

Footnotes

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NIH Official Emphasizes Social Factors

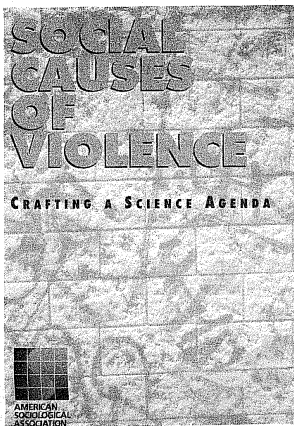
Editor's Note: In April, 1995, National Institutes of Health Director Harold Varus appointed Norman B. Anderson to direct NIH's Office of Behavioral and Social Science Research (OBSSR). ASA, which played an important advocacy role in the creation of OBSSR, meets frequently with Dr. Anderson to further a social and behavioral perspective at NIH.

by Norman B. Anderson
National Institutes of Health

In 1993 Congress established the Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (OBSSR) at the NIH in the belief that scientific research on behavioral and social factors had been underfunded relative to their contributions to health and illness and compared with NIH funding for the biomedical sciences. As I will discuss below, the philosophy of the OBSSR is that although discoveries in the behavioral and social

ASA Report on Violence Calls for Enhanced Research Investment

ASA will release a new report in February that aims to help science policymakers, legislators, private foundation leaders, and other analysts implement a strong research agenda on violence.



The report, *Social Causes of Violence: Crafting a Science Agenda*, highlights recent social science research on violence, identifies priority areas for further study, and recommends a national research initiative on violence. The book builds on an ASA-sponsored workshop of leading sociologists in violence research and is written by ASA Executive Officer Felice J. Levine and researcher Katherine J. Rosich.

The report stresses the importance of sociological research on violence and the current state of what we know. The book also indicates ways to build on extant knowledge and to sustain research momentum. Chapters focus on social demography, community contexts, key social institutions (family and school), social groups (gangs and other collectivities), social contingencies, social response, and social conflicts and disputes as they relate to violence. The report concludes with an analysis of science policy issues and makes several policy recommendations.

In reviewing the existing research, the authors emphasized the devastating consequences of violence in America for virtually all of the core social institutions of society. Among the statistics cited:

- More than nine out of ten cities with populations over 100,000 have a gang problem;
- Homicide by firearm is the second leading cause of death for 15 to 19 year

olds and is increasing; and

- Regardless of age, race, or sex of individuals, victimization rates are two to three times greater in neighborhoods with high population density.

"The pervasiveness of violence and the complexity of studying this human social behavior commend it as a priority for science investment," the authors note. "It is our hope that this report will make clear to Congress and others setting priorities for science that research funding can make a big difference in isolating the causes and consequences of violence and determining what insulates or protects individuals, groups, or communities from its occurrence."

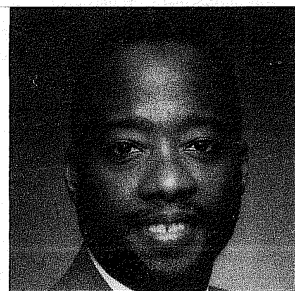
The report recommends a national research initiative on violence and emphasizes that there are a number of favorable conditions for creating one at this time. Available research indicates important next steps, a critical mass of researchers are engaged in relevant study, and, with the recently funded National Consortium on Violence Research by the National Science Found-

ation, "a major piece of infrastructure is in place for catalyzing and stimulating work on violence."

A national research initiative on violence, the authors add, would assist in building fundamental knowledge, promoting genuine multi-disciplinary efforts, and developing essential tools and resources based on effective coordination across federal research agencies. Specific recommendations for enhanced research support, data resource needs, and expanded scientific capacity are detailed in the report.

This initiative was undertaken under the auspices of ASA's Sidney S. Spivack Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy. The Spivack Program links sociological knowledge to social policy, promotes social policy based on sound sociology, and provides relevant research on a timely basis.

Copies of Social Causes of Violence: Crafting a Science Agenda can be ordered from the American Sociological Association for \$10 ASA members; \$15 nonmembers. (Add \$4 for postage and handling outside the United States.) □



Norman B. Anderson

sciences are as critical for the nation's health as those from the biomedical sciences, knowledge from both areas must ultimately be integrated. Such integration will accelerate our understanding and treatment of physical and mental illnesses. Below I briefly present the scientific evidence supporting this philosophy, outline the mandated responsibilities of the OBSSR, and discuss some of its current and planned activities.

Why Behavioral and Social Sciences Research?

There are at least two key reasons why we need greater attention to behavioral and social contributions to health. First, there is an enormous body of research showing that behavioral and social factors are significant

See NIH, page 6

New York City Schools Stir Sociological Imagination

This article is the third in a series of articles to be published on New York in anticipation of the 1996 ASA Annual Meeting.

by Peter W. Cookson, Jr.
Adelphi University

New York City's schools stir the sociological imagination because they are theaters of the past, present, and

future. In the classrooms, halls, and playgrounds of the City's public and private schools, the hopes, tensions, comedies, and tragedies of the "American Experience" are played out by the children of the ultra-rich, the ultra-poor, the striving upper-middle class, the working poor, and the struggling middle class.

New York and its schools probably

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Students at an elementary school in Queens. Due to the enormous numbers of children in the school, not only are classes overcrowded, but the lunchroom is packed like sardines in a can.

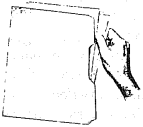
In This Issue . . .



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Fighting Addiction

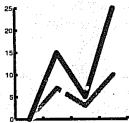
ASA participates in a federal conference on drug abuse.



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Resume's Terrific, but Can this Person Teach?

A panel provides some clues on how departments can find out.



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Rankings Revisited

A sociologist offers a new way to rank sociology departments.



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Stopping the Hate

ASA seeks to enlist sociologists to combat campus hate crimes.



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Now is the Time . . .

Volunteer to serve on an ASA committee.

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The Executive Officer's Column

Our Favorite Spring Ritual

Digging out from several snowstorms only heightens our anticipation of spring. At ASA, the spring season means participation at the annual meetings of the regional sociological associations. ASA staff sociologists will visit each of the regional meetings and continue to strengthen ties to regional associations and to sociologists across the country. Havidan Rodriguez, Director of the Minority Affairs Program; Cindy Costello, Director of the Research Program on the Discipline and Profession; Carla Howerly, Director of the Academic and Professional Affairs Program and the Spivack Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy; and I will be fanning out in different directions from March 20th to April 14th. Also, Connie Castillo, Membership and Customer Services Coordinator, will attend several of the regionals.



ASA staff looks forward to the regional meetings because, unlike at our own Annual Meeting, we are not preoccupied by the operational demands of running an event. For us, regionals represent a "movable feast": They provide a terrific opportunity to connect at different locations with the teachers, researchers, practitioners, and students of our discipline; to learn about the challenges and opportunities that you see and that we need to see; to brainstorm together to strengthen and enliven all of our visions; to harmonize national ambitions with local knowledge; and—when all said and done—to schmooze sufficiently to more fully appreciate "what is hot" and "what is not."

ASA's collaboration with the regional associations benefits all of sociology. Each organization offers special benefits as well as a common forum for scholarly and personal exchange. The regional associations draw in graduate and undergraduate students at relatively low cost. From just a first visit to the annual meeting of the Southern Sociological Society, the Eastern Sociological Society, or the Midwest Sociological Society, one can readily see the tight and enduring networks of colleagues who have attended college and graduate school, and now work in the region. The common intellectual, social, and locational ties help explain the vibrancy and even growth of the regionals. The Pacific Sociological Association convenes an annual meeting that is, for example, multiplying (what seems almost geometrically) every year!

We also look forward to the regional meetings because of the quality of the work and the people who come together each spring. A reading of regional meeting themes—from the Eastern ("Social Justice and Civil Society") to the Pacific ("Renewing our Sociological Imagination"), from the Southwestern and Southern ("The Social Sciences in the Twenty-First Century," "Social Inequality and Social Action") to the North Central and Midwest ("Local Communities and Changing Contexts," "Sociology and Its Interface with Other Disciplines")—indicates the substantive energy, relevance, and connectedness of the discipline to what is happening in the academy and in our larger society. From our travels, we bring back new insights for our own work at ASA that affect the development of our Annual Meeting and programmatic initiatives on behalf of sociology.

ASA appreciates the support of regional associations in several key ventures, and the meetings provide an opportunity to strengthen collaboration. For example, many regionals contribute to the ASA Minority Fellowship Program. The Southwestern Social Science Association began the tradition with an annual rousing and fruitful fundraiser to benefit the Program. Other associations also contribute and support a minority predoctoral fellow who attends a graduate school in the region. What a wonderful way to extend the resources of ASA's program to more of the exceptionally qualified students who apply for support!

The regional meetings are also sites of considerable innovation. The efforts taking place at the North Central meetings to reach out to sociology in elementary and secondary schools and to examine the K-12 curriculum reflect an important commitment to addressing sociological literacy generally and "pipeline" issues in particular. Our only fall regional meeting—the Mid-South Sociological Society—also plays an important leadership role in the discipline in its dedication to diversifying the profession and ensuring the full participation of sociologists at diverse institutions, including the Historically Black Colleges and Universities. The Mid-South meetings are a great way for fall renewal before the year ends.

In short, in 1996 we hope to see as many of you as possible at the regional meetings. At the regionals, the ASA sociologists may appear on the program, usually on panels relating to trends in the discipline and critical issues facing the field inside the academy and in sociological practice. We try also to meet with regional officers, department chairs, or other groups who are similarly working on advancing sociology. As the full-time "eyes and ears" of the discipline, we relish the chance to engage in conversations about effective departments, graduate curricula, the pipeline of minority sociologists, quality mentoring, salary and enrollment data and projections, and sociology's friends and foes in Congress or in state governments—all topics on our agenda today.

We come especially to learn and to listen. In the exhibit area, you will find the ASA display booth. This is a good place to meet informally, to see some of our recent products, ask questions, or leave us a note. At the regionals, we attend sessions to get a "feel" for what the issues are in a region. We hear from members and non-members who are in a variety of institutional contexts and workplaces, in states that have very different fiscal and political textures. Indeed, if a regional is not yet on your calendar, but you can come, please join and let's meet!

The metaphors for spring center on growth and rebirth. Attending the regional meetings stimulates us to work on behalf of sociology, with new verve and new insights. We look forward to seeing you there.—Felice J. Levine □



Spring Regional Schedule

- Southwestern Social Science Association—March 20-23, 1996; Houston, TX.
- Pacific Sociological Association—March 21-24, 1996; Seattle, WA.
- Eastern Sociological Society—March 28-31, 1996; Boston, MA.
- Midwest Sociological Society—April 3-6, 1996; Chicago, IL.
- Southern Sociological Society—April 11-14, 1996; Richmond, VA.
- North Central Sociological Association—April 12-14, 1996; Cincinnati, OH.

Fall Regional Schedule

- Mid-South Sociological Association—October 30-November 2, 1996; Little Rock, AR.

ASA Participates in Drug Abuse Conference

The ASA was invited by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) to participate in its second National Constituent Conference held on January 29-30 at the Lansdowne Conference Center in Virginia.

More than 40 associations with reset or clinical interests in addressing the problems of drug-abuse were invited to send a representative. Judith Levy (University of Illinois at Chicago), both an ASA member and NIDA grantee, attended on behalf of the Association.

"There is a general lack of public recognition that drug abuse is a health problem and must be studied in that context."

NIDA convened the conference to solicit expert advice on its research agenda, and how to best disseminate the results of NIDA-supported research.

Dr. Alan I. Leshner, Director of NIDA, told the conference that the agency's primary mission involves undertaking two interconnected lines of action: bringing together the full power of science to bear on the problems of drug abuse and addiction, by generating scientific facts about the nature, prevention, and treatment of drug abuse and addiction; and improving the health of the public by ensuring the rapid dissemination and use of those findings.

Leshner said the first NIDA Constituents Conference, held in November 1994,

developed strategies to address the first aspect of NIDA's mission—generating scientific facts related to drug abuse and addiction. He presented a "Report Card" indicating the specific actions that NIDA had taken in response to the 33 recommendations emerging from the Constituent Conference. Leshner said NIDA wanted the 1996 Lansdowne Conference to generate a similar set of recommendations to help meet the research dissemination aspect of its mission.

