

Footnotes

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Make it to Miami!

1993 Annual Meeting: August 13-17, Fontainebleau Hilton

Miami: More Than Just a Pretty Face

This is the fifth of a series of articles on Miami prepared by the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Florida International University. Contributors include Guillermo Grenier, Doug Kincaid, Abe Lavender, Anthony Mainogot, Betty Morrow, Alejandro Portes, Walt Peacock, Lisandro Perez, and Alex Stepick.

The beach for which Miami became famous is actually Miami Beach, an island city separated from mainland Miami by the aqua blue waters of Biscayne Bay. The city of Miami Beach, incorporated in 1915, is about one mile wide and seven miles (or 90 blocks) long, and is home to some 95,000 permanent residents. In the winter, the population grows significantly as "snowbirds" descend from the north to spend a few months out of the cold. Despite the constancy of Miami Beach's physical charms—the sun, the sand, ocean waves, palm trees, and warm Caribbean breezes—the city's social character is a study of contrasts and change. It is reflected both in the built environment and the faces of its residents.

The Fontainebleau Hilton, site of this



Greater Miami's Art Deco District

year's ASA meeting, is located on Collins Avenue, the island's main north-south axis, at 44th Street—roughly Miami Beach's midpoint. Erected where the Firestone mansion once stood at the center of "Millionaires

Row" in the 1920s, the hotel opened in 1954 with a gala ball and Liberace at the piano. With its sweeping curves, freeform swimming pool, and Las Vegas style nightclub, the Fontainebleau stands as a monument

(well preserved, to be sure) to the heyday of Miami Beach's tourist industry of the 1950s. It has made numerous Hollywood appearances, ranging from Sean Connery's encounter with Goldfinger in 1963 to Kevin Costner's improbable stint as Whitney Houston's Bodyguard in 1992. Flanked by the other well-known, high-rise hotels of the era—the Eden Roc, the Doral, the Carillon, and so on—the Fontainebleau gave Miami Beach its postcard profile of the 1960s.

The more recent photographic image of Miami Beach, however, stems from a revival of the Art Deco district and South Beach (as the lower portion of Miami Beach has come to be known). Covering much of the city between 5th and 24th streets, the district includes over 800 Art Deco buildings constructed mostly during 1923-1943. It is the country's largest collection of Art Deco buildings in one place, and was named an Architectural Historic District in 1979. There also are many buildings of Mediterranean Revival style, evoking an Old World image.

Only a few years ago, South Beach was a dilapidated, impoverished shell of its once glamorous self. Street crime was common. Cuban and Haitian refugees arriving in 1980 found the area to be one of Miami's cheapest sources of shelter. By the late 1980s, however, a major shift was underway.

The Art Deco district suddenly gained international fame, and tourism, especially from Europe, revived. Numerous apartment and hotel buildings have been renovated for young professionals, artists, and part-time residents. New restaurants and nightclubs have opened in geometric progression. Meanwhile, gentrification, along with higher rents and higher taxes, threaten the continued residence of many lower-income residents, young and old.

A demographic shift was under way as well. Miami Beach's tourist boom after

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Social Impact Assessment Workshop to Precede Annual Meeting

By Janet Mancini Billson, Director, Academic and Professional Affairs

A special two-day workshop on "Social Impact Assessment and Management: A Participative Approach" will be held August 11 and 12, just before the 1993 Annual Meeting in Miami Beach. The workshop will cover all phases of Social Impact Assessment (SIA) with a particular emphasis on the management of social impacts, whether predicted or not. There will also be a focus on the involvement of the various publics impacted by a proposed new policy, program, or project.

Day One will cover: the national and international development and implementation of SIA; its relationship to the planning process and environmental impact statements; the application of the main body of social science research findings concerning population impacts, community/institutional arrangements, conflicts between local residents and newcomers, individual and family level impacts, and community infrastructure needs; the use of SIA principles, models, and techniques by major state and federal agencies and international donor agencies (e.g., The World Bank, USAID, and CIDA); and the need for an emphasis on the management of impacts and the role of public participation.

Day Two will review: the development of public participation; a generic model of the public participation process; its application to SIA; and the management of social impacts. A recent case study of managing the social impacts of a major construction project on a community of 7,000 participants will apply this approach in a design practicum that culminates in an evaluation.

SIA has become a required and needed component of the planning and decision process,

both for domestic organizations and international donor agencies. It is valued for its ability to anticipate and understand the social impacts of a development project, new policy, or program change. The need for SIA first emerged in the context of the National Environmental Protection Policy Act (NEPA) which required that an environmental impact statement be developed before project approval. The NEPA legislation was later

interpreted to require SIA as part of the approval process.

SIA is a unique methodology because it requires that social impacts be identified, measured, and understood before the development event. The conceptualization of impacts relies on community change and relocation theory and uses data from such diverse sources as population projections, group and

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ASA Congressional Fellowship Update

In the spring of 1992 when I applied for the 1992-93 ASA Congressional Fellowship, I proposed focussing my efforts on work and family issues. To Congress in the 1990s policy efforts concerning work and family issues centered around the Family and Medical Leave Act which President Bush vetoed twice. As the summer progressed into the fall, the likelihood of a change in the presidency presented a whole new range of options to me.

When I went to Washington in January of 1993, I started working out of the ASA office. Felice Levine, Carla Howery, and I decided that I should concentrate on work and family for the month of January in anticipation of the passage and signing of the Family and Medical Leave Act. On Monday, February 1, the three of us gave a press conference at the National Press Club highlighting sociological research relevant to the issues addressed by the Family and Medical Leave Act. On Friday, President Clinton signed the Act. Our timing was perfect, and the press conference generated a sizeable amount of coverage—some of which we do not even know about! We found out about some because colleagues around the country sent us newspaper clippings quoting our materials.

Beginning March 5, I am working as a legislative aide to Senator Patty Murray (D-WA). She is new to the Senate, although she has some staff who have worked with other Senators and are showing us both the ropes. I have attended several meetings with groups of constituents, including a Native American tribe from Washington State. I will be working on issues of higher education in particular, although my assignment on my third day of work was to write a speech on Head Start for Sen Murray to give as she urges full funding.

Now that President Clinton has signed the Family and Medical Leave Act, I will turn my attention to bringing sociological research to bear on other issues Congress is considering this spring. Stay tuned for further updates.

Catherine White Berheide, ASA Congressional Fellow ☐

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The Executive Officer's Column

MOST: A Pipeline to Diversity in Sociology

For the past three summers thirty undergraduates each year have packed their bags to go off to sociology camp at campuses with a commitment to inclusiveness and excellence. Now in its fourth year of funding by the Ford Foundation, the Minority Opportunity Summer Training Program (known affectionately as MOST) is ASA's key activity directed to recruiting and preparing undergraduate minority students to pursue advanced degrees in sociology. Along with the Predoctoral Training Program, largely funded by the National Institute of Mental Health, ASA seeks to provide not just formal training and essential financial support but also the mentoring and social support that are so integral to effective achievement.

The full participation of persons of color in sociology is not only right in terms of basic values of equal access and opportunity but also because diverse participation helps to ensure that knowledge is pursued based on open inquiry. As a field, sociology seems to reflect this dynamic, if only implicitly, and is among the most diverse of the scientific disciplines. In general, sociologists take seriously the challenge that the quality of our enterprise is dependent not just on theoretical and methodological expertise but on honing that expertise based on different kinds of questions, frames of reference, and forms of knowledge.

While statistics on minority participation in sociology may look better than in many other fields, much remains to be done. We must continue to expand the pipeline and encourage minority students to opt toward, rather than away from, sociology. Effective



recruitment, retention, and career attainment of persons of color is the core goal of the ASA's Minority Affairs Program. We recognize that minority students are typically only the first or second generation members of their family negotiating higher education and that they are often doing so under circumstances of severe economic hardship. Here is where a program like MOST is most important! This Program serves to build skills, reduce isolation, and enhance a sense of efficacy in minority undergraduates majoring in or with strong inclinations toward sociology. Given that minority students still have limited access to role models and mentors in most colleges and universities, there is no substitute for intensive learning about the substance and methods of the field and getting to know first-hand others who have faced the challenges and effectively navigated a career line in our field.

As diligent readers of *Footnotes* and ASA members committed to minority access know, the first two MOST summers were held at the Universities of Delaware and Wisconsin. Last summer and this coming one, MOST is being convened at the University of Michigan and the University of California, Berkeley. Assuming continued funding, the ASA MOST Program will relocate at two new universities in 1994 and 1995. With the able advice of MOST advisors (such as Howard Taylor, chair of the advisory committee; Maggie Andersen, former co-director of the University of Delaware Program; Lionel Maldonado, former

ASA director for MOST), Florence Bonner, ASA interim director for Minority Affairs, and I are examining the kinds of outreach activities that will best serve to attract minority youths to careers in sociology and to value the role of a sociological imagination in their lives.

