

Footnotes

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by Jeffrey G. Reitz, University of Toronto,
and Janet M. Linn, Ryerson Polytechnic
University

1997 Annual Meeting *Immigration and Toronto's "Stylish New Personality"*

One of Toronto's most striking characteristics today is the sheer ethnic diversity of its population. And because of Canada's aggressively expansionist immigration policy, this diversity keeps increasing. No longer the staid and inward-looking British enclave—Northrup Frye used to call it "a good place for minding your own business"—Toronto is now Canada's largest metropolis and one of the North America's most vibrant cities. Toronto's population—grown to four million and now larger than all but seven U.S. urban centers—is 38 percent foreign born, more than New York, Los Angeles, or San Francisco. The founding British-origin population has been reduced to the status of one minority among many. Ethnic diversity was heralded as Toronto's major attraction in the June 1996 *National Geographic*, which observed that "With its sizzling cultural mix and a stylish new personality, this once bland metropolis breaks into the urban major leagues."¹

Expansionist immigration has been changing Toronto for many decades. In the early post-World War II years, huge

numbers of Italians, Poles, Greeks, Hungarians and others swelled the population. Even today, most of the European-origin groups in Toronto still have majority-immigrant populations. When immigration policies changed in the 1960s to eliminate European preferences, Canada continued its expansionist policy under which it became an Organization for Economic and Cooperative Development leader in overall population growth. The impact on Toronto has been dramatic, because as many as half of all immigrants to Canada find their way to Toronto. About 70% of these more recent immigrants have come from Asia, the Caribbean, Central and South America, and Africa. Toronto is now home to more than 100 different ethno-racial groups.

Toronto is likely to become even more diverse as immigration continues. Prime Minister Jean Chrétien's Liberal government promised to boost immigration to 1% of the population per year, about 300,000 persons, as an economic growth stimulus. Current immigration levels of about two thirds of 1% are still roughly triple the U.S. immigration rate on a per capita basis. The previous Conservative government of Brian Mulroney had maintained somewhat higher levels, for simi-

lar economic reasons.

The cultural polyphony is visible everywhere in the city, and is everywhere growing and changing. Visitors marvel at the vitality of ethnic neighbourhoods layered together throughout the central city core and extending in all directions toward the expanding suburbs. A flavour of this cultural landscape can be found in Jon Caulfield's article

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Swirling through Toronto's Caribana Festival

ASA Members to Vote on Revised Ethics Code

ASA members will have an opportunity to vote on a revised Code of Ethics as part of the Spring ballot.

The revised Code presents principles and ethical standards that underlie sociologists' responsibilities and conduct and provides guidance on how to handle issues related to professional activities. The current ASA Code was revised and adopted in 1989. The Code sets a standard for all sociologists and is binding on all members.

"The revision does more than 'update' the current Code," said John Kennedy, co-chair of ASA's Committee on Professional Ethics (COPE), which undertook the revised Code's drafting. "It seeks to provide more specific guidelines on ethical issues, but it primarily seeks to educate. That is, the new Code explains ethical issues more fully and clearly."

The proposed Code will be mailed to ASA members by May 15 along with the Spring ballot. It can also be viewed on ASA's homepage at <http://www.asanet.org>.

The proposed Code includes an introduction, a preamble, five general principles, and specific ethical standards. The Code is accompanied by COPE's Rules and Procedures, which

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1997-98 Candidates Announced for ASA Officers

In accordance with election policies adopted by Council in 1989, only the biographical sketches for top office candidates for 1997-98 will appear in *Footnotes*. The sketches and pictures of all candidates will be printed as a supplement and mailed with the election ballot. The biographical sketches appear below in alphabetical order by office.

President-Elect

Walter R. Allen

Present Position: Professor, Department of Sociology (1989-present) and Associate Director (1993-present), Robert Wood Johnson Clinical Scholars Program, School of Medicine, University of California-Los Angeles. **Former Positions:** Professor, Department of Sociology, and Professor, Center for Afro-American and African Studies (1988-91), University of Michigan-Ann Arbor; Assistant to Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, and Assistant to Associate Professor, Center for Afro-American and African Studies, University of Michigan-Ann Arbor (1979-89); Assistant Professor, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill (1974-79). **Education:** PhD (1975) and MA (1973), University of Chicago; BA, Beloit College (1971). **Offices Held in Other Organizations:** National Advisory Council on Aging, National Institute on Aging (1994-present); Research Associate, Health Sciences Program, Social Policy Department, RAND Corporation (1993-present); President (1992-93) and Executive Council (1990-93), Association of Black Sociologists. **Offices, Committee Memberships, and Editorial Appointments Held in ASA:** Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award Selection Committee (1995-present); Council (1991-94); Distinguished Scholarly Publication Award Selection Committee (1991-94). **Publications:** "African American Family Life in Societal Context: Crisis and Hope," *Sociological Forum*, 10, 4 (1996); Co-Author, "African American Education Since 'An American Dilemma': An American Dilemma Revisited," *Daedalus*, 124, 1 (1995); "The Color of Success: African-American College Stu-



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Alejandro Portes

Present Position: Professor, Princeton University (1997-present). **Former Positions:** John Dewey Professor of Sociology and International Relations (1987-96) and Professor (1981-86), The Johns Hopkins University; Professor, Duke University (1975-80); Associate Professor of Sociology and Latin American Studies, University of Texas-Austin (1971-74). **Education:** PhD (1970) and MA (1967), University of Wisconsin-Madison; BA, Creighton University (1965). **Offices Held in Other Organizations:** Academic Advisory Board, Latin American School of Social Sciences (FLACSO)—Ecuador, Guatemala, and Dominican Republic (1989-96); Presidential Selection Committee, Social Science Research Council (1994-95); Sociology Panel, National Science Foundation (1993-95); Editorial Board Member, *Annual Review of Sociology* (1986-91); Consultant, Congressional Commission for the Study of International Migration (1989-90). **Offices, Committee Memberships, and Editorial Appointments Held in ASA:** Council (1993-96); Editorial Board Member, *Rose Monograph Series* (1992-95); Representative to International Sociological Association (1990-93); Program Committees (1986 and 1987); Chair, Section on Political Economy of the World-System (1985-86). **Publications:** Co-Author with Ruben G. Rumbaut, *Immigrant America: A Portrait*, University of California Press (1996); Editor, *The Economic Sociology of Immigration*, Russell Sage Foundation (1995); Co-Author with José Itzigsohn and Carlos Dore, "Urbanization in the Caribbean Basin: Social Change during the



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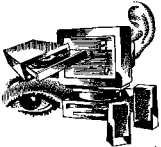
In This Issue . . .



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The Fine Art of Self-Report

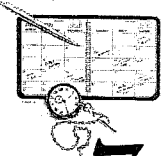
Two sociologists attend an important NIH Conference.



5

Confessions of a Web Browser

Sociologist Richard Rockwell shares a cautionary tale.



7

Capitol Hill Diary

ASA's Congressional Fellow finds her Senate niche.



9

A New Millennium

ASA and ISA cosponsor a conference on sociology's future.



9

Soc Expo

A Maryland community college promotes sociology to high school students.

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The Executive Officer's Column

ASA's Sections: The Vitality of Its Parts



Sections are such a vital part of the life of the Association that we assume they have been part of ASA for a long time, and indeed, that is the case. As stated in Lawrence J. Rhoades' *A History of the American Sociological Association 1905-1980*, "The formation of Sections began in 1921 [sixteen years after the formation of ASA] when Dwight Sanderson, Cornell University, Chair of the Rural Sociology Group, informed the Executive Committee that his group wanted to become a Section of the Society. The Secretary of the Social Research Group also requested Section status (page 15)." Both requests were approved.

The original purpose of sections was to cooperate with the Program Committee in planning the Annual Meeting. By 1930, the program for the Annual Meeting listed the following Sections: Rural Sociology, Social Statistics, Educational Sociology, Teaching of Sociology, Community, Sociology of Religion, Family, Sociology and Social Work, and Sociology and Psychiatry.

Over the years, sections have grown in number, richness of function, and quality of activities. Twenty years ago, ASA included 16 sections, growing to 27 a decade ago, and today, there are 36 sections and two sections-in-formation with a total of 18,545 members. In 1996, 8,191 ASA members (or 62 percent) belonged to at least one section. The topics of 1930 have expanded to include Sociology of Children, Sociology and Computers, Rational Choice, International Migration, Race, Gender and Class, and Sociology of Sexualities, and others.

It is precisely the fluidity and vitality of sections that reveal their value to our membership and our common enterprise. While sections continue to play an important part in substantive planning for Annual Meetings, over the years sections have broadened their role in enriching the discipline and specialty areas. For example, in 1996, the Section on Medical Sociology undertook a rigorous reexamination of the challenges and opportunities faced by medical sociology. With a grant from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, section members recently wrote a report based on an agenda-setting focus group meeting of medical sociologists, a conference held immediately before the 1996 Annual Meeting, and discussions at the section business meeting. Another example is the education policy conferences organized by the Section on Sociology of Education which resulted in broad participation among sociologists, educators, and policy-makers. With funding from the U.S. Department of Education, the section built on these conferences and prepared a special issue of *Sociology of Education* (1996) on "Sociology and Educational Policy: Bringing Scholarship and Practice Together." These are just two examples of the innovative activities undertaken by sections in recent years.

I have often marveled at and appreciated the ways that sections work within and for the good of the Association, and the discipline as a whole. As other associations have struggled with subgroups "splitting off," or operate as a federation of smaller units, sociologists have managed to express their commitment to the whole discipline, as well as their specialized interests. The result is that scholarship, teaching, and quality mentoring in sociology are being enriched.

In early 1996, the ASA leadership decided to revisit how to nurture the functioning of sections and their health within the Association—a decision welcomed by section officers and members, the Section Board, the Committee on Sections, the Committee on Executive Office and Budget (EOB), and Council. The purpose of this effort was to: (1) enhance the financial, administrative, and governance operations of sections in ways that are beneficial to sections, to the Association, and to the discipline; (2) advance the discipline by nurturing subfields of sociology through sections in ASA; and (3) promote communication and coordination within the ASA. The Committee on Sections, EOB, and the Executive Office took the lead, and a year-long period of open and collaborative process unfolded with input from section members and officers. Over many months, followed by periods of discussions and comment, the Committee on Sections and EOB prepared a report for Council's review. In January, Council approved a set of recommended guidelines which will be distributed to section officers and integrated into a revised *Section Manual*. Interested members may obtain a copy from the Executive Office.

The following provides just a few illustrations of how much attention has been directed to strengthening sections:

- Sections will be given a discretionary budget previously earmarked for newsletters. Section officers will be responsible for managing the budget and use the resources consonant with the goals of the sections and guidelines of ASA.
- ASA will conduct the first integrated election for all sections as part of the ASA general election this May to enhance confidentiality, achieve timely reporting, and reduce work for sections.
- The *Section Manual* will be revised and made more comprehensive and "user-friendly" to better serve the discipline and all of its constituent parts.
- Sections will be encouraged to make recommendations to Council regarding policy positions so the Association can speak as a single organization in matters of public policy in accordance with ASA procedures and guidelines. Council will examine its current process to ensure that it can act on sections' recommendations in a timely manner.
- The formation and continuation of sections will be determined by both quantitative criteria (that is, the number of section members) and qualitative consideration of the strength and vitality of a section and the subfield, and its relationship to each other (ongoing or emergent areas) and to the Association as a whole.

As these examples signal, the primary objective of these new guidelines is directed to encouraging sections to continue their innovative and important work. While the guidelines provide a framework within which sections operate, the policies are meant to be enabling. Sections are integral parts of ASA. The Association wants its sections to bloom and prosper in their efforts to stimulate scholarship, enhance teaching, support our next generations, offer a smaller "home" for members of a large organization, and ensure a vital Annual Meeting program. While the number and names of sections have changed since 1921, we hope the new guidelines for sections will usher in their full maturity.—Felice J. Levine □



At NSF . . .

"Cold Spots" Offer Sociologists Some "Warm Opportunities"

Carole Seyfrit sits behind a desk at the National Science Foundation (NSF) in Arlington, Virginia but spends everyday further North. Much further.

Seyfrit is program director of NSF's Arctic Social Sciences Program (ASSP), and as far as she is concerned, the polar region is a gold mine of sociological opportunity. So where are they, Seyfrit wonders. *Where are her colleagues from sociology?*

Read Seyfrit's body language, and it is readily apparent that the question causes more than an occasional bout of frustration.

During an interview, Seyfrit pulls from a shelf the NSF booklet that describes the ASSP's mission statement. She begins reading in an excited, exasperated tone: "Interdisciplinary research themes of particular concern are rapid social change, community viability, and human/environment interactions." Seyfrit looks up from the booklet, "That's us! That's sociology!"

In July, Seyfrit expects to finish her one-year service as program director and then return to her position as Associate Professor in the Department of Sociology/Criminal Justice at Old Dominion University. With a PhD in Sociology from the University of Maryland, Seyfrit is an active member of the ASA and its Section on Environment and Technology.

Seyfrit can speak from personal experiences on the diverse opportunities that the Arctic Social Science Program affords to sociologists. In 1991 and as an assistant professor at Mississippi State University, she received a \$160,624 NSF grant for her research on the effects of social change on the aspirations of rural youth in Alaska.

In line with those interests, Seyfrit was awarded a larger grant—\$343,366—by NSF in 1994 for a five-year longitudinal study comparing adolescent aspirations and young adult experiences in 19 rural Alaskan communities. It was in the course of that research that the program director of ASSP (an archaeologist) asked her to fill his position while he took a sabbatical leave at the University of Umea in Sweden.

The problem, says Seyfrit, is that she is among the very few sociologists to have benefited from the program. In the six years of the program's existence, only a small handful of sociologists have applied for funding. While the program—one of three arctic science programs located in NSF's Office of Polar Programs—maintains a budget of slightly more than \$1.5 million, nearly 80 percent of grants go to archaeologists and anthropologists. "That reflects the number of proposals we get" from those disciplines, she adds.

Other sociology projects funded by the program include Steve Picou's (University of South Alabama) study on the social impacts of the Exxon Valdez oil spill and Larry Hamilton's (University of New Hampshire) comparative study on human adaptation to large-scale ecological change in North Atlantic fisheries.

Why do not more sociologists apply for funding? For one thing, unlike NSF's Directorate for Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences, most sociologists are unaware of the program's existence.

Another problem, Seyfrit speculates, is the association sociologists might make with the "Arctic" as being a desolate world of frozen tundra, unrelated to their fields of interests. In fact, the ASSP supports research for the entire arctic region, including Alaska, Canada, Greenland, Russia and Scandinavia. The program, moreover, encourages research in native cultures and such sociologically-rich areas as demography, ethnicity, community, and family.

"Opportunities abound for examining all sorts of social processes and organizations—issues such as land use, indigenous rights, economic transition,



Carole Seyfrit

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PUBLIC AFFAIRS UPDATE

✓ **Plan Gives Boost to NIH and NSF . . .** Under the Administration's proposed budget for fiscal year 1998, the National Institutes of Health would receive a 2.6 percent increase from fiscal year 1997 while the National Science Foundation budget would be boosted 3 percent. The Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences Directorate at NSF would receive a 6.5 percent or \$7.8 million increase. Congressional appropriators have been quoted publicly as saying they will seek to increase NIH and NSF budgets from the levels sought by the Administration. Senator Arlen Specter (R-PA), who chairs the Senate subcommittee that writes the NIH appropriation, has announced that he plans to pursue a 7.5 percent increase for NIH. Meanwhile, the Coalition for National Science Funding, of which ASA is a member, is seeking a 7.1 percent increase for NSF.

✓ **Science Chairman Indicates SBE Directorate Will Be Left Alone . . .** The new Chairman of the House Science Committee, U.S. Rep. James Sensenbrenner, Jr. (R-WI), has indicated that he will not seek to eliminate NSF's Directorate for Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences Directorate—a goal pursued by his predecessor. Sensenbrenner told a Capitol Hill press conference that it is not the role of the Science Committee to tell agency heads how to structure their agencies. He added, however, that the Committee "will be aggressive in its oversight of federally-funded programs."

✓ **NEH Still Alive Under President's Plan . . .** The President's request for the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) is for \$136 million which, if enacted, would provide for an increase of \$26 million from fiscal year 1997. While the Administration requested \$136 million for NEH last year as well, Congress provided the agency with level funding only. Many NEH supporters are hopeful that Congress will be less hostile to the agency this year. John Hammer, executive officer of the National Humanities Alliance, said that the "President's support of NEH in the State of the Union combined with his proposal for more than a twenty percent increase add up to an environment more conducive to rebuilding" the agency.

✓ **Sociologist Gets White House Post . . .** Sociologist Daryl Chubin, director of the Research, Evaluation and Communication Division of the Education and Human Resources Directorate at the National Science Foundation, will be detailed for six months to the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy, where he will be Assistant Director for Social and Behavioral Sciences. One of his tasks will be to write the report for the President's Council of Advisers on Science and Technology (PCAST) on the government-higher education relationship.

Sociologists Commend Panel Report on AIDS Interventions

An independent consensus panel report criticizing government restrictions on behavioral intervention programs designed to combat the spread of AIDS is drawing a generally positive response from sociologists.