"There is a general lack of public recognition that drug abuse is a health problem and must be studied in that context," he said. To address this problem, Leshner asked representatives to craft a set of messages to educate the lay and professional public about drug abuse and addiction, and debunk common myths. Representatives were then assigned to one of the three work-groups, each targeting a separate audience: the general public, professional researchers and service providers, and policy makers.

The conference ended with a report from the three work groups to the general assembly recommending both separate and collaborative activities that NIDA and the constituent organizations could undertake over the coming year.

NIDA is currently compiling these recommendations into a report which will be available later this spring. For more information, contact Timothy P. Condon, Acting Deputy Director, NIDA, Office of Science Policy and Communications at (301) 443-6071. □

Military Research Center Established at Maryland

The Center for Research on Military Organization has been established at the University of Maryland under the direction of David R. Segal and Mady Wechsler Segal, two of the nation's leading military sociologists.

Established through a \$1.1 million grant from the U.S. Army Research Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences (ARI), the Center will conduct research on the social and cultural dynamics of the American military during war as well as peace. It is the only center of its kind in the country.

"The U.S. Army experienced profound changes during the last two decades of the Cold War and is currently undergoing another wave of organizational change," according to David Segal. "We will research the trends and events in American society and in the international community that are consequential for American military organization, the ways in which the organization and culture of the U.S. Army and other military organizations in the modern industrial world are responding to these trends, and the implications of these changes for the recruitment and retention of personnel, their morale, their discipline, and their performance."

Currently, the Center for Research on Military Organization is examining such issues as gender integration in the military; the impact of peacekeeping deployments on soldiers and their families; and, the impact of the integration of homosexual men and lesbian women into the military.

In the Forefront

Research on military organization and military culture has been ongoing at the University of Maryland for four decades, enabling the university to emerge as a leader in the sociology of military organization.

David Segal is a former special assistant to Army Chief of Staff General Gordon R. Sullivan. Both Segals have testified before Congress. They are the authors of many publications and co-authored the book, *Peacekeepers and Their Wives: American Participation in the Multinational Force and Observers*. Mady is the author of *What We Know About Army Families*, a major report for the U.S. Army Research Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences, and David is the author of *Organizational Designs for the Future Army*, also a major report for the ARI. □



PUBLIC AFFAIRS UPDATE

✓ **Senate Confirms Moniz . . .** The U.S. Senate has confirmed President Clinton's nomination of Ernest J. Moniz to be associate director for science at the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP), under director and presidential science advisor John H. Gibbons. Moniz was the Head of the Department of Physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and is the former Director of the Bates Linear Accelerator Center at MIT. OSTP provides advice to the President on ways and means of improving the federal effort in scientific research and information handling.

✓ **NIH Gets Bipartisan Support . . .** With Government shutdowns and acrimonious exchanges between the White House and House leadership leaving most agencies gasping for survival, the National Institutes of Health has emerged from the fray in surprisingly good shape. Congress included NIH in a list of 18 agencies earmarked to receive special funding through the remainder of the fiscal year and actually boosted NIH funding with an 5.7 increase for its fiscal year 1996 appropriations. That tops the 4.2 percent increase sought by the Clinton administration and far exceeds the 2.6 percent offered by the Senate appropriations committee. The special funding also means the agency should not be affected by further government shutdowns. While all this is good news, NIH officials say the January shutdown caused serious delays. Deputy Director Wendy Baldwin said the agency is behind in processing grants and that peer review meetings scheduled for early February will be postponed until March. NIH is asking extramural researchers to tap into the NIH's World Wide Web home page (<http://www.nih.gov>) for information rather than calling program officers.

✓ **New Director at NIMH? . . .** NIH Director Harold Varmus has offered Steven Hyman, associate professor of psychiatry and neuroscience at Harvard Medical School, the post of director for the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH). An M.D. at Massachusetts General Hospital, Hyman heads a list compiled by NIMH's search committee. Hyman said he is excited about the possibility of coming to NIMH, but, with a dual career family, has yet to make up his mind. NIMH has been without a permanent director since Frederick Goodwin resigned in the Spring of 1994. Rex Cowdry, director of NIMH's neuroscience center at Saint Elizabeth's Hospital in Washington DC, has served as acting chief and was on the search committee's short list of candidates for permanent director.

✓ **Lipset Appointed To Peace Institute . . .** Former President of the American Sociological Association Seymour Martin Lipset has been confirmed by the Senate for a seat on the Board of Directors of the United States Institute of Peace. Lipset, Professor of Public Policy at George Mason University, will serve as a policy advisor for the independent nonpartisan institution created by Congress to promote research, education, and training on the peaceful resolution of international conflicts.

NSF Seeks Visiting Scientist for Statistics Program Director

The Methodology, Measurement, and Statistics (MMS) Program is searching for a new Program Director. The position is for a visiting scientist from an academic or research setting who is challenged by the opportunity to advance methodological and statistical research in the social and behavioral sciences and to help shape future research policy. Responsibilities include evaluating and recommending funding for reset proposals, representing this multi-disciplinary field with in the National Science Foundation, and representing the National Science Foundation in relevant settings. The position requires a broad knowledge of the field, a PhD or the equivalent, at least six years of research experience, administrative skills, an interest in working with others, and the ability to communicate effectively. Appointments are made for one year and may be extended for an additional one to two years. The term would start in the summer of 1996.

For more information, please contact Cheryl Eaves, MMS Program Director, (703) 306-1729 or e-mail: ceavery@nsf.gov or William Butz, Division Director, (703) 306-1760 or e-mail: wbutz@nsf.gov. Both may be reached by mail at: Division of Social, Behavioral, and Economic Research, National Science Foundation, 4201 Wilson Blvd., Room 995, Arlington, VA 22230. Qualified persons who are women, ethnic/racial minorities, and persons with disabilities are strongly encouraged to apply. □

Ranking Sociology Departments: A Different Perspective

by Yoshinori Kamo
Louisiana State University

Sociologists, like others, are concerned about the reputations of their institutions. The National Research Council's (NRC) 1993 reputation rankings of sociology graduate departments (November 1995 Footnotes) may have concerned many readers. There has been a debate between "subjective" rankings such as those based on reputations among peers and "objective" rankings such as those based on research output. The following is my observation based on the number of articles in three respected sociological journals (*American Sociological Review*, *American Journal of Sociology*, and *Social Forces*) for the last five years (1991 through 1995).

Table 1 lists the top 26 universities according to the number of publications in the three journals between 1991 and 1995. The table also includes data on 1986-1990 publications and the NRC ranking. Some readers may be surprised to see SUNY-Albany in the number three position based on journal publications in 1991-95. Using the same criterion, Albany is ranked 2nd for the 1986-90 period. However, the reputation of the SUNY-Albany sociology department is unduly low (30th). Several other departments received low reputations, considering their numbers of articles in the three journals during the 1991-95 period; namely, Ohio State (8th in the number of articles, 25th in the reputational rankings), Vanderbilt (11th, 27th), Cornell (14th, 35th), Iowa (19th, 40th), Emory (21st, unranked), Louisiana State (23rd, 65th), and Nebraska (23rd, 67th).

How do we interpret these two rank-

ings and, in particular, discrepancies between them? The 1993 NRC rankings of 95 sociology departments are based on 197 sociologists' responses to the question, "Scholarly Quality of Program Faculty is (1) Distinguished, (2) Strong, (3) Good, (4) Adequate, (5) Marginal, (6) Not sufficient for doctoral education, or (7) Don't know well enough to evaluate." Respondents are instructed to "consider only the scholarly competence and achievements of the faculty." The list of faculty members is provided for each department. The rankings are similar to those in an earlier study using the same method, indicating relative stability in the reputational rankings of departments. This is expected given that such rankings are partly based up on the history and past achievements of each department. In addition, reputational rankings are probably affected by the reputation of each university itself, explaining the case of SUNY-Albany.

Meanwhile, publication rankings for the 1986-1990 period are similar to those for the 1991-1995 period (Table 1). Of the top 26 universities from the early period, five schools were dropped out (Maryland, Illinois, Washington, Georgia, and Johns Hopkins) and replaced by six schools (Vanderbilt, Texas, Minnesota, Emory, Princeton, and Nebraska). Twenty universities were on the list for both time periods, indicating a nucleus of top departments measured by publications in the three sociological journals. The top 26 schools in Table 1 produced 383 publications of the total of 686, representing 56%.

Of course, the validity of the publication measure can be questioned. For example, there are departments in which books are emphasized over journal articles. Other departments place nearly equal

value on specialty journals as on general sociological journals. Important articles often appear in journals other than the three considered here, and there are also many good and highly visible book chapters. Objective measures of research productivity are not limited to publications, either. The number and/or dollar amount of research grants and citation counts are two examples of non-publication measures of research productivity. One may also consider per capita rankings of departments, either based on publications, research supports, or citation

counts.

Nevertheless, discrepancies in reputational rankings and publication rankings in some cases are too large to ignore. Rankings of departments affect our internal standings within a university, our political power in national and regional sociological associations, our graduate student and faculty recruiting, our chances for receiving major grants, and even our salaries. Given the multidimensional nature of "quality of scholarly work," it is best to be open as many available measures as possible. □

Beyond the Vitae: Finding Candidates Who Can Teach

by Carla B. Howery, Director
Academic and Professional Affairs

How odd that we hire faculty to teach and often do not advertise for the specific teaching skills for which they are hired. Rarely do we ask for any documentation of class preparation, an evaluation of teaching talents, or a demonstration of ability in the classroom. In Atlanta last month at an American Association for Higher Education conference on "Faculty Roles and Rewards," a panel presented models of effective "pedagogical colloquia" to address that oversight.

The pedagogical colloquium is modeled after the standard research colloquium, a session of an hour or two where candidates for a faculty job lay out interests, accomplishments, and field questions. In this case the agenda is teaching: What are the candidate's skills, experience, and teaching philosophy?

One desired outcome of asking all candidates to do both a research and a pedagogical colloquium (or a single session combining both elements) is the message it sends about the importance of effective teaching in the department and the commitment to collegial discussion about teaching.

Under current hiring practices, some departments ask a candidate to actually teach a class. This approach is valuable, primarily because it allows faculty to see the candidate interact with students, manage subject matter, and communicate orally. The candidate benefits by meeting the kinds of students at the institution and understanding their pedagogical challenges. However, having a candidate teach a class could disrupt the flow of a course, and it is often difficult to coordinate the candidate visit, candidate expertise, and the appropriate unit in a course. The pedagogical colloquium gets around those logistic problems and has other advantages: a forum to showcase not only the candidate's pedagogical and communication skills, but the *intellectual underpinnings* and scholarly engagement she or he brings to teaching.

Success Stories

Panelists who reported on pedagogical colloquia in their departments, including a historian at Stanford University and a mathematician at the University of Georgia, felt the faculty learned a great deal more about a candidate by having multiple sources of evidence about scholarly performance.

In some cases, a candidate who was strong in one colloquium was weak in the

other, and the faculty wrestled with these inconsistencies. They also felt they made better hires as a result, because the conversations about teaching gave each party a better sense of the "fit." Graduate students attending the colloquia, moreover, commented on its usefulness and asked for faculty help in preparing a presentation on teaching for their job interviews. Finally, most departments began to scrutinize other aspects of their hiring process and their instructional mission. Employment ads spoke more precisely about the types of teaching skills sought, e.g., experience with educational technology or with simulations. No longer acceptable were the reference letters saying, "although I have never seen him teach, I am sure he is excellent."

The discussion which results from a pedagogical colloquium provides considerable information about the candidate and about the department as well. After all, an interview flows both ways, and it is important for a candidate to see how faculty interact, how discussion reveals their commitments, and the nature of the department's teaching mission.

Many attending the AAHE panel asked about candidates who have been fully funded for their graduate work or for some other reason have had no teaching experience. Some faculty at the session noted they would not interview such a candidate, especially to a teaching oriented institution. Others felt there were ways in which a candidate could prepare nonetheless. He could speak about his own intellectual history, the qualities of (un-named) faculty who were particularly effective and ineffective as teachers, the teaching implications of his research, and the core ideas in the field which would be important to include in an introductory course. Candidates have prepared hypothetical syllabi and course activities.