As presently constituted, the MOST Program has sought to reach students between their junior and senior years and to enable the transition into graduate school by continued follow-up. With 44% of the MOST students now in graduate school from the classes of 1990 and 1991 and 39% of these students in sociology programs, the success of MOST speaks for itself. In developing plans for undergraduate outreach, there are further opportunities for innovation. Where resources available, we should extend the MOST experience to working with students throughout their senior year and to their mentors on their home campuses. Such additional interventions can have value added beyond the MOST student. An expanded effort directed to mentors can have a spillover effect to other students on each campus; similarly working with students during their senior year can build a cadre of minority student leaders in sociology who can positively affect their peers.

Our Minority Affairs Program is directed to making a difference for the production of a diverse discipline whether in the academy or in practice. Therefore, as we set priority activities and seek to identify funding opportunities, we must do so cognizant of the importance of a pipeline of students who choose to select themselves into the field. Over time we may pursue different strategies to advance this goal. As the MOST students of 1993 are preparing to go to work this summer, we must continue our work to enable their future.--*Felice J. Levine* □

Social Impact Workshop, from page 1

class conflicts, and sociological interpretation of economic and financial indicators.

Because the methodology is predictive as well as empirical, SIA has been adopted as a component of project planning and evaluation process by most U.S. federal agencies (e.g., the Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the Department of Energy) as well as such international donor agencies as The World Bank (and its affiliates around the world), the U.S. Agency for International Development, and equivalents in other countries.

While many experts in the past conducted SIA studies that focus on producing a definitive report for a public hearing, recent trends include an emphasis on the management of impacts and on the use of public participation to build a community's capacity to co-manage the impacts, anticipated or not.

Public participation in planning and decision-making is becoming a standard operating procedure in a growing number of government agencies and corporations. Sociologists can contribute significantly to effective programs through their expertise in community research, group behavior, conflict management, and mass communications.

The workshop leaders are both prominent sociologists in the field of SIA and public participation:

■ Rabel J. Burdge is a professor of environmental sociology and environmental studies, Institute for Environmental Studies, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. He teaches courses in social and environmental impact assessment, environmental sociology, and public involvement in resource management and environmental planning. He was vice-president of the Rural Sociological Society and is past president of the International Association for Impact Assessment. Portions of his forthcoming book, *A*

Community Guide To Social Impact Assessment, will be used in the workshop.

■ Desmond M. Connor is a rural sociologist with 22 years of full-time professional practice in the design, management, and evaluation of public participation across Canada. He developed a participative approach to SIA, adding a focus on the management of social impacts. Since 1978 he has applied both perspectives to projects involving mining, tar sands, harbors, and pulp and paper mill developments. He has edited a newsletter on citizen participation for 20 years, has written a resource book for the field, and recently completed an instructional video, "How to Prevent and Resolve Public Controversy."

Who should take this workshop?

■ MA, MS, and PhD graduate students who have completed most of their course work and would like to build their consultation skills for both domestic and international work. Prior courses in community, social change, development, rural sociology, or group dynamics would be useful but are not essential.

■ Sociologists with a background in demography, community, or international sociology who would like to develop a consulting practice or extend an existing practice to include SIA

■ Faculty members and graduate teaching assistants who would like to develop a course on SIA or add an SIA component to an existing course on methodology, development, or community change.

■ Sociologists who would like to be part of an interdisciplinary teaching team for a joint environmental and social impact assessment course.

■ Sociologists who are presently employed in domestic or international agencies that conduct social impact assessment and wish to add this area of competence to their skills base.

■ Sociological practitioners in the public or private sectors who would like to add SIA to

their repertoire or improve skills in this area.

In order to register for this Training Workshop, please fill out the registration form contained in the Annual Meeting Preliminary Program, which will be mailed at the end of May. The entire workshop fee is due when you send in your registration form. The deadline for pre-registration is July 20, 1993.

The fee for the two-day training, continental breakfasts, refreshment breaks, closing reception, and all materials is set at \$200 for graduate student and low-income (below \$15,000) members of ASA and \$250 for all other ASA members; the fee for non-members is \$350.

Departments are encouraged to subsidize graduate students if possible.

The limit of 25 participants will be strictly maintained; applications will be considered in the order in which they are received in the ASA Executive Office. If you cancel your workshop registration by July 10, we will refund 90 percent; after July 10, fees are non-refundable. Reminder: You must pre-register for the Annual Meeting at the same time that you pre-register for the workshop or your workshop registration will be invalid.

Those who wish to receive practical information regarding job hunting, building academic and non-academic resumes, informational interviewing, successful job interviewing, and career development can attend any of the following Professional Workshops, which are held for two hours each during the regular Annual Meeting program (no fee for ASA members): "Negotiating the Academic Job Market"; "Negotiating the Business Job Market"; or "Negotiating the Government Job Market." These will also be listed in the Preliminary Program.

If you would like further information about any of these workshops, please call Janet Billson at (202) 833-3410, ext. 317. □

ASA Plans Briefing on AIDS

The Sydney A. Spivack Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy, one of the six core programs of the ASA, announces a Congressional Briefing on Social Dimensions of AIDS, scheduled for May 3. This is the second Congressional Briefing sponsored by ASA; the first briefing, held last December, covered work and family linkages.

Key Congressional staff will be invited to attend a luncheon and briefing session led by sociologists with expertise in the topic. They will receive a briefing packet which includes an original paper prepared by Gary Albrecht, University of Illinois-Chicago, summarizing the literature on the topic; a list of sociologists who might be contacted for expert advice and testimony; fact sheets with references to related research; and information about the ASA and the Spivack Program.

The invited Congressional staff all have assignments working with legislation or appropriations on AIDS or health care more generally. The briefing should orient them to new perspectives on AIDS and to additional resources on which they can draw as they proceed with their legislative agenda.

Footnotes will carry a story about the briefing and future Spivack Program-sponsored activities. □

Seven ASA/NSF Grants Awarded

The Council Subcommittee administering the ASA/NSF Small Grant Program for The Advancement of the Discipline reviewed 32 proposals from the November 15, 1992 grant round. Seven proposals received funds totaling \$17,619 (normally about \$2,500 each). The seven recipients and titles of their projects are:

Ziangming Chen (University of Illinois-Chicago), "The State, Markets, and Cities in China: Toward an Integrated Theory of Urban System Change in Socialist Redistributive Economies;"

Lourdes Gouveia (University of Nebraska-Omaha), "Reversing Trends? New Immigrant Flows Toward Meatpacking Communities in the Great Plains;"

Mike Forest Koen (Indiana University-South Bend), "Eastern Europe in Transformation: The Impact on Sociology;"

David Post (Pennsylvania State University), "School Continuation Decisions and State-led Educational Expansion: The Case of Hong Kong;"

Steven P. Vallas (Georgia Institute of Technology), "Workers, Engineers and New Manufacturing Technology;"

Raymond Sin-Kwok Wong (University of California-Santa Barbara), "Educational Stratification in Czechoslovakia Under Socialism: The Role of Political and Cultural Capital;"

Xueguang Zhou (Cornell University), "The State and Life Chances in the People's Republic of China." □

Corrections

■ The amount of the award from the Aspen Institute received by Joyce Rothschild and Terry Miethe for their study, "Keeping Organizations True to their Purposes: The Role of Whistleblowing in Organizational Accountability and Effectiveness--A Three Sector Analysis," was reported incorrectly in the January issue. The correct award amount is \$50,000.

■ The February "Open Forum" column inadvertently omitted Ross Stolzenberg's affiliation. He is in the Department of Sociology at the University of Chicago.

We apologize for the errors. □



Uzbek Center for Sociological Research: Student Opportunities

by Janet Mancini Billson, Director, Academic and Professional Affairs

Sociologist Arslan Zholdasov, Senior Scientific Researcher at the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences, Uzbekistan, visited the ASA Executive Office in December 1992. Editor of a new journal of public opinion, Dr. Zholdasov recently joined the Uzbek Center for Sociological Research as Chief of the Department of Sociology and International Relations.

Zholdasov reports that new opportunities exist for conducting research on historical and cultural sociological topics in his country. Glasnost opened up a completely new field for Uzbek sociologists, who are eager to "work with American sociologists to help find a common language and methodological approach to studying ethnic minorities in the former USSR," especially in Uzbekistan. This type of research was banned until three years ago.

As a specialist in social ecology of the Central Asian region, Zholdasov observes that the passing of the USSR has resulted in armed conflicts that tend to erupt between minority and majority populations. For example, Zholdasov notes that serious water crises began in 1990, forming the basis of ethnic conflicts: "Ecological problems are turning into political problems." All countries that touch the banks of the Aral Sea and the

region's two main rivers are in conflict over who legitimately controls the water.

Uzbekistan is the fourth largest producer of cotton in the world, but is also a nuclear research center and test site for chemical weapons of mass destruction. If the republic cannot get its "fair share" of water, then it will not be able to sustain its cotton industry for exportation, which, in turn, would result in higher prices on the world market. Zholdasov believes that it is necessary to "go public to exchange information with other countries" about these and other pressing issues. In the former regime, says Zholdasov, "no one talked about conflict resolution." Now, new approaches to resolving conflicts are desperately needed.