On February 13, the independent panel, convened by the National Institutes of Health, released a statement urging that government leaders reverse policies that restrict programs for needle exchange, drug abuse treatment, and youth education on safer sex. Such policies "place the public at risk" and government leaders at all levels "should take the lead in implementing proven, lifesaving public health strategies."

"The behavior placing the public health at greatest risk may be occurring in legislative and other decision making bodies," the panel concluded.

The 12-member panel made its recommendation after a three-day conference that included an extensive review of the scientific literature covering hundreds of studies, presentations by 15 research experts, and public testimony.

Sociologist Wayne Wiebel, Director of Community Outreach Intervention Projects at the University of Illinois-Chicago, said the report "seemed to reflect a frustration in recognizing the disparities between scientific findings and public policy."

"Despite evidence as to the effectiveness of these strategies in preventing HIV risk behaviors, there is a federal ban on funding of needle exchange programs, a legislative mandate to support only abstinence and monogamy in sex education curricula, and a reduction in appropriations for substance abuse treatment."

Robert Booth, an associate professor at the University of Colorado School of Medicine, echoed those sentiments, noting that "the recommendations were based on clear, convincing scientific evidence that, heretofore, have fallen on deaf ears in the administration and Congress."

"This is in spite of similar recommendations from five federally sponsored evaluations of needle exchange programs, including studies by the General Accounting Office and the National Academy of Sciences. Perhaps, because of the panel's neutrality, these recommendations will at last be heard. We can only hope."

ASA executive officer Felice J. Levine agreed that the report "sends the correct signal that policymakers should pay closer attention to what the science is telling us."

In testimony before the consensus panel delivered on behalf of the Consensus findings and public policy."

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Apply by April 15

1997 ASA-AAAS Media Fellowship

The American Sociological Association (ASA) in collaboration with the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) is sponsoring a summer fellowship designed to enhance the presentation of sociology in the media. One fellowship will be supported in 1997. This is an excellent opportunity for a sociologist to learn the skills of public communication working directly for a newspaper or in television or radio broadcasting.

The ASA-AAAS Fellow must be an advanced graduate student (ABD) or a PhD sociologist. There is a \$5000 stipend for the summer and additional funding to cover travel and the orientation and debriefing seminars.

This Fellowship will be coordinated by the ASA Spivack Program on Applied Social Research and Social Policy. Interested candidates can obtain an application from: ASA-AAAS Media Fellowship, American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 833-3410 x315; executive@asanet.org; or via the ASA Homepage (<http://www.asanet.org>) or Fax-on-demand, (888) 395-1037. Applications are due April 15, 1997.

NIH Self-Report Conference Important to Sociology

by Lois M. Verbrugge,
University of Michigan and Westat Inc., and
Jack Fowler,
University of Massachusetts-Boston

NIH's Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (OBSSR) sponsored a conference in November 1996 designed to inform clinical researchers and practitioners about the quality of patients' and study volunteers' self-reports on health topics.¹ Accuracy and reliability were central issues in many presentations. But the conference, entitled "The Science of Self Report," held much for sociologists interested in the nature of memory and for survey researchers interested in novel modes of data collection.

In the first presentation, Wendy Baldwin, Chief of the Office of Extramural Research at NIH, noted the technical advantages of self-report items—they are portable and low cost. It is the substantive advantages that are sometimes called into question. Stated baldly: Are the reports true? Are they stable? Do respondents lie? Baldwin noted that inaccuracy and unreliability can stem from ambiguity in question wording as well as from respondent-based factors. Survey researchers can reduce error by attentive design and piloting. She also noted that self-reports are sometimes the only mechanism for obtaining data about a topic, such as attitudes or emotions. It is not just the mode of choice, it is the only possible mode.

Cognitive Processes

Cognitive processes involved in answering questions about "events" were discussed in three papers by Norman Bradburn, Roger Tourangeau, and Geeta Menon. They reviewed what we have learned over the past three decades about which kinds of events are more or less likely to be recalled, how respondents access memories, how they place events in time, and strategies for helping them retrieve and date past events. The papers demonstrated that sophisticated research has occurred on these topics, and the results have improved field strategies (e.g., using a bounded recall period, asking multiple questions, encouraging efforts at association).

Presentations by Saul Shiffman and Cynthia Rand compared self-reports of "health behaviors" (smoking, pill-taking) with equipment-based tallies and also diaries. For smoking, the lack of obvious correspondence between the reports gleaned from a palm-top computer and the overall ratings was striking. In one study, subjects' reports of their cigarette-smoking quitting experience better matched people's naive stories about "how people usually quit smoking" than it matched their own tallied experience. For pill-taking, people generally thought they complied with regimens, when in fact they usually did not. Shiffman finally sided with equipment-based measurement, while Rand sided finally with self-report. This represents the tradeoff between accuracy and economy, and each person had a different preference about what matters most for the research question at hand.

The arena shifted to self-reports about "emotions related to an event." Moment-by-moment reactions to an extreme event are ultimately integrated into an overall

memory of one's feelings. Daniel Kahneman provided an empirical example by locating the moments that figure strongly in the overall evaluation of a painful medical procedure. Figuring out what people are telling you when they provide summaries, and designing questions about an experience to capture accurately its significance, is a valuable research issue for social scientists.

'Ethical' issues can arise when researchers are unwilling to take self-reports as is, but instead want to compare them to a deeper truth that must be dredged up.

Motivational aspects ("should I tell what I know, or not?") come strongly into play with socially sensitive topics such as drug use, sexual practices, infection with certain viruses, and illegal migration. "Motivated underreporting" occurs when people choose to give an answer other than the literally most accurate answer as they know it, as shown in papers by Nora Cate Schaefer, Charles Turner, Joseph Catania, and Douglas Massey. In formal terms, how can this aspect of measurement error be reduced? Stated another way, how can survey procedures give anonymity or confidence to respondents so they tell their literal truth? One presentation highlighted the potential value of taking advantage of audio question administration and computers to augment the already well-documented advantage of self-administration. Another showed that trust and friendship with the research team can facilitate reporting of illegal migration.

An especially sensitive topic now is childhood sexual abuse. Here, "overreporting" is as much an issue as "underreporting." On overreporting, Elizabeth Loftus presented experimental data showing that fabricated information introduced by researchers readily works its way into memory, so that respondents soon report it as genuine experience. Hence, ideas and perceptions can be taught, then recalled, as if they had been actually experienced. Reconstruction becomes recall, without any conscious motivation to tell a lie. The implications of this research for "false memories" about sexual abuse are sobering. On underreporting, Linda Williams studied adulthood recollections of officially documented childhood sexual abuse; she studied the factors that differentiated those who remembered the abuse, and those who did not. The social, legal, and clinical ramifications of false positive and false negative reports in this topic are immense. Sociologists might take this contemporary issue as a challenge to develop sound research strategies that can detect false memories and lost memories. More generally, scientists doing case studies on past exposures in childhood and youth as explanations for current adult health status should proceed cautiously as a result of these presentations.

Two sessions were devoted to reporting of "psychiatric symptoms and physical symptoms." Ronald Kessler compared assessments of psychiatric disorders in community samples and patient samples.

In community samples, good distinctions can be made between distressed and non-distressed persons, but specific diagnoses are not feasible. By contrast, in clinical samples, batteries of items can indeed detect clinically meaningful diagnostic categories. John Kihlstrom discussed the impact of mood on memories. The genuine value of self-reports by children was discussed by Wendy Reich and Johnny Blair, and the importance of close-in cultural understanding for interviews of cultural minorities was discussed by Spero Manson. Personal factors that influence reports of pain and body discomfort were discussed by James Pennebaker, Francis Keefe, and Arthur Barsky. Overall, these presentations buttress the value of both subject (patient) reports and clinician diagnoses for fashioning therapeutic care. Both sides must be heard, without a bias about which side is more truthful or better.

"Ethical" issues can arise when researchers are unwilling to take self-reports as is, but instead want to compare them to a "deeper truth" that must be dredged up. How much prodding and poking is ethically sound, preserving the subject's privacy and autonomy? Similarly, when self-reports reveal a situation with immediate clinical or legal needs, such as thoughts of suicide or profound emotional distress, what is one to do about it? Donald Bersoff stated there is no singular answer to such questions, that the ethical obligation is for a research team to consider them and make decisions when designing a project, and then follow through. In addition, he discussed the value and shortfall of ethics codes developed by professional societies. The codes are always conservative and lie in favor of scientists' and society's needs more than the individual's. He also noted the oddity that IRBs located in medical institutions often approve physically invasive procedures, but balk at psychosocial questionnaires (citing subject privacy or interviews as stressful). In fact, social scientists know that surveys are usually well-accepted, and even welcomed, by subjects. Over time, collaborations with social scientists can help alleviate suspicions of medical colleagues about quality and "invasiveness" of self-report data.

Judith Lessler provided an inventory-style review of "cognitive methods that can be used in developing and testing survey items." Examples are focus groups, cognitive interviews, and behavior coding of pretest interviews. Sociologists would do well to consider the options and incorporate them more routinely into survey development processes.

As the conference continued, the notion of objective truth that should come unfiltered through the person's memory and mouth was altered. Instead, the notion of personal experience (behavioral or affective) that is encoded, stored, retrieved, and even reconstructed in the telling emerged as more veridical.² In an introduction, Jaylan Turkkan noted that "the differences between information available to enter a mind and information that comes out" must be accepted simply and dispassionately, and that science must then proceed—using self-reports on their own terms (not as a weak measure for something you wish you had) in clinical decisions and research models.

The conference has both substantive and technical messages for sociologists. It revealed in sophisticated ways the complexity by which people's remembered and stated experiences are shaped. They can be embellished or diminished at any point in the memory storage, retrieval, and telling process. People have difficulty sorting out what they "really" experienced from what they made of it. Facts and interpretation merge inseparably into memory. People seldom consciously lie; they generally tell the truth as they know it. If this is the truth that guides health behavior, social relationships, and goals, then it is the more important truth for scientists to know about than some far-back objective piece of it. The technical imperative is to develop questions that capture subjects' current memories and attitudes very well, in ways that permit an individual's own experience to be recorded, and the heterogeneity among individuals to be encompassed.

In conclusion, if one's goal is to ferret out objective accuracy about events or behaviors, then the conference gives much to be nervous about. So many motivational and perceptual aspects figure into self-reports, and those aspects can shift reports systematically away from what an outside observer (person or equipment) might indicate occurred. On the other hand, if one's goal is to understand the sources of reporting about past behaviors and feelings, however complex those may be, then the conference gives much pleasure and inspiration. At last, the science of human cognition and memory is joining the design of health surveys and questionnaires.³ For sociologists, a main message is to pilot instruments well with help from a cognitive psychology colleague.

Footnotes

¹The conference planning committee was Arthur J. Stone (Chair), Christine Bachrach, Virginia Cain, Jared Jobe, Howard Kurtzman, and Jaylan Turkkan. The American Sociological Association was one of several organizations that provided funds for and helped in the development of the conference. Audiotapes for conference sessions can be obtained from CASET Associates, 10201 Lee Highway, Suite 160, Fairfax, VA 22039; 800-545-5583; fax 703-591-2804.

²This helped us all understand the conference artwork, which portrays various cubes and dots entering at the back of the brain, and other shapes emerging from the mouth.

³Serious interest in cognitive aspects of surveys started in the 1980's. A brief history of organized efforts (special committees, special conferences, government labs) is in the preface to J.M. Tanur, ed., *Questions About Questions*, New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1992. That book contains fine papers on the issue, many by sociologists. See also T. Jabine, M. Strat, J.M. Tanur, R. Tourangeau, eds., *Cognitive Aspects of Survey Methodology: Building a Bridge Between Disciplines*, Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press, 1984; H. Schuman and S. Presser, *Questions and Answers in Attitude Surveys: Experiments on Question Form, Wording, and Context*, New York: Academic Press, 1981; J.T. Lessler and M.G. Sirken, "Laboratory-based research on the cognitive aspects of survey methodology: The goals and methods of the National Center for Health Statistics Study," *Milbank Quarterly*, 63(3):565-581, 1985; and S. Schechter, ed., "Proceedings of the 1993 NCHS Conference on the Cognitive Aspects of Self-Reported Health Status," Working Paper Series, No. 10, Cognitive Methods Staff, Office of Research and Methodology, National Center for Health Statistics, Hyattsville, Maryland, 1994. □

The Case of the Sociologist Who Untangled Himself from the Web

by Richard C. Rockwell
Inter-university Consortium for
Political and Social Research

This article is about how to find on the World Wide Web data sets that are of interest to sociologists. It reports on one hour's naïve use of the Web, beginning with a generalized search for information on specific topics and concluding with a search for particular data sets. Each new user of the Web soon encounters one of its conundrums: This most sophisticated of information resources was designed without much attention to retrieval of its information. Some examples will illustrate what this means for the researcher and the student.

Using one of the best free search services on the Web (Infoseek[®]), I set out to find the home page of the American Sociological Association. The first site returned was an individual's home page, complete with a movie of the Cardinal Tetras in his aquarium. The second site took me off to the University of Chicago. Among the first ten sites were some pages actually located at the ASA Web site, but the ASA home page was not included. Next I looked for resources about an old sociological concept, "peer group." Most of the results concerned "ATM Internetworking," in which computers act as peers in a high-speed network—an interesting application of the idea, but not precisely what I wanted. Finally, I sought information on "race and ethnicity." My results were better there, each site among the first ten identified was germane to the topic as sociologists conceive of it. The only problem was that the service identified 420,451 relevant sites, and I have not yet completed checking them all for relevancy. I thought of making my search more restrictive so as to reduce the number of "hits," but I knew that such restrictions could also cause me to miss some highly relevant material.

I then made my search more specific by looking for data sets of interest to sociologists. Thinking I knew the name of an interesting data set, I searched for the Health and Retirement "Survey" (sic). The excellent HRS Web site was not among the first ten sites identified. Instead, I got the Canada Newswire, the Pro-Life Activist's Encyclopedia, and an advertisement by a freelance writer for hire. Discouraged, I then looked for the General Social Survey. Again, the Web site that I expected to find was not among the first ten, which this time included sites concerning the 1935 Alberta Social Credit Party platform, materials about G. K. Chesterton, a discussion of the U. S. embargo against Cuba, and a piece about the Church of Scientology.

There is a solution to this difficulty, involving a very old technology: use of the informed and trained human mind. Knowledgeable people have already done much of the screening and structuring that is required to locate resources on the Web reliably and efficiently. I looked for professionally-constructed sites, starting with one of the grandparents of Web search services, Yahoo. Yahoo organizes the Web into a structure that includes the entry "Social

Recommended Launching Pads for Sociology on the World Wide Web

American Sociological Association
<http://www.asanet.org>

Blackwell Guide to Sociology Resources
<http://www.blackwellpublishers.co.uk/socres.htm>

Council of European Social Science Data Archives
<http://www.nsd.uib.no/cessda/>

Data and Program Library Service
<http://dpls.dacc.wisc.edu>

Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research
<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/>

Research Engines for the Social Sciences
<http://www.carleton.ca/~cmckie/research.html>

Social Sciences Information Gateway
<http://sosig.esrc.bris.ac.uk/>

Science: Sociology." This would be a good starting place for many searches, except that Yahoo's conception of "sociology" is rather liberal. For example, it includes a Web site on gambling among its major entries about sociology. Next I visited the WWW Virtual Library, which is a "distributed subject catalogue." It clearly has potential as a starting place for a Web search, but its list of resources is very long and undifferentiated.

So I visited other professional sites maintained by and for sociologists or by people accustomed to serving their information needs. Research Engines for the Social Sciences provided links to a wide variety of resources, including data; it is a site to which I shall return. The Social Sciences Information Gateway in the United Kingdom proved to be helpful but to contain an odd mix of resources—a few journals, some mailing lists, a few university departments, and so forth—all in one long and undifferentiated list. Staying within the United Kingdom, I found the Blackwell Guide to Sociology Resources, which provided a highly selective, short, and thus useful list of "launching pads." It seemed that I was getting closer to what I wanted, and I had done so by relying on a bookstore and publisher whose Oxford shop I had visited before there was an Internet. Their Web site employed some of the same discerning standards that they had used to select books for their shelves, and they clearly were adept at organizing information.

However, I had not yet found any data sets of interest to sociologists. The Health and Retirement "Survey" and the General Social Survey still eluded me. Blackwell's site was not detailed enough to get me to specific data sets, but it got me to the right places on the Web by giving as its first pointer the excellent Web site maintained by the Council of European Social Science Data Archives. Through Blackwell's links, I soon found my way to "North American Archives" and then to my own organization, ICPSR.

ICPSR's home page had a banner

that included a link to something called "Sites." Being somewhat familiar by now with the jargon of the Web, I followed that link. It immediately got me to an entry for the Health and Retirement Study, under the heading "Other Web Sites of Interest." But where was the General Social Survey? I went to the Table of Contents at ICPSR's site and found there a "General Social Survey Site." That site turned out to be part of the complex of Web pages at ICPSR itself. While visiting ICPSR, I followed links to other data sets, such as the National Election Studies and the Panel Study of Income Dynamics, and to other

archives, such as the Henry A. Murray Research Center at Radcliffe and the Roper Center. The Internet Crossroads of the Data and Program Library Service at the University of Wisconsin proved to be a particularly helpful launching pad for worldwide data searches.