Conference keynote speaker, Lee Shulman, professor of education at Stanford, has called for the academy "to make teaching community property." Teaching needs to be part of public, scholarly discourse. The pedagogical colloquium allows departments to evaluate a candidate in a new and important way, to have triangulation of information about different forms of scholarship, and to take seriously the link between demonstrable qualifications and the job for which someone is hired. This innovation is an idea whose time has come. □

Table 1: List of Top 26 Universities in Number of Publications in *American Sociological Review*, *American Journal of Sociology*, and *Social Forces* (1991-95 and 1986-90) and NRC Rankings

Rankings (# Articles) 1991-95	1986-1990 ¹	University	NRC Rankings
1 (29)	4 (24)	Chicago	1
2 (25)	1 (34)	Wisconsin	2
3 (23)	2 (29)	SUNY-Albany	30
4 (21)	6 (21)	North Carolina	4
5 (18)	12 (14)	Michigan	4
6 (17)	12 (14)	Arizona	14
6 (17)	12 (14)	Indiana	12
8 (16)	5 (23)	Ohio State	25
8 (16)	15 (13)	Pennsylvania State	18
10 (15)	23 (8)	California-Berkeley	3
11 (14)	10 (16)	Columbia	15
11 (14)	23 (8)	Harvard	7
11 (14)	*2	Vanderbilt	27
14 (13)	20 (9)	California-Los Angeles	5
14 (13)	8 (17)	Cornell	35
14 (13)	17 (10)	Duke	20
14 (13)	17 (10)	Stanford	8
14 (13)	*2	Texas	16
19 (12)	7 (18)	Iowa	40
20 (11)	*2	Minnesota	24
21 (10)	*2	Emory	43
21 (10)	10 (16)	Pennsylvania	11
23 (9)	20 (9)	Louisiana State	65
23 (9)	*2	Nebraska-Lincoln	67
23 (9)	20 (9)	Northwestern	9
23 (9)	*2	Princeton	13

Note: Only the affiliations of sole authors or first authors were counted. No attempt was made to check the author's departmental affiliation. For those who list two affiliations, the first one was credited. Comments, replies, and book reviewers were not included.

¹Data were compiled by Namboodiri (1996).

²Rankings were below #25.

³Not included in the 95 departments for the rankings.

New York, from page 1

represent the world's largest social and educational experiment—a virtual sociological laboratory. With the exception perhaps of rural sociology, it is difficult to think of one field within sociology for which New York City schools do not provide data. Whatever one's theoretical disposition, the City's schools are bound to amaze, confound, and dissolve comfortable assumptions. This is particularly true of the pre-collegiate public system. New York's public schools are undergoing a transformation that touches educational issues from financial solvency to academic standards to student safety to teacher preparation.

The public school system is huge. One out of every 265 Americans is a New York City public school student, and it is estimated that by the turn of the century there will be a million and half public school students. The City educates approximately one million students a year and has a budget of more than \$4 billion dollars. City kids come from all over the world; over 80 languages and dialects are spoken in the City's schools. Most recent immigrants come from Asia, Africa, the Middle East, the Caribbean, and South America; 73% of the students in the public system are either African-American or Hispanic. Their lives are usually hard; 62% are eligible to participate in subsidized lunch programs.

Violence is common; murder is a leading cause of adolescent mortality. As a result, most schools have elaborate security systems. Mayor Giuliani has organized a Commission on School Safety and is urging that the New York City Police Department take responsibility for school safety. Meanwhile, doctors who work with inner city children say that chronic exposure to deprivation and violence is causing depression, anxiety, and a lack of self worth.

As late as the 1960s, New York had the finest public school system of any large city in the United States: Colin L. Powell went to Morris High School in the Bronx, Barbara Streisand and Bobby Fischer to Erasmus Hall High School in Brooklyn, and Lewis Mumford to Stuyvesant High School in Manhattan.

Since the sixties, however, the system has suffered from an excessive and failing bureaucracy. The Board of Education, for instance, issues every principal a five volume set of regulations, "Standard Operating Procedures for Schools," which lays out many, but not all of the thousands of rules they are to follow. Additional volumes spell out the thousands of state and federal regulations principals are to follow including the proper way to file reports on everything from lunch menus to student disabilities.

The economics of the City's public school system are extremely complex. The revenue side of the budget is a pastiche of public funding from federal, state, and local governments as well as from the private sector through such organizations as The Fund for New York City Public Education. Recently, the Annenberg Foundation gave \$25 million to the City to start several dozen small experimental schools. The Foundation is also planning a \$36 million, five-year program to revitalize arts education in the public schools.

School Politics

School politics in New York is fractious and heated. Power is spread among 32 Community School Districts, the Board of

Education, the Chancellor, the New York State Department of Education, the United Federation of Teachers, administrators' unions, the Mayor's Office, educational lobbyists, the business community, the corporate sector, parent and grassroots community associations, racial, ethnic and religious groups, and, of course, the political parties themselves.

The Mayor and the Chancellor are often in conflict, explaining why the City has had three Chancellors since 1992. The most recent, Dr. Randolph Crew, was appointed in October 1995 and has promised to streamline and reduce the bureaucracy. Crew faces a daunting task. It is estimated that for every budget dollar allocated to the City's public schools roughly half ends up in the classroom. The public schools are old and deteriorating; some are still heated by coal furnaces that must be stoked during the winter. And a serious shortage of space and supplies exists. In some schools, students study in the halls, closets, and stairs. Besides budgetary shortfalls, Crew faces such issues as the role of bilingual education in preparing students for mainstream classrooms, the expansion of special education, and the cultural politics of the curriculum.

School politics in New York is complicated by several private school systems that compete for students and, occasionally, public recognition. Wealthy parents often send their children to exclusive and

"For sociologists, the small school movement offers an exciting opportunity for research."

expensive independent schools. Religious schools also abound in New York. The Roman Catholic Church supports an extensive network of elementary and secondary schools. Some of these schools are academically exclusive, and some serve New York's poorest populations. Despite some research evidence that Roman Catholic schools are more educationally effective than public schools, the Catholic schools have far fewer students today than they did in the 1960s. There is also an extensive network of Jewish schools, which are not necessarily uniform in their interpretations of Judaism. Catholic and Jewish schools may comprise the majority of religious schools, but many other religious and ethnic groups have created schools and youth service centers.

Reforms Underway

Efforts to reform the schools are underway. One of the more interesting reforms is the initiative to found small schools. More than twenty years ago, Anthony Alvarado, then Superintendent of District 4, radically decentralized education in East Harlem by creating mini-schools within school buildings that had traditionally housed one school. Since that time, the small school movement has gained increasing support from the United Federation of Teachers, the Board of Education, and the Mayor's office. As of the fall of 1995, 48 experimental small schools have been founded—46 of them are high schools with enrollments of 110

to 600 students.

These schools were started by neighborhood advocates, conservatives promoting school choice, educational pioneers eager to test their theories, and by the United Federation of Teachers hoping to give teachers more authority and autonomy. Many of these schools have unique missions, often reflected in their names: Local 1199 School for Social Change (teaches labor history and stirs political involvement), Bridges to Brooklyn (know Brooklyn, know the world), The Urban Peace Academy (college preparation), The Choir Academy of Harlem (girls and boys who sing), and The John V. Lindsey Wildcat Academy (another chance for truant, dropouts, and parolees). Thus far, 150 million dollars has been spent on these schools. Many of them are located in leased offices, church basements, and factories. It is estimated that the cost of the experimental academies is approximately \$10 thousand a seat, while the recently built Stuyvesant High School for the academically gifted cost \$54 thousand a seat. By the year 2000, the experimental academies will enroll 50,000 students. Naturally, the small school movement is not without its critics, including the president of the Council of Supervisors and Administrators who asks, "What data is there that these schools are working?" (New York Times, 5/25/95)

For sociologists, the small school movement offers an exciting opportunity for research. Middle class concepts of education are being challenged as is the efficacy and morality of exposing students to the "one best system." At El Puente Academy for Peace and Justice, for instance, students are taught about social justice and human rights. The Academy seeks to educate young people in Brooklyn's predominantly Hispanic south side of Williamsburg to become community activists.

One of the founders of the school is Luis Garden-Acosta, who was a member of the Young Lord's Party, a militant Puerto Rican organization similar to the Black Panthers. After graduating from Harvard with a medical degree, Garden-Acosta returned to Williamsburg to organize the community and to struggle for a new educational system. The Academy's director, Frances Lucerna, believes that a primary purpose of the Academy is the transformation of the community. Aside from offering such core courses as mathematics, English, and science, El Puente's curriculum focuses on health, the environment, and the arts. A student at the school, Nytopia Walker, described her experience, "We're trying to teach ourselves so we can teach others to view things in terms of the world, not closed in. If we just sit around, things aren't going to get better." (New York Times, May 23, 1995).

New York City has a reputation of being a tough town. Sometimes "out-of-towners" do not see the other side of the City. The media tends to fixate on the problems of New York and its schools, but there is also a moving story to be told about individuals, families, and communities pulling together in order to survive and thrive. Recently, approximately 1000 business executives, academics, writers, and actors each spent a day in a different public school as a "Principal for a Day." As a consequence, a permanent public school advocacy group was created that contributes

money and time to the schools on an on-going basis. Cynicism gives way to idealism when opportunities are made available.

A visit to a New York City public school is research of a special sort. These schools capture what is most shoddy about American life, yet somehow represent what is most hopeful. What happens to the kids that live in the shadow of the dream will determine in good measure whether the American dream is a fantasy, a cruel delusion, or a reality. □

ASA Addresses Hate Crimes

As part of an on-going effort to educate sociologists on how to respond to incidents of hate crimes on campus, the ASA will offer a teaching workshop on "Reducing Hate/Bias Crimes on Campus" at the 1996 Annual Meeting. There is no preregistration or fee or the workshop, which will be announced in the preliminary program.

ASA's Director of Academic and Professional Affairs Carla B. Howery said ASA wants to make sure sociologists feel equipped to handle hate crimes when they occur and provide them with certain tools. "We want sociologists to be able to step forward and lead discussions in dormitories or at open forums about intergroup tensions," she said.

Teaching Guide

Howery noted that the ASA Committee on Hate and Bias on Campus has produced a teaching resource guide that is now available through ASA's Teaching Resource Center. The guide, she said, grew out of a feeling by Committee members that a few well placed readings and group exercises could give "some pause from shouting and slander and let some reasoned, civil reasoned discourse slip in and take root."

The guide, "Teaching About and Responding to Hate Crimes On Campus: A Resource Guide," includes syllabi from courses sociologists have taught on hate crimes, satanic cults, and the social construction of hatred. The guide also contains position statements and training documents from various universities as well as draft language for universities seeking to produce a position statement on hate crimes.

The publication was edited by Claire Renzetti, St. Joseph's University; Marcia Texler Segal, Indiana University Southeast; and Howard Elrich, Center for the Advanced Study of Prejudice and Ethnoscience. Renzetti and Segal will lead the teaching workshop at the Annual Meeting.

The Committee on Hate and Bias is working on other ways to collect and share information and strategies, all to the goal of enhancing civility in our college and other communities. If you have ideas and materials to share, please contact the incoming committee chairs Betty Dobrzt of Iowa State University or Stephanie Shanks-Meile of Indiana University.

"Teaching About and Responding to Hate Crimes on Campus" can be ordered by sending a check to ASA Teaching Resources Center, 1722 N St. NW, Washington, DC 20036. The cost is \$11.50 for ASA members and \$15.50 for non-members. All orders must be prepaid. □

NIH, from page 1

predictors of illness and death; indeed, such factors contribute to at least 50% of all annual deaths in the United States. For example, behavioral and social factors are associated with heart disease, cancer, stroke, unintentional injuries and accidents, lung disease, AIDS, suicide and diabetes. Other health problems plaguing society—infant mortality and low-birth weight, mental illnesses, addictions, homicide—are also associated with behavioral and social factors. Behavioral and social predictors of these outcomes include smoking, dietary practices, alcohol abuse, social support, access to health care, neighborhood environment, unsafe sexual practices, physical activity, stress, socioeconomic status, and illicit drug use.