Zholdasov is opening a division of the Uzbek Center for Sociological Research that is designed specifically to deal with such inter-ethnic conflicts. He refers to an "overriding, extremely complex and important issue that we are all concerned about—that is, how to conduct research in a peaceful way." According to Zholdasov, there are not enough professional sociologists in Uzbekistan—five out of a population of 20 million! There are four social research centers in Uzbekistan, but only a handful of "true sociologists." The others, he reports, call themselves sociologists but lack methodological training. There is no longer ideological pressure on scholars: "It would be nice if all

American sociologists were aware of that. When the government monopolized everything, including science, the government dictated what kind of research we could do." Now, in a free market economy, they are ready to move forward with a new sociology.

Zholdasov is looking for help in conducting research and training new sociologists, especially in the areas of ethnic conflict, conflict resolution, and environmental sociology. Other topics of interest include blue collar workers, rural sociology, the history of intellectuals in Uzbekistan, and implications of the revival of Islam. Current methodologies, which he would like to expand, now favor content analysis of mass media, polling, interviews of experts, and surveys.

He is interested in bringing together American and Uzbekistani sociologists to exchange information and work together on issues of mutual interest: "The variety of problems is enormous." He can coordinate living arrangements and food for visiting American sociologists and would be happy to arrange dissertation research for American graduate students, who could work under his supervision at the Uzbek Center.

Those who are interested in research collaboration or exchanges with sociologists in Uzbekistan can write to Yaroslav Werner, American Embassy, Chilanzar Street 82, Tashkent, Uzbekistan (telephone 77-14-07). □

Goldfrank Receives Grant to Study Chile's Fruit Export Region

Walter L. Goldfrank, a professor of sociology at the University of California, Santa Cruz, has received a \$500,000 grant from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation to lead a collaborative research project in one of Chile's most important agricultural regions.

The multidisciplinary project will bring together researchers from five universities in three countries to focus on the dramatic transformation of the Aconcagua Valley in central Chile. The study will compare the region to California's Central Valley, where farmers pioneered many of the techniques being used today in Chile. Until about 25 years ago, the Aconcagua Valley, located an hour north of Santiago, produced a wide variety of agricultural products for Chilean consumption, but the advent of new technologies and North America's fast-growing demand for fresh produce has fueled a spectacular change to an export-based economy: The valley now produces fresh fruits almost exclusively—primarily grapes and the so-called "stone fruits" such as peaches, nectarines, cherries, and plums—for export to the United States, Canada, and increasingly Japan and Europe.

The transition to export fruit production has forced a drastic reorganization of agricultural practices in the valley, but the impacts of the changes on the land and the people are unknown. Goldfrank, a sociologist, will collaborate with specialists in entomology, biology, chemistry, and political economy from UC Berkeley, the University of the State of Rio de Janeiro, the University of Aconcagua, and the University of Chile to study the effects of the transformation and to share new technologies and information with the valley's citizenry.

"We want to understand how this basic change in production has affected social life and nature in the area," says Goldfrank, who studies development issues and rural social movements. Among the topics that will be investigated during the three-year project are changes in the natural environment, including soil and water contamination;

effects on the health of male and female agricultural workers, their families, and other residents of the valley; and attempts by residents and government-initiated programs to improve working and living conditions.

A major component of the study will compare the Aconcagua Valley with the California's Central Valley, which shares the region's ideal growing climate and which has been involved in chemically intensive fruit production much longer. Chilean growers have adopted virtually all California-style fruit production techniques. As California gradually shifts away from heavy chemical usage, researchers hope to gather applicable information about the principles of sustainable agriculture and integrated pest management. "We hope to collect as much information as we can about chemical and alternative agriculture in California that's relevant to Chilean crops and the experience in the Aconcagua Valley," says Goldfrank.

"Food safety is not an issue for Consumers of Chilean produce because the country boasts some of the highest export standards in the Third World," says Goldfrank, but little is known about the quality of working conditions for agricultural workers. "While some previously used agricultural chemicals may have left long-lasting residues with potential effects on some consumers, others in use today are more toxic to the worker at the time of application and then leave low residues on the food," says Goldfrank. "Consequently, the price of greater consumer safety may be greater hazards to workers during production."

Goldfrank will study socioeconomic changes, including the forms of labor organizations that emerged under the Pinochet regime and since the return of a limited democracy in 1989. "Commercial agriculture for export was built on the backs of unprotected and unorganized workers," says Goldfrank. "Since 1989, we've seen the beginning of improvements in working conditions and wages." Changes in social rela-

tions, including the effect of women working as wage earners for the first time, will also be examined through extensive interviews, oral histories, and questionnaires.

Researchers expect to find environmental damage similar to that which has occurred in comparable areas of California, including soil and water pollution with pesticides and nitrates, and loss of soil fertility and beneficial insects, as well as wildlife. The team plans to document the ecological impacts and will work with the people of Chile to develop interventions to reverse the damage. They will also share the latest information and technologies that are emerging in California and Brazil, including an inexpensive, easy-to-use water-testing technique that detects pesticides.

The researchers are committed to sharing the results of their work with the people of the Aconcagua Valley, as well as with policymakers, educators, scholars, and others. They plan to present their results in a series of workshops and seminars, in policy papers, and in scholarly publications. "We hope our work will improve the health and working conditions of the people we're studying, and we hope also to influence long-term policy," says Goldfrank, who is provost of UCSC's College Eight, seat of the departments of Environmental Studies and Community Studies.

The grant, which covers the period of January 1, 1993 to December 31, 1995, is being administered as part of a MacArthur Foundation program designed to foster international collaboration between American and foreign universities. Goldfrank will be working with Maria Helena Moreira Alves, an adjunct professor of Latin American Studies and Political Economy at the University of the State of Rio de Janeiro, and Miguel Altieri, associate professor of entomology at UC Berkeley, as well as a number of environmental and social scientists from Brazil and Chile. □

Submissions Sought

ASA/NSF Small Grant Program

The ASA/NSF Small Grant Program for the Advancement of the Discipline hosts two grant rounds per year, with proposals due on June 15 and November 15. The Council Subcommittee administering this program wishes to emphasize its unique thrust in supporting substantively important, ground-breaking, basic research activity which promises to advance the discipline—either through actual research projects or through conferences which bring scholars together to work on new ideas or developments.

Topics must be cutting-edge and innovative, representing newly emerging, neglected, or overlooked areas or techniques of study. The incremental or unique contribution in advancing sociology is critical. Proposals which address on-going work, cover "familiar ground" (no matter how excellent in other respects), or simply extend existing knowledge will not receive high scores in this program. Proposals which address issues of the profession are inappropriate.

Rating Criteria: Proposals should contain clear statements of theoretical/conceptual background, methodology, and how the project will advance the discipline as a body of knowledge. Higher ratings are given to applications which are clearly (1) on the "cutting-edge" of the discipline, (2) represent innovative activity, (3) are of substantive importance, (4) would be most helped by a small grant, (5) would have difficulty being funded through traditional sources, and (6) foster new networking among scholars. The nature of the request may include but is not limited to the following: an exploratory study, a small conference, a program of study at a major research center, and projects not ordinarily supported by other sources of funds. The grants are restricted to postdoctoral research. Preference will be given to applicants who have not previously received a Small Grant.

Funding: The upper limit of each award normally will be \$2,500. These are small grants with no indirect costs involved; payment goes directly to the principal investigator. An account statement is to be submitted to the executive office at the end of the project and unspent funds returned to the ASA. Grant money may not be used for convention travel, honoraria, or PIs salary. Awardees are encouraged to continue the early tradition of donating to the fund any royalty income derived from projects supported by the grant.

Submissions: Must be postmarked no later than deadline date: June 15 deadline, decisions announced in September; November 15 deadline, decisions announced in February.

Format: Proposals should include the following: a cover sheet with a 100-200 word statement of the research question/conference topic and why it is "cutting edge" and "innovative," a text of no more than three single-spaced pages (with no appendices), a budget statement, a bibliography and vita. Both the title and author's name should appear at the top of the cover page. Applicants are required to notify the ASA if other funding is received for the proposal. Please enclose a self-addressed postcard if you wish receipt of your proposal acknowledged. Send eight complete and individually bound copies of the entire packet to: ASA/NSF Small Grant Program, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036. □

Award-Winning Sociologists

Microcomputing Section Award

Ronald E. Anderson, Professor at the University of Minnesota in the Department of Sociology, completed his PhD at Stanford University in 1970. Since that time he has taught courses at the University of Minnesota in research methods, evaluation research, social psychology, small groups, and computer applications. Beginning in 1965 his primary sociological specialty has been computing; developing computer methods in sociology as well as studying their sociological impact.

After spearheading a group effort for several years to establish an ASA Section on Microcomputing, Professor Anderson became the first elected Chairperson of the Section. As the founding Chair he drafted the first mission statement and the Bylaws of the Section. He continues to give presentations on microcomputer applications at meetings of the ASA Section on Microcomputing.

Anderson has written extensively on computer-related topics. In addition to three monographs on educational computing policies, he is co-author of Houghton Mifflin's 1988 college text, *World Of Computing*. Also he is co-author with Edward Brent of *Computer Applications In The Social Sciences*, McGraw-Hill, 1990.