I also searched the entire collection of abstracts in the ICPSR archive for studies relevant to health and retirement, finding 34 other studies of interest. ICPSR used to print a Guide to Resources and Services, which had become so enormous a volume that it represented a threat to users' sacroiliacs. That entire volume is now available online to anyone anywhere, with moderately useful search tools available. In cooperation with the CESSDA archives, ICPSR is working to introduce further structure into the Guide online, with the aim of permitting more focused searches without imposing restrictions that cause the loss of relevant information.

The lesson of my hour pretending to be a somewhat naïve user of the World Wide Web was that data sets of interest to sociologists could indeed be found on the Web but that my best bet for finding them was to rely upon institutions such as publishers and archives that have long been in the business of organizing information. To be sure, there are any number of alternative pathways that I might have taken to get the same information, but I would bet that the other ones that I would find useful and reliable would also be associated with established professional institutions staffed by social scientists, archivists, and librarians. □

NIA Invites Proposals for Minority Aging Research

The Behavioral and Social Research Program of the National Institute on Aging (NIA) is pleased to announce the release of a new RFA, Resource Centers for Minority Aging Research (AG-97-002), jointly sponsored with the National Institute for Nursing Research.

The Resource Centers for Minority Aging Research (RCMARs) are designed to create a research infrastructure around three objectives: (1) to establish a mechanism for mentoring researchers for careers in research on the health of minority elders; (2) to enhance diversity in the professional workforce conducting research on the health of minority elders; and (3) to develop and deploy strategies for recruiting and retaining minority group members in epidemiological, psychosocial, and/or biomedical research dealing with the health of the elderly.

Applicants must demonstrate access to and experience working with the selected minority population(s). At the time of the application, institutions participating as part of a proposed center must have among them at least three or more externally funded, current, peer-reviewed projects involving human subjects in the RCMAR-related areas of reducing health differentials, health care access, and/or minority research, as related to aging research.

The award of Center grants pursuant to this RFA is contingent upon the availability of funds for this purpose. The total cost may not exceed \$575,000 per application for the first year. The full text of the RCMAR RFA is published in the January 10, 1996 *NIH Guide* (Vol 26, No. 1) and can be obtained from the NIH Home Page at:

<http://www.nih.gov/grants/>
>>>go to "NIH Guide...."
>>>go to "Requests for Applications...."
>>>go to "AG-97-002"

Receipt date is April 18, 1997. Address inquiries to: Sidney M. Stahl, Behavioral and Social Research Program, National Institute on Aging/NIH, Gateway Building, Suite 533, 7201 Wisconsin Avenue, Bethesda, MD 20892-9205; (301) 402-4156; (fax) 402-0051; e-mail Sidney_Stahl@nih.gov.

President-Elect, from page 1

Walter R. Allen (continued)

dent Outcomes at Predominantly White and Historically Black Public Colleges and Universities," *Harvard Educational Review*, 62, 1 (1992); Co-Editor, *College in Black and White: African American Students in Predominantly White and Historically Black Public Universities*, State University of New York Press (1991); Co-Author, *The Color Line and the Quality of Life in America*, Oxford University Press (1989) and Russell Sage Foundation (1987). **Professional Contributions:** Accreditation Evaluation Team for Pennsylvania State University, Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools (1995); Expert Testimony "U.S. and Knight vs. Alabama," Federal District Court, Northern Alabama (1994-95); Expert Testimony "U.S. and Ayers vs. Fordice," Federal District Court, Northern Mississippi and the U.S. Supreme Court (1993); Expert Testimony "Podberesky vs. the State of Maryland," U.S. Court of Appeals, 4th Circuit and the U.S. Supreme Court (1992); Associate Editor, *Journal of Comparative Family Studies* (1991-present). **Honors and Awards:** Luckman Distinguished Teaching Award, University of California-Los Angeles (1996); Distinguished Career Award, Association of Black Sociologists (1995); Research Excellence Award, Division J: Postsecondary Education, American Educational Research Association (1993); Elected Member, Sociological Research Association (1991); Faculty Recognition Award, University of Michigan (1988); Distinguished Scholar Award, Standing Committee on the Role and Status of Minorities in Educational Research and Development, American Educational Research Association (1987).

Vice President-Elect

Nan Lin

Present Position: Professor, Department of Sociology and Director, Asian/Pacific Studies Institute, Duke University (1990-present). **Former Positions:** Chair, Department of Sociology (1979-82), Professor (1976-89) and Associate Professor (1971-76), State University of New York-Albany; Assistant Professor of Social Relations, The Johns Hopkins University (1966-71). **Education:** PhD, Michigan State University (1966). **Offices Held in Other Organizations:** Section on Mental Disorders of Aging, National Institute of Mental Health (1992-96); American Council, Chiang Ching Kuo Foundation (1994-96); Editorial Board Member, *The American Sociologist* (1991-95); National Institute of Aging Gerontology and Geriatrics Review Committee (1988-91); Consulting Editor, *American Journal of Sociology* (1985-87). **Offices, Committee Memberships, and Editorial Appointments Held in ASA:** Secretary-Treasurer, Section on the Sociology of Mental Health (1994-96); Committee on International Sociology (1992-95); Chair, Section on Asia and Asian-America (1991-93); Program, Committee (1991); Committee on Nominations (1985-87). **Publications:** "Social Resources: A Theory of Social Capital," *Revue Française de Sociologie* (1995); "Local Market Socialism: Local Corporatism in Action in Rural China," *Theory and Society* (1995); Co-Author with Yanjie Bian, "Getting Ahead in Urban China: Work-unit and Gender in the Status Attainment Process," *American Journal of Sociology* (1991); Co-Author with Walter M. Ensel, "Life Stress and Health: Stressors and Resources," *American Sociological Review* (1989); Co-Author with Alfred Dean and Walter M. Ensel, *Social Support, Life Events, and Depression*, Academic Press (1986). **Professional Contributions:** Organizer, National Training Workshop on Sociological Designs and Methods, Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences (1996); Organizer, Session on Sociology of Mental Health, ASA Annual Meeting (1995); Advisory Board Member, Structural Analysis in the Social Sciences Series, Cambridge University Press (1986-91); Editorial Board Member, *Social Psychology Quarterly* (1985-89); Editorial Board Member, *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* (1982-84). **Honors and Awards:** Advisory Committee Member, *Sociology*, Academia Sinica, Taiwan (1996-present); Visiting Examiner, Department of Sociology, Chinese University of Hong Kong (1996-99); Advisory Professorship, Fudan University, People's Republic of China (1995-present); Honorary Professor, People's University, People's Republic of China (1994-present); Chancellor's Distinguished Lectureship, University of California-Irvine (1995).



Alejandro Portes (continued)

Years of the Crisis," *Latin American Research Review*, 29, 2 (1994), reprinted, Johns Hopkins University Press (1997); Co-Author with Alex Stepick, *City On The Edge: The Transformation of Miami*, University of California Press (1993); Co-Editor with Manuel Castells and Lauren Benton, *The Informal Economy: Studies in Advanced and Less Developed Countries*, Johns Hopkins University Press, (1989), Spanish translation, Editorial Planeta (1991). **Professional Contributions:** Francis Sim Memorial Lecture, Pennsylvania State University (1996); Le Frak Memorial Lecture, School of Architecture and Planning, University of Maryland-College Park (1994); Hollingshead Annual Lecture, Department of Sociology, Yale University (1993); Milton Yinger Lecture, Oberlin College (1991); Annual Distinguished Lecture in International Development, Michigan State University (1989). **Honors and Awards:** Spencer Foundation Senior Scholar Award (1996); Anthony Leeds Award for best book, *City On The Edge*, Society for Urban Anthropology, American Anthropological Association (1995); Robert E. Park Award for best book, *City On The Edge*, Community and Urban Sociology Section, ASA (1995); Award for Excellence in Teaching, *Oraculum*, The Johns Hopkins University (1994); Fellow, Russell Sage Foundation (1992-93).

Patricia A. Roos

Present Position: Professor, Department of Sociology, Rutgers University (1989-present). **Former Positions:** Assistant to Associate Professor, State University of New York-Stony Brook (1981-88); Research Associate, Committee on Basic Research in the Behavioral and Social Sciences and Committee on Occupational Classification and Analysis, National Academy of Sciences (1978-81). **Education:** PhD, University of California-Los Angeles (1981); MA (1974) and BA (1972), University of California-Davis. **Offices Held in Other Organizations:** Chair, Merit Award Committee, Eastern Sociological Society (1996-97); Consulting Editor, *American Journal of Sociology* (1995-present); Editorial Board Member, *Administrative Science Quarterly* (1994-96); Chair, Department of Sociology, Rutgers University (1991-present); Editorial Board and Press Council, Rutgers University Press (1989-95). **Offices, Committee Memberships, and Editorial Appointments Held in ASA:** Council (1993-96); Secretary/Treasurer, Section on Organizations, Occupations, and Work (1992-95); Council, Section on Organizations, Occupations, and Work (1990-92); Committee on Nominations (1990-91); Committee on Committees (1988-89). **Publications:** Co-Author with Joan E. Manley, "Staffing Personnel: Feminization and Change in Human Resource Management," *Sociological Focus*, 29 (1996); Co-Author with Katharine W. Jones, "Shifting Gender Boundaries: Women's Inroads into Academic Sociology," *Work And Occupations*, 20 (1993); Co-Author with Barbara F. Reskin, *Job Queues, Gender Queues: Explaining Women's Inroads Into Male Occupations*, Temple University Press (1990); *Gender And Work: A Comparative Analysis of Industrial Societies*, SUNY Press (1985); "Marriage and Women's Occupational Attainment in Cross-Cultural Perspective," *American Sociological Review*, 48 (1983). **Professional Contributions:** Chair, Rutgers-New Brunswick Campus Overview Committee for the Middle States Association Self Study (1996-97); Chair, Search Committee for the Dean of Douglass College, Rutgers University (1995-96); Faculty of Arts and Sciences Special Adviser for Departmental and Faculty Computing, Rutgers University (1994-present); Consultant, American Psychological Association Task Force on the Feminization of Psychology (1991-92); Advisory Council, Princeton University Department of Sociology (1990-present). **Honors and Awards:** Chancellor's Award for Excellence in Teaching, State University of New York-Stony Brook (1986); President's Award for Excellence in Teaching, State University of New York-Stony Brook (1986).



Secretary-Elect

Florence B. Bonner

Present Position: Professor and Chair, Sociology and Anthropology Department (1991-present) and Director, African American Women's Institute (1993-present), Howard University. **Former Positions:** Executive Director, Center for Women in Government (1987-91) and Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, State University of New York-Albany (1990-91); Interim Director, Minority Affairs Program, American Sociological Association (1992-3). **Education:** PhD (1978) and MA (1977), Rice University; BA (1970), University of Houston. **Offices Held in Other Organizations:** Vice President, Sociologists for Women in Society (1990-present); Advisory Editor, *Gender And Society* (1989-present); Associate Editor, *Race & Society* (1996-present); Editor, *National Journal of Sociology* (1989-present); Executive Committee Member, Eastern Sociological Society, Liaison for Southern Sociological Association and Regional and Professional Associations (1995-96); Interim Executive Officer, Association of Black Sociologists (1991-94); Co-Chair, Program Committee, Eastern Sociological Association (1992-93); President, Association of Black Sociologists (1990-91). **Offices, Committee Memberships, and Editorial Appointments Held in ASA:** Committee on National Statistics (1996-98); Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award Selection Committee (1994-96); Committee on Nominations (1992-94); Member, Section on Racial and Ethnic Minorities (1987-89). **Publications:** "Women in Politics: The Impact of Gender Barriers to Mobility," *Women in American Politics*, Prentice Hall (forthcoming); "Cancer Among Black Families: Diffusion as a Strategy of Prevention and Intervention," *Journal of Comparative Family Studies*, fall (1996); "Health Promotion & Cancer Intervention," *Training Handbook for African American Communities*, National Cancer Institute (1995); "Women and the American Economy: A National and Global Context," *Policy Papers*, The Center for Women's Studies, University of Cincinnati (1992). **Professional Contributions:** National Cancer Institute Grant, "National Black Leadership Initiative on Cancer" (1992-95). **Honors and Awards:** National Science Foundation Planning Grant, "Integration of the Social Sciences, Math and Engineering" (1996); Certificate of Leadership Award, Association of Black Sociologists (1995); Certificate of Advanced International Study, Pacific Women: Culture, Identity and Self-Determination Award, International, Cross-Cultural Black Women's Studies Institute (1995); Howard University Distinguished Service Award (1994); Howard University Division of Academic Affairs Community Service Award (1993).



Julia Wrigley

Present Position: Executive Officer, PhD Program in Sociology (1995-present) and Associate Professor of Sociology (1991-present), City University of New York Graduate Center. **Former Positions:** Associate Professor, Departments of Education and Sociology, University California-Los Angeles (1982-91); Assistant Professor, Departments of Education and Sociology (1976-81); Associate Director, (1988-89) and Acting Director (Spring 1991), Center for the Study of Women, University California-Los Angeles. **Education:** PhD (1977) and MS (1973), University of Wisconsin-Madison; BA, University of Michigan (1970). **Offices Held in Other Organizations:** Editorial Board Member, *Educational Policy* (1989-present); Editorial Board Member, *Teachers College Record* (1995-present); Editorial Board Member, *History of Education Quarterly* (1987-90); Elected Member, University of California Systemwide Committee on the Status of Women and University California-Los Angeles Chancellor's Advisory Committee on the Status of Women (1987-90); President, Sociology of Education Association (1979-80). **Offices, Committee Memberships, and Editorial Appointments Held in ASA:** Editor, *Sociology of Education* (1991-94); Editorial Board Member, *Sociology of Education* (1987-91); Editorial Board Member, *Contemporary Sociology* (1983-86); Committee on Employment (1988-89). **Publications:** "Uncertain Encounters: Black Domestic Workers and their White Employers," in Michele Lamont, ed., *Culture, Race, and Boundaries* (forthcoming); *Other People's Children*, Basic Books (1995); Editor, *Education and Gender Equality*, Falmer Press (1992); *Class Politics and Public Schools: Chicago, 1900-1950*, Rutgers University Press (1982); "The Division between Mental and Manual Labor: Artisan Education in Science in Nineteenth Century Britain," *American Journal of Sociology*, Supplement, 88 (1982).



Capitol Hill Diary

From Grad School to "Senator Kennedy's Office: Can I Help You?"

by Nora Jacobson
ASA Congressional Fellow

The distance from Baltimore to Washington, DC is longer than the 50-minute train journey I make each morning. It is the distance between graduate school and the professional world, between leggings and jeans and wool and silk, between autonomy and responsibility, between theory and practice.



Nora Jacobson

I applied for the ASA Congressional Fellowship last spring, amidst the flurry of finishing my dissertation and the rising panic of wondering "what next?" The list of previous recipients—all well established sociologists—seemed to argue that I would have little chance of winning the fellowship. Besides coming from a school of public health, I would be a brand-new PhD who had done a qualitative dissertation (an analysis of the history of silicone breast implants using a social construction of public problems framework). I applied anyway, thinking—as best I can recall—that

it was rather silly to have spent two years analyzing policy without having any clear idea how it was really made, that my prospects in academia looked bleak, and that it would be wise to investigate other types of employment.

Now I am five weeks into my placement on the Hill. I am a health policy fellow on the minority staff of the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources. (Senator Kennedy is the ranking minority member, as well as the minority chairman of the health subcommittee; when I make telephone calls, I identify myself as coming from his office.) Through a combination of choice and assignment, I find myself responsible for a number of issues, including HIV/AIDS, vaccines and immunization, privacy and confidentiality of medical information, and substance abuse and mental health.

Perhaps the best way to describe the first month of my fellowship is to say that I am only now starting to have a glimmering of what it means to be "responsible" for an issue. That is, the first four weeks were like jumping aboard a train hurtling through a dark tunnel: I didn't know what I was doing or where I was going, and everything was moving very fast. Despite my helplessness—I even had to ask how to use the telephones—I found myself with

an automatic authority. Lobbyists began calling my first week on the job. I noticed also that people are very happy to talk to you when the words "Senator Kennedy" are part of the first sentence you utter.

This was the biggest adjustment in the transition from graduate school: I had gone from an environment where I felt fairly competent, but in which I was accorded little respect, to one in which I was treated with deference, but where I knew myself to be incompetent.

So what is this matter of "responsibility?" It means that among the flood of paper that comes to the office every day, the pieces with the slightest relevance to any of my issues land on my desk. Included are newsletters from advocacy groups, invitations (for me or for the Senator) to meetings and briefings, reports of studies, and letters from citizens concerned—or, in some cases, obsessed—with an issue. I read, attend meetings, answer letters (or, better, punt them when I can). I write memos in which I try to synthesize what I have learned.