Another reason we need a greater emphasis on behavioral and social sciences research is the often overlooked fact that health and illness are the result of an interaction of biological, behavioral, and social factors. Genetic expression is often affected by behavioral, social, and psychological factors. At the same time, genetic factors have been shown to influence behaviors ranging from tobacco use, alcohol intake, and cognitive performance. The clearest evidence of biopsychosocial interactions concerns the effects of behavioral and social factors on physiological functioning. For example, research shows that smoking, dietary practices, physical exercise, chronic stress, anger, social support, and socioeconomic status all have profound effects on the central nervous, cardiovascular, endocrine, and immune systems. Such interactions make it a scientific imperative that we more fully integrate the behavioral and social sciences with other areas of the health research enterprise.

Critical Research Needed

Four areas of research are needed to more fully understand and treat physical and mental illnesses. First, we need to identify new behavioral and social risk factors for disease. Behavioral and social epidemiology have been extraordinarily successful in identifying risk factors for illness, such as diet, smoking, physical activity, and socioeconomic status. We must continue to investigate other constructs within the array of human behavioral and social functioning that might be health-damaging or health-protective. We must carry out well-controlled, prospective epidemiological studies to confirm the risk associated with such factors as perceived control, job characteristics, social isolation, and various personality constructs.

Second, we need more research on biological, behavioral, and social interactions as they affect health. Several areas of research are providing breakthroughs in our understanding of these interactions. It has already been discovered, for example, that psychological stress can inhibit sodium excretion, suppress immune system functioning, and contribute to coronary occlusion. The hallmark of research on biopsychosocial interactions has been multidisciplinary collaborations, and these

efforts must be expanded.

Third, we must develop new behavioral and social intervention and prevention approaches. Directing more attention to such approaches will allow us to expand on the remarkable progress that has already occurred in this area. For example, behavior therapy is extraordinarily successful for many mental disorders such as anxiety and depression. Moreover, research suggests that behavior therapy may work synergistically with pharmacologic interventions for anxiety and other disorders. In the area of heart disease, it is now known that intensive lifestyle changes can act to reverse coronary atherosclerosis in post-heart-attack patients.

Finally, we need more basic behavioral and social sciences research to accelerate advances in such areas as learning and memory, emotion, motivation, perception and cognition, social class, cultural practices, social relations, and the organization and functioning of health care systems. As basic biomedical research is critical to clinical research in medicine, basic behavioral and social research also forms the foundation for all other research in the behavioral and social sciences.

Mandates and Responsibilities of the OBSSR

The legislation establishing the OBSSR followed more than a decade of increasing awareness by lawmakers of the importance of behavioral and social influences on the nation's health. This awareness was expressed primarily in the annual appropriation's Reports from Congress that accompanied the NIH budget. The Report language ranged from general directives aimed at increasing behavioral and social sciences research throughout the NIH, to comments encouraging grant initiatives at specific institutes.

Most recently, the House Appropriations Committee, in its report on the FY 95 appropriations for NIH, said the mission of the OBSSR is "to provide a prominent focus within NIH for coordinating behavioral research conducted and supported by the NIH institutes and centers." The Committee instructed the OBSSR to develop a plan "to evaluate the importance of lifestyle determinants that interact with medicine and contribute to the promotion of good health; foster a comprehensive research program; increase support for behavioral and social sciences research at the NIH; supplement current institute research and research training programs; stimulate cross-cutting research initiatives; promote multidisciplinary research; and integrate a biobehavioral perspective into research on the promotion of good health and the prevention, treatment and cure of disease."

The OBSSR officially opened on July 1, 1995. As set forth in its formal mission statement, the OBSSR seeks to develop and implement a trans-NIH plan to increase the scope of and support for behavioral and social sciences research; develop initiatives designed to stimulate research in the behavioral and social sciences, integrate a biobehavioral perspective across the research areas of the NIH,

and encourage the study of behavioral and social sciences across the NIH's Institutes and Centers;

Activities of the OBSSR

Although the OBSSR has been operating for only a few months, a number of activities are underway, including:

- Defining behavioral and social sciences research. In the legislation establishing the Office, Congress mandated that "... a standard definition of 'behavioral and social science research' be established. ..." A draft definition has been developed that encompasses basic and clinical research in the behavioral and social sciences. This definition is to be used to assess and monitor funding in this area at NIH. As required by Congress, the definition will be reviewed and refined through consultation with behavioral and social scientists and with relevant professional research organizations. This process is underway and should be soon.

- Preparing a special report to Congress. One of the OBSSR's responsibilities is to prepare a special report to Congress that identifies "those special activities within the national research institutes which represent NIH's behavioral and social science research portfolio." The Office will use the new definition of behavioral and social sciences research to assess current funding levels in relevant areas and prepare the mandated report during FY 1996.

- Developing a strategic plan. Also in FY 1996, the OBSSR will develop a strategic plan, in consultation with the scientific community, to assist in charting the future direction of the Office and establishing its priorities. The plan will not only outline goals and directions for the Office but will delineate measurable criteria for evaluating its success.

- Funding research activities. The OBSSR will use a portion of its budget to fund research grants, workshops, and conferences in consultation with a number of NIH Institutes and Centers. For example, in FY 1996 the Office funded 23 research grants and ten conferences and workshops that involved 16 NIH Institutes and Centers. These projects ranged from basic animal research to epidemiological studies. Future research funding using OBSSR funds may be used in specific research areas targeted in the strategic plan or recommended by advisory groups.

More generally, the OBSSR will also work closely with all NIH Institutes and Centers to enhance their behavioral and social sciences research portfolios and assist them in identifying promising research directions that should be supported. Emphasis will be placed on research that cuts across Institute boundaries to foster trans-NIH collaborations. Several new funding initiatives are currently being developed.

- Increasing public awareness of behavioral and social sciences discoveries. The OBSSR will be a national focal point for the dissemination to the public of behavioral and social sciences discoveries. The goal will be to increase the public's knowledge of scientific findings in general and to demonstrate the specific relevance of behavioral and social sciences research to improving health.

Therefore, the OBSSR will work with scientists, science organizations, and NIH communications offices to develop strategies to increase the coverage of behavioral and social sciences research through electronic and printed media and to develop a plan to disseminate practical information resulting from behavioral and social sciences research to targeted audiences (e.g., patient groups, adolescents, etc.).

- Advising the NIH director. The OBSSR's director serves as the principal advisor to the NIH director, Dr. Harold Varmus, on matters concerning behavioral and social sciences research, including important developments in research funded by the NIH. These advising goals are accomplished through monthly briefings for Dr. Varmus by leading behavioral and social scientists and through a monthly seminar series for the NIH director and the entire NIH community.

- Increasing the scientific and policy impact of behavioral and social sciences research. The OBSSR will develop new "pathways" for converting basic research findings to health policy and practice recommendations. For example, how can discoveries in basic animal research facilitate more innovative basic and clinical studies with humans? How can findings from human clinical studies be converted more quickly to health policy and front-line treatment? In biomedical research, these processes are facilitated by the existence of pharmaceutical companies which utilize basic and clinical research findings for the development of new drug treatments. In the absence of a comparable enterprise in the behavioral and social sciences, we must develop alternative methods for facilitating the more rapid conversion of basic research to clinical application. These new pathways will help ensure that behavioral and social research findings are fully utilized for the benefit of society.

Concluding Thoughts

The research supported by the NIH should help us better understand, treat, and prevent mental and physical illnesses. Thus far, this has been a successful enterprise, one in which the return on the public's investment has been substantial. Despite the substantial progress, the prevalence of chronic diseases—many of which are linked to behavioral and social factors—is a daunting public health challenge. Therefore, health scientists must continually ask, "How can we do better?" For health research to meet its fullest potential, we must remove the artificial separation between biomedical research and behavioral and social sciences research and view them as equal and complementary partners in achieving the Nation's health goals.

Dr. Anderson is Director of the Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research, National Institutes of Health. He is on leave from his position as Associate Professor of Psychiatry and Psychology: Social and Health Sciences, Duke University. □

Call for Papers

CONFERENCES

Association for the Advancement of Policy, Research and Development in the Third World Invitational Conference will be held on November 21-24, 1996, Cancun, Mexico. Proposals for inclusion and participation in a Global Conference on Education for the 21st Century. Deadline for proposals is April 1, 1996. Contact: Mekki Mtewa, Executive Director, Association for the Advancement of Policy, Research and Development in the Third World, 1730 K Street NW, Suite 304, Washington, DC 20042-0257; (202) 785-0048; fax (202) 331-3759.

The Association for Business Simulation and Experiential Learning (ABSELE) 1997 Conference will be held on March 19-21, 1997, in New Orleans, LA. This conference will promote relationships between practitioners and academics in the area of Community Concerns. Submissions are invited. Deadline for submissions is October 1, 1996. Contact: Alan L. Patz, University of Southern California, School of Business Administration, Los Angeles, CA 90089-1421; (213) 740-0761/0728; fax (213) 749-0541; e-mail: apatz@bsa.usc.edu.

The Association for Research on Non-profit Organizations and Voluntary Action Silver Anniversary Conference will be held on November 7-9, 1996, in New York City, NY. One-page proposals are invited for scholarly papers on any aspect of nonprofit organizations, voluntary action, philanthropy, or citizen participation. Deadline for submissions is March 15, 1996. Contact: David C. Hammack, Department of History, Case Western Reserve University, 10900 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, OH 44106-7107; (216) 368-2671; e-mail: DCH3@PO.CWRU.EDU.

The 48th Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology will be held on November 20-23, 1996, in Chicago, IL. Theme: "Controlling Crime and Achieving Justice." Papers are invited. Deadline for papers is March 15, 1996. Contact: Ray Paternoster, Chair, Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742-8235; (301) 405-4724; fax (301) 405-4733; e-mail: rpatermoster@bss2.um.edu.

The Institute for the Advancement of Health Care Management will hold its conference on October 3-5, 1996, in Albany, NY. Theme: "The Management Side of Health Care: Linking Theory and Practice." Presentations are invited that will advance research in organizational issues related to the myriad of new organizational forms and systems that are emerging for health care delivery. Submission of abstracts, papers, and symposia are invited for the following conference tracks: organizational theory and behavior, accounting and finance, management information systems, public health policy and management, and marketing and health economics. Deadline for submissions is April 10, 1996 (full papers of accepted abstracts are due August 15, 1996). Contact: Jo Ann Weatherwax, Institute for the Advancement of Health Care Management, School of Business-BA220, University at Albany, State University of New York, Albany, NY 12222; (518) 442-3913; fax (518) 442-3939; e-mail: jw264@cnisibm.albany.edu.

The International Christian Studies Association (ICSA) Fourth World Congress will be held on July 30-August 3, 1996, in Jerusalem, Israel. Theme: "The Quest for the Holy Grail: Transcendence in Judaism, Christianity, and Islam." Multidisciplinary panels/roundtables and papers are invited. Fully-developed papers will be considered for publication. Deadline for abstracts is March 15, 1996. Deadline for papers is June 1, 1996. Contact: O. Gruenwald, ICSA, 2828 Third Street, Suite 11, Santa Monica, CA 90405-4150.

The Manchester Metropolitan University International Conference on Popular Protest will be held on March 26-28, 1996, in Manchester, England. Theme: "Alternative Futures and Popular Protest." The aim of the conference is to explore the dynamics of popular movements, and the ideas which animate their leaders and supporters and which contribute to shaping their fate. Papers are invited from sociologists, political scientists, historians and other, address the conference themes and their theorization. Deadline for papers is February 26, 1996. Contact: Colin Barker, Department of Sociology and Interdisciplinary Studies, or Mike Iydesley, Department of Politics and Philosophy, Faculty of Humanities and Social Science, Manchester Metropolitan University, All Saints, Manchester M15 6BR; 0161 247 3439; fax 0161 247 6308; e-mail: c.barker@mmu.ac.uk.

The Mid-Atlantic Region Association for Asian Studies (MARAAS) will hold its 1996 Silver Anniversary Conference will be held on October 25-27, 1996, in South Orange, NJ. Papers and panel proposals are solicited in all fields of the arts, humanities, social sciences, and natural sciences. Deadline for proposals is April 6, 1996. Contact: Vinay Bahl, South Asia Regional Studies, 820 Williams Hall, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104-69305; (215) 386-0624.