Anderson pioneered sociological software on microcomputers some 10 years before the term 'microcomputer' became a household word. In the early 1970s he designed and implemented a statistical software package called MISS. Completed in 1972, it was the first timesharing statistical system running on a tiny computer, the PDP 8/L with 16K of memory. This pioneering software was used for several years by sociology students to learn social data analysis.

During the 1980s Anderson authored and published over 50 instructional software packages. He served as Principal Consultant and Series Editor for the Control Data Computer Literacy Series which included 20 software modules, and supervised the development of 25 pre-college teaching packages for the Minnesota Educational Computer Consortium. For ten years he also served as *Conduit's* Series Editor for sociology software.

In addition to instructional software he developed a major computer simulation program for policy analysis. He co-designed and developed with the Institute for Rational Public Policy, Inc., a program called Structured Sentencing Simulation (SSS) to aid in sentencing impact assessment.

For many years Ron Anderson has been active in the Association for Computing Machinery (ACM), the principal scientific society for computer professionals. One of his most recent projects has been the development of a new Code of Ethics for the Association.

Over the past 20 years he has served as advisor or consultant to dozens of projects and organizations including the National Educational Computer Conference, the National School Boards Association, the Modern Language Association, EDUCOM, National Assessment for Educational Progress, the Educational Testing Service, and the Project in Equity in Technology.

In 1985 Professor Anderson founded the academic journal, *Computers and the Social Sciences*. Several years later it merged with the *Social Science Computer Review*, of which he continues to serve as Co-Editor. He is also on the editorial board of the *Journal Of Educational Computing Research*.

Robert Leik, University of Minnesota

Dowdall President Elect of Simmons College

Jean A. Dowdall will become the fifth president—and first woman president—of Simmons College on July 1, 1993. Since 1986, Dowdall has served as Vice President for Academic Affairs and Dean of the College at Beaver College in Glenside, Pennsylvania, a suburb of Philadel-

phia. Beaver is a comprehensive private college that serves 2,000 undergraduate and graduate students on campus, as well as 1,400 students who are enrolled in study abroad programs through Beaver College. In this role, she has provided leadership for all academic departments, academic support programs, and student affairs. Her particular concerns have been in the areas of strategic planning, financial management, program evaluation, and building the quality and effectiveness of faculty and staff.

Dowdall's earlier administrative experiences were at West Chester University from 1982-86 as Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, and Professor of Sociology; at Buffalo State College from 1979-82 as Executive Assistant to President D. Bruce Johnstone (now Chancellor of the State University of New York System); and at UCLA in 1978-79 as an ACE Fellow in Academic Administration. In these arenas she was involved with interdisciplinary programs (particularly the core curriculum), school-college collaborations, accreditation studies, and enrollment planning.

During her years as an administrator, Dowdall has cultivated and administered major grants for infusion of community service into the curriculum, experiential learning, community college transfers, building science education through faculty development and equipment purchases, and market analyses to enhance enrollment. She has also been involved in alumnae/i development for West Chester University

and Beaver College across the United States and in Southeast Asia. In addition to support for fundraising at these institutions, she led a campaign for the Fellows Program of the American Council on Education and established an annual fund program for a community arts organization.

Her recent research interests have focused on various issues in higher education and faculty development. She has been active in the Institute for International Education, the American Sociological Association, and the American Council on Education National Identification Program for Women in Higher Education. In addition, she has chaired evaluations of teacher education programs at two New Jersey colleges and served on accreditation teams for the Middle States Association. Beyond the campus, she has been a board member of Family Support Services, Inc., in Philadelphia and the Buffalo Private Industry Council. She chaired the Buffalo Women's Coalition, and received an award earlier this year for her promotion of joint projects between middle school teachers and students, and Beaver College.

Dowdall is a 1963 graduate of Brown University, where she majored in anthropology, was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, and graduated magna cum laude and with departmental honors. She received a Wood-

row Wilson Fellowship for graduate study in anthropology at the University of Rochester. After earning an MA in anthropology from the University of Rochester, she returned to Brown where she earned a PhD in sociology in 1972, and wrote a dissertation on "Employment and sex role orientation of Rhode Island women." Upon receiving her doctorate, she was a Visiting Assistant Professor of Sociology at Indiana University (1972-73), and then began a nine-year tenure as Assistant and then Associate Professor of Sociology at Buffalo State, focusing her teaching and research on family, sex roles, and ethnicity.

Dowdall's husband, George, is a Professor of Sociology at St. Joseph's University in Philadelphia. Their daughter, Nina, graduated from Brown University in 1986 and now lives in Oakland, California.

Simmons is the largest urban women's college in the United States and was the first independent four-year women's college to combine career preparation with the liberal arts. Recognized for 100 years as an innovator in professional education, Simmons was the first independent four-year women's college to offer degrees in management and communications, and to include internships in the academic program.

Simmons, which will celebrate its centennial in 1999, currently enrolls 1,332 undergraduate women and 1,747 graduate men and women. □

Miami, from page 1

World War II was accompanied by an acceleration of an earlier trend. Miami Beach had become a mecca for retirees, especially working class and middle class Jews from New York and other northeastern cities. Despite opposition from the tourist industry, the elderly flexed their political muscles in city politics, and through condominium regulations succeeded in discouraging young people with families from moving to the city. By 1980 the elderly comprised 52% of the population of Miami Beach, the highest proportion for any city of comparable size in the United States. Although Miami Beach had been founded by wealthy white Anglo-Saxons, with major anti-Semitic restrictions in housing, hotels, and private clubs that persisted for several decades, the retirement wave made it the most Jewish of American cities as well. By 1950, the population of Miami Beach was half Jewish; by 1970, the proportion had reached 80%.

All this began to change in the 1970s, in the context of a stagnant tourist economy and the diversion of the retirement flow to other parts of Florida. By 1980, the Jewish component of the population had declined to 66%, falling even more steeply in the following years to reach 40% in 1990. The decline of the elderly component of the population was just as rapid, dropping to 30% in 1990.

The cause of these relative changes, of course, was the growing Hispanicization of Dade County. In 1960, a year after the Cuban Revolution had sent the first wave of refugees to Miami, Miami Beach had only 735 Hispanic residents, comprising slightly over 1% of the population. By 1980, however, the Hispanic proportion was 22%, and by 1990 it was 47%. About two-thirds of the Hispanics are Cuban, with the remainder divided among Puerto Ricans, Colombians, and others. Largely as a result of this growth, the public schools are bursting with students. The city has undergone its second major ethnic shift in little more than a generation.

The Jewish presence remains an important one, nonetheless. The city has the Holocaust Memorial and the storied Beth Jacob synagogue, which is being renovated as a Jewish historical museum for Florida. In an interesting blend of the old and new, there are also

two Hispanic synagogues.

By contrast, African-Americans have been slow to breach the historic color barrier that once formally closed them off. Up to about 1960, black workers in the hotels and restaurants of Miami Beach were compelled to leave the island when they left work each day, crossing the causeways to their homes in Miami. In 1980, the city's population was still less than 1% black; by 1990, the total was about 5%.

City politics have been slow to respond to the rapid changes in the ethnic composition. In 1991, a new mayor, retired judge Seymour Gelber, and city commission were elected amidst promises of reform, and some progress has since been made to increase participation in the city for Hispanics and African-Americans. A sizeable group of young and middle-age Hispanics, mostly Cuban professionals and entrepreneurs, actively participate in all types of city and civic organizations. The Hispanic participation in city advisory committees and boards has increased significantly under the new city leadership. But so far this has not led to a breakthrough onto the city commission itself.

Miami Beach's personnel director is an African-American, and the city is currently under federal order to hire more blacks in other areas—a result of lack of actions taken by previous city administrations. With such a small contingent of voters, however, progress is slow. In 1992, Mayor Gelber moved to address black concerns by issuing a proclamation retroactively honoring Nelson Mandela. This followed two years of recriminations after Mandela, in his 1990 visit to Miami, was snubbed by local politicians responding to Cuban and Jewish anger over Mandela's refusal to disavow his relations with Fidel Castro and Yasser Arafat. While Gelber's action drew intense political fire, most of it came from Cuban activists on the Miami side of the bay, with relatively little opposition voiced by the Jewish community in Miami Beach. In another move, the mayor recently ordered city offices to close for Dr. Martin Luther King's birthday.

Miami Beach is a living laboratory for the sociologist. In fact, the city has developed an innovative "town-gown exchange program"

with Florida International University (FIU), whereby academics, with a sociologist as liaison, serve on city task forces and special projects. The city also sponsors minority student interns from FIU.

Those sociologists with a shorter time frame—say, five days in August 1993—will find much to observe and enjoy as well. For its size, Miami Beach is extraordinarily cosmopolitan: tall, slender European fashion models, male and female, carefully avoiding a suntan; Haitian taxi drivers; young gay people renovating buildings; working class residents trying to hold out against gentrification; and the remaining elderly, some bewildered and others intrigued. On the street, one hears English and Spanish, both with many dialects and accents, some Portuguese and Yiddish, a little Creole, and a smattering of everything else. For lunch, there's fried chicken, lox and bagels, frijoles negros and arroz con pollo and cafe cubano. For the tourists, add cappuccino, enchiladas, and sushi (not together, please!). And stretching the entire length of the island, of course, is one of the country's great beaches.

