migrations to Western Europe.

SOC 364. MUSIC, LITERATURE AND VISUAL ARTS

A critical examination of selected literature devoted to the historical sociological study of settings within which artistic, musical and literary activities are organized as these are shaped by systems of class, status and power. Major themes include: (1) a contrast between changes in elite and popular music; (2) elite and popular literature.

SOC 368. POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY

Impact of social structure and social psychological factors on political attitudes and behavior of significant groups and strata. Structure of such groups: social characteristics of leaders and members, analyzed in light of sociological theory. Elites, intellectuals, students, women, ethnic and religious groups.

SOC 370. SOCIAL INEQUALITY

Critical evaluation of the socio-historical processes resulting in various types of stratification and inequality in contemporary social settings. Relationship among class, status and power. Class consciousness and conflict; critical understanding of various perspectives explaining social inequality. Examination of class inequality, gender inequality, race inequality and various barriers to social mobility.

SOC 371. THEORIES OF SOCIAL CHANGE

How social theorists analyze large-scale social change, conceptions of origins, structure, development of modern social systems, classes and social groups, the state and bureaucracy, problems of rationalization and technology, problems of theory and method. Special topics may include the "Rise of the West" and the origins and transformations of colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and women's oppression.

SOC 374. CHINA IN THE 20TH CENTURY

Incorporation, imperialism and social transformation; rise and demise of revolutionary movements; the Guomindang and Communist parties, nationalism and modernization; the party-state, socialist transformation and market transitions; labor, peasant and women's movements; U.S.-China-Taiwan relations; China's rise as a regional and global power.

SOC 375. ECONOMIC SOCIOLOGY

Social organization of economic institutions; meaning and value of work in world-historical perspective. The politics of technology, skills and organization of enterprises. Conflicts between economic markets and firms, and production relations. Special topics may vary.

SOC 380-389. SPECIAL TOPICS

SOC 395. INTERNSHIP

Meets special needs and interests of students doing independent research or community projects. Written analytical term report of project work required. May be repeated only as elective. Prerequisite: prior arrangement with and consent of chosen instructor.

SOC 397. INDEPENDENT STUDY *variable credit*

Tutorial or seminar study of special problems that meets needs of advanced students. Prerequisite: consent of instructor.

SOC 420. SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES AND PERSPECTIVES

Selected writings of classical and modern social theorists. Nature of theorizing in contemporary sociology; survey of current debates in sociological theory. Topics may include a critical assessment of positivist, functionalist, Marxist, structural-functionalist, feminist, critical theory and postmodernist approaches to sociological analysis.

SOC 480-489. SPECIAL TOPICS

SOC 491. TEACHING PRACTICUM

Independent study through teaching in particular sociology course. Course instructor directs students in preparation of syllabi, other course materials, devising and reading examinations; lecturing and/or leading discussion; academic counseling. May be repeated for total of no more than eight credits. Credit may not be earned in conjunction with course in which student is currently enrolled. Does not satisfy major or all-college requirements. Prerequisites: consent of instructor and department. P/F only. Students must consult department for detailed guidelines.

SOC 498. INDEPENDENT RESEARCH

SOC 499. HONORS/SENIOR SEMINAR

Student or student-faculty initiated research project. Prerequisites: sociology course(s) in topic of research and consent of instructor. Paper written for this course may be submitted for consideration for honors, on advice of instructor.

Note: Limited number of advanced undergraduates may be admitted to graduate seminars with consent of instructor. See graduate program information.

COURSE OFFERINGS/ GRADUATE

First-Year Doctoral Seminars

(Given annually; usually three are offered each term.)

SOC 601. THE STUDY OF THE MODERN WORLD-SYSTEM *variable credit*

World capitalist system from its origins to present. Formation of axial division of labor, transition in Europe from feudalism to capitalism. Interstate system: balance of power, imperialism, nationalism, hegemony. Labor processes in core and periphery and their integration.

SOC 602. RACE, CLASS AND GENDER *variable credit*

This course is designed to examine the manner in which race, ethnicity and gender have been socially constructed. It assumes that the process is not arbitrary but rather reflects the historical experiences of peoples. Further, this course will explore the extent to which gender is differentially constructed within racial or ethnic groups and the consequences that this differential construction has for the location that such groups occupy within the societal stratification order.