The National Recreation and Park Association Leisure Research Symposium will be held on October 23-27, 1996, in Kansas City, MO. The purpose of the symposium is to provide a national and international forum for the exchange of

research findings to advance scientific knowledge about leisure pursuits, benefits, practices, and research methodology, plus positively influence recreation, leisure, and park professional practice. Abstracts should contain an indication of topical area and presentation format (poster, paper). Deadline for abstracts is March 8, 1996. Contact: Patricia A. Stokowski, Department of Recreation, Park and Tourism Sciences, 308 Francis Hall, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843-2261, (409) 845-5302, e-mail: Pstokows@rpts.tamu.edu; or John T. Hultsman, Department of Recreation and Tourism Management, 4701 West Thunderbird Road, Arizona State University-West, Phoenix, AZ 85069-7100, (602) 543-6619, e-mail: ajth@asuvm.inre.asu.edu.

The New York Conference on Asian Studies will be held on October 11-12, 1996, in Long Island, NY. Dowling College will host the 1996 conference. Proposals are invited for organized panels, roundtables, or individual papers, and may cover current research in any discipline dealing with East, Southeast, and South Asia. Deadline for proposals is March 1, 1996. Contact: Martin Schoenhals, Anthropology Department, Dowling College, Idle Hour Boulevard, Oakdale, NY 11769, (516) 661-8557; or Judith Whitebeck, History Department, Dowling College, Oakdale, NY 11769, (516) 244-3115, e-mail: Whitebcj@dowling.edu. For information on conference, book exhibits, and audiovisual presentations, contact: Kant Nimbarak, Sociology Department, Dowling College, Oakdale, NY 11769; (516) 244-3116.

PUBLICATIONS

ASA Teaching Resources Center invites submissions for the Introductory Sociology Resource Manual. Syllabi, classroom exercises, projects, bibliographies, and handouts are solicited. Submit a hard copy, accompanied by 3 1/2" diskette (WORD or WordPerfect, using Times New Roman, font size; 12, already spell-checked and grammar-checked). Illustrations, cartoons, tables, and graphs may be included if they do not require special handling (e.g., copyright clearance). Send materials to: Jim Sikora, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, IL 61702-2900. No e-mail submissions will be accepted. Send e-mail to: jsikora@titan.iwu.edu.

ASA Teaching Resources Center invites submissions on Teaching the Sociology of Sex and Gender. Materials may include course syllabi (at either the graduate or undergraduate level), instructional handouts, assignment sheets, and short reflective essays involved in teaching the sociology of sex and gender. Deadline for submissions is March 31, 1996. Contact: Virginia Powell, The College of William and Mary, Department of Sociology, P.O. Box 8705, Williamsburg, VA 23187-8795; (804) 221-2599; fax (804) 221-2390; e-mail: vxpowe@facstaff.em.edu.

ASA Teaching Resources Center invites submissions for "Using Humor in Teaching Sociology: A Handbook." Humorous materials are sought such as stories, routines, gags, one-liners, cartoons, and videos. Send humorous material, plus a description of how it is used in teaching.

The deadline for materials is April 30, 1996. Contact: David S. Adams, Department of Sociology, Ohio State University-Lima, Campus Drive, Lima, OH 45804.

Research in Social Stratification and Mobility (RSSM) invites submissions for Volume 15. The submission of theoretical and theory-driven research papers are sought, spanning a wide range of topics, including age, gender, race, ethnic, educational, organizational, labor-market based, and class-based stratification and mobility. Contact: Michael Wallace, Department of Sociology, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405; (812) 855-4127; fax (812) 855-0781.

Rethinking Marxism, a journal of economics, culture, and society invites submission of session and paper proposals from those dealing with any aspect of Marxism. Deadline for submissions is August 15, 1996. Contact: Stephen Culenberger, Department of Economics, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521; fax (909) 787-5685.

Meetings

March 8-10, 1996. University of Iowa, Department of Sport, Health, Leisure and Physical Studies National Conference, Iowa City, IA. Theme: "Our Time Famine: A Critical Look at the Culture of Work and a Re-evaluation of Free Time." Contact: David L. Gould, Conference Coordinator, Department of Sport, Health, Leisure and Physical Studies, 102 Field House, Iowa City, IA 52242-1111; (319) 335-9335; fax (319) 335-6669.

April 27, 1996. The New England Sociological Association Spring Conference, Bristol Community College, Fall River, MA. Theme: "Women and Work Across the Globe." Contact: Augustine Aryes, Behavioral Sciences Department, Fitchburg State College, Fitchburg, MA 01420; (508) 345-2151.

May 18-19, 1996. Ryerson Polytechnic University, Department of Sociology, Two-Day Conference, Toronto, Ontario. Theme: "Pictures of a Generation on Hold: Youth in Film and Television in the 1990s." Contact: Murray Pomerance or John Sakeris, Department of Sociology, Ryerson Polytechnic University, 350 Victoria Street, Toronto, Ontario M5B 2K3, Canada; e-mail: mpomeran@hermes.acs.ryerson.ca or jsakeris@hermes.acs.ryerson.ca.

May 28-31, 1996. Asia Pacific Regional Conference of Sociology, Quezon City, Manila. Contact: Ialmadge Wright, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Loyola University Chicago, 6525 North Sheridan Road, Chicago, IL 60626; (312) 508-3451; fax (312) 508-3646; e-mail: twright@orion.il.luc.edu.

June 2-5, 1996. Canadian Sociology and Anthropology Association Annual Meeting, Ontario, Canada. Theme: "New World Order, Old World Crisis: Contending Global Perspectives." Contact: Murray Smith, Department of Sociology, Brock University, Saint Catharines, Ontario, Canada, L2S 3A1; (905) 688-5550 extension 4370; fax (905) 688-8337; e-mail: msmith@spartan.ac.brocku.ca.

June 13-16, 1996. Congress of the International Association of Health Policy (IAHP), Montreal, Canada. Theme: "Beyond Medical Care: Policies for Health." Contact: Bureau de consultation et d'organisation de congres, C.P. 6128, succursale Centre-ville, Montreal, Canada H3C 3J7; (514) 343-6492; fax (514) 343-6544; e-mail: congres@ere.umontreal.ca.

July 8-12, 1996. International Visual Sociology Association Meeting, Bologna, Italy. Theme: "Visual Sociology between Academic Research and Professional Identity." Contact: Andrea Pitasi, University of Bologna, Italy, Department of Sociology Strada Maggiore, 45-40125 Bologna, Italy; +51.6403246; fax +51.238004; e-mail: pitasi@boph01.cineca.it.

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Continued on next page

Meetings, continued

August 17-21, 1996. *The World Congress on Violence and Human Coexistence*, Dublin, Ireland. Theme: "Violence and the Future of Society." Contact: Jessica Bates, Congress Secretary, Department of Sociology, University College Dublin, Belfield, Dublin 4, Ireland; fax (353) 917 928 7898; e-mail: jess.bates@ucd.ie.

September 1996. *Justice and Post-Politics Conference*, University of Bristol, United Kingdom. Theme: "Justice and Post-Politics." Contact: Robert Douglas, Mark Passera, and Richard Shapiro, University of Bristol, Department of Politics, 12 Priory Road, Bristol BS8 1TU, UK; (0117) 928 7898; fax (0117) 973 2133.

September 19-21, 1996. *The Institute for Applied Community Research*, South Bend, Indiana. Theme: "Confronting an American Disgrace: Discovering the Systemic Causes of Homelessness." Contact: Leva McIntyre Hall, School of Public and Environmental Affairs, Indiana University South Bend, 1700 Mishawaka Avenue, P.O. Box 7111, South Bend, IN 46634; (219) 237-4131; fax (219) 237-6514; e-mail: LH.Hall@vines.IUSB.edu.

October 10-12, 1996. *The Communal Studies Association 23rd Annual Meeting*, Amarna, IA. Contact: Jonathan Andelson, Grinnell College, Grinnell, IA 50112; e-mail: ANDELSON@grinnell.edu.

October 23-26, 1996. *The National Society for Experiential Education (NSEE) 1996 Conference*, Snowbird, UT. Theme: "Experiential Education: Transforming Teaching and Learning in Schools, Colleges, Workplaces, and Communities." Contact: NSEE 1996 Conference, 3509 Haworth Drive, Suite 207, Raleigh, NC 27609-7229; (919) 787-3263; fax (919) 787-3381.

October 31-November 3, 1996. *The Association for Humanist Sociology 1996 Annual Meeting*, Hartford, CT. Theme: "Social Equity, Decentralization, and Domestic Participation East and West: Bases for a Globally Relevant Sociology." Contact: John Leggett, Program Chair 1996, Sociology Department, Livingston College, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ 08903; (908) 445-4035; fax (908) 445-0974.

Funding

The Institute of Turkish Studies, Incorporated, announces its 1996-97 grant program in Ottoman and modern Turkish studies for individual scholars and institutions based in the United States only. Awards will be announced in May 1996. The deadline for applications is March 1, 1996. Contact: Institute of Turkish Studies, Incorporated, Intercultural Center, Georgetown University, Washington, DC 20057-1052; (202) 687-0295; fax (202) 687-3780; e-mail: acarag@gunet.georgetown.edu.

The Nonprofit Sector Research Fund, a grant-making program of the Aspen Institute in Washington, DC, offers the William Randolph Hearst Endowed Scholarship in conjunction with a summer internship program open to members of minority groups based on need and academic excellence. Both graduate and undergraduate students are eligible. A scholarship grant of between \$2,800 and \$4,200 will be awarded, depending on the recipient's educational level, financial need, and time commitment. The deadline for applications is March 15, 1996. Contact: The Aspen Institute, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Suite 1070, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 736-5800; fax (202) 467-0790.

The Religious Research Association (RRA) through its Constant H. Jaquet Research Awards makes \$6,000 available annually on a competitive basis for applied and basic research. Priority is given to applied projects, and funding over \$2,000 to any one proposal is granted only in cases of exceptionally high merit and significance. In this competition, applied research is defined as a

project that has an identifiable organizational or institutional client who will use the research results for specific goal-centered activities. Funds are limited, applicants are also encouraged to seek support from alternative sources of funding. Applicants are required to be members of the RRA. Full-time students may join the Association at the time of their application. All others must hold membership in the RRA for at least one full year prior to the application deadline. The deadline for applications is April 1, 1996. Contact: Mary Johnson, Department of Sociology, Emmanuel College, 400 The Fenway, Boston, MA 02115; (617) 735-9830; fax (617) 735-9877; e-mail: johnsm@powerpc.emmanuel.edu.

Yale University, *Agrarian Studies Interdisciplinary Program*, will offer four to six postdoctoral fellowships tenable from September 1997-May 1998. The program is designed to maximize the intellectual links between Western and non-Western studies, contemporary work and historical work, the social sciences and the humanities in the context of research on rural life and society. Fellowships include a stipend of \$30,000 per academic year. Fellows must have finished the dissertation and have full-time paid position to which they can return. The deadline for receipt of the first stage of applications for 1997-98 is January 3, 1997. Contact: James C. Scott, Program in Agrarian Studies, Yale University, Box 208300, New Haven CT 06520-8300; fax 432-5036.

Competitions

The ASA Section on Sociology of Emotions announces the 1996 Graduate Student Paper Award. Submissions should be single-authored and the author should be a graduate student at the time of submission. Papers should represent original research or conceptual work in the sociology of emotions. All papers, including those submitted or accepted for publication are eligible. The winner will receive a certificate and \$100 to defray the cost of attending the 1996 ASA Annual Meeting in New York where the award will be presented at the Section's business meeting. The deadline for submissions is May 1, 1996. Contact: Virginia Olesen, Chair of the Award Committee, Box 0612, Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences, School of Nursing, University of California, San Francisco, CA 94143.

ASA Sociological Practice Section announces the 1996 Career Award for significant contribution to the practice of Sociology. The Section invites nominations of practitioners who have made notable contributions in the area of sociological practice. The deadline for nomi-

nations is April 1, 1996. Please send a letter, or e-mail briefly describing the contribution of the nominee. Contact: Robert Dentler, 11 Childs Road, Lexington, MA 02173; e-mail: dentler@umbusky.cc.umb.edu.