Responsibility also means that I try to figure out what is going to happen when with legislation. For example, enabling legislation for the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration was due to be reauthorized last Congress. Although the Labor Committee put an enormous amount of work into the reau-

thorization, it never passed. (Congress appropriated funds without reauthorization.) The reauthorization should come up again some time this session. I need to know when, who is working on it, which issues are likely to arise, and what position the Senator wishes to take on those issues. At some point, if it happens during my tenure in the office, I will work with other staffers to hash out what the legislation should accomplish. Until then, I keep in touch with staffers on the majority side and listen to lobbyists' concerns. The office where I work is atypical in that it is staffed almost entirely by fellows. This has advantages and disadvantages. It is great for camaraderie (I am used to the complete isolation of working on a dissertation), but less so for mentoring. Everyone is very friendly and helpful, but there is no continuity. I have had to call people who worked here a year ago or more to be briefed about an issue, or even to find out where files are. In the room where I sit, everyone is job-hunting. Instead of learning the system from experienced insiders, I am reminded every day that this is only temporary.

Despite this, the intensity of the experience makes what was strange familiar very quickly. As new fellows join the staff, suddenly I'm an old timer. And on the train, I now recognize most of the faces.

AIDS, from page 3

tium of Social Science Associations, Levine expressed many of the themes that would be featured in the committee's report.

"From available research we already know, social, cultural, and structural factors shape an individual's behavioral choices and result in the transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS," Levine testified.

"Peer cultures have been shown to shape risk and risk reduction among drug injectors, gay men and youth. One important intervention study demonstrated that drug injectors who took part in organizing other drug injectors decreased their injections per month, the sharing of equipment, their use of rented syringes, and their use of shooting galleries and increased their use of new needles, bleach and condoms."

For his part, Wiebel expressed "some disappointment" that studies of behavioral HIV prevention strategies discussed at the conference "were dominated by relatively brief interventions focusing on individuals." But, he added, sociologists can take comfort in one presentation "that noted that the gold standard of randomized clinical trials is not always appropriate to some types of inquiry such as the evaluation of community interventions."

"Sociologists can do much to complement the contributions of psychologists in developing prevention strategies which focus on the individual," Wiebel said.

"We can ill afford to rely solely on changing the HIV risk behaviors of individuals one at a time."

According to the consensus panel, one in 250 people in the United States is infected with HIV, and every year an additional

40,000 to 80,000 Americans become infected with the AIDS virus, mostly through behaviors that are preventable. AIDS is the leading cause of death among men and women between the ages of 25 and 44. In the United States, unsafe sexual behavior among men who have sex with men and unsafe injection practices among drug users still account for the largest number of cases of HIV infection. However, the rate of increase is greater for women than men, and there have been larger increases in heterosexual HIV transmission than among men who have sex with men.

In their statement, the panel said that just as the Food and Drug Administration conditionally approves experimental drugs in emergency situations, the urgency of the AIDS epidemic justifies the need for implementing those behavioral intervention programs proven by rigorous scientific study to be most successful.

The consensus conference is part of the NIH Consensus Development Program established in 1977 to resolve in an unbiased, impartial manner controversial topics in medicine and public health. In the past 20 years, the NIH has conducted more than 120 such conferences addressing a wide range of controversial medical issues important to health care providers, patients, and the general public. NIH holds an average of six consensus conferences each year.

The full NIH Consensus Statement on Interventions to Prevent HIV Risk Behaviors is available by calling toll free 1-888-NIH-Consensus (1-800-644-2667) or by visiting the NIH Consensus Program web site at <http://consensus.nih.gov>. □

Ethics, from page 1

describes the process for filing, investigating, and resolving complaints of unethical conduct.

As noted in the proposed Code's introduction, the preamble and general principles of the Code are "aspirational" and designed "to guide sociologists toward the highest ideals of sociology." Although the preamble and general principles are not specifically enforceable standards, sociologists are expected to consider them in arriving at an ethical course of action. The ethical standards set forth enforceable rules for conduct by sociologists. While the application of a standard may vary depending on context, the ethical standards set forth expectations of ethical behavior and practices.

Highlights of the revised Code include:

- An expanded section on informed consent that includes specific attention to research with children, deception in research, and covert research;
- More careful attention to the ethical issues sociologists may face in their various roles in research, teaching, supervision, practice, and service; and
- An easier to use format that includes a table of contents and headings.

Kennedy said that the 12-member COPE and the ASA Executive Officer, as COPE liaison, have worked on the proposed Code for more than two

years. At the ASA Council meeting in January, Kennedy briefed Council members on the proposed Code. After making a few minor revisions, Council members enthusiastically and unanimously endorsed the document, urged that ASA members approve it, and thanked COPE for its "outstanding efforts."

The proposed Code will become effective immediately if a majority of ASA voting members support its adoption. □

NSF, from page 3

language, culture identity, indigenous knowledge, environment, impact of technology...I could go on and on," says Seyfrit.

In crafting proposals, Seyfrit urges sociologists "to think interdisciplinary" and be familiar with relevant research in such areas as anthropology. Reviewers and review panelists represent a variety of social science disciplines. Also, she urges, "write in plain English and stay away from sociological jargon."

Current target dates for submission of proposals are June 1 and December 15. Interested persons should call Seyfrit at 703-306-1029 or by e-mail at cseyfrit@nsf.gov to make sure proposals fall within the scope of the program and to get further information. □

Toronto, from page 1

"Walking and Looking in Inner Toronto: Elements of the City's Fabric" (February 1997 *Footnotes*); more encyclopaedic coverage is available in Robert Kashner's *Ethnic Toronto: A Complete Guide to the Many Faces and Cultures of Toronto* (Passport Books: 1997.) Most of the larger ethnic groups have concentrations in several distinct neighbourhoods.² For example, Italians settled on College Street, in several west and northwest Toronto neighbourhoods, and in suburban Mississauga and Woodbridge (the latter of which is 75% Italian). There are four separate China towns, including the northern suburbs of Richmond Hill and Markham, which support enormous Hong Kong Chinese shopping malls. West Indians are concentrated near St. Clair West, in the Jane-Finch corridor in North York, and near Warden Avenue in Scarborough. South Asians have a busy commercial centre of curry houses and other businesses along Gerard Street, and also in the Tuxedo Court complex at Markham and highway 401 in Scarborough.

Institutions display increasing cultural diversity in many forms. CHLN radio broadcasts in 32 different languages; CFMT multicultural television transmits alongside the mainstream English (and French) offerings. Torontonians boast of having numerous ethnic theatres, foreign-language books, magazines, newspapers, video outlets, music stores, radio and television programs. There are community-based foreign language educational programs, community and religious institutions, as well as the myriad of ethnic restaurants, specialty grocery stores, and much more. The highlight festival undoubtedly is Caribana, with the biggest Carnival parade outside the Caribbean. Caravan, a traditional week-long omnibus network of ethnic organizations converted to showplaces, displays the traditions and cuisines of many of Toronto's cultural communities.

The Accidental Immigration City

How should one characterize intergroup relations in Toronto? The local discourse on race and ethnic relations is, for the most part, upbeat. As elsewhere in Canada, government at every level proudly proclaims itself officially "multicultural." Local councils work to maintain positive race relations. At the same time, inequality has emerged as an issue for what are often called "visible minorities" of non-European origins, and conflicts with racial overtones clearly have increased in Toronto.³ Police shootings and perceptions of a biased justice system in Toronto's black community have provoked both violence and government intervention in the form of a commission of inquiry. The suburban Chinese shopping malls disturbed some local officials, whose complaints about their negative impact caused an eruption of controversy. And in 1995 for the first time in Ontario, race became an election issue; the resulting Progressive Conservative government of Mike Harris unceremoniously scrapped the previous New Democratic government's equal job opportunity legislation. Is Toronto really what some have called a racial 'time-bomb,' a place where ethnic and racial conflicts are hidden but will burst forth sometime in the future?

From a comparative perspective it does appear that Torontonians by and large accept the magnitude of immigration and

rapid population change with considerable equanimity. While recent public opinion polls show Canadians nearly as concerned about controlling immigration levels as Americans, given the sheer magnitude of immigration and rapid population change particularly in Toronto, the comparative theme would have to be one of acceptance. Educational institutions, for example, have incorporated minority groups with surprisingly little conflict or controversy. A majority of students at the University of Toronto's three campuses now have non-European backgrounds, while York University's main North York campus has an even larger non-European majority, and Ryerson Polytechnic University has experienced similar change, all with a response which is largely positive and sometimes even enthusiastic. The Reform Party's proposals to limit social services to immigrants have received little attention; no one expresses the Thatcherite fear of being "swamped." This despite a persistent unemployment rate near 10 percent, major government spending cuts, and reductions in social services. Why have race and ethnic relations in Toronto remained relatively calm? Are they likely to stay that way?



An unidentified king walks the Caribana Festival.

Some have pointed to Canada's management of its immigration program to explain the positive impact of immigration here. The important lesson for the U.S., claims American economist George Borjas⁴ among others, is that Canada has tried to be more skill selective; the nation picks and chooses its immigrants more wisely than its southern neighbour. But according to immigration statistics, Canada is not really more skill selective.⁵ The U.S. actually out-competes Canada for highly skilled immigrants from every major source except Mexico. So screening for the best cannot be trumpeted as the reason for less racial tension here. Perhaps the selection of a great diversity of groups has had the consequence—probably unintended—that no one group is large enough to emerge as a focal point for conflict.

More important, the impact that the scale of immigration is having on Toronto has been largely unplanned. No urban planners or government policy-makers ever set out to make Toronto a huge immigration city, let alone craft its cultural landscape. None decided that Toronto's diversity should continue to increase rapidly, but it is happening anyway. In some ways, rather than being carefully planned, it may be more accurate to say that the impact of massive immigration on the city

is something of an historical accident.

Some say that Canada's multiculturalism policy is a key to inter-cultural relations. Along with gun control and universal health insurance, official "multiculturalism" seems to be distinctively Canadian. Canadians understand multiculturalism to mean a "live-and-let-live" cultural tolerance. This brand of multiculturalism emerged out of the debate over French language rights, the status of Quebec, and the political reluctance of federal Liberals under Trudeau to antagonize their support among immigrant voters. The government's official multiculturalism policy was officially launched in 1971, immediately embraced like motherhood by all parties, and later entrenched in Canada's Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

The race issue was not present at the birth of Canadian multiculturalism, and as with any uninvited guest, there has been an awkwardness about its arrival. Multicultural programs originally focused on the cultural identities of European minorities. When new groups talked about equity, access and discrimination, it became clear that these issues did not quite fit under the rubric of culture. Multicultural programs have shifted to anti-racism activity, but the policy discourse around discrimination continued to play down the significance of race. Canada's federal "employment equity" legislation is a good example. The law covers only a small fraction of the workforce and includes only minimal monitoring or enforcement mechanisms.⁶ Despite evidence that actual racial discrimination is no less a problem for Canadian minorities than for American,⁷ the issue is much further from the public agenda. Whether or not multicultural policies are the glue binding ethnic and racial groups in Toronto (there is virtually no research evaluation of its impact), its persistence probably reflects the relative lack of conflict here. As racial issues have grown, some racial minorities have begun to oppose multiculturalism on the grounds that it marginalizes minorities.⁸ This has given renewed voice to a variety of older criticisms of the policy, ranging across a spectrum from those based on opposition to minority recognition, and those based on a view of multiculturalism as an attempt to maintain traditional ethnic hierarchy—*The Vertical Mosaic* as John Porter once called it.⁹ This criticism has encouraged governments to look hard at cutting the already small multicultural budgets, or abandoning the program altogether while still being politically correct.

Toronto: Beyond the "Global City"

Saskia Sassen's concept of "global city,"¹⁰ suggesting that economic structures in certain cities—New York being the prototype—generate immigration leading to inequality and a potential for conflict, seems not to apply to Toronto. According to Sassen's analysis, in a global city a super-elite occupies the command posts of the entire global economy, and its affluence generates demand for personal services filled by new waves of immigrants willing to work at low wages. If Canada had a global city it would be Toronto, but global reach may be beside the point. The extent of immigration to Toronto hardly can be explained by elite demand for personal services. And inequality seems rather less, not only compared to many of New York's minorities, but also compared

to immigrant minorities in some less strategic U.S. cities.

Perhaps some of the reasons for Toronto's ethno-racial dynamics lie in the broader social or cultural framework. Jane Jacobs' institutional analysis may be more germane. Jacobs, author of *The Death and Life of Great American Cities*,¹¹ former New Yorker but resident of Toronto since the 1960s, once described the place as "the most hopeful and healthy city in North America." Her enthusiasm pre-dates multiculturalism and refers to a range of urban features, which are more fundamentally institutional and cultural, and which actually characterize many Canadian cities, not only Toronto. The downtown community neighborhoods and human-scale street scenes reflect a different social hierarchy. Canadian cities have less poverty and crime of all kinds, greater local access to political participation, and the middle-class has not fled to the suburbs to escape urban decay. Some of these differences were documented by S.M. Lipset in his *Continental Divide*.¹²

But what of the future? Canadian cities may be different, but they are also changing as the global market place and the North American Free Trade Agreement bring a new "lean and mean" approach to Canadian policies. How will Torontonians greet the arrival of a "world class" status? Will these changes sour the context which has kept race relations relatively amicable? Sociologists in Toronto and elsewhere will be following these trends closely.

Endnotes

- ¹Richard Conniff, "Toronto," *National Geographic* June 1996, p. 121.
- ²Edward Relph, *The Toronto Guide: The City, Metro, The Region* (Prepared for the Association of American Geographers; 1990. Revised and Updated; 1995): 100.
- ³Raymond Breton, Wsevolod W. Isajiw, Warren E. Kalbach, and Jeffrey G. Reitz, *Ethnic Identity and Equality. Varieties of Experience in a Canadian City*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1990.
- ⁴George Borjas, *Friends or Strangers: The Impact of Immigrants on the U.S. Economy*, New York: Basic Books, 1990.
- ⁵Harriet Duleep and Mark C. Regets, "Some evidence on the effects of admissions criteria on immigrant assimilation," pp. 410-39 in Barry Chiswick, ed., *Immigration, Language and Ethnicity: Canada and the United States*, Washington DC, AEI Press, 1992.
- ⁶Janet Lum, "The Federal Employment Equity Act: Goals vs Implementation," *Canadian Public Administration*, Spring 1995:45-76. A new Employment Equity Act came into force in October, 1996, with revised coverage and procedures.
- ⁷Jeffrey G. Reitz and Raymond Breton, *The Illusion of Difference: Realities of Ethnicity in the United States and Canada*, Toronto: C.D. Howe Institute, 1994.
- ⁸Neil Bissoondath, *Selling Illusions: The Cult of Multiculturalism in Canada*, Toronto: Penguin Books, 1994.
- ⁹Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1965.
- ¹⁰Saskia Sassen, *The Mobility of Labor and Capital: A Study in International Investment and Labor Flow*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1988; *The Global City*: New York, London, Tokyo, Princeton: Princeton University press, 1991.
- ¹¹New York: Random House, 1961.
- ¹²Seymour Martin Lipset, *Continental Divide: The Values and Institutions of the United States and Canada*. Toronto: C.D. Howe Institute, 1989. □

ASA and ISA to Cosponsor Conference on Future Directions

The American Sociological Association and the International Sociological Association (ISA) will co-sponsor a two-day North American conference entitled "Millennial Milestone: Charting New Directions for Sociology" immediately prior to the ASA Annual Meeting in Toronto.

The invitational conference will feature a working group of about 30 scholars and was made possible by a \$25,000 grant to ASA from the Russell Sage Foundation.

"As a result of Russell Sage's generosity, prominent sociologists will have the opportunity to engage in an intensive dialogue on future directions of sociology in

the coming century," said ASA executive officer Felice J. Levine. "This is an exciting opportunity to clarify unresolved dilemmas and to set new directions for the field."

The Conference, scheduled for August 7 and 8, is one of a series of regional conferences being undertaken

by the ISA in preparation for the XIV World Congress of Sociology that will be held in July, 1998 in Montreal, Canada. Each of the regional conferences relates to the theme of the future of sociology but as seen from the perspective of the region. The North American Conference will bring together 25 leading sociologists from the United States and Canada as well as five sociologists outside of North America who are linked to other regional conferences. The conference is being convened and organized by ASA Council member Janet Abu-Lughod of the New School for Social Research. She is being advised by a committee that includes Levine; Alejandro Portes, Princeton University; Marcia Texler-Segal, Indiana University-Southeast; Charles Tilly, Columbia University; and ISA President Immanuel Wallerstein, SUNY-Binghamton.

Abu-Lughod said the conference will focus on five core issues: the growing gaps in sociological theory and practice; the disjuncture between data and methods; incongruities between national contexts and global environments; interchangeability of space and social life; and the role of sociology and sociological knowledge.

"Rather than speak abstractly, we intended to delineate a few concrete problematics within each of these domains," said Abu-Lughod. "We want to explore how alternate paths from the past might still be taken to restructure sociology in its second century."

She said that the conference will include a presentation of papers, intensive discussion, and a monograph report to be published in mid-1998. □

Expo Introduces High School Students to Sociology

by Teri Kepner

Anne Arundel Community College

On November 15, 1996, approximately 50 students from three local high schools visited Anne Arundel Community College (AACC), in Arnold, Maryland, to participate in the second annual Sociology Exposition. The Soc Expo showcases faculty, students, courses, and facilities of the Sociology, Anthropology and Human Services Department at AACC. This half-day series of presentations gives students the opportunity to learn about the discipline of sociology while participating in hands-on activities. This year's presentations featured discussions with the faculty, a cross-cultural anthropological exhibit, an introduction to the computer as a valuable sociological tool, and the use of popular film in the sociology classroom.