South Beach and the Art Deco district are the magnet. Ocean Drive, especially between 14th and 5th Streets, features an exciting nightlife (and daytime), with numerous sidewalk cafes and clubs. Nearby Washington Avenue, rundown only a few years ago, has revived with a somewhat Bohemian ambience in a wide variety of restaurants and nightspots for popular music. A few blocks to the north, the Lincoln Road Mall has developed a lively street scene, with art studios and galleries, cultural facilities, and more restaurants.

Miami Beach in 1993 is a far cry from what it was ten or even five years ago. And yet, because of its island character, it has a smalltown feeling for those who become active in its civic, cultural, and political life. As always, it is a city of contrasts. And what remains so far, despite Hurricane Andrew and the ozone hole, are the tropical charms that brought so many people here in the 1920s—and the 1940s, the 1970s, and the 1990s, wave upon wave. □

Open Forum

Are Our Troubles Unavoidable or Have We Brought Them On Ourselves?

After reading the February issue of *Footnotes*, I could not help but reflect on two of the articles, "Parochial Content Reported in U.S. Undergraduate Sociology" and "A Discipline in Trouble: Why More Sociology Departments may be Closing." Was their conjunction more than coincidence? Might there be a causal relationship involved?

Too often we, as sociologists, forget that every normal, intelligent individual becomes a sociologist of sorts simply by virtue of exposure to the socialization process, both formal and informal. One may not learn the technical jargon or the statistics, but thanks to schools, mass media, and normal social interaction today's student has learned many of the facts of life about American society that standard-brand American sociology now offers. We no longer live in the 1920s and 1930s when most students came from relatively sheltered and sociologically unsophisticated backgrounds.

What we could and should be offering today is a comparative analysis of social systems, one that provides a coherent view of the universe of social systems (past as well as present) and that encourages students to look at our society and its characteristics in this larger perspective. Thus, whether the subject is inequality, family systems, religion, economics, or politics, students should be encouraged to look for, and try to understand, both the similarities and the differences between our own society's characteristics and practices and those of other societies. This would quickly take them well beyond the things they already know.

There is, however, one cautionary note that must be added. Comparative sociology cannot be built on a foundation of selective and superficial comparisons: we cannot glibly say, à la Margaret Mead and others, that because Society X does or did things a certain way that our own society can (and should) do things that way. Our analysis (i.e., our theory) should train students to recognize the kinds of constraints that limit human action in all societies and also the more specific kinds of constraints that operate in more specific kinds of societies (e.g., very large societies or technologically limited societies).

Perhaps if we begin to accept the fact that our students are not sociological ignoramuses and that they can be stimulated, even excited sometimes, by the kinds of new information and new insights that a systematic, comparative sociology can provide, we will not have to worry so much about the down-sizing or closing of sociology departments.

Gerhard Lenski, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill

More on the Harvard Debate

I cannot resist entering into the debate engendered by the exchange between Jack Nusan Porter and Peter Marsden regarding the state of sociology at Harvard, and the state of the discipline in general (Open Forum, January 1993). It strikes me as very strange that someone who has been a sociologist for 30 years, as Porter claims, cannot

distinguish sociology from political science, social history, or government. I am not surprised, however, to hear that nonsociologists in academia are heralding the demise of the discipline. Unfortunately, the American academy has, in the name of competing for students and their dollars, forced disciplines to become very territorial, even at the expense of denigrating other disciplines. What is perhaps most disturbing however, is Porter's apparently uncritical acceptance of what nonsociologists say about sociology. If sociology has established anything at all about the workings of societies it is that popular beliefs about things are, as often as not, misguided or downright wrong.

By way of example, Porter notes that a writer for the *Boston Globe* recently criticized the term "dysfunctional." I quote from Porter, "The label is overused and misused, Diamant says, and she's just a journalist, not even a sociologist." (Pg. 7, italics added). One is hard pressed to find a response to such a non-sequitur. A simple perusal of any decent sociological text offers a succinct definition of the term dysfunctional, and I suspect that its overuse and misuse occur largely outside the discipline.

Porter notes that students at Harvard feel that sociology is "unexciting, too statistical, too narrowly focused and not strong." I wonder if he bothered to ask them which disciplines offer the opposites to these characteristics? It is doubtful that students major in accounting, for example, because it is exciting. More likely, they choose accounting, or any other major, because they perceive that it will lead to a lucrative career. Too statistical? That strikes me as more of a fear of mathematics than a criticism of the discipline. Too narrowly focused? Sociology, by its very nature, interests itself in a broader range of topics than any discipline I can think of. Wouldn't the currently popular majors, such as business administration, marketing, accounting, and so on be far more narrow in scope? I suspect so. Not strong? There is no clear way to interpret that comment.

The comparison of the number of majors at Harvard (or anywhere else, for that matter) to the total student population is another curiosity. It would seem that Porter buys into the "bottom line" evaluation of programs all too often used by academic administrators. Any casual observer of academia must see that the popularity of various disciplines ebbs and flows. What is popular this season is on the chopping block next season. Even as small colleges (such as my own) around the country scurry to expand or institute business programs, for instance, enrollments in those programs are declining. Sociology suffers from the same trends. In the glory days of the Great Society, sociology programs were hard put to offer enough courses for their majors. Now, sociology must compete for students in an economic environment that gives a decided edge to disciplines that teach a trade. This, in my opinion, is not a fault within sociology, but within an academy that has forgotten its true place in society. [Editor's note: In fact, since 1990, sociology undergraduate enrollments have increased substantially.]

Porter contradicts himself by suggesting on one hand that sociology must adapt to a paradigm shift, while noting that he is personally planning to return to the roots of sociology, albeit through comparative history. A bit confusing perhaps, but then, I cannot be persuaded that Porter has his finger on, or anywhere near, the pulse of the

discipline. What is it sociology should shift to, paradigm-wise? New Improved Sociology? It is difficult to envision what that would be. After all, many of us are still busily engaged in the task of exploring and building on the wealth of sociological insights bequeathed to us by Weber, Durkheim, and, yes, Marx and Parsons. In addition there have been exciting and substantial additions to the sociological enterprise by the growing numbers of feminists in the discipline. To ignore or dismiss all of these things is to show an ignorance of the discipline.

While I believe Porter's assessment of the discipline is misguided, it is unarguable that sociology faces some difficulties in the coming years. Most of these, however, are of a political nature. In a series of essays about two years ago in the *Southern Sociologist*, several eminent sociologists talked about a variety of things that contributed to negative views of sociology from within the academy. These essays were very informative, and I recommend them to Porter, Marsden, and the rest of the discipline. Distasteful as it may be, we must extend our efforts beyond our research and into the university community. We must gain ourselves some friends, and we must treat our colleagues better. In short, there are political fences to be mended if we are to retain the place in the American academy that is rightfully ours.

To close, I will employ a truly overused paraphrase; the demise of sociology is greatly exaggerated. And I wish Porter every success in his real estate venture.

Bradley J. Buchner, King's College

Parsons' Real Moral?

As well known, Max Weber added the footnotes to *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism* after its original publication. To buttress his argument, he included in the footnotes statistics available from other sources.

Weber's footnotes are splendid reading. In particular, I commend footnote 8 to the nascent sociologist who abhors statistics. I've reproduced the table from footnote 8 below. I have added one line at the bottom. It gives the percentage of Protestants, Catholics, and Jews in Baden in 1895, the year for which these data were collected. These data introduce footnote 8. Translator Talcott Parsons added a note directly after the table. In it, Parsons explained some of the differences between the five types of schools in this table borrowed from Martin Offenbacher, "Konfession und soziale Schichtung", *Eine Studie Über Die Wirtschaftliche Lage Und Der Katholiken Und Protestanten In Baden* (Tübingen und Leipzig, 1901), Vol. IV, part v, of the

Volkswirtschaftliche Abhandlungen Der Badischen Hochschulen. I appreciated the explanations, for I didn't know what was taught in which kind of school in Baden in 1895.

But Parsons has not pointed out the real moral of this table: Never feel badly when you make a mistake. For Parsons (and Weber) forgot to notice that Offenbacher percentage in the wrong direction. I know these authors had complicated views of causality, but surely none of them believed that education predicts religion.

Gaye Tuchman, University of Connecticut □

The Census and Apportionment: An Update

by Pat Feeney, The Catholic University of America

Readers might be interested in updated information regarding the earlier *Footnotes* article I wrote on the "census and the politics of apportionment." It will be useful for those who are interested in finding out about the "adjusted data" that Congress and the Commerce Department have been quarreling over.

The Commerce Department released a 50 percent sample of the block-level adjusted counts to Rep. Tom Sawyer's Subcommittee on Census and Population in January 1992. The data are from a 50 percent random sample of the nation's approximately 6.9 million census blocks. The Department also released aggregate adjusted data for all states, and for counties, cities, and towns with populations of 1,000 or more. The files released by the Commerce Department contain only data necessary for reapportionment; however, the data are not considered by the Department to be "official" counts. Furthermore, the deadlines for reapportioning Congress and state legislatures have already passed, so that the potential uses of the data for reapportionment in the 1990s will be limited. Nevertheless, the data could serve as the basis for additional court challenges to the accuracy of the 1990 census, and, by implication, to the fairness of the reapportionment process.