ASA Sociological Practice Section announces the 1996 Student Award for a promising effort, contribution, or project by a graduate student of sociological practice. Please send a letter describing the work. Finalists will be asked for supporting documentation. Both faculty and students may submit nominations. The award includes \$100 stipend toward the cost of travel to the annual meeting. The deadline for nominations is April 1, 1996. Contact: Robert Dentler, 11 Childs Road, Lexington, MA 02173; e-mail: dentler@umbusky.cc.umb.edu.

The Polish Studies Association seeks nominations for its Second Biennial Prize in Polish Studies (self-nominations are welcome). The prize is intended to recognize outstanding research and scholarship on Poland in the first major work of a scholar or author in any field at an early stage in her/his career. Nominations are limited to works in English published in the two years prior to the closing date. The deadline for nominations is August 31, 1996. Contact: Marjane Osa, Chair, Department of Government and International Studies, The University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC 29208; (803) 777-3109; fax (803) 777-8255; e-mail: mj.osa@scarolina.edu.

The Society for Urban Anthropology (SUA) invites nominations for the Anthony Leeds Prize in Urban Anthropology. The 1996 award will honor a monograph published in 1994 or thereafter and which, in the opinion of the selection committee, advances the anthropological understanding of urban life. The monograph must have been peer reviewed or have passed a dissertation defense in an accredited doctoral program. It must be written in English or submitted in an English translation. The award includes a commemorative plaque and \$500. The deadline for nominations is April 30, 1996. Contact: Murray L. Wax, Chair, Leeds Award, 572 Stratford Avenue, University City, Saint Louis, MO 63130-4117; fax (314) 721-6894.

People

Neil G. Bennett, Yale University, has been elected director for Demographic Research and Analysis at the National Center for Children in Poverty.

Levon Chorbajian, University of Massachusetts, Lowell was named chairman of the Board of Directors of the Zoryan Institute for Contemporary Armenian

Research and Documentation, Cambridge, Massachusetts and Toronto, Ontario.

David F. Duncan, Brown University Center for Alcohol and Addiction Studies, was reelected as chairman of the Council on Illicit Drugs.

Sociologists In The News

Richard A. Dello Buono, Universidad Nacional de Colombia in Bogota, appeared in late November on a 30-minute national television talk show in Colombia to discuss the flawed nature of United States policy towards Cuba and its possible implications for Colombia.

Gordon Clanton, San Diego State University, is celebrating 10 years as a columnist for the *Blade-Citizen* newspapers. He was interviewed by several newspapers, television, and radio stations for interpretation of the O. J. Simpson verdict.

Laura Garton and Barry Wellman, University of Toronto, were quoted in the December 1995 issue of *Toronto Computes* on the office politics of e-mail.

Al Gedicks, University of Wisconsin-La Crosse, was quoted in the December 3, 1995 issue of the *Appleton Post-Crescent* about Exxon's attempt to open a controversial zinc mine near Crandon, Wisconsin. His article, "Tailing Exxon and Rio Algom," appeared in the November 1995 issue of *Multinational Monitor* magazine.

Kate Hausbeck and Barbara Brents, University of Nevada-Las Vegas, were quoted in the November 28, 1995 issue of *USA Today* on the changing nature of prostitution in America.

Richard Moran, Mount Holyoke College, has become a commentator for Morning Edition, National Public Radio, in Washington, DC.

Robert Parker, University of Nevada-Las Vegas, was quoted in the November 10, 1995, issue of *Strategies*, *The Denver Business Journal* about changes in the organization of the temporary-help industry.

Fred Preston, University of Nevada-Las Vegas, was interviewed by the *Washington Post* on November 29, 1995, on the nature and extent of problem gambling in America.

David Segal, University of Maryland, was quoted in the December 11, 1995, issue of *The Baltimore Sun*, on recommendations to the Army on ways of improving lines of communication before the deployment of troops to Bosnia.

Gregory D. Squires, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, authored an essay in the *Milwaukee Journal Sentinel*, December

29, 1995, on "Sell More Life Insurance," and was author of a report published January 21, 1996, on loans in the inner city.

Milton Vickerman, University of Virginia, Mary Waters, Harvard University, and Philip Kasinitz, Hunter College of City University of New York, were all quoted in a front page feature story on black immigrants in the *Los Angeles Times*, November 29, 1995.

William C. Whit, Grand Valley State University, was interviewed on "Live at 5" television on November 22, 1995. He responded to the question about the sociology of food and Thanksgiving eating patterns.

Awards

Lauren Aaronson, University of Kansas Medical Center, received the Distinguished Contribution in Research in the Midwest Award, given by the Midwest Nursing Research Society (MNRS).

Jacqueline Boles and Kirk Elifson, Georgia State University, were joint recipients of the 1994 Hugo G. Beigel Research Award from the Society for the Scientific Study of Sexuality for their article, "Sexual Identity and HIV: The Male Prostitute," published in the *Journal of Sex Research*.

Frances C. Macgregor, New York University Medical Center was honored recently at a conference on facial deviance sponsored by the Cleft Palate Foundation.

Joachim Savelsberg, University of Minnesota, received the 1995 Distinguished Book Award from the International Division of the American Society for Criminology for his book, *Constructing White-Collar Crime: Relationships, Communication, Power*.

New Books

Beverly Allen, University of Minnesota, *Rape Warfare: The Hidden Genocide in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia* (University of Minnesota Press, 1996).

Nachman Ben-Yehuda, Hebrew University, *The Masada Mythology Collective Memory and Mythmaking in Israel* (University of Wisconsin Press, 1995).

Berch Berberoglu, University of Nevada-Reno, *The National Question: Nationalism, Ethnic Conflict, and Self-Determination in the Twentieth Century* (Temple University Press, 1995).

Alessandro Bonanno and Douglas Constantine, University of Missouri-Columbia, *Caught in the Net: The Global Tuna Industry, Environmentalism and the State* (University Press of Kansas, 1995).

Wini Brines, Northeastern University, and Alexander Bloom, Wheaton College, *Takin' It to the Streets: A Sixties Reader* (Oxford University Press, 1995).

Karen A. Cerulo, State University of New Jersey-Rutgers, *Identity Designs: The Sights and Sounds of a Nation* (ASA Rose Series, Rutgers University Press, 1995).

Levon Chorbajian, University of Massachusetts Lowell, *Armenia in Crisis: The 1988 Earthquake* (Wayne State University Press, 1995).

Sara Diamond, University of California-Berkeley, *Roads to Dominion: Right-Wing Movements and Political Power in the United States* (The Guilford Press, 1995).

Alexander Durig, California State University-San Marcos, *Autism and The Crisis of Meaning* (State University of New York Press, 1996).

Richard M. Erickson, Saint John's Seminary, *Love Have I Loved Thee* (Paulist Press, 1996).

John Fuller, West Georgia College, *Sex, Scams, and Street Life: The Sociology of New*

Summer Short Courses

Taught by Paul D. Allison in Philadelphia

Categorical Data Analysis July 22-26

A complete course on regression analysis of categorical data. Topics include logit, probit, multinomial logit, cumulative logit, conditional logit, discrete choice, poisson regression, contingency tables, panel data, and log-linear analysis. Participants get hands-on practice with the SAS® procedures LOGISTIC, GENMOD, and CATMOD, plus individual consultation.

Event History Analysis June 24-28 July 29-August 2

A comprehensive course on regression analysis of longitudinal event data. Topics include censoring, accelerated failure time models, proportional hazards models, time-varying explanatory variables, competing risks, repeated events, discrete-time methods, and unobserved heterogeneity. Participants get hands-on practice with the SAS® procedures LIFEREG, LIFETEST and PHREG, individual consultation, and a copy of Prof. Allison's new book *Survival Analysis Using the SAS® System: A Practical Guide*.

For more information contact Paul D. Allison, 3718 Locust Walk, Philadelphia, PA 19104-6299, 215-898-6717, allison@ssc.upenn.edu, <http://www.ssc.upenn.edu/~allison/>. Fee for each course is \$800.

Continued on next page

New Books, continued

York City's Times Square (Greenwood Publishing Group, 1995).

Daniel Glaser, University of Southern California, *Preparing Convicts for Law Abiding Lives: The Pioneering Penology of Richard A. McGee* (State University of New York Press, 1995).

Michael Kimmel, State University of New York-Stony Brook, *Manhood in America: A Cultural History* (Free Press, 1996).

Rob Kling, University of California-Irvine, *Computerization and Controversy* (Academic Press, Incorporated, 1996).

David Knoke and Jeff Broadbent, University of Minnesota, *Comparing Policy Networks, Labor Politics in The U.S., Germany and Japan* (Cambridge University Press, 1996).

Allan G. Johnson, Hartford College for Women, *The Blackwell Dictionary of Sociology: A User's Guide to Sociological Language* (Basil Blackwell Publishers, 1995).

Jeremy Hein, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire, *From Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia* (Twayne Publishers, 1995).

Robert Prus, University of Waterloo, *Symbolic Interaction and Ethnographic Research: Intersubjectivity and the Study of Human Lived Experience* (State University of New York Press, 1996).

Michael Schwalbe, North Carolina State University, *Unlocking the Iron Cage: The Men's Movement, Gender Politics, and American Culture* (Oxford University Press, 1996).

Christian Smith, University of North Carolina, *Resisting Reagan: The U.S. Central American Peace Movement* (University of Chicago, 1996) and *Disruptive Religion: The Force of Faith in Social-Movement Activism* (Routledge, 1996).

Alvin Y. So, University of Hawaii, and Stephen Chin, *The Chinese University-Hong Kong, East Asia and the World Economy* (Sage, 1995).

Alvin Y. So and Reginald Kwok, University of Hawaii, *The Hong Kong-Guangdong Link: Partnership in Flux* (M. E. Sharpe, 1995).

Mark R. Thompson, University of Glasgow, *The Anti-Marcos Struggle: Personalistic Rule and Democratic Transition in the Philippines* (Yale University Press, 1995).

Lise Vogel, Rider University, *Woman Questions: Essays for a Materialist Feminism* (Routledge, 1995).

Eric Weede, University of Cologne, *Economic Development, Social Order and World Politics* (Lynne Rienner, 1996).

Vera Whisman, New York University, *Queer by Choice: Lesbians, Gay Men and the Politics of Difference* (Routledge, 1996).

New Publications

The Intersection of Race, Gender, and Class, developed by the Institute for Teaching and Research on Women (ITROW), is an interdisciplinary bibliography interlocking categories of experience that affect all aspects of human life and are the basis for many social problems. For further information contact: Institute for Teaching and Research on Women, Towson State University, Towson, MD 21204-7097; (410) 830-2334.

Sociological Research On-Line is a new international journal published in the English language which promotes rapid communication among sociologists. The first issue will be published in March 1996. Submissions are requested. Contact: Stuart Peters, Department of Sociology, University of Surrey, Guildford GU2 5XH; e-mail: socres@soc.surrey.ac.uk.

Theoretical Criminology is a new Sage journal committed to renewing theoretical debate in criminology, exploring the interrelation of theory and data in empirical research, and advancing the links between criminological analysis and gen-

eral social and political theory. The first issue will be published in February 1997. Contact: Piers Beirne, Department of Criminology, University of Southern Maine, One Chamberlain Avenue, Portland, ME 04103; e-mail: beirne@portland.maine.edu.

Summer Programs

The Asian Studies Development Program (ASDP), a joint program of the East-West Center and the University of Hawaii, announces its sixth annual ASDP summer institute, to be held in Honolulu from July 22-August 10, 1996. The institute is open to faculty from humanities or social science departments in two-and four-year colleges and universities in the United States. The institute welcomes faculty and academic staff from institutions affiliated with the American Association of Community Colleges, working through its affiliate council, the American Council on International Intercultural Education, the American Association of State Colleges and Universities, the Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities, and the National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education. Faculty from liberal arts colleges are encouraged to apply. The deadline for applications is March 15, 1996. Contact: The Asian Studies Development Program Secretariat, East-West Center, 1777 East-West Road, Honolulu, Hawaii 96848; (808) 944-7639/7454; fax (808) 944-7070; e-mail: noharaw@ewc.bitnet@cmsa.berkeley.edu.