Following a meet-the-faculty session, the visiting students were divided into three groups. They rotated around the campus through presentation sessions, in which they participated in experiential learning activities. One session, held in the campus Interactive TV Lab, enabled live interaction with a high school group located in another county. Another session demonstrated the use of the computer in

conjunction with criminology studies. The students were able to access the MicroCase program in the Social Science computer lab to do some basic data analysis on age and interest appropriate items. In the Innovations in the Classroom Session, students viewed a video presentation of a new interdisciplinary pedagogical tool slated for future use in the Sociology and English Departments. This tool uses an interactive computer software program and popular video clips to demonstrate sociological concepts.

Soc Expo II culminated in an interactive presentation by guest speaker Elizabeth Hewitt-Appel, a counselor from the Harundale Youth and Family Service Center. She discussed youth and sexuality issues, focusing on the issue of teenage gays and lesbians and their relations with heterosexual youth. She was joined by an equally dynamic guest speaker who spoke openly to the audience about his experiences as a 19-year-old gay male. He provided the opportunity for the students to think about their attitudes and reactions, and the sociological effect of those attitudes and reactions. Both speakers were very well received, and the discussion was mature and insightful.

Soc Expo is co-sponsored by the Sociol-

ogy on Campus Club and the Sociology, Anthropology and Human Services Department. Both the faculty and the club members feel strongly that students need to be introduced to sociology early on prior to their entering college. Our aim is to present to these students a potential area of study they may not otherwise consider. Unfortunately, some local high schools in the AACC area do not include sociology in their curricula. Soc Expo is but one attempt of the Sociology Department to advance sociology as a discipline. The program is a great opportunity to introduce young students to sociology and to demonstrate that it is a dynamic and viable field of study particularly as a major or alternately as a supplement to any other courses of study. Anne Arundel Community College hopes to expand the program in the coming years, and to further educate prospective students as to the benefits of the discipline. Other sociology departments are encouraged to do likewise.

Editor's Note: The importance of pre-college education in sociology was the subject of the Executive Officer's "Open Window" column in the January 1997 issue of *Footnotes*. □



Public Forum



Thinking Sociologically

I share Felice Levine's concern for the lack of public interest in what sociologists do (*Footnotes*, December 1996, p.2). But I do not think we will solve the problem by convincing journalists that our methods are sound and rigorous. The problem goes much deeper than that to the fact that most people have no idea what sociology is about as a way of thinking. Without that, they ignore what sociologists do or misinterpret it with individualistic models that have little to do with sociology.

A major interest of mine is to articulate what it means to think sociologically and to apply that in both classrooms and in nonacademic settings such as diversity trainings in corporations. Out of that work I have seen over and over again how receptive people are to alternatives to psychological reductionism, especially around issues of oppression. Our culture is so wedded to individualistic models that it is difficult to look at problems like racism and sexism without invoking personal guilt and blame, attack and defense. If racism is evil, then whites

must be evil; if sexism is evil, then men must be evil; and so on until the conversation stops and along with it any possibility of change.

A sociological response to this paralysis flows from the basic premise that we are always participating in something larger than ourselves and if we want to understand what is going on, we have to understand both what we are participating in and how we are choosing to participate in it. It is a simple idea that opens doors to everything sociologists do, from global economics to symbolic interaction. More important, it gives people a powerful way to see themselves in relation to what is happening. As they begin to see, for example, that they can be involved in racist systems without being personally to blame for them, there is a palpable sense of relief and of empowerment to become part of the solution rather than merely part of the problem.

Most people outside of sociology have little idea of how to think about social systems and the complex way that we are connected to them, how they shape our lives, and how we make them happen. Arguments between liberals and conservatives go back and forth between one individualistic solution to

another, with government programs to change individuals being the closest we get to systemic thinking or change. Pure debate about social problems is mired in false dichotomies between society and individuals. Poverty, for example, is either viewed as society's "fault" and beyond individual responsibility, or as the individual's "fault" and of no concern to social institutions or people who are not living in poverty. Add to this the common perception that a society is a sum of individual psyches, and it is easy to see why there is little interest in sociology. What do we have to offer that psychology does not? Or economics? Or, for that matter, biology?

It is possible to answer such questions in ways that excite and move people to shift how they see the world and themselves in it. Our credibility is not about the scientific method; it is not about masses of fresh data; and it is not about defensive demonstrations that sociology is more than common sense or vague references to some unique form of "imagination." Rather, it depends on being able to articulate a systematic way of thinking, a framework of core concepts and ideas that is powerful, simple, and coherent.

But this is not how most people see sociology. Most people see it as mush (interesting mush, perhaps) but mush nonetheless. And if they do, it is because that is how sociologists present it. We are the only discipline I know of with so many practitioners who refuse to define what they do, who even brag that it cannot be defined. Most introductory texts offer nothing that resembles a definition that points to a systematic and coherent framework. And this is as close as we get to articulating the essence of sociology and in ways that nonsociologists can understand.

It is that essence that the world has to grasp if it is going to take seriously what we do. If we continue to slight that work in favor of research and sophisticated theory, then the best we will do is convince the world that our work may be mush, but at least it is serious, rigorous, scientific mush.

The promise of sociology is not simply to inform, but to revolutionize how people think. It is a promise the discipline stubbornly refuses to embrace, much less achieve.

Allan G. Johnson, Hartford College for Women □

The 1995 ASA Audit: ASA's Stable Financial Picture

The following tables from the 1995 audit of the Association provide a picture of current assets, liabilities, and fund balance, as well as income and expenditures. ASA's financial picture remains stable.

As indicated in the Auditor's report, ASA completed the implementation of functional budgeting in 1995, enhancing the Association's ability to budget and track revenues and expenditures by function (department or program). As a result of this change, comparable information from 1994 is not available for comparison.

Overall in 1995, ASA produced an excess of revenue over expenditures of \$69,057 after depreciation. This favorable financial position is a direct result of special efforts made by the Executive Office to spend conservatively and to look for new and cost-effective alternatives to operating the Association. The record turnout at the 1995 Annual Meeting contributed to the increase in revenue.

Members interested in the full audit report may receive a copy from the Executive Office. The Committee on the Executive Office and Budget and the Council have reviewed the full audit.—*Felice J. Levine, Executive Officer.*

Independent Auditor's Report

Council
The American Sociological Association
Washington, DC

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial position of The American Sociological Association as of December 31, 1995, and the related statements of activities and cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the American Sociological Association's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall

financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of The American Sociological Association, as of December 31, 1995 and the changes in net assets and its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

As discussed in Note 9 to the financial statements, at January 1, 1995, the Association changed its method of accounting for contributions received, and its presentation of financial statements to conform with Statements of Financial Accounting Standards No. 116 and No. 117.

C.W. Amos & Company
Bethesda, Maryland
March 25, 1996



Note 1. Organization and Significant Accounting Policies

Organization:

The American Sociological Association (Association) is a national nonprofit corporation organized under the laws of the District of Columbia in August 1960. The Association is a tax-exempt organization under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. The principal purpose of the Association is to stimulate and improve research, instruction, and discussion, and to encourage cooperative relations among persons engaged in the scientific study of society.

Significant Accounting Policies:

Significant accounting policies not disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements are as follows:

Credit Risk:

The Association has a deposit in a financial institution in excess of amounts insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Cash and cash equivalents:

The Association considers all highly liquid financial instruments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Promises to give:

Contributions are recognized when the donor makes an unconditional promise to give to the Association. Donor-restricted contributions are reported as increases in temporarily or permanently restricted net assets depending on the nature of the restrictions. When a restriction

expires, restricted net assets are reclassified to unrestricted net assets.

Investments:

The Association carries its investments at the lower of cost or fair value.

Continued on page 11

SCHEDULE OF UNRESTRICTED REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS For the Year Ended December 31, 1995

	Operating	Council Designated	Total Unrestricted
REVENUES			
Membership and Sections dues	\$ 1,160,343	\$ 18,064	\$ 1,178,407
Publications	1,290,539	0	1,290,539
Annual meeting	490,849	0	490,849
Programs	55,754	68,411	124,165
Membership	49,970	0	49,970
Investment income	62,857	0	62,857
Mailing list rental	95,641	0	95,641
Administrative fees	57,814	0	57,814
Royalties	6,411	0	6,411
Miscellaneous	14,748	0	14,748
Net assets released from restriction	780,091	0	780,091
TOTAL REVENUES	\$ 4,065,017	\$ 86,475	\$ 4,151,492
EXPENSES			
Publications	\$ 705,376	\$ 0	\$ 705,376
Programs	1,150,519	90,785	1,241,304
Editorial office	360,890	0	360,890
Membership and Sections	263,299	37,057	300,356
Meeting services	467,768	0	467,768
Management and Governance	1,048,114	0	1,048,114
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$ 3,995,966	\$ 127,842	\$ 4,123,808
CHANGE IN UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS	\$ 69,051	\$ (41,367)	\$ 27,684
NET ASSETS BEGINNING OF YEAR - RESTATED	800,714	305,348	1,106,062
NET ASSETS END OF YEAR	\$ 869,765	\$ 263,981	\$ 1,133,746

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS Year ended December 31, 1995

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		\$ 40644
Change in net assets		
Adjustments to reconcile change in net assets to net cash provided by operating activities		
Prior period adjustment		-15034
Decrease in allowance for doubtful accounts		-61
Depreciation		92406
Loss on sale of investments		8786
Decrease in accounts receivable		69893
Increase in grants receivable		-171966
Increase in contributions receivable		-115000
Decrease in prepaid expenses and other assets		24015
Increase in accounts payable		113656
Decrease in accrued expenses		-36971
Increase in deferred revenue		199743
Contributions restricted for permanent endowment		-5000
Net cash provided by operating activities		\$ 205111
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from sale of investments		\$ 368316
Purchase of investments		-803249
Purchase of property and equipment		-76305
Net cash used in investing activities		\$ -511238
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Payments on note payable		\$ -74051
Proceeds from endowment contribution		5000
Net cash used in financing activities		\$ -69051
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		\$ -375178
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		1703640
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year		\$ 1328462
SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION		
Cash paid for interest		\$ 13202
Cash paid for income taxes		\$ 8330

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION December 31, 1995

ASSETS

Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,328,462	
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$5,665	96,500	
Grants receivable	171,966	
Contributions receivable (Note 2)	115,000	
Prepaid and other assets	147,854	
Total Current Assets	\$ 1,859,782	
Investments (Note 3)	\$ 2,458,760	
Property and Equipment at cost, net of accumulated depreciation (Notes 4 and 5)	\$ 291,222	
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 4,609,764	

LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS

Current Liabilities		
Note payable, current portion (Notes 5)	\$ 79,897	
Accounts payable	255,512	
Accrued expenses	122,950	
Deferred revenue	1,463,821	
Total Current Liabilities	\$ 1,922,180	
Long term debt, net of current maturities (Notes 5)	\$ 55,102	
Commitments (Notes 6 and 7)	0	
Net Assets (Notes 9 and 10)		
Unrestricted:		
Operating	\$ 869,765	
Council designated	263,981	
Total Unrestricted Net Assets	\$ 1,133,746	
Temporarily restricted	1,493,736	
Permanently restricted	5,000	
Total Net Assets	\$ 2,632,482	
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	\$ 4,609,764	

Audit, from page 10

Property and Equipment:

Depreciation is provided on the straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets which range from 3 to 25 years.

Deferred Revenue:

Deferred revenue represents amounts received in advance for member dues, section dues and subscriptions to periodicals which are applicable to subsequent periods.

Net Assets:

Unrestricted net assets represent the following:
Operating—Represent resources available for support of operations.
Council Designated—Represent resources of unrestricted funds that have been internally designated.

Temporarily restricted net assets represent revenues on which the donor has placed certain conditions. Once these conditions have been met, these assets are reclassified to unrestricted net assets.

Permanently restricted net assets consist of an endowment which is to be used for providing an outstanding dissertation award in Medical Sociology.

Estimates:

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period.

Note 2. Unconditional Promise to Give

The Association has an outstanding contribution of \$115,000 to support a program for encouraging minority students to pursue teaching careers and is included in temporarily restricted net assets. This contribution is expected to be collected within one year.

Note 3. Investments

At December 31, 1995, cost and fair values of investments are as follows:

	Fair Value	Cost
Certificates of deposit	\$6,365	\$6,365
Fixed income	1,263,453	1,072,958
Convertible issues	131,814	125,600
Equities	1,780,120	1,253,837
Total investments	\$3,181,752	\$2,458,760

Investments include assets held under temporary restrictions of \$1,590,314 and assets held under permanent restriction of \$5,000 at December 31, 1995.

Note 4. Property and Equipment

Property and equipment consisted of the following at December 31, 1995:

Building	\$52,196
Building improvements	223,752
Office furniture and equipment	300,929
Computer equipment	480,632
	\$1,057,509
Less: accumulated depreciation	805,287
	\$252,222
Land (1722 N Street NW)	39,000
	\$291,222

Note 5. Note Payable

In September 1993, the Association financed the purchase of a new computer system. The note is payable as follows:

Bank, interest rate of 7.39%, collateralized by the computer system; payable in 48 monthly installments of \$7,227	\$134,999
Less current maturities	79,897
Maturities in 1997	\$55,102

Interest expense was \$13,202 for the year ended December 31, 1995.

Note 6. Retirement Plan

The Association has a voluntary retirement plan for its eligible employees. Under the program, the Association contributes 5% of the employees' salary to the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association. In addition, if an employee contributes 4% or more of his/her salary to the retirement plan, the Association will contribute an additional 4% to the plan. Contributions by the Association on behalf of the employees amounted to \$64,699 for the year ended December 31, 1995.

Note 7. Commitments

The Association has entered into an agreement with a hotel for minimum room rentals for their 1996 annual meeting. This agreement includes a guarantee by the Association that a minimum number of rooms will be rented by attendees. The Association intends to hold their annual meeting at the scheduled hotel.

Note 8. Income Taxes

The Association is exempt from federal income tax under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and has been determined by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) not to be a private foundation. However, the Association is required to report unrelated business income to the IRS and the District of Columbia.

The Association pays income taxes on activities not related to their exempt purpose. Total income tax expense for the year ended December 31, 1995 was \$8,958.

Note 9. Financial Statement Presentation And Accounting Changes

In 1995, the Association adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 117, Financial Statements of Not-for-Profit Organizations. Under SFAS No. 117, the Association is required to report information regarding its financial position and activities according to three classes of net assets: unrestricted net assets, temporarily restricted net assets, and permanently restricted net assets. For external financial reporting the Association has reclassified its financial statements to present the required three classes of net assets.

The Association also adopted in 1995 SFAS No. 116, Accounting for Contributions Received and Contributions Made. In accordance with SFAS No. 116, contributions received are recorded as unrestricted, temporarily restricted, or permanently restricted support depending on the existence and/or nature of any donor restrictions. Under SFAS No. 116, such contributions are required to be reported as temporarily restricted support and are then reclassified to unrestricted net assets upon expiration of the restrictions. The Association has retroactively applied the provisions of this statement by restating net assets at December 31, 1994.

In conjunction with Statements 116 and 117, as of January 1, 1995, the previously reported fund balances of the Association are reclassified into three categories as follows:

	Unrestricted	Temporarily Restricted	Permanently Restricted	Total
Net assets at January 1, 1995, as previously reported	\$815,748	—	—	\$815,748
Restatement resulting from implementation of FASB 116 and 117 to beginning net assets	305,348	1,485,776	—	1,791,124
Prior period adjustment	(15,034)	—	—	(15,034)
Net assets at January 1, 1995, as restated	\$1,106,062	\$1,485,776	—	\$2,591,838

Note 10. Temporarily And Permanently Restricted Net Assets

Temporarily restricted net assets are available for the following purposes:

Ford Foundation/MOST—enhance opportunities for minority students	\$220,639
Rose Fund—to produce monograph series in Sociology	355,920
Black Leadership Project—preparation of an article through a grant from the Cornerhouse Fund	3,000
National Science Foundation/Travel—travel grant to the International	

Sociological Association meeting	(1,050)
ASF Congressional Fellowship Award—Award	500
Spinack Fund—to fund applied social research and social policy activities	852,608
Sections—M.P. Levine Memorial Fund—special fund for dissertation award	62,119
	\$1,493,736

Permanently restricted net assets, which consist of investments are restricted to the Roberta Simmons Fund which is a special fund for dissertation work.

Note 11. Prior Period Adjustment

The prior period adjustment of \$15,034 represents an adjustment for the accrued deficit in the HHS grant as of June 30, 1992.

Note 12. Fair Value Of Financial Instruments

The estimated fair value of the note payable approximates its carrying value based upon obligations with similar terms and average maturities currently being offered to the Association by financial institutions.

Note 13. FASB Pronouncement

The Financial Accounting Standards Board released Statement No. 124 which will require the Association to change its method of accounting for investments. Investments will be carried at fair value rather than at the lower of cost or fair value. This change will be effective for the year ended December 31, 1996.