The adjusted data are on a set of 52 computer tapes that was released to Rep. Sawyer's subcommittee. Copies of the data can be obtained by contacting Rep. Sawyer's office, or Paul DesJardin at the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, 777 N. Capitol Street NE, Suite 300, Washington, DC 20002-4201. Copies of the computer tapes are available from the Council at \$200 per tape plus shipping.

I can be reached at work (202) 319-5952, or home (703) 768-0060. □

	Protestant Per. Cent.	Catholic Per. Cent.	Jews Per. Cent.
Gymnasium	43	46	9.5
Realgymnasium	69	31	9
Oberrealschulen	52	41	7
Reinschulen	49	40	11
Hohere Burgerschulen	51	37	12
Average	48	42	10
Percent in Population	37	61.3	1.5

From *Protestant Ethic*, in 8. Last line added from the text of the footnote.

Teaching

Sociologists Become More Involved with Outcome Assessment

by Carla B. Howerly, ASA Deputy Executive Officer

About six years ago, the call for outcome assessment measures came from state legislatures and Boards of Regents, to college and university presidents, and to chairs of sociology departments. The concern was "what did students learn in their college years?" What was the "value added" for having attended college and invested those tuition dollars? The calls got louder, more insistent and more strident. This intensity of demand did not bring with it many tools, financial resources, skilled staff, or even clarity of objectives. Some faculty were suspicious about how the assessment data would be used. Others felt this was another passing fad in higher education.

Assessment is here to stay. Sociologists have a great deal to contribute to the process because of our methodological and conceptual skills. Departments which can "take hold" of the process will find a more satisfying result. For assessment to be valid and useful, the measurements must come from people grounded in our discipline and must link to departmental goals.

The January 1993 issue of *Footnotes*

contained a series of articles by colleagues who have been actively involved in the assessment project. The ASA has other resources to share on assessment. Most colleagues who have worked long and hard on assessment concur that it is a "conversation," an ongoing process, an effort at improving more than proving. This orientation is particularly well spelled out in the new Teaching Resources Center monograph listed below.

Resources On Assessment

■ *Assessing Undergraduate Learning In Sociology* edited by Stephen Sharkey and William S. Johnson. A new product to help sociology faculty deal with the challenges of outcome assessment. Assessment is an ongoing process that asks the fundamental questions "are my students learning?" and "how do I know?" The first section deals with frameworks for thinking about assessment. The subsequent section illustrates the state of assessment in sociology. Three more sections illustrate how to work collaboratively and how assessment takes shape in different kinds of institutions. \$8.00 for ASA members and \$10.00 for non-members,

includes postage. Prepaid orders only, by check, made out to ASA Teaching Resources Center, 1722 N Street NW Washington, DC 20036.

■ The American Association for Higher Education (AAHE) offers an annual Forum on Assessment. It is an excellent meeting with a number of dissemination projects from all types of schools and all disciplines. For more information contact Dr. Karl Schilling, AAHE Assessment Forum, One Dupont Circle, Washington, DC 20036.

■ Alverno College offers a summer workshop on assessment for all disciplines. For more information, contact Austin Dougherty, Alverno College, 3401 South 39th Street, Milwaukee, WI 53215; (414) 382-6000.

Workshop On Assessment

Nineteen sociologists worked for three days to develop outcome assessment measures for their undergraduate sociology programs. The teaching workshop, "Outcome Assessment for Undergraduate Sociology," was sponsored by the ASA Teaching Services Program on February 5-7, 1993. Stephen Sharkey, Alverno College; William Johnson, Arizona State University; and Carla Howerly staffed the workshop. The Tempe, AZ, location was a definite plus.

The group reviewed existing exams to measure student learning in sociology and in general education. Each participant developed goals for the major and how to measure progress to those goals.

As each department moves through the assessment process, we will present stories of their strategies, obstacles, and successes in *Footnotes*. □

Students Satisfied with Sociology BA as a Liberal Arts Degree

by Steven E. Barkan, Chair, Department of Sociology, University of Maine, Orono

There is employment after a BA sociology degree after all. That's one conclusion of a survey of recent graduates given by the Sociology Department at the University of Maine.

In Summer 1990 the department mailed a questionnaire to 193 people who had graduated from the BA program in Sociology (formerly a joint sociology/social work program) between 1980 and 1990. Of this number, 112 returned completed questionnaires; 78 of them were sociology graduates. The median age of the 78 sociology respondents at the time of the survey was 29.6 years (55 women, 23 men). Almost 90 percent were employed at the time of the survey, with only a handful having pursued graduate education. Most reported being attracted into the sociology major by the promise of an education grounded in liberal arts tradition. When asked to rate the importance of several reasons for choosing the major, almost everyone responded that the following reasons were "very" or "somewhat important": (1) "Sociology courses seemed to tell me a lot about the world around me" (100 percent); (2) "The subject matter in sociology courses attracted me" (99 percent); and (3) "Sociology courses seemed to tell me a lot about my own life" (91 percent).

Perhaps not surprisingly, only 25 percent thought a sociology degree would increase their chances for a well-paying job. To this item, one student wrote in the margin, "Are you kidding?" However, although respondents had not generally chosen the major for career purposes, they reported that sociology had in fact been helpful in their careers.

About 59 percent said that their sociology course work had been very or somewhat important in obtaining their current

positions. Seventy-three percent indicated that their sociology courses were very or somewhat important in helping them perform their job responsibilities. Respondents generally liked their current positions but were somewhat less satisfied with their salaries. Although 85 percent said they were very or moderately satisfied with their positions, only 22 percent said they were very or moderately satisfied with their salaries.

Positions held by respondents at the time of the survey included: trust administrator at a bank; YMCA assistant director; legal assistant; customer service manager; personnel director; field director of a political campaign; public information coordinator for a transportation service; administrator of a day care center; clergy; and a claims representative. The median 1990 annual salary for the 59 respondents who reported their income was \$21,779.

In other areas, 87 percent of the respondents reported that liking the department's Introduction to Sociology course was a very or somewhat important reason for their decision to major in the department, while 68 percent reported liking another sociology course was an important factor. Respondents indicated that the helpfulness of sociology faculty and staff also played an important role in their decisions to become majors, while peer and family recommendations played only minor roles. Asked to reflect further on their sociology courses, 96 percent of respondents reported that "Sociology courses taught me a lot about the world around me." Seventy percent agreed that sociology courses "helped prepare me for my role as a citizen in modern society."

If you would like a detailed report of the survey results, please contact Steven Barkan, Department of Sociology, University of Maine, 5728 Fernald Hall, Orono, Maine 04469-5728. □

Mammoth Discovery Becomes Innovative Teaching Tool

What do you do when you accidentally encounter the remains of a woolly mammoth on campus? The Department of Politics, Sociology, and Criminal Justice at Cameron University decided to use the accidental find as an active learning experience for students.

It started with a routine soil test a year ago. Agriculture students were using a backhoe to obtain soil samples. Sharon Warner Methvin, assistant professor of sociology and anthropology, who directed the dig, said:

"The backhoe operator uncovered a large molar. Then the backhoe hit a small portion of bone, and they stopped because they knew they'd hit a large fossil."

The Cameron Mammoth site, accidentally discovered on campus land in late 1991, became a working laboratory for students in many disciplines and captured imaginations on campus and across the nation. News about the dig circulated nationally in *The Chronicle of Higher Education* and *U.S. News and World Report*.

A six-foot tusk, weighing 200 to 300 pounds and known to be at least 10,000 years old, was carefully wrapped in a plaster jacket and painstakingly removed almost a year later. The removal climaxed several months of work with trowels, pickaxes, dental picks, and paintbrushes by a 22-student team who received college credit for the project.

Methvin said, "What's exciting to me is the interdisciplinary aspect of the project. Students from social sciences, natural sciences, and humanities had the opportunity to apply skills from each of their respective disciplines in a live field setting. In addition to just about every department on campus being involved, numerous people in the community contributed supplies and equipment."

The tusk was about 32 inches beneath the surface, preserved for thousands of years under topsoil and coarse sand from an old sandbar, and was embedded in a gray clay matrix. Students worked against rain and moisture, which cause rapid deterioration. On April 9 the class succeeded in removing earth from the upside of the tusk. Students intended to encase it in plaster, flip it, cover the underside in plaster, and remove it.

But at the last minute, while attempt-

ing to undercut the tusk, they turned up what appeared to be additional bone fragments, and postponed the removal. Several molars and a lower jaw bone appeared to be located under the tusk.

Then it began to rain, and water and mud filled the trench. Eighteen days later, on April 27, diggers laboring in knee deep mud in the trench finished undercutting the tusk and bandaging the underside. Benson Warren, associate professor of art, supervised application of plaster and a preservative. Heavy webbing created a sling for lifting the tusk from its ancient bed onto a wooden platform, then into a pickup truck.

The tusk was transported to an on-campus lab, where it will be allowed to dry for several months. After that, preservative will be reapplied. This will be done through a course in the fall titled "Skeletal Reconstruction." Methvin hopes the tusk and a reconstructed molar can be displayed on campus permanently.