The Center for Young Children and Families at Teachers College, Columbia University is pleased to announce the fifth year of the summer fellowship program for doctoral students. Putting Children First is a Fellowship Training Program in Child and Family Policy with a developmental perspective, which provides the opportunity to link academic learning across disciplines with interests in social policy. In cooperation with the Society for Research on Adolescence (SRA) and the Society for Research in Child Development (SRCD), Putting Children First offers full-time summer placements for eight weeks in a variety of policy settings in New York City government and non-profit agencies. Fellowships will begin on June 4-July 30, 1996. Fellows receive a \$2,800 stipend and a \$250 travel grant. The deadline for applications is April 1, 1996. Contact: Judith Smith, Center for Young Children and Families, Teachers College, Columbia University, Box 39, 525 West 120th Street, New York, NY 10027; (212) 578-3904.

The University of Michigan Population Studies Center invites applications for a teaching workshop to be held June 16-21, 1996, Ann Arbor, MI. The workshop is intended for instructors who wish to introduce "hands-on" analysis of census data into existing undergraduate courses on substantive topics (e.g., race relations, family, gender studies, urban sociology) with user-friendly software. Funded by NSF and the Department of Education FIPSE, it invites college teachers to include data analysis modules in early social science courses in order to fill the quantitative reasoning gap between traditional introductory courses, and more specialized upper level statistics/methods courses. The deadline for applications is March 15, 1996. Contact: William Frey, Census Workshop, Population Studies Center, 1225 South University Avenue, Ann Arbor, MI 48104; e-mail: William.Frey@umich.edu; http://www.pscsa.umich.edu/SSDAN/.

Contact

If you are teaching a course in Sociology of Music, or have done a module, please share your materials and ideas. Contact: Crescenzo Fonzo, Career Development Center, 2641 Kennedy Boulevard, Saint

Peter's College, Jersey City, NJ 07306 and Janice Monti-Belkaoui, Chair, Department of Sociology, Rosary College, River Forest, IL 60305.

The University of Minnesota, Department Employment Resources web page has recently been updated. It now contains over 20 links to employment resource sites relevant for undergraduate majors as well as graduate sociologists. The direct link is: <http://www.soc.umn.edu/employ.htm>. Comments may be directed to: Karl Krohn, krohn@atlas.socsci.umn.edu.

Recommendations for www links for Introductory Sociology students needed. Contact: Sandra Peterson-Hardt, Russel Sage College; (518) 270-2282.

Deaths

James Greenley, University of Wisconsin-Madison, died on December 21, 1995.

Martin U. Martel, Brown University, died December 20, 1995, in Providence, RI.

Darwin D. Solomon, Cornell University, died September 9, 1995.

Obituaries

John P. Clark (1928-1995)

After a lengthy illness, University of Oregon Professor Sociology, John P. "Jack" Clark, died in his sleep at his home in Eugene on December 30, 1995. Born November 29, 1928 in Freeport, OH, he was 67 years of age. He is survived by his wife, Shirley, three children; Mary, David, and Timothy; two brothers, Donald and Dean; and a granddaughter, Josephine. A memorial service to celebrate his life and academic career was held on Saturday, January 6, 1996, in the Gerlinger Lounge on the University of Oregon campus.

John Clark received his bachelor's, master's, and doctorate (Sociology, 1960) degrees at Ohio State University, studying under the late criminologist, Walter Reckless. He was invited to present the annual Walter C. Reckless lecture at Ohio State University on May 21, 1992.

In a productive career spanning almost four decades, John Clark was a deeply involved member of three different universities and their departments of sociology. He began his academic life in 1961 as an assistant, and then later an associate, professor at the University of Illinois-Urbana. In 1966-67, Clark was selected to serve as a Senior Fulbright Research Scholar in Tokyo, Japan.

He then joined the Department of Sociology at the University of Minnesota in 1968 and was promoted to professor soon thereafter. He served two terms as chair of the University of Minnesota sociology department—first from 1973-1976, and again in 1983-84. While at the University of Minnesota he was also appointed associate dean for Social Sciences and the Professional Schools (1978-82), as well as the founding director of the Conflict and Change Center at the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs from 1986-1990. In the fall of 1987, Clark was invited to be a visiting professor at Nankai University, Tianjin, People's Republic of China (PRC). During his career he helped organize or lead eight different delegations of American scholars to visit and learn about crime and justice issues within the PRC.

When his wife, Shirley, accepted the vice-chancellorship of the Oregon State System of Higher Education, the Clarks moved to Eugene where John joined the department of sociology at the Uni-

versity of Oregon. He continued his teaching, research, and service activities there until the fall of 1995 when his declining health led to retirement in November.

Throughout his career, Professor Clark was a very active member of the sociological and criminological disciplines. He served on various committees and held an assortment of positions in the numerous professional associations in which he was a member. He was a long-standing member and past president of the Midwest Sociological Society, treasurer of the American Society of Criminology, and chair of the Crime, Deviance and Law section of the American Sociological Association. He was also a member of the Society for the Study of Social Problems, the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, and the American Society for Industrial Security. From 1981-88 an editor of the *Contemporary Studies in Sociology Series* published by JAI Press, as well as an associate editor for an assortment of sociological professional journals, including the *American Journal of Sociology*, *Contemporary Sociology*, *Criminology*, *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, and the *Sociological Quarterly*. In all of the above roles, John Clark was an energetic volunteer and indefatigable contributor who could always be counted on to provide service well beyond what was asked of him.

John Clark's scholarly contributions are varied and extensive, most commonly focused on the measurement of delinquency and deviance, police behavior, white collar crime, employee theft, social conflict resolution, formal organizations, and most recently, a National Institute of Justice evaluation study on community policing conducted with the Portland Bureau of Police. During his career he published three books and numerous scholarly journal articles. His books were entitled, *Youth and Society* (with Shirley Clark in 1973), *Theft By Employees* (with Richard Hollinger in 1983), and *Social Control in the People's Republic of China* (edited with Ronald Troyer and Dean Rojek in 1989).

Clark was generally recognized by both undergraduate and graduate students alike as a superior teacher and a supportive professional role model. In 1966, he was voted the very first "Teacher of the Year in Liberal Arts and Sciences" while on the faculty at the University of Illinois. He was an excellent communicator in the classroom who was known for his abilities to motivate his students even in large lecture hall settings.

Those who know Jack Clark will remember him for the humor, enthusiasm, exuberance and creativity that he brought to all that he did. They will remember his strong commitment to sociology as a profession and his fervent desire to apply sociological knowledge to the world around us. Finally, they will remember Jack as a kind and gentle man who will be greatly missed by his many former students and professional colleagues.

Persons wishing to memorialize John Clark may do so by sending a contribution in his name to the Minority Fellowship Program of the American Society of Criminology, 1314 Kinnear Road, Suite 214, Columbus, OH 43212.

Richard C. Hollinger, University of Florida; Peter Parilla, University of Saint Thomas; Robert Friedmann, Georgia State University

Joseph Cohen (1904-1995)

Joseph Cohen, who served on the faculty of the Department of Sociology at the University of Washington continuously from 1932-1974, died suddenly

on October 27, 1995. Although he was 91 years old at the time, he had been in robust health until only shortly before his death.

Joe was proud of that health, saying occasionally with a slight twinkle in his eyes that he had a "stout heart" which enabled him to weather challenges, both physical and social. He was a avid bicyclist (once pedaling on a tandem bicycle through Europe with his wife Vera, to whom he was married for 59 years) as well as enjoying hiking, fishing, and canoeing. Joe too, faced and ultimately triumphed over social threats as well.

One such challenge came in the early years of his appointment at the University of Washington, During the 1930s, fed by the socio-political turmoil of the decade, a small but potent Communist Party movement appeared on the Washington campus. Subsequently, in the post-war era, a Washington State legislator launched a vigorous campaign to rid the university of those perceived as radicals with the result that liberally-oriented persons like Joe Cohen were caught in the wide dragnet that had been cast. Joe successfully defended himself.

That scholarship was the other challenge that Joe met. During World War II, he did work with the War Housing Administration. Growing out of that experience was a series of research papers on social security as a social movement, land-use trends, the productivity and morale of wartime shipyard workers, and the geography of crime.

One paper examined patterns of imagery in the transmutation of a "dwelling into a home." That paper represented his enduring commitment to theories which emphasized the influence of imagery on behavior, a passion he drew from his mentor, Charles Horton Cooley. After receiving his BA (1925) and MA (1927) at the University of Washington, he attended the University of Michigan, where he was appointed an instructor in sociology while working toward his doctorate. At the time Joe arrived at Michigan, Cooley was near the end of his distinguished career, but Cooley's studies in childhood socialization made a deep impression on Joe. He once told us that he was one of the pallbearers at Cooley's funeral, a symbolic indicator of his determination to continue Cooley's work. Such a task was forbidding at a time when positivism and quantitative sociology were on the rise, no where more so than at the University of Washington, Joe's work culminated in two highly original papers representing a far reaching critique of Parsonian functionalism, which, Joe argued, gave inadequate attention to the interaction between person and non-human objects. Joe proceeded to examine empirically the structure of that interaction, showing that objects should not be treated as passive, acted-upon materials, but as calling for their own special forms of interaction. Cooley would have been proud.

As well as teaching many subjects to several generations of students, Joe was a dedicated member of the Jewish community serving as president of Seattle B'nai Brith and participating as member of several social service boards. He later became a serious student of Judaism, acquiring sufficient fluency in Hebrew to carry on a debate with fellow scholars on Talmudic issues. He was a quiet person whose influence on colleagues and students was not immediately evident but grew as his contribution came to be appreciated. His work on interpretive interactions theory continued long after his retirement, stopped ultimately only by his death. Those of us who knew him

Continued on next page

Minutes, continued

integral part of its overall mission. She reported that, despite these challenges, NSF had done better than many other federal agencies, with the possible exception of NIH. Petersen praised ASA's long-standing support for the social and behavioral sciences at NSF, and ASA's more recent education and advocacy on behalf of the social sciences on Capitol Hill. Petersen answered questions. Hallinan encouraged Council members to take Petersen's suggestions seriously.

VI. Committee Appointments

Howery reviewed the procedure for appointments. The Council divided into three groups to review COC recommendations.

Motion: To accept COC's recommendations for committee appointments, as amended. Carried.

Council completed its appointments for the Committee on Executive Office and Budget, ASA's representatives to the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, and the Spivack Advisory Committee.

Thursday, August 24

Absent: Amitai Etzioni, Doris Wilkins

Staff members Janet Astner and Karen Edwards were not present.

Council was informed that the Immigration bill will be made available to Council, at least the parts that concern the ASA council motion (given that the original bill is 300 pages).

VII. Issues for ASA Policy Discussion and Action

1. Biennial report on the participation of women and minorities in ASA

ASA reviews the participation and representation of women and minorities in all aspects of ASA. The 1993 and 1994 elections were not typical of prior years; the percentage of women winners was greater than in the previous two years. The election rates for minorities has generally remained stable over time (compared to the last biennial report).

Council members urged the Executive Office to continue with the biennial report. However, the analysis/report should include input from the relevant ASA committees of the ASA. The pertinent committees should forward their recommendations to Council. It was recommended that the data be analyzed in terms of participation and representation by race and gender.

Discussion focused on the need to increase efforts to include women and minorities on the editorial boards of the major ASA journals. The biennial report should also include information on the percent who were asked to participate on the editorial boards but declined to do so. ASA policy on diversity should be disseminated to sections, editorial boards, committees, and members of the ASA.

Council asked the Executive Office to look at longitudinal data on the trend in participation of women and minorities. Data on all of the positions that ASA members occupy in the committees/sections/publications should also be examined. A number of Council members indicated that there should be an explicit ASA policy on affirmative action and on encouraging diversity.

Motion: The Council commends the actions of the editors of ASA journals to increase the representation of women and people of color on editorial boards. Council requests the editors of ASA journals to take aggressive actions to increase the representation of women and people of color and to inform the Council of their plans to meet these goals in their annual report. Carried.

Council discussed issues of recruitment and retention of minority sociologists and how the pipeline could be enhanced. The ASA Executive Office is very aware of this problem, and the Minority Affairs Program has been working to increase

recruitment and retention of minorities through its MFP and MOST programs. Council will reflect on what the MFP and MOST programs have accomplished and make recommendations to extend the lessons of those programs. Part of the January Council meeting will be devoted to such discussion.

Several Council members commented on the need for refinement of what constitutes a minority and who should participate in programs such as MFP and MOST. There are emerging "minority" groups which clearly are not underprivileged. Some "minority" groups are promoted and used in our statistics and we should be aware of this. For example, in the ASA biennial report it appears that minorities and women are overrepresented. We should ask ourselves who these minorities are and if diversity is really taken place in ASA.