Independent Auditor's Report on the Supplementary Financial Information

Council
 The American Sociological Association
 Washington, DC

Our audit was made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The supplementary informa-

tion is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. The supplementary information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.
 C.W. Amos & Company
 Bethesda, Maryland
 March 25, 1996

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
 Year ended December 31, 1995

	Unrestricted	Temporarily Restricted	Permanently Restricted	Total
REVENUES				
Membership and Section dues	\$ 1178407	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1178407
Publications	1290539	0	0	1290539
Annual meeting	490849	0	0	490849
Programs	124185	704976	5000	834141
Membership	49970	0	0	49970
Investment income	62857	81002	0	143859
Mailing list rental	95641	0	0	95641
Administrative fees	57814	0	0	57814
Royalties	6411	2073	0	8484
Miscellaneous	14748	0	0	14748
Net assets released from restrictions	780091	-780091	0	0
TOTAL REVENUES	\$ 4151492	\$ 7980	\$ 5000	\$ 4184452
EXPENSES				
Publications	\$ 705376	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 705376
Programs	1241304	0	0	1241304
Editorial offices	360890	0	0	360890
Membership and Sections	300356	0	0	300356
Meeting services	467768	0	0	467768
Management and governance	1048114	0	0	1048114
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$ 4123808	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 4123808
Change in net assets	\$ 27684	\$ 7980	\$ 5000	\$ 40644
Net assets, beginning of year (Notes 1 and 9)	815748	0	0	815748
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle (Note 9)	305348	1485776	0	1791124
Prior period adjustment (Note 11)	-15034	0	0	-15034
Net assets, beginning of year, as restated	1108062	1485776	0	2593838
Net assets, end of year	\$ 1133746	\$ 1493736	\$ 5000	\$ 2832482

SCHEDULE OF RESTRICTED NET ASSETS
 For the Year Ended December 31, 1995

	January 1, 1995	Revenues	Expenses	December 1995
Temporarily Restricted				
HHS - National Institute of Mental Health	\$ 0	\$ 550,045	\$ 516,292	\$ 33,753
MFP/MOST	247,934	139,477	152,873	234,538
Rose Fund	341,709	27,438	14,386	354,761
Spivak Fund	830,640	57,912	32,490	856,062
MP Levine Memorial Fund	64,919	200	3,000	62,119
NSF/POD	0	60,000	60,000	0
	\$ 1,485,202	\$ 835,072	\$ 779,041	\$ 1,541,233
Permanently Restricted				
Roberta Simmons Fund	\$ 0	\$ 5,000	\$ 0	\$ 5,000

Corrections

The January 1997 obituary for Edwin Lemert incorrectly stated that he received the Sutherland Award from the American Criminal Justice Research Association. The correct organization is the American Society of Criminology.

Call for Papers

CONFERENCES

The African Studies Association has issued a call for papers for its 40th Annual Meeting to be held November 12-15, 1997, in Columbus, OH. For additional information, contact: africa@emory.edu.

The Association for Humanist Sociology 22nd Annual Meeting will be held November 6-9, 1997, at the University Club in Pittsburgh, PA. Theme: "Organize the Unorganized!" Deadline for submission is May 15, 1997. For additional information, contact: Frank Lindenfeld, AHS 97 Program Chair, Department of Sociology and Social Welfare, Bloomsburg University, Bloomsburg, PA 17815.

The Colloquium on Modern Literature and Film 22nd Annual Meeting will be held October 16-18, 1997, at West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV. Theme: "Twentieth Century Retrospective: Critical Theory Examines a Hundred Years of Literature and Film." Deadline for submission is May 1, 1997. For additional information, contact: Armand E. Singer, Foreign Languages, Box 6298, West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV 26506-6298; (304) 292-2282; fax (304) 293-7655.

The Education and Employment of Graduate Teaching Assistants Sixth National Conference will be held November 6-9, 1997, at the Hyatt Regency, Minneapolis, MN. Theme: "Changing Graduate Education." Conference participants will examine the current and future state of the education and employment of graduate teaching assistant and their preparation for a changing world. Deadline for submission is April 15, 1997. For additional information, contact: Jan Smith, Center for Teaching and Learning Services, University of Minnesota, 120 Fraser Hall, 106 Pleasant Street SE, Minneapolis, MN 55455; (612) 625-3389; fax (612) 625-3382; e-mail smith004@maroon.ic.umn.edu.

The Georgia Sociological Association has issued a call for papers for its 32nd Annual Meeting to be held November 6-8, 1997. Theme: "Applications in the 21st Century." Deadline for submission is October 3, 1997. For additional information, contact: Lana Wachniak, Director, Center for Excellence in Teaching and Learning, Kennesaw State University, Kennesaw, GA 30144-5591; (770) 423-6306; e-mail lwachnia@ksuail.kennesaw.edu.

The New England Undergraduate Research Conference in Sociology 22nd Annual Meeting will be held April 18, 1997, at Salem State College, Salem, MA. The conference provides undergraduate students in sociology and the social sciences with the opportunity to develop research projects that will be presented in their first professional conference. For additional information, contact: Yvonne Vissing, Department of Sociology, MH 335, Salem State College, 354 Lafayette Avenue, Salem, MA 01970; (603) 868-6449; fax (603) 868-1786.

The Oral History Association has issued a call for papers for its Annual

Meeting to be held October 15-18, 1998, at the Hyatt Regency in Buffalo, NY. Theme: "Crossing the Boundary, Crossing the Line: Oral History on the Border." Deadline for submission is December 15, 1997. For additional information, contact: Debra Bernhardt, Robert F. Wagner Labor Archives, 70 Washington Square South, New York, NY 10012; (212) 998-2640; fax (212) 995-4070; e-mail bernhardt@elmer1-bobst.nyu.edu or Cliff Kuhn, Department of History, Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA 30303; (404) 651-3255; fax (404) 651-1745; e-mail hiscmk@panther.gsu.edu.

The Southern Demographic Association invites submissions for its Annual Meeting to be held September 25-27, 1997, in Orlando, FL. Deadline for submission is June 1, 1997. For additional information, contact: Rick Rogers, Population Program, Campus Box 484, University of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309; (303) 492-2147; fax (303) 492-6924; e-mail Richard.Rogers@Colorado.edu.

State University of New York-Purchase has issued a call for papers for its Conference to be held January 7-10, 1998, in Purchase, NY. Theme: "The Future Location of Research in a Triple Helix of University-Industry-Government Relations." Deadline for submission is June 1, 1997. For additional information, contact: Henry Etkowitz, Science Policy Institute, Social Science Division, State University of New York, Purchase, NY 10577-1400; (914) 251-6600; fax (914) 251-6603; e-mail sp@interport.net; or Loet Leydesdorff, Department of Science and Technology Dynamics, Nieuwe Achtergracht 166, 1018 WV Amsterdam, The Netherlands (+31) 20-525-6598; fax (+31) 20-525-6579; e-mail lleydesdorff@gmail.uva.nl.

The Teaching Family Science 1997 Spring Conference will be held May 16-18, 1997, in Chicago, IL. Theme: "Teaching About Families from a Multicultural Perspective." Deadline for submission of papers is April 15, 1997. For additional information, contact: Mary Ann Hollinger, Mount Vernon College, 2100 Foxhall Road, Washington, DC 20007; (202) 625-4569; e-mail dphmah@AOL.com.

PUBLICATIONS

Teaching Sociology, a quarterly journal published by the American Sociological Association, seeks papers for a special issue tentatively scheduled for publication in 1999 on teaching sociology in ethnic studies programs. Papers are especially sought that discuss interdisciplinary approaches to teaching sociology and issues related to developing and teaching courses fulfilling diversity requirements. Deadline for submission is April 15, 1997. For additional information, contact: Mary Romero, Chicano and Chicana Studies, P.O. Box 872002, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287-2002; e-mail romerom@asuvm.inre.asu.edu.

California Society will be published by the California Sociological Association as a supplement for Introduction to Sociology courses. Those interested in writing or collaborating on a chapter should contact James A. Glynn, Behavioral Science Division, Bakersfield College, Bakersfield, CA 93305-1299; (805) 871-8378; fax (805) 872-8093; or Charles F. Hohm, Department of Sociology, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182-4423; (619) 594-1316; fax (619) 594-1325.

Greenwood Press welcomes scholarly manuscripts (60,000-85,000 words) monographs, or edited volumes on a wide array of subjects in sociology and

related disciplines. For additional information, contact: Dan A. Chekki, Department of Sociology, University of Winnipeg, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 2E9, Canada; fax (204) 774-4134; e-mail sociology@uwinnipeg.ca.

Political Power and Social Theory, an annual review committed to advancing interdisciplinary, critical understanding of the linkages between political power, historical development, and class relations invites manuscripts for possible publication in early 1998. For additional information, contact: Diane E. Davis, Editor, Political Power and Social Theory, Center for Studies of Social Change, 80 Fifth Avenue, 5th Floor, New York, NY 10011; (212) 229-5312; fax (212) 229-5929; e-mail pps@newschool.edu.

Proposals for chapters in a proposed edited volume are invited by editors Jeffrey Sobal, Cornell University, and Donna Maurer, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale. Tentatively titled *Weighty Issues: Constructing Fatness and Thinness as Social Problems*, contributions may deal with obesity, eating disorders, starvation, dieting, weight loss organizations, weight recommendations, historical changes in body weight, cultural evaluations of weight, weight politics/policies, social movements related to weight, weight discrimination, or other topics. For additional information, contact: Jeffrey Sobal, Division of Nutritional Sciences, MVR Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853; (607) 255-6015; fax (607) 255-0178; e-mail JS57@Cornell.edu.

Research in Community Sociology, Volume VIII, will be published in 1998 by JAI Press. It seeks submissions on various dimensions of communities: discussion of theoretical and methodological issues and empirical research, case studies and analyses of micro-macro linkages, and critical studies on community structure/change, problems, policy-planning, and related issues. For additional information, contact: Dan A. Chekki, Department of Sociology, University of Winnipeg, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3B 2E9, Canada; (204) 786-9187; fax (204) 774-4134; e-mail sociology@uwinnipeg.ca.

Sociological Spectrum, the official journal of the Mid-South Sociological Association, invites manuscripts for a special issue on "Women and Power: Arenas of Change." This issue will be dedicated to an examination of changing dimensions of power for women in the merging of the personal and the social across varying personal and institutional arenas. Deadline for submission is July 15, 1997. For additional information, contact: Harold J. Corzine, Chair, Department of Sociology, University of Central Florida, Orlando, FL 32816-1360; e-mail hcorzine@pegasus.cc.ucf.edu; or Thomas C. Calhoun, Department of Sociology, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE 68588-0324; e-mail tcalhoun@unlinfo.unl.edu.

World Review of Sociology, published in English, French, and Spanish, welcomes articles for volume III on "Sports and Society." For additional information, contact: Dan A. Chekki, Department of Sociology, University of Winnipeg, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3B 2E9, Canada; (204) 786-9187; fax (204) 774-4134; e-mail sociology@uwinnipeg.ca.

Meetings

April 9, 1997. *Fifth Research Symposium in the Social Sciences for Under-*

graduate Students, University of Puerto Rico-Mayaguez. Contact: Nory Lopez, (787) 265-3839 or (787) 832-4040, x3407; or Glendaly Hernandez, e-mail 802932937@umac.upr.cu.edu.

April 15, 1997. *Mount Vernon College Symposium on Rethinking Family Values*, Mount Vernon College, Washington, DC. Theme: "New Directions for Public Policies Supporting Family Values." Contact: Vanessa Wright, Mount Vernon College, 2100 Foxhall Road, NW, Washington, DC 20007; (202) 625-4678.

June 3-6, 1997. *The International Conference on Global Organized Crime and International Security*, Onate, Spain. Contact: Emilio Viano, DILS/SPA, American University, Washington, DC 20016-8043; (202) 885-2953; fax (202) 885-2907; e-mail eviano@american.edu.

June 5-7, 1997. *The Institute for Economic and Restorative Justice International Conference*, Albany, NY. Theme: "Crime, Punishment, and Justice." Contact: Dennis Sullivan, The Institute for Economic and Restorative Justice, P.O. Box 262, Voorheesville, NY 12186; (518) 765-2468; or Peter Cordella, Department of Criminal Justice, Saint Anselm College, 100 Saint Anselm Drive, Manchester, NH 03102-1310; (603) 432-9155; or Peter Sanzen, Department of Criminal Justice, Hudson Valley Community College, Troy, NY 12180; (518) 270-7342.

June 11-13, 1997. *The Association of Genocide Scholars Second International Conference*, Concordia University, Montreal, Canada. Theme: "Genocide and the Modern World." Contact: Roger W. Smith, Department of Government, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23187.

June 16-17, 1997. *The Northwestern University/Chicago Joint Center for Poverty Research First Annual Poverty Center Research Conference*, Northwestern University, Evanston, IL. Theme: "Evaluating State Policy: The Effective Use of Administrative Data." Contact: Research Conference, Joint Center for Poverty Research, 2046 Sheridan Road, Northwestern University, Evanston, IL 60208-4105; e-mail povcen@nwu.edu.

July 5-8, 1997. *The International Visual Sociology Association 1997 Conference*, Suffolk University, Boston, MA. Theme: "Social Change and Visual Sociology." Contact: Nancy Shephardson, Box 1185, Wheaton College, Norton, MA 02766; (508) 286-3650; fax (508) 285-8270; e-mail nshephardson@wheatonma.edu.

July 15-18, 1997. *The University of Kentucky 14th Annual Summer Series on Aging*, Hyatt Regency, Lexington, KY. Contact: Madelene A. Umscheid, Sanders-Brown Center on Aging, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY; (606) 257-8301; e-mail mumsch@pop.uky.edu.

July 26-29, 1997. *The Communication and Environment Conference*, Syracuse, NY. Contact: Sue Senecah; (315) 470-6570; e-mail senecah@mailbox.syr.edu.

August 9-13, 1997. *Pace University's Center For Case Studies In Education Fifth Annual Conference*, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC. Theme: "Using Cases and Classroom Assessment to Improve Teaching and Learning." Contact: Rita Silverman, School of Education, Pace University, 861 Bedford Road, Pleasantville, NY 10570, (914) 773-3879; fax (914) 773-3878; e-mail silverma@pace.edu.

August 9-13, 1997. *The Research Group on Alzheimer's Disease and Caregiver Stress*, to be held in conjunction with

the 1997 American Sociological Association Annual Meeting in Toronto. The research group is a part of the Section on the Sociology of Aging. Contact: Karen Rice, Chair, Alzheimer's and Family Care Management, 6253 Third Avenue, Kent, OH 44240; (330) 678-1169; e-mail krice@phoenix.kent.edu.

August 10, 1997. *Sociologists Against Sexual Harassment (SASH) Sixth Annual Conference*, Metropolitan Hotel, Toronto, Canada. Theme: "Issues, Trends, and Controversies: Sexual Harassment Research and Response for the New Millennium." Contact: Kimberly J. Cook, SASH 97 Conference Organizer, Department of Criminology, University of Southern Maine, P.O. Box 9300, Portland, ME 04104; (207) 780-4399; fax (207) 780-4987; e-mail kjcook@usm.maine.edu.

September 16-19, 1997. *The International Conference of Wacra-Europe, Universidad Complutense de Madrid*. Theme: "Sustainable Development: Towards Measuring the Performance of Integrated Socioeconomic and Environmental Systems." Contact: Francisco Parra-Luna, Universidad Complutense de Madrid, 28023 Somosaguas, Madrid, Espana; 34-1-394-29-23; fax 34-1-394-29-01; e-mail parralun@uznet.es.

October 2-4, 1997. *The Social Theory, Politics and the Arts Annual Conference*, Kennedy Space Center, Cocoa Beach, FL. Theme: "Taste Cultures and Contemporary Culture." Contact: Kevin V. Mulcahy, Department of Political Science, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA 70803; (504) 388-2533; fax (504) 388-2540.

October 16-19, 1997. *The Society for Utopian Studies 22nd Annual Conference*, Memphis, TN. Contact: Lyman Tower Sargent, Department of Political Science, University of Missouri, St. Louis, MO 63121-4499; e-mail ltsarg@umslvma.umsl.edu.

October 22-26, 1997. *The Society for Social Studies of Science Annual Meeting*, Tucson, AR. Theme: "Sites and Boundaries: Location and Process in the Production of Knowledge." Contact: Jennifer L. Croissant, CSTS/MSE, Building 12, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721; (520) 626-7110; fax (520) 621-8059; e-mail jlc@arizona.edu; http://www.arizona.edu/~jlc/.

October 29-November 1, 1997. *National Recreation and Park Association Leisure Research Symposium*, Salt Lake City, UT. Contact: John Hultsman, 1997 Leisure Research Symposium Co-Chair, Recreation and Tourism Management, Arizona State University, West, 4701 West Thunderbird Road, Phoenix, AZ 85069-7100; (602) 543-6619; fax (602) 543-6612; e-mail AJTJH@ASUVM.INRE.ASU.EDU.