SOC 603. ECONOMIC EXPANSION, SOCIAL CHANGE AND CLASS FORMATION IN THE PERIPHERY *variable credit*

In analyzing the global expansion of capital and its consequences we consider the role of the colonial and postcolonial state in transforming class relationships and revolutionizing productive processes in peripheral societies. We are concerned with the processes and structural outcomes of postcolonial societies and their variants. We explore various interpretations of peripheral industrialization processes, the principal features and future prospects and the role of agriculture and the countryside in colonial and capitalist development. In each case, we explore the interaction of three features: the state, international capital and changing social classes in city and countryside. Finally, we consider the relationship between peripheral development and revolutionary change, including socialist alternatives.

SOC 604. DEVELOPMENT STUDIES *variable credit*

Contemporary patterns of development in historical perspective. Imperial expansion of core-states; industrialization; multinational firms and international trade; agricultural structures; state in Third World; class formation; national and social revolutionary movements.

SOC 605. THE STUDY OF SOCIALIST DEVELOPMENT *variable credit*

Socialist thought, movements and historical development. Processes and conceptions of transition to socialism. Class struggles; reform vs. revolution; party and state; plan and market; bureaucracy and democracy; socialist states and the capitalist world economy; alienation and liberation; crisis and reform.

SOC 606. URBAN-INDUSTRIAL STUDIES *variable credit*

Political economies of core capitalist countries. Changing structures of working classes and organizations of production. Formation of minorities. Changing compositions of capitalist classes. Changing significance of class

in national politics. State policies and corporate expansion. Phases of capitalist development.

SOC 607. THEORETICAL STUDIES *variable credit*

Social theories in relation to world-historical development. Smith, Marx and Weber, their followers and critics. Division of labor; the market; status group, class, class struggle; state formation and bureaucracy; consciousness; accumulation, revolutionary social change.

SOC 608. STUDIES IN METHODS *variable credit*

History-theory tension as organizing contradiction. Theoretical terms and arguments. Historical terms and descriptions (verbal, numerical). Narratively organized explanations. Issues of concept formation, measurement, causal imputation. Historical alternatives as counterfactual constructions. Comparative method.

SOC 609. ASPECTS OF METHOD IN WORLD-HISTORICAL INQUIRY *variable credit*

Experimental vs. historical sciences: the place of theory and description in inquiry. Outline of a world-historical study. On theoretical arguments: sources; logical considerations (formal, dialectical, fuzzy versions); realistic historical alternatives; systems and "complexity"; concept formation. On historical descriptions: sources; logical considerations (categories, forms of variation, their historicities); precision vs. accuracy; statistical descriptions (from enumerations to frequency distributions to joint distributions; statistical relations, their measures, their assumptions; indicators and indices). On the history-theory tension: image of the "whole"; measurement of concepts, conceptualization of descriptions; explanation, causal imputation, historical alternatives.

Advanced Colloquia

(Most are given every other year. Some colloquia, as indicated in the course descriptions, are full courses given in a six-week period.)

SOC 621. NATION-STATES, SEX AND MODERNITY *variable credit*

Exploration of conflictive process whereby modernity, the state and national identities emerged as class-based, sexualized and racialized constructs. Historical specificities, socio-economic contexts, disputed sign systems, East-West and North-South differences; linkages among the social body, physical bodies and the body politic; current theories on the relationship among the state, economic structures and other power relations; examples of the mobilization capacities of nationalism, racism, [hetero]sexism and the various forms of identity politics responding to these hegemonic discourses in various instances of state formation.

SOC 623. THE SOCIAL DYNAMICS OF PUNISHMENT *variable credit*

Notions of criminality used during the past 200 years to criminalize the behavior of sectors of society deemed to be "dangerous" to the social order; institutions created to control such behavior (e.g., police forces, public executions, slavery, work houses, jails, state and federal prisons, chain gangs, reformatories, mental institutions, Indian reservations, concentration camps, immigration detention centers, white supremacist groups); differences and similarities in the types of punishment applied to men, women and children of different nationalities, races, ages, social classes and sexual orientations; the notion of "state" crimes and their impact on the social structure.

SOC 626. CLASS, GENDER AND CHILDHOOD IN INDUSTRIALIZATION

variable credit

Impact of change on experiences of children, gender roles. Differences of practice and ideology in developing middle class, in new industrial working class. Interaction between classes over issues relating to childhood. Full course in six weeks.

SOC 631. THE WORKING CLASS IN THE UNITED STATES

variable credit

Formation and growth of working class in U.S.; 20th-century developments. Capital accumulation and proletarianization on world scale, and major migrations to and within U.S. labor-market processes, class relations and labor laws. Changing occupational and social composition, geographical location of U.S. labor force. Forms and varieties of working-class communities (personal networks) and organizations (unions, parties). Ethnicity, race and culture, in relation to labor-force formation and reproduction, to workers' movements and to class consciousness. Classical writings in labor and social history; recent works using newer social-history approach.