She believes the remains were secondarily deposited as a result of being washed in to the location by an ancient stream. Mammoths lived in Oklahoma during the Pleistocene and became extinct in conjunction with the end of the last Ice Age about 10,000 years ago.

Two major mammoth discoveries in Southwest Oklahoma are the Cooperton Site, near Cooperton; and the Domebo Mammoth Kill Site, south of Anadarko. The Domebo mammoth was uncovered along with two complete, Clovis fluted projectile points. Both sites were excavated in the early '60s by Museum of the Great Plains.

Whether digging at the Cameron site will be continued has not been decided. Dead 10,000 years, the mammoth has sprung to new life as the subject of independent studies and lectures by faculty and students in sociology, art, literature, history, agriculture, and biology. □

Good Ideas

Paul Campbell, Wayne State College (Nebraska), identifies the placement his students will have for their internship one semester in advance. They participate in a seminar to prepare for the internship and thus can focus on readings and assignments tailored to the site where they will work. □

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

Another way of becoming "known" is through activity in other arenas, such as your own department, a regional association, ASA sections, or related organizations.

In an effort to broaden the pool of candidates, volunteers are being sought more formally than in the past. If you are interested in serving on a committee, please fill out this Committee Service Form and send it by June 1 to: Caroline Bugno, ASA Executive Office, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036. Completed forms will be made available to COC members prior to their meeting at the Annual Meeting in August. The Committee, currently chaired by Morrison Wong, Texas Christian University, welcomes your self-nominations. Last year, about 20% of committee appointments were filled by self-nominations. □

ASA Committee on Committees Application Form for Committee Service

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Committees you might serve on (or activities you would like to work on): _____

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Experience and/or publications: _____

Highest degree, year received, degree-granting institution: _____

Demographics: The Committee on Committees seeks to take into account sex, race/ethnicity, and other characteristics in making committee appointments. If you wish, please provide the relevant information. It is not required for nomination to or service on committees.

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_____ I currently teach at a two- or four-year college

_____ I am currently a sociological practitioner.

Return form by June 1, 1993, to: Caroline Bugno, ASA Executive Office, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036.

Call for Papers

CONFERENCES

The Latin American Association of Social Medicine and the International Association of Health Policy and the University of Guadalajara, are organizing the 6th Latin American Congress, and the 8th World Congress on Social Medicine, on March 17-23, 1994 in Guadalajara City, Mexico. Theme: "Health at the End of Millennium. Challenges and Alternatives for Change." The objective is to join a number of health professionals and others of similar sciences, with the purpose to analyze and exchange experiences and new ideas on health problems facing the end of millennium. The deadline for the receipt of abstracts is July 31, 1993. For more information contact the organizing committee, 6th Latin American Congress and 8th Social Medicine World Congress, Mail: Jesus Galindo y Villa 2941, Jardines de la Paz, Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico 44860. Bitnet: alames@leon.udc.udg.mx or alames@sectec.scsnet.ucla.edu. Phone: 52-3-617-78-46, FAX: 52-3-617-55-06 and 52-3-635-91-22.

Siena College is sponsoring its ninth annual international, multidisciplinary conference on the 50th anniversary of World War II, June 2-3, 1994. The focus for 1994 will be 1944—though papers dealing with broad issues of earlier years will be welcomed. Topics welcomed include, but are not limited to: Fascism and Nazism; Resistance and Collaboration; the Air War; the Italian Campaign—Anzio, Casino, etc.; the North Atlantic and the Naval War in the Pacific; "Island Hopping"; the Russian Front, Normandy and the ETO thereafter; the Warsaw Rising; the Holocaust; Literature; Art; Film; Diplomatic, Political and Military History and Biography; Popular Culture; Minority Affairs; Women's Studies; Asian; African; Latin American and Near Eastern topics. Religion, Pacifism, Conscriptio, events on the Home Front and post-War Planning as well as Draft Resistance and Dissent will also be of significant interest. Deadline for submissions is December 1, 1993. Send replies and inquiries to Thomas O. Kelly II, Department of History, Siena College, 515 Loudoun Road, Loudonville, New York 12211-1462.

20th Anniversary International Convention on Lifestyles '93 will be held August 17-19, 1993, in Las Vegas, Nevada. Proposals are solicited from people knowledgeable in the areas of marriage, relationships, sexual behavior, personal growth, contemporary lifestyles, and issues. Of interest are the social, medical, legal, economic and political issues that affect style of living, marriage, relationships, sexual expression, freedom of expression and related topics. Presenters will be sociologists, psychologists, authors, counselors, medical authorities, educators, business leaders, publishers, activists, leaders in the lifestyles movement and lifestyle practitioners. Each year a person, group or organization, and/or publication is selected for recognition. Nominations for awards are welcome. The name of the nominee, achievements and reasons for the nomination should be sent to Lifestyles '93 Awards Committee, P.O. Box 7128, Buena Park, CA 90622. For more information about the convention contact The Lifestyles Organization, 2641 West La Palma, Suite A, Anaheim, CA 92801, (714) 821-9953, FAX (714) 821-1465.

1993 National Council on Family Relations (NCFR), an international, non-profit membership organization of multidisciplinary family professionals, is pleased to announce the theme of the 55th Annual Conference—"Moral Discourse on Families." The conference takes place November 10-15, 1993, Baltimore, MD. The NCFR Annual Conference provides a means for professionals to obtain current cutting edge information in diverse family fields (i.e. therapy, law, medicine, psychology, sociology, public policy); enables attendees to network with leading professionals in the family field; and provides a forum for public

policy discussion. The Conference features International Health Policy Forum on Saturday, November 13, an event to support the UN International Year of the Family. For more information please contact Cynthia Winter, CMP, Conference Coordinator, or Sonja Almlie, Media Coordinator at National Council on Family Relations, 3989 Central Avenue, N.E., Suite 550, Minneapolis, MN 55421, (612) 781-9331, FAX (612) 781-9348.

1993 Annual Convention, Hungarian Sociological Association, University of Miskolc, Hungary (second largest city, less than two hours by rail from Budapest) will be held July 7-10, 1993. Theme: Social Transition in East and Central Europe: Continuity and Discontinuity. The name of the session is "Changing Society/Changing Roles of Women." Take advantage of this opportunity to participate in an international forum of presentations and discussion. Abstracts should be 200 words and are due May 10, 1993. The Conference language is English. Notification of acceptance of abstracts is in early June. For more information on conference registration, costs and local arrangements contact Eva A. Sebo, session co-convenor, Department of Sociology, Otterbein College, Westerville, Ohio 43081, (614) 898-1367, FAX (614) 898-5968.

Second Annual SASH Conference, August 13, 1993, Miami. In conjunction with the SSSP, Sociologists Against Sexual Harassment will hold their second annual day-long conference during the last day of the SSSP meetings. The conference will provide a forum for discussing a variety of issues regarding sexual harassment in academe: problems with defining sexual harassment; varieties of harassment; methods used to combat harassment; difficulties particular to academe; sociology's special contribution to the discourse; and other topics to be decided. Proposals for panel discussions or other sessions as well as abstracts of papers are welcome. Send suggestions, proposals and abstracts by May 1 to Liliane Floge, Provost's Office, Box 410, Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, PA 17325, FAX (717) 337-6667, phone (717) 337-6821, E-mail: lfloge@gettysburg.edu.

The Fourth National Conference on the Training and Employment of Graduate Teaching Assistants, hosted by the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, will be held November 10-13, 1993. Theme: Teaching Graduate Students to Teach: Engaging the Disciplines. For more information on sending papers contact the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Instructional Development, Office of Instructional Resources, 307 Engineering Hall, 1308 West Green, Urbana, IL 61801.

Temple University Third International Interdisciplinary Research Symposium on Child Abuse and Neglect on Precursors to Child Maltreatment: Focus on Substance Abuse" will be held in Philadelphia, PA on October 15 and 16, 1993. The conference planning committee invites abstracts of paper or poster presentations for the research symposium. Abstract submission deadline is April 1, 1993. For more information call John Trudeau, Conference Coordinator at (215) 787-7491. Send abstracts to Vivian Drayton, Symposium Chairperson, c/o Center for Social Policy and Community Development, Temple University, 1500 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, PA 19121.

Research Committee 37 on the Sociology of the Arts of the International Sociological Association invites proposals for papers to be considered for inclusion on the program of the World Congress of Sociology meeting in Bielefeld, Germany, July 18-23, 1994. We have planned 17 topical sessions, each with one or two organizers. You may write for the list of sessions with their organizers or, if you prefer to submit the title of your paper before September 1, 1993, it will be channeled to the appropriate slot by Vera L. Zolberg, President of RC37, at the Graduate Faculty, New School for Social Research, 65 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10003, tel/fax (212) 219-2542, or FAX (212) 229-5315.

1st Caribbean Chemical/Environmental Conference and Exhibition of the Puerto Rico Chemists Association will be held in San Juan, Puerto Rico, August 3-6, 1993. Papers will be accepted in all areas of chemistry and environmental sciences. The deadline for abstracts is May 21, 1993, and are limited to 250 words. For more information contact Graham A. Castillo, Executive Secretary, Puerto Rico Chemists Association, Box 156116, San Juan, Puerto Rico, 00919-5116.