Motion: To accept the Biennial report on the status of women and minorities in ASA. Carried.

2. Racial and ethnic categories for ASA data collection

Levine summarized the evolution of the current categories, for example, to disaggregate race and Latino heritage. Collins, Council liaison to the Committee on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in Sociology.

Council discussed the policy implications of new categories, particularly with regard to multi-racial identities. While the addition of a multi-racial category effectively addresses individual identity issues, it raises other issues of "resource allocation and access."

Council also raised concerns about separating race and ethnicity and suggested several terms, e.g., ethnorace. Members noted the dual purposes of data collection: to assess diversity and to monitor historically underprivileged groups. Council asked about certain anomalies in categorizations, including white ethnics, West Indians, and other groups where race and ethnicity diverge.

The consensus was to continue working on the categories, mindful that the dues renewal forms will need to be produced before the deliberations are complete.

3. Racial and ethnic categories

Levine discussed the issue of release of membership information by racial and ethnic categories. She suggested that ASA members be asked to explicitly grant permission for their names to be released.

Motion: To allow members to indicate, in an explicit checkoff on the membership renewal form and the application form, their willingness to have their names released or identified by racial/ethnic status or gender on rosters for professional purposes. Carried.

4. Policy on Diversity in the Program Organizer's Manual

Hallinan summarized the concerns raised by a petition signed by a number of members about a statement on diversity in the Program Organizer's Manual and in the Call for Papers, that the policy potentially contradicts or is perceived to contradict universalistic selection criteria. Council discussed the importance of such a statement, and how it could be implemented without violating universalistic standards.

Motion: Much of the vitality of the ASA flows from its diverse membership. With this in mind, it is the policy of the ASA to include people of color, women, sociologists from smaller institutions or who work in government, business, and other applied settings, and international scholars in all of its programmatic activities and in the business of the Association. Carried (1 no; 3 abstentions).

The Council encouraged providing information to program organizers, for example, and other "units" in ASA as to how they can affirmatively implement this policy. Council agreed that the

implementation of the policy would vary by the particular activity.

The consensus was that it is important to have a global and meaningful ASA policy, with options for individual units of ASA (e.g., the Program Committee) to set their own implementation of ASA policy; that the statement is important to outreach and to the marketplace of ideas; and that universalistic standards of excellence and commitment to diversity are not contradictory.

VIII. Other Action Items

1. ASA Honors Program

The Honors Program brings highly able undergraduate and graduate students to ASA Annual Meetings. It is very difficult to get students, particularly minority students, to participate in the Program because of cost. The program asked for funds to partially cover some scholarships for students who are needy. Council agreed that cost sharing with departments was important.

Motion: To provide the Honors Program with \$2500 a year for a two-year period (commencing in 1996) to help reimburse travel and lodging expenses related to first-year Honors Program students attending the ASA Annual Meeting, with a request that the Honors Program (a) work on specific guidelines for use of these funds with the Academic and Professional Affairs Program, and (2) ultimately report back on the uses and impact of the funds.

2. Joint Memberships with Other Social Sciences Associations

ASA currently has a joint membership promotion with the American Political Science Association. Council indicated interest in exploring joint membership with other social science associations.

Motion: To ask the Executive Office to pursue possible joint membership arrangements with other social science associations and report back in January. Carried.

IX. Budget Analysis and Review

Sullivan reviewed the 1994, 1995, and 1996 (proposed) budgets, indicating she is quite pleased with how much the ASA is accomplishing and how the Executive Office has been mindful of our resources. She commended Felice Levine for her excellent leadership and Arlene Daniel's stewardship.

She noted that ASA is having a successful year in terms of membership and Annual Meeting registrants. The 1995 membership count to date has surpassed the 1994 level (13,048). Financially, 1994 was a favorable year for ASA despite the not so favorable economic climate. Through conservative spending and fiscal mindfulness, the Association returned a positive budget after depreciation.

1. 1995 Budget Analysis

Overall

In January 1995, Council approved a deficit budget of \$32,635 on a cash basis before depreciation. If projections hold, 1995 will be in a positive situation for 1996 before depreciation. After depreciation, which includes substantial depreciation of the computer and phone systems, expenses are still estimated to exceed revenue—though more favorably than anticipated last January.

2. Working Draft Budget for 1996

Overall

Sullivan emphasized that this meeting is Council's first opportunity to provide input to the 1996 budget. This working draft reflects considerable effort to ensure that the Association adopts a budget that shows positive revenue at least on a cash basis. Sullivan provided an overview of salient aspects of projected revenue and expenditures, emphasizing that she and Executive Officer Levine had crafted a "tight" draft for 1996.

Sullivan noted that the 1996 was not yet complete in certain respects. For example, since the decision to move the

Annual Meeting to New York was made very recently, projections for revenue and expenditures will not be available until later this Fall.

3. Also, there are a number of possible expenditures that have not been budgeted. These expenditures include costs related to the implementation of a Home Page and other Internet-related services, and costs related to the relocation of the Executive Office or to necessary building maintenance at the 1722 location.

Sullivan asked for Council to review and take action on a number of recommendations from the Committee as the Executive Office and Budget (EOB).

Motion: to approve EOB budget recommendations for journal subscription rates for 1996. Carried

Motion: to consider the income ranges for specific dues categories and the no-journal dues categories in January and make a single set of recommendations. Carried.

Motion: to approve administrative support line to \$2,000 for 1996 President elect. Carried

Motion: to include the President's administrative support line in the ASA regular annual budget. Carried.

IX. Council resumed discussion on the House bill on immigration. A motion was made focusing exclusively on the part of the bill that applies to outstanding scholars and researchers and those whose research are in the national interest of the U.S.

Motion: The American Sociological Association (ASA) deplors certain provisions of HR 2202 entitled the "Immigration in the National Interest Act of 1995" as potentially detrimental to the future of science including the social sciences. U.S. science has benefited substantially from open exchange across the international community. The specific provisions of HR 2202, as reported from the Subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee, that the ASA finds objectionable are:

- elimination of the special priority category for outstanding professors and researchers that exempts potential employers from the labor certification process;
- elimination of the labor certification waiver for researchers whose work is deemed in the national interest of the United States.

The provisions will constrain access by U.S. academic and scientific institutions to international talent by creating new and cumbersome bureaucratic barriers. The ASA does not believe that such barriers are in the national interest and urges the House Judiciary Committee to remove them from the bill and for the Senate Judiciary Committee to resist any similar provisions. Carried.

X. New Business

1. Council drafted and approved the following motion regarding NSF and support for the social and behavioral sciences.

Motion: The Council of the American Sociological Association on this day, August 24, 1995, urges the United States Senate to support completely and unequivocally the National Science Foundation in its efforts to maintain excellence in all sciences—social, behavior, and economic as well as natural. The social, behavioral, and economic sciences have been an integral part of the NSF portfolio of research since the 1950s and are critical components of the U.S. scientific effort. Over the years, the NSF has supported outstanding social and behavioral science researchers, some of whom went on to be elected to the National Academy of Sciences, awarded the National Medal of Science, and even to have won the Nobel Prize. In rec-

ognition of the contributions of these sciences, NSF created the Social, Behavioral, and Economic (SBE) Directorate in 1991. To this day, the Directorate is recognized for its commitment to merit-driven research that serves the national interest. We urge the United States Senate to provide NSF with the support and flexibility it needs to maintain an appropriate balance among all of the scientific disciplines. Carried.

2. Council reviewed the resolution regarding allowing gay and lesbian students to meet on the Notre Dame University campus, which was approved at the Business Meeting and recommended to Council.

It was suggested that ASA President Hallinan, who is part of the Notre Dame faculty, discuss these issues with the Notre Dame faculty and administrators. Council agreed to pass a motion on the topic, and Hallinan agreed to take it to the university officials. Council suggested that the resolution go to COFRAT to examine these issues at the systemic level.

Motion: Be it resolved that the ASA strongly deplors this action of the University of Notre Dame, and encourages university officials to acknowledge these faculty and student sentiments by formally recognizing the lesbian and gay student organization as an official campus group and that ASA recommends that the university work toward fostering a safer university environment for all students regardless of sexual orientation. Carried.

3. The Marxist Section submitted a resolution about the incarceration of Abu Jamal. Council reviewed the guidelines for insuring that resolutions are appropriate for ASA Council action, noting that the resolution must be relevant to sociologists and their work and/or draw on sociological expertise. This resolution did not meet those criteria. The resolution was returned to the section with suggestions about how to meet these procedural guidelines.

4. Levine made a brief report on the interaction between ASA and the International Sociological Association (ISA). ASA will be leading a conference in conjunction with ISA. Emanuel Wallerstein (ASA representative to ISA and current ISA President), Levine, and Portes hope to obtain the external funding for such a conference. President Hallinan and President-elect Smielser had been briefed by Portes and Levine, and both were supportive of moving ahead with this conference proposal.

Motion: To accept the report of the Council Subcommittee on the Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline with thanks. Carried.

5. Council agreed to meet on January 27-29, 1995 in Washington, DC.

Council adjourned at noon on Thursday, August 24.

Classified Ads

I'll bring out the best in your book or paper. Expert editing for style, clarity, meaning. Twenty years' experience, including several ASA journals, *Demography*, *Criminology*, *Justice Quarterly*. Karen Feinberg, 5300 Hamilton Avenue, #1704, Cincinnati, OH 45224; (513) 542-8328; e-mail 73732.1064@COMPUSERVE.COM.

Non-Fiction Manuscript Wanted. Psychological issues, human interest. Special interest in crime and terrorism in the workplace. Prefer prior published author, regular royalties. Well regarded small trade press, New Horizon Press, P.O. Box 669, Far Hills, NJ 07931.

Volunteer to Serve on an ASA Committee!

ASA Standing Committees are filled by the Committee on Committees (COC), which makes recommendations to the ASA Council. To serve on a committee, you must be a full member of the ASA. Associate members may be asked to serve on committees, but are required to become full members before accepting the appointment.

Faced with the long list of appointments to be made each year, the people involved call upon the full array of their acquaintances in making appointments. These include colleagues known personally or through their professional activities or written work. It is worthwhile, therefore, to tell anyone you know on Council or COC of your interest in serving on a particular committee. Those responsible for committee appointments are always glad to know of willing volunteers.

The COC Chairperson for 1996 is Catherine White Berheide, Department of Sociology, Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, NY 12866.

If you are interested in serving on a committee, please complete the following form. Nomination Forms for Committee Service are due to ASA by May 1, 1996. Mail them to ASA, Governance, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036-2981 (no faxes please). The nomination form is available in the Governance Section of the new ASA Home Page (URL=<http://www.asanet.org/>). Please print a copy of and mail the completed form to ASA.

Nomination Form for Committee Service

To be considered for the August 1996 COC review, this form must be submitted by May 1, 1996, to: Elizabeth Czepiel, ASA, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036-2981. Self nominations are encouraged.

Standing Committee: _____

Nominee's Name: _____

Nominee's Address: _____

City: _____ State _____ Zip _____

Current Place of Employment: _____

Title: _____

If teaching, please indicate classification: two-year ___ four-year ___ graduate program ___

Rationale for Nomination (include relevant experience and interests of nominee supporting nomination) _____

Comments: _____

Demographics: ASA seeks to take into account sex, race, ethnicity, and other characteristics in making nominations for elected positions and committee appointments. If you would care to, please provide the relevant information. This information is voluntary.

Race/Ethnicity _____ Gender _____

Two- or four-year college? Yes _____ No _____ Practitioner? Yes _____ No _____

Person with disability? Yes _____ No _____

Is nomination a self-nomination? Yes _____ No _____

If no, indicate nominating committee or person: _____

American Sociological Association
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Washington, DC 20036-2981

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Future ASA Annual Meetings

1996--August 16-20
New York City

□□□

1997--August 9-13
Toronto, Ontario, Canada

□□□

1998--August 21-25
San Francisco, California

□□□

1999--August 6-10
Chicago, Illinois

□□□

2000--August 12-16
Washington, DC

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Send communications on material, subscriptions, and advertising to: American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 833-3410; executive.office@asanet.org.

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