SOC 633. COLONIZATION AND DECOLONIZATION

variable credit

Theoretical questions about relation between world-scale capital accumulation processes and incorporation of peripheral zones; the transition(s) to capitalism; class formation, including local bourgeoisies, peasantries and working classes; formal explanations vs. historical accounts of colonization and decolonization.

SOC 635. THE WORLD-HISTORICAL STUDY OF STRATIFICATION

variable credit

Current theories, especially of racial and ethnic stratification. Recent work from world-historical perspective on patterns and processes of racial and ethnic stratification. Formation, reproduction of stratification associated with historical relations of production.

SOC 637. GENEALOGIES OF UNDERDEVELOPMENT

variable credit

How notions of "underdevelopment" and "the periphery" originated and how they operate within contemporary social sciences, literary studies and philosophy: tensions between these notions and the socio-economic, political and cultural realities they supposedly represent; the deployment of such categories and realities within the invention of "the West" as an original classification/space/economy and of "America," "Africa" and "the Orient" as its derivations-imitations; the functions of feminization, sexualization, the denial of coequality, teleology and infantilization in the principal paradigms of the human sciences; partial exploration of alternative conceptual frameworks.

SOC 647. PERIPHERAL SOCIAL STRUCTURES

variable credit

Methodological problems in the study of peripheral societies; nationalism; developmentalism; the peripheral state; industrialization and populism; local bourgeoisies and their politics; crisis and social movements; prospects for democracy and civil rights.

SOC 648. AGRARIAN DEVELOPMENT

variable credit

Review of the classical debates and the current literature on agrarian transformation; agrarian structures under capitalism; peasantry and its differentiation; petty commodity production; state and the ideology of petty com-

modity producers; agriculture and the world market.

SOC 651. CAPITALISM IN THE 20TH CENTURY

variable credit

The rise and demise of market capitalism. Resurgence of mercantilism and struggle for world hegemony. Corporate capitalism, its effects on the social structures of the world economy. Origins of the present crisis, transition to postcapitalist world system.

SOC 653. TRANSFORMATION OF EUROPEAN SOCIETY

variable credit

State-society relations during the interwar years and after World War II; dynamics of the welfare state; immigration and citizenship; the emergence of the European Union; relations with Eastern Europe and Mediterranean countries; core-periphery relations within the European Union.

SOC 661. HISTORICAL CONSTRUCTION OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

variable credit

Emergence of a scholarly arena known as the social sciences distinct from both natural sciences and the humanities; the structuring of the social science disciplines; the current intellectual and organization dilemmas.

SOC 671. ADVANCED THEORETICAL STUDIES

variable credit

Trajectories of theoretical social science. Interrelations among three organizing frameworks: Smith's political economy, Marx's critique, Weber's anti-critique. Established views and dubious voices. Today's many Marxisms.

SOC 673. ADVANCED WORLD-SYSTEM STUDIES

variable credit

SOC 690. SPECIAL TOPICS IN SOCIOLOGY

variable credit

Used as needed for once-only or proposed new colloquia. See current course offerings.

Teaching

SOC 691A-691B. TEACHING OF COLLEGE SOCIOLOGY

variable credit

Individual supervision for beginning teachers. Prerequisite: written consent of instructor or director of graduate studies.

Independent Studies

SOC 693-694. CONTINUING DISSERTATION RESEARCH SEMINAR

variable credit

Appropriate for students designing or conducting doctoral research.

SOC 697. ADVANCED INDEPENDENT STUDIES

variable credit

Prerequisite: written statement of detailed plan, schedule of studies, approved in advance by instructor. Registration requires written permission of instructor and of principal adviser or of director of graduate studies.

SOC 698. PREDISSENTATION RESEARCH

variable credit

Independent reading and/or research in preparation for comprehensive examinations for admission to PhD candidacy and/or preparation of dissertation prospectus.

SOC 699. DISSERTATION *variable credit*

Open to those admitted formally to status of candidate for PhD degree at this University.

SOC 700. CONTINUOUS REGISTRATION *1 credit*

Required of inactive students who wish to maintain their matriculated status. No credits toward degree requirements. May be taken for maximum of four semesters. (Students requiring longer period of inactivity should withdraw, reapply when able to resume their studies.) Prerequisite: graduate director's and vice provost's written permission.

SOC 707. RESEARCH SKILLS *1-4 credits*

Development of research skills required for graduate study. May not be applied toward course credits for any graduate degree. Prerequisite: approval of relevant graduate program directors or department chairs.