October 30-November 2, 1997. *The Society for Applied Sociology 15th Annual Meeting*, Hyatt Regency, Oak Brook, IL. Theme: "Bursting the Boundaries: New Theories and Methods in Applied Sociology." Contact: Steve Steele, Acting Executive Officer, Society for Applied Sociology, Anne Arundel Community College, Division of Social Sciences, 101 College Parkway, Arnold, MD 21012; (410) 541-2835; fax (410) 541-2239; e-mail steele@clark.net.

November 13-15, 1997. *The American Italian Historical Association Conference*, Cleveland, OH. Theme: "Shades of Black and White: Conflict and Collaboration Between Two Communities."

Continued on next page

Meetings, continued

Contact: Joseph Ventrua, 11418 Edgepark Drive, Garfield Heights, OH 44125; (216) 587-4973; fax (216) 663-1337.

May 27-31, 1998. *International Symposium on Society and Resource Management*, University of Missouri, Columbia, MO. Contact: Sandy Rikoon, ISSRM Co-Chair, University of Missouri-Columbia, Rural Sociology, Sociology Building 108, Columbia, MO 65211; (573) 882-0861; fax (573) 882-1473; e-mail srsrjsr@mucmail.missouri.edu.

Funding

The Radcliffe Research Support Program offers small grants of up to \$5,000 to post-doctoral investigators for research drawing on the Center's data resources. Deadlines: April 15, 1997 and October 15, 1997. For additional information, contact: The Murray Research Center, Radcliffe College, 10 Garden Street, Cambridge, MA 02138; (617) 495-8140; e-mail mrcr@radcliffe.edu; http://www.radcliffe.edu/murray.

Yale University is offering Postdoctoral Fellowships in Agrarian Studies tenurable from September 1998-May 1999. 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. There is a \$30,000 stipend. Deadline: January 2, 1998. For additional information, contact: James C. Scott, Program in Agrarian Studies, Yale University, Box 208300, New Haven, CT 06520-8300; fax (203) 432-5036.

Competitions

The American Sociological Association Section on Environment and Technology is offering two awards: (1) The Marvin E. Olsen Graduate Student Paper Award recognizes an outstanding paper presented by a graduate student at the American Sociological Association Annual Meeting. The deadline for submission is April 30, 1997. For additional information, contact: Ken Gould, Marvin E. Olsen Award Committee, St. Lawrence University, Department of Sociology, Piskor Hall, Canton, NY 13617. (2) The Robert Boguslaw Award for Technology and Humanism is conferred annually to a doctoral student or young investigator (PhD within last five years) whose paper or article investigates the relationship between technology and humanism. Candidates may either submit their work or be nominated by someone else. Deadline for submission is May 15, 1997. For additional information, contact: Allan Schnaiberg, Institute for Policy Research, Department of Sociology, Northwestern University, 1810 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, IL 60208-1330; (847) 491-3202; fax (847) 491-9901; home page <http://www.nwu.edu/sociology/schnaiberg.html>.

The American Sociological Association Section on the Family invites nominations for the Distinguished Scholarship or Service Award, designed to recognize the collective career or major service contributions of a sociologist's work in the field of soci-

ology of the family. Nominees for the award should be members of ASA. A one paragraph description of biographical facts and major works should be sent by April 15, 1997 to: Gary R. Lee, Department of Sociology, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, OH 43403; (419) 372-2292; e-mail GRLEE@BCNET.BGSU.EDU.

The American Sociological Association Section on the Sociology of Law invites submissions for its annual Student Paper Competition. Awards will be given for the best graduate and undergraduate submissions on any topic in the sociology of law. Papers must have been written while the author was a graduate or undergraduate student. Deadline for submission is May 15, 1997. For additional information, contact: Christopher Uggen, University of Minnesota, Department of Sociology, 909 Social Sciences Building, 267 19th Avenue South, Minneapolis, MN 55455; (612) 624-4016; e-mail uggen@atlas.socsci.umn.edu.

The American Sociological Association Section on Medical Sociology is seeking nominations for the 1997 Eliot Freidson Award for a paper on a topic related to any aspect of Medical Sociology. The article must have been published between January 1, 1995 and December 31, 1996. The deadline for submission is April 30, 1997. For additional information, contact:

Ronald Angel, Chair, Publications Committee, Department of Sociology, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712; e-mail rangel@jeeves.la.utexas.edu.

The American Sociological Association Section on Peace and War seeks nominations for its annual Distinguished Career Award. Nominees should have made significant contributions to the understanding of social processes of peace, conflict, conflict resolution, and/or military institutions. Deadline for submission is June 1, 1997. For additional information, contact: Jennifer Turpin, Chair, Distinguished Career Award Committee, Department of Sociology, University of San Francisco, 2130 Fulton Street, San Francisco, CA 94117-1080; (415) 422-6496; fax (415) 388-2631; e-mail turpinj@usfca.edu.

The Anthony Leeds Prize in Urban Anthropology, established by the Society for Urban Anthropology, invites nominations for their 1997 award. The award honors a monograph published since 1995 which 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. The award includes a commemorative plaque and \$500. Deadline for submission is May 15, 1997. For addi-

tional information, contact: Leonard Plotnicov, Chair, 1997 Leeds Award Committee, Department of Anthropology, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260; fax (412) 648-7535; e-mail ethnolog@pitt.edu.

The Association for Anthropology and Gerontology seeks submissions from graduate and undergraduate students for the Margaret Clark Award given annually to the best unpublished gerontology or medical anthropology paper. The winner will receive \$500 and consideration for publication of an extended summary in the quarterly *AAGE Newsletter*. Deadline for submission is May 30, 1997. For additional information, contact: Mark R. Luborsky, Margaret Clark Award Chair, Polisher Research Institute, Philadelphia Geriatric Center, 5301 Old York Road, Philadelphia, PA 19141; (215) 456-2987; e-mail MLUBORSK@THUNDER.OCCIS.TEMPLE.EDU.

The Southern Demographic Association invites submissions for its Student Paper Award, which honors the best paper presented at its September 25-27, 1997 meeting. The winner will receive \$100. Deadline for submission is August 15, 1997. For additional information, contact: Rick Rogers, Population Program, Campus Box 484, University of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309; (303) 492-2147; fax (303)

492-6924; e-mail Richard.Rogers@Colorado.edu.

Awards

Wendell Bell, Yale University, had his book, *Foundations of Futures Studies: Human Science for a New Era* (Volume 1 "History, Purposes, and Knowledge") selected as one of the top ten futures books published in 1996 by the World Future Society.

Don Dillman, Washington State University, was elected Fellow of the American Statistical Association.

Frank Furstenburg, Jr., University of Pennsylvania, has been elected to the Institute of Medicine.

Sally K. Gallagher, Oregon State University, received Phi Kappa Phi Emerging Scholar Award and the Researcher of the Year Award from the College of Liberal Arts.

Hallie J. Kintner, General Motors Research and Development Center, was awarded the NSF Visiting Professorship for Women and is spending the 1996-97 academic year at the Population Research Center at the University of Texas-Austin.

Felice J. Levine, American Sociological Association, was elected Fellow of the American Psychological Society.

Luther B. Otto and Ronald C. Wimblerly, North Carolina State University, received the William Neal Reynolds Professorship in Sociology.

Allen Scarborough, Augusta State University, has been named the first Board of Regents' Distinguished Professor of Teaching and Learning.

Stephen Steinberg, City University of New York, had his book, *Turning Back: The Retreat From Radical Justice in American Thought and Policy*, included in *Choice's* list of Outstanding Academic Books of 1996.

Rebecca L. Warner, Oregon State University, won the 1996 Thomas R. Meenan Excellence in Teaching Award.

Wayne S. Wooden, California State University-Pomona, has been nominated for the Western Writers of America Spur Award, the National Cowboy Hall of Fame Western Heritage Award, and the Commonwealth Club California Authors Book Award for his book, *Rodeo Cowboys: Wranglers, Roughstock, and Paydirt*.

People

Samuel R. Brown, Seton Hall University, has accepted a position at Albertus Magnus College as Director of Library and Information Services starting in June.

Harvey Choldin, University of Illinois-Urbana, is retiring in April and a symposium on Sociology and the New City will be held in his honor.

Karin A. Mack, Mississippi State University, has accepted a position as a Behavioral Scientist in the Surveillance Division of the National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Centers for Disease Control starting in May.

Susan McCoin, University of North Florida, was selected by C-SPAN from college faculty members of C-SPAN in the Classroom, a membership service for educators, to attend a

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Continued on next page

People, continued

two day seminar which focused on using C-SPAN in the college classroom and in research.

Jay Strickland, Georgia Southern University, is currently serving as the Interim Director of the Center for Rural Health and Research, College of Health and Professional Studies.

Diane Taub, Southern Illinois University, was selected as the Acting Associate Dean for Student and Curricular Affairs.

Doris Wilkinson, University of Kentucky, was recognized in *The Journal of Blacks in Higher Education* as one of the first African American graduates of the 50 flagship state universities in the United States. Wilkinson earned a bachelor's degree from the University of Kentucky in 1958.

Sociologists in the News

Wendell Bell, Yale University, was featured in a Q&A interview in the February 1997, issue of *George* magazine on a study of the future.

Dean Conley, Maximus Inc., was quoted in the *Journal of the Milwaukee Road Historical Association* (Volume 26, Number 4, 1996) Question Foreman column, regarding the origin of models of railroad equipment produced by railroad shop workers in the 1890s. Conley had a letter to the editor published in the *New York Times* Book Review section on January 12, 1997, regarding the characterization of the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railway in the book *Bad Land*.

Davita Silfen Glasberg and **Dan Skidmore**, University of Connecticut, were interviewed on public radio about issues raised in their book, *Corporate Welfare Policy and the Welfare State: Bank Deregulation and the Savings and Loan Bailout*.

Clifton E. Marsh, Morris Brown College, was quoted in the *Atlanta Journal Constitution* concerning the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) voter registration drive. An article was published about Marsh in the *AUC Digest*. Marsh appeared on the television show *Common Ground* to discuss his book, *From Black Muslims to Muslims: The Resurrection, Transformation, and Change of the Lost-Found Nation of Islam in America, 1930-1995*.

Christena Nippert-Eng, Illinois Institute of Technology, has been featured on several radio shows, magazine, and newspaper stories regarding her book, *Home and Work*. Nippert-Eng also discussed her book and current work at an all-day seminar at the Smithsonian Institution on February 22, 1997.

Robert E. Parker, University of Nevada-Las Vegas, was quoted in the *Los Angeles Times* and the *San Jose Mercury* in articles on the use of temporary workers in security-sensitive occupations. He was also quoted in the *Village Voice* concerning an NLRB case involving the unionization on temporary workers.

David Segal, University of Maryland, was quoted in the December 29, 1996, edition of the *New York Times* in an article regarding the role of women in the military. Segal was also quoted in the January 19, 1997, edition of the *Washington Post* in an article entitled "Korean War Veterans Seek to Block

Book Critical of Black Unit." He was interviewed on the February 11, 1997, edition of ABC's *World News Tonight* on sexual harassment in the military.

Marcia Texler Segal, Indiana University-Southeast, was quoted in the January 19, 1997, edition of the *Louisville Courier Journal* in an article discussing the increasing attention being paid by the fashion industry to a wide range of body types.

David A. Sonnenfeld, Washington State University, was interviewed by *Manager Daily Newspaper* in Thailand regarding his research on Asia-Pacific pulp firms adoption of environmental technologies. Sonnenfeld was also interviewed by KONA radio regarding his course *Hanford Social and Environmental History*.

Dee Southard, University of Oregon, was quoted in several newspapers and interviewed on the radio regarding issues dealing with the homeless.

John B. Williamson, Boston College, had an op-ed "Pitfalls of Privatizing Social Security" published in the January 10, 1997, edition of *The Boston Globe*.

New Books

Victoria D. Alexander, University of Surrey, *Museums and Money: The Impact of Funding on Exhibitions, Scholarship, and Management* (Indiana University Press, 1996).

David W. Britt, Wayne State University, *A Conceptual Introduction to Modeling: Qualitative and Quantitative Perspectives* (Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, 1997).

Wendy Chapkis, University of Southern Maine, *Live Sex Acts: Women Performing Erotic Labor* (Routledge, 1997).

J. Kenneth Davidson, Sr., University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire and **Newlyn B. Moore**, Southwest Texas State University, *Marriage and Family: Change and Continuity* (Allyn and Bacon, 1996).

Dana Dunn, University of Texas-Arlington, *Workplace Women's Place* (Roxbury Publishing Company, 1997).

Christopher G. Ellison, University of Texas-Austin and **W. Allen Martin**, University of Texas-Tyler, *Race and Ethnic Relations in the 21st Century* (Roxbury Publishing Company, 1997).

Davita Silfen Glasberg and **Dan Skidmore**, University of Connecticut, *Corporate Welfare Policy and the Welfare State: Bank Deregulation and the Savings and Loan Bailout* (Aldine de Gruyter, 1997).

James M. Henslin, Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville, *Sociology: A Down to Earth Approach* (Allyn and Bacon, 1997); and *Down to Earth Sociology: Introductory Readings* (The Free Press, 1997).

Gary D. Jaworski, Farleigh Dickinson University, *Georg Simmel and the American Prospect* (State University of New York Press, 1997).

Elaine Bell Kaplan, University of Southern California, *Not Our Kind of Girl: Unraveling the Myths of Black Teenage Motherhood* (University of California Press, 1997).

Ralph LaRossa, Georgia State University, *The Modernization of Fatherhood: A Social and Political History* (University of Chicago Press, 1997).

Paul Lichterman, University of Wisconsin-Madison, *The Search for Political*

Community: American Activists Reinventing Commitment (Cambridge University Press, 1996).

Susan Ehrlich Martin, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism and **Nancy C. Jurik**, Arizona State University, *Doing Justice, Doing Gender: Women in Law and Criminal Justice Occupations* (Sage Publications, 1996).

Robert F. Meier, Iowa State University and **Gilbert Geis**, University of California-Irvine, *Victimless Crime? Prostitution, Drugs, Homosexuality, Abortion* (Roxbury Publishing Company, 1997).

Michael A. Messner, University of Southern California, *Politics of Masculinities: Men in Movements* (Sage Publications, 1997).

Maurice Penner, University of San Francisco, *Capitalization in California: A Study of Physician Organizations Managing Risk* (Health Administration Press, 1997).

Robert Prus, University of Waterloo, *Subcultural Mosaics and Intersubjective Realities: An Ethnographic Research Agenda for Pragmatizing the Social Sciences* (State University of New York Press, 1996).

Patricia A. Stokowski, Texas A&M University, *Riches and Regrets: Betting on Gambling in Two Colorado Mountain Towns* (University Press of Colorado, 1996).

Yvonne Vissing, Salem State College, *Out of Sight, Out of Mind: Homeless Children and Families in Small Town America* (University of Kentucky Press, 1996).

Wayne S. Wooden, California State University-Pomona, *Rodeo Cowboys: Wranglers, Roughstock, and Paydirt* (University Press of Kansas, 1996).

Maxine Baca Zinn, Michigan State University, *Pierrette Hondagneu-Sotelo*, University of Southern California, and **Michael A. Messner**, University of Southern California, *Through the Prism of Difference: Readings in Sex and Gender* (Allyn and Bacon Publishing Company, 1997).

New Publications

Self, Agency and Society a new journal of sociology and of those areas of social anthropology and cultural studies which relate to sociological issues. It aims to reflect the ways in which contemporary theoretical ideas and concepts in those disciplines are explored, debated and applied in empirical contexts. It aims to provide both academics and professionals with enriching and accessible analyses of current issues. Each issue will also include an extensive book review section covering texts relevant to the journal's aims. The first issue volume of *Self, Agency and Society* is scheduled for early 1997. For additional information, contact: University of Derby by Whiting and Birch Limited, P. O. Box 872, London SE23 3HZ, England; +44 (0) 181 2442421; fax: +44 (0) 181 2442448.

Theoretical Sociology is a new interdisciplinary and international journal for the advancement of the theoretical aspects of criminology. The journal is concerned with theories, concepts, narratives, and myths of crime, criminal behavior, social deviance, criminal law, morality, justice, and social regulation. For additional information contact Jane Makoff, Sage Publications, P.O. Box 5096, Thousand Oaks, CA 91359; jane.makoff@sagepub.co.uk.

Summer Programs

The American Antiquarian Society announces its summer 1997 series of seminars in the interdisciplinary field of book history. These seminars are intended for literary scholars, historians, librarians, archivists, bibliographers, and other scholars who are working or contemplate working on topics involving the interpretation of the cultural role of books and other forms of printed materials. The seminars will be held June 9-15, 1997. For additional information, contact: John B. Hench or Caroline Sloat, American Antiquarian Society, 185 Salisbury Street, Worcester, MA 01609-1634; (508) 752-5813; e-mail cfs@mwa.org; gopher://mark.mwa.org.

The Twenty-First Annual Course Design And Teaching Workshops will be sponsored by The Great Lakes Colleges Association, a consortium of twelve private liberal arts colleges in Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio. Two courses will be offered for summer 1997: (1) Reaching Our Students will be held at Hope College in Holland, MI, June 1-6, 1997 and (2) Engaging Cultural Differences will be held at The College of Wooster, Wooster, OH, June 22-27, 1997. For more information or an application form, contact: Catherine Frerichs, Senior Program Officer, Great Lakes Colleges Association (GLCA), 2929 Plymouth Road, Suite 207, Ann Arbor, MI 48105; (313) 761-4833; fax (313) 761-3939; e-mail frerichs@glca.org; http://www.kzoo.edu/~glca.

University of Michigan announces a 1997 summer workshop and Internet access to undergraduate teaching materials available with the SSDAN (Social Science Data Analysis Network). The Network enables college teachers to introduce "user-friendly" analysis of census data in their classes. Tailor made data sets, from the 1950 through 1990 U. S. Censuses, and the Current Population Survey, can be used in a variety of classes dealing with topics such as: race-ethnicity, immigration, gender studies, marriage, households and poverty, U. S. income inequality, children, the elderly and others. The workshop will be held in Ann Arbor, MI, June 15-20, 1997. For information, contact: William Frey, Director SSDAN, Population Studies Center, 1225 South University Avenue, Ann Arbor, MI 48104; e-mail William.Frey@umich.edu; SSDAN-STAFF@umich.edu; or http://www.pscs.lsa.umich.edu/SSDAN.

Deaths

Kingsley Davis, past ASA President and Hoover Institution Senior Fellow, died February 27 at age 88.

Hugh Max Miller, University of Georgia, died December 28, 1996.

Obituaries

James R. Greenley (1944-1995)

Professor James R. Greenley of the Departments of Sociology and Psychiatry at the University of Wisconsin-Madison died on December 21, 1995, of a brain hemorrhage, at the age of fifty-one. Professor Greenley was born April 23, 1944, in Independence, Iowa. He earned his BA in 1966 from Stanford University and his PhD in social-

ogy in 1970 from Yale University. That year he began his association with the University of Wisconsin, where he was a distinguished medical sociologist and educator who demonstrated a career-long commitment to improving the quality of life of persons with severe mental illness.

Professor Greenley rapidly achieved a national and international reputation in mental health services research. A major focus of his work was investigating how families of people with severe mental illness provide support to enable their ill relative to live in the community, and how families cope with the stress of their loved one's illness. He also made major theoretical contributions to understanding help-seeking behavior in health and mental health. A stellar contribution was an eight-volume series edited by Professor Greenley on *Research in Community and Mental Health*, which provided much needed integration to this diverse field. Further, in 1988 Professor Greenley founded and directed until his death one of the first NIMH funded national Mental Health Research Centers on the Organization and Financing of Services for people with severe mental illness. Through this Center, Jim brought together and led an interdisciplinary group of mental health researchers. The Center exemplified the Wisconsin Idea as Jim forged strong working relationships with state and county mental health officials as well as with advocacy groups of persons with mental illnesses and their families.

Jim took great pride and satisfaction in mentoring young scholars. He truly excelled at this. His respectful, supportive, unhurried, quiet, and gentle manner enabled students to formulate and think through ideas in his presence; his insightful questions facilitated reformulation and precision. As a structure for his mentorship of young scholars, Jim founded and for 10 years directed an NIMH funded interdisciplinary Postdoctoral Social Science Research Training Program. Many of his former postdoctoral fellows are providing leadership around the country in the areas of medical sociology and mental health services research. Jim's mentorship of these students went well beyond creative scholarship to encompass critical themes of social justice. As one of his former students, Estu Stoff, wrote: "We held in common an abiding agony over the pace and harshness of the social fabric, and a wish for community—a community of support, inclusion, and dignity."

Jim's life was rich far beyond the boundaries of the University. His family was his first priority, and he most cherished the time spent with his wife Dianne and sons Luke and David. They shared a love of the outdoors; summer months often included fishing and wilderness canoe trips on their northern Minnesota cabin on the edge of the Boundary Waters area. Along with his family and friends, Jim also helped build a beloved cabin on the Mississippi River bluffs. Additionally, Jim was a poet and was very pleased to have several poems published in *Modern Haiku*. Samples reveal Jim's playful wit and his delight in the outdoors. For instance:

empty cabin
for many
anticipation
tangled line
God's gift
to fish
In a sauna's light
Snowflakes on a steaming nose
Grow limp and pale

Continued on next page

Obituaries, continued

Jim was a deeply spiritual person who was very active in the Religious Society of Friends. He served as Clerk of the Madison Monthly Meeting and the Northern Yearly Meeting, and was an active participant in youth programming for The Friends General Conference. Memorials since Jim's death manifest that his quiet, dignified, and balanced life powerfully touched and affected many, including family and friends, colleagues and students, people with mental illness and their family members, mental health planners and policy makers, fellow poets, spiritual companions, and lovers of fishing and the outdoors. Jim Greenley will be widely and deeply missed.

Odin Anderson, Joy Netomann, Bonnie Svarstad, and Mary Ann Test, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Gary D. Hill (1952-1996)

Gary D. Hill, associate professor of sociology at North Carolina State University, died suddenly of a brain aneurysm March 31, 1996, at his home in Raleigh, NC. He was forty-four years old. Gary is survived by his wife, Mary and two boys, Andrew, aged 14, and Jack, aged 10.

Gary received his bachelor's degree from Florida State University in 1974. His professional training continued at the University of Massachusetts-Amherst, where he earned his master's degree and then his doctorate in sociology in 1980. At Massachusetts, he developed his scholarly interests in social psychology, crime and social control while studying under Anthony Harris. He went on to accept a position on the faculty at Rhodes College in Memphis, TN while finishing his dissertation in 1979. He joined the faculty at North Carolina State University in 1982.

At Rhodes College, Gary began to develop his special ability to share the insights of sociology with undergraduate students and bring life to the classroom. At NC State, he worked hard to make sociology interesting and relevant to the lives of the students he taught in his undergraduate deviance, criminology, and juvenile delinquency courses. Gary touched the lives of more than 3,000 students in those classes. Maximizing his contact with undergraduates did not diminish in any way his role as mentor for our graduate students. Gary's courses in theories of deviance, crime and collective action, and criminological research were mainstays in the crime and social control program. At the time of his death, Gary chaired, co-chaired, or served as a member of twenty-two graduate student committees. To say that Gary was successful in transmitting his passion for the discipline to students or that he was successful in his classroom pursuits are certainly understatements. Formal recognition of his teaching contribution are found in the two University Outstanding Teaching Awards Gary received in 1989 and 1993 in addition to two departmental teaching awards. Gary's impact on students is best measured, however, not by his awards, but by the number of students who routinely followed him from class and lined up at his office door. Students genuinely liked Gary, and he always made time to talk to them about their present academic needs, personal needs, and future professional plans. The popularity and respect that students had for Gary Hill was one of his trademarks at North Carolina State University—it

was also something of which he was very proud.

Gary's contribution to the sociological study of crime and social control did not stop in the lecture hall. He also was a dedicated social scientist. His research interests were focused on questions of social power, criminal etiology, and social control. Gary's training in social psychology at University of Massachusetts sparked his keen ability to make links between structural forces, especially gender, race, and class, and individual-level processes in his research. Hill's research was perhaps best known for his investigations of the relationship between gender and crime, although he also published several articles in the areas of fear of crime and processing bias in the criminal justice system. Most recently his work focused on gender, race, and white collar crime.

Gary's interest in criminology was not merely academic. Gary was very active in the local community as a member of the board of directors of ReEntry, Inc., a not-for-profit organization dedicated to diverting non-serious offenders away from prison and providing support for recently released offenders. He also was a frequent participant in the college's public school outreach program delivering lectures on contemporary juvenile justice theory, research, and practice.

Gary was in the prime of his life when he died. He wore many professional hats and fulfilled each and every role expected of a faculty member and scholar. Gary was a distinguished researcher, teacher, colleague, and mentor. However, the personal hats he wore truly set Gary apart from others as a friend, a father, and a man. Sociology will miss his professional contributions. Those who knew him will miss his thoughtfulness, wit, and compassion.

The College of Humanities and Social Sciences (CHASS) at North Carolina State University has established an endowed memorial fund to honor Hill's achievements and impact at North Carolina State University. The fund will be used to support undergraduate scholarships for students in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology. Those wishing to honor Gary's memory may give to this fund by sending their contributions to: The Gary D. Hill Teaching Fund - 080505, Office of the Dean, College of Humanities and Social Sciences, Box 8101, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC, 27695-8101.

J. Kirk Miller, Matthew Zingraff, and Patricia McCall, North Carolina State University

Terence Kilbourne Hopkins (1928-1997)

Terence Kilbourne Hopkins, died January 3, 1997, peacefully, at Lourdes Hospital, Binghamton, NY. He was 68 years of age. The cause of death was cancer. He had a brilliant career as a scholar. He received his PhD in sociology from Columbia University. He taught at Columbia from 1958-68. He was a visiting professor at the University of the West Indies, in Trinidad, from 1968-70. He came to State University of New York-Binghamton in 1970 to found its graduate program in sociology, retiring in 1995. It was an exceptional program in terms both of its intellectual breadth, with its special emphasis on world-historical change, and of the space it offered students to become autonomous scholars, attracting students from across the globe. He was a founding figure in world-systems analysis, and of the Fernand Braudel

Center for the Study of Economies, Historical Systems, and Civilizations. He was considered the specialist in the field on all methodological questions. He was beloved by his students far above the norm. He leaves his wife, Gloria N. Hopkins.

Immanuel Wallerstein, State University of New York-Binghamton

William Kolb (1916-1996)

William L. Kolb, academician and academic administrator, died June 2, 1996. After receiving a BA at Miami University-Ohio, and his MA and PhD in sociology from the University of Wisconsin-Madison (1943), he served in the Navy from 1943-1946. Subsequently he assumed faculty positions at Oklahoma A&M (46-48), Newcomb College and the Graduate School, Tulane University (48-59), and Carleton College (59-64). He then moved to academic administration in 1964, assuming the position of Dean of Beloit College, a position held until 1976, when he returned to full-time teaching in the Beloit College Sociology Department. He received Emeritus status in 1982, but continued to teach periodically for another decade.

Kolb was a dedicated teacher, active researcher, prolific writer, and community activist. He co-authored a popular text, *Sociological Analysis*, and a *Dictionary of the Social Sciences*, accompanied by more than two dozen professional articles and symposia. He served as an Associate Editor of the *American Sociological Review* (55-57), a member of the ASA Council (53-57, 59-63), president of the Midwest Sociological Society (66-67), and numerous committees and commissions.

Not one to stand by and watch, he loved to meet an intellectual challenge, better yet create one. This aptitude took him to the heart of sociology in the 50s and 60s, engaging with Talcott Parsons and others on questions the place of values in the discipline's theory and practice. Sociology and its relationship to the social order defined much of Kolb's work in sociology.

In a 1986 Festschrift for Bill Kolb, I reflected on his work as a sociologist using the metaphors "artist" and "prophet" to capture its essence. Kolb carried an artist's refusal to allow sociology to become an artless, hol-

low form that could only say things about society, but never say anything to society about what it might/ought to be. He carried within himself the dialectic between the artist's iconoclastic imagination and the modern icon of calculating technical reason. In Kolb there remained to the end a positive belief in the power of rebirth that over-extends any hopelessness or pessimism. And therein laid the potentially prophetic voice in Kolb's work as a sociologist. Robert Friedrichs (*A Sociology of Sociology*) asserted that "the sociologist as prophet is consciously committed to an image of society that transcends any given reality." That commitment, Friedrichs said, "...shakes man loose from a position of neutrality as he faces the choice of treating his fellow man as an end in himself or but a means to one's own end." Kolb believed deeply that intellectual inquiry that is not at the same time moral inquiry is misplaced and in danger of collapsing in on itself. It was the artist's imaginative insight and the prophet's commitment to challenge that informed and energized Bill Kolb the person, the scholar, and the sociologist.

In *Habits of the Heart* Robert Bellah wrote: "Perhaps nature as perceived by the poet, the theologian, and the scientist may be the same thing after all. At least there is now room to talk about the possibility....It might help us find again the coherence we have almost lost." Bill Kolb lived that belief. Unity, not separation, was his vision. Sociology was his tool. His vision, his challenges, his actions will be missed by his colleagues and his profession.

Marilynn L. May, Beloit College

Paul Evan Peters (1948-1996)

Paul Evan Peters, Executive Director of the Coalition for Networked Information, died suddenly on November 18, 1996, while he walked on a beach with his wife while on a trip to Florida.

Paul was the founding director of the Coalition for Networked Information and served as its head since March 1990. Highly respected in the library, information technology, and scholarly communities, he sought common ground for many constituencies in order to develop global networked information resources. A true

imagineer, his vision and his ability to pull people together to build new realities were unique.

Paul led CNI through two cycles of formal evaluations by the sponsoring organizations and as recently as September saw it move from the status of a sunset enterprise to one of an ongoing nature, recognizing the achievement of its essential role in the North American dialogue to advance scholarship and intellectual productivity.

Before founding the Coalition in March 1990, Paul was Systems Coordinator at the New York Public Library from 1987 through 1989, and was Assistant University Librarian for Systems at Columbia University, where he also earned a master's degree in sociology in 1986. From 1970 until 1978, Paul was a principal in a variety of research and development projects, and he earned a master's degree in library and information science at the University of Pittsburgh. Paul worked briefly as a Retail Systems Engineer for the National Cash Register Corporation immediately following the completion of his undergraduate studies in computer science and philosophy at the University of Dayton in 1969. Paul was a former president of the Library and Information Technology Association, former chair of the National Information Standards Organization, and served on the editorial boards of a number of networking, networked information, and library technology journals. He also served on the Council of the American Library Association.

He is survived by his wife Rosemarie Kozdron, his parents Austin and Mary Peters, and a brother Philip Peters.

Ronald E. Anderson, University of Minnesota

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Summer Short Courses

Taught by Paul D. Allison in Philadelphia

Categorical Data Analysis July 21-25

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 July 14-18 July 28-August 1

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 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.



American Sociological Association
1997 Annual Meeting
August 9-13, 1997
Sheraton Centre/Toronto Marriott/Toronto Hilton, Toronto

1997 ASA Combined Book Exhibit Reservation

The American Sociological Association invites publishers and authors to join the ASA-sponsored Combined Book Exhibit, to be held during the 1997 Annual Meeting in Toronto.

For only \$60 per book, we will display each book face out and include information on the book in our Combined Book Catalog. The Catalog will include special order forms for attendees to use following the Annual Meeting. The ASA Combined Book Exhibit will be located in a prominent booth in the Exhibit Hall.

To include your book(s), please fill out the form below (you may use photocopies if necessary) and return it with two copies of each book and prepayment by July 1, 1997, to: Nancy Sylvester, ASA, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036.

Publisher _____
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(1) Book Title: _____

General Topic (e.g., Gender, Ethnicity): _____

Author/Editor: _____

List Price: \$ _____ ASA Meeting Price: \$ _____

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Brief description (up to 50 words): _____

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General Topic (e.g., Gender, Ethnicity): _____

Author/Editor: _____

List Price: \$ _____ ASA Meeting Price: \$ _____

Copyright date: _____ Number of pages: _____

Brief description (up to 50 words): _____

Chairs: Mark your calendars now for the . . .

ASA Annual Chair Conference

ASA Annual Meeting
August 8-9, 1997
Toronto, Canada

Theme: "Working Together For Positive Department Climates"

The fourth Annual ASA Chair Conference will be held Friday and Saturday, August 8 and 9, 1997, in Toronto, Canada. The conference will begin at 1:00 p.m. on August 8 and conclude by 2:15 p.m. on August 9, which is the first day of ASA Annual Meeting sessions.

The conference will include a presentation of national data on sociology departments, including enrollments, faculty positions, student characteristics, salaries, and so forth. Following that discussion, we will go into break out groups for different types of institutions to discuss the implications of the data, and other topics of interest.

Register for this exciting and informative conference when you pre-register for the Annual Meeting!

Do You Use The Internet In Your Classroom?

If So, Please Share Your Teaching Materials

The ASA Teaching Resources Center has commissioned a manual on teaching on the Internet. This is an area that is growing rapidly. The internet can serve as an excellent teaching tool, and as a new form of class instruction. If you have pertinent materials, please contact the editor listed below.

Joan M. Morris
Department of Sociology & Anthropology
University of Central Florida
Orlando, FL 32816

The above product is under development during 1997. Please do not write requesting this product. As materials are completed, it will be announced in Footnotes and distributed through the Teaching Resources Center.

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August 9-13
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1998--August 21-25
San Francisco, California



1999--August 6-10
Chicago, Illinois



2000--August 12-16
Washington, DC

Footnotes

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Article submissions are limited to 1,000 words and must have journalistic value (i.e., timeliness, significant impact, general interest) rather than be research-oriented or scholarly in nature. Submissions will be reviewed by the editorial board for possible publication. "Open Forum" contributions are limited to 800 words; "Obituaries," 500 words; "Letters to the Editor," 400 words; "Department" announcements, 200 words. Accepted material will appear one time only as space allows. All submissions should include a contact name and, if possible, an e-mail address. ASA reserves the right to edit for style and length all material published. The deadline for all material is the first of the month preceding publication (e.g., April 1 for May issue).

Send communications on material, subscriptions, and advertising to: American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036, (202) 833-3410; footnotes@asasnet.org, ASA Home Page: <http://www.asasnet.org>.

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