20th Annual Center for Studies of the Family Conference on "Race/Ethnic Families in the United States" will be held at Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah, on October 13-14, 1993. Please send abstracts by April 15, 1993, to Cardell Jacobson, Department of Sociology, Brigham Young University, Provo, UT 84602. For further information call Cardell Jacobson at (801) 378-2105 or Norene Petersen at (801) 378-4452.

The 1993 National Recreation and Park Association Leisure Research Symposium will be held in San Jose, California, October 21-23, 1993. The purpose of the Symposium is to advance the state of knowledge about leisure through the exchange of research findings. The Symposium includes both basic and applied leisure research which emanates from a variety of disciplines. Investigators wishing to present should submit a two to three page abstract in one of the categories: Psychological/Social Psychological Aspects of Leisure Behavior; Sociological Aspects, Methodological Aspects, Leisure Research and the Humanities; Aspects of Leisure over the Lifespan, Curriculum and Professional Preparation; Leisure Programs and Services for Special Populations (Clinical and Community); Outdoor Planning and Management; Leisure Services Management; and Tourism. Abstracts are due not later than March 12, 1993. For more information contact Carol Cutler Riddick, Department of Physical Education and Recreation, 800 Florida Avenue, N.E., Washington, DC 20002-3695, (202) 651-5591, Bitnet: CCRiddick@Gallua; or Alan Watson, USDA Forest Service, Intermountain Research Station, Box 8089, Missoula, Montana 59807, (406) 721-5694.

The Austrian Institute of Advanced Studies is initiating a bi-annual series of conferences, the first is scheduled July 7-10, 1994. Theme: Vienna Dialogue on Democracy: The Politics of Antipolitics. We invite original manuscripts which offer new theoretical insights and innovative methodological perspectives. Papers should be no more than 25 typed pages in length. The deadline for submitting proposals, plus a biographical statement, is October 31, 1993. Papers will be due April 30, 1994. Address all inquiries or submissions to Andreas Schedler, Institute for Advanced Studies, Department of Political Science, Stumpergasse 56, A-1060 Vienna, Austria. Phone +43/1/599 91-0, FAX +43/1/597 06 35.

Fifth International Symposium on Society and Resource Management, June 7-10, 1994, is being hosted by the Human Dimensions in Natural Resources Unit at the Colorado State University. The Symposium will embrace a wide variety of topics, but its main focus is on improving the utility of social science for natural resource managers and policy makers. Persons interested in presenting a paper or poster should submit an abstract, no longer than two double-spaced, typewritten pages by November 1, 1993, to Michael J. Manfredi, Program Chair, Human Dimensions in Natural Resources Unit, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80523.

The Society for Applied Sociology Eleventh Annual Meeting, October 14-17, 1993, St. Louis, Missouri. Theme: The Craft of Applying Sociology. We welcome participation from practitioners in business and government, academia and health, public and private sectors, traditional and non-traditional backgrounds. For more information contact conference chair Joyce M. Lutovich, Keystone University Research Corporation, 625 West 17th Street, Erie, PA 16502-1607, Voice (814) 453-4713, FAX (814) 453-4714.

1993 Joint Illinois Sociological Association/Wisconsin Sociological Association annual meeting will be held in Rockford, IL, on October 21-22, 1993. The theme for the meeting is Internationalizing the Sociological Imagination, Local to Global Connections. We are working to have a large, diverse and memorable program. We are planning for 24 lively sessions and need session organizers. For more details contact Larry Neuman, President, WSA, Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin, Whitewater, WI 53190; (414) 472-5212 office; (608) 271-8657 home; FAX (414) 472-5210; Internet NEUMANL@UWVWVX.UWVW.EDU.

Second International Symposium on Families: East and West, University of Indianapolis, Indiana, August 22-24, 1993, is a symposium to bring together international scholars to discuss and compare a wide range of family issues. The theme is Family Modernization. Topics will include: The Essence of Family Modernization; Social Change and Families in the East and West; Family Problems in the East and West; Enhancing the Quality of Family Life. Deadline for abstracts and session participants is April 15, 1993. The symposium is co-sponsored by the University of Indiana and Tsinghai University. For more details contact Dr. Phyllis Lan Lin, Director, Asian Programs, University of Indianapolis, Indianapolis, IN 46227-3697, (317) 788-3264, FAX (317) 788-3275.

The Seventeenth Annual Symposium on Computer Applications in Medical Care, a conference of the American Medical Informatics Association, Washington, DC, will be held October 31-November 3, 1993. Theme: "Patient Centered Computing." Attendees are invited to submit scientific papers; abstracts of proposed posters and software demonstrations; and proposals for panel discussions, evening workshops, and tutorials. The deadline for receipt of eight copies of the fully completed Submittal Form and eight copies of the camera-ready manuscripts is April 9, 1993. For more information contact Charles Safran, SCAMC Program Chair '93, American Medical Informatics Association, 4915 Elmo Avenue, Suite 302, Bethesda, MD 20814.

PUBLICATIONS

International Journal of Sociology of Agriculture and Food, the official publication of the Research Committee on Sociology of Agriculture and Food of the International Sociological Association seeks papers concerning social relations, markets, labor, technology, production, and other topics relevant to the area of agriculture and food. Please send four copies of your paper to Alessandro Bonanno, Department of Rural Sociology, University of Missouri, Columbia, MO 65211.

The Mid-America Congress on Aging is pleased to announce a new book series, *Aging in the Heartland*. This three-book series will be edited by Novella Perrin, Director of the CMSU Gerontology Institute. Each book in the series will be devoted to a specific topic. The first book will focus on mental health and aging, the second on eldercare, and the third on health and wellness across the lifespan. Each book will provide a topic overview, current review of knowledge, and brief vignettes of successful programs and practices related to the topic. You may become involved in this book series in a variety of ways as we need both submissions and reviewers. If you would be willing to review articles submitted for inclusion in the book please send a letter indicating your willingness to review articles, in which topic area you feel you are qualified to review articles, and a current vita or resume. Please send your materials no later than April 1, 1993. If you would like to submit a chapter or vignette for the book, please send a one-page overview of the chapter or vignette and a detailed content outline or a draft manuscript. Chapter or vignette outlines or draft manuscripts for the mental health and aging edition are due no later than June 1, 1993. Chapter or vignette

outlines or draft manuscripts for the eldercare edition are due no later than December 1, 1993. Chapter or vignette outlines or draft manuscripts for the health and wellness across the lifespan edition are due no later than June 1, 1994. It is anticipated the first edition will be published January 1994, the second, December 1994, and the third, July 1995. Please indicate for which book you are submitting the outline. All submissions should be mailed to Novella Perrin, Central Missouri State University, Gerontology Institute, Wood 136N, Warrensburg, MO 64093.

Childhood, a global journal of child research published in association with the Norwegian Centre for Child Research, welcomes studies of childhood from the widest possible variety of geographical, social and cultural settings. Manuscripts should be submitted in triplicate, typewritten on one side of A4 paper and all material must be double-spaced, with wide margins to accommodate editors' and printers' notations. Articles prepared on a personal computer may be submitted on a floppy disk accompanied by double-spaced printouts. The disk should be clearly marked with authors' names, PC model, and the menu and codes should be listed. Only original papers written in English will be considered. Manuscripts should be sent to *Childhood*, Editorial Office, Norwegian Centre for Child Research, University of Trondheim, N-7055 Dragvoll, Norway.

Hampton Press, which has embarked on a major "communication series" of scholarly texts, has expressed interest in publishing an anthology of essays related to the Hill/Thomas hearings in front of the Senate Judiciary Committee. Contributors may employ quantitative or critical methodology, and may look at legal, rhetorical, sociolinguistic, or other related facets of the hearings. Please send two paper copies of the completed essay using APA format—under 25 double spaced typed pages—plus a floppy disk with the manuscript as a document in Word Perfect (5.0 or later version), to Paul Siegel, Department of Communication Arts, Gallaudet University, Washington, DC 20002, Bitnet: PSiegel@Gallua. In cover letter, indicate that the manuscript is not currently under review elsewhere. To ensure full consideration, essays should be postmarked by May 10. For more information, contact Professor Seigel at (202) 399-7723.

The Journal of Mathematical Sociology invites submissions for a special issue to be titled "Sociological Algorithms." Papers should deal with existing computer programs for sociological simulations or analyses. Submit four copies of your paper, in JMS style, before February 1, 1994, to the special-issue editor David R. Heise, Department of Sociology, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405.

Virginia Review of Sociology is soliciting manuscripts for an upcoming volume that will comprise case studies of cultural struggle in contemporary American society. Papers should address conflict within various arenas of American cultural life, i.e., in the arts, electoral politics, the family, education, law, religion, the media, etc. Examples of such case studies would include analyses of the battle over the NEA's public funding of the arts, church-state controversies, the debate over multi-culturalism in the academy, and the conflicting perspectives of various television and radio talk show programs. Manuscripts should be submitted (preferably on a 5.25" floppy disk in Word Perfect with an accompanying hard copy) to James L. Nolan, 539 Cabell Hall, The University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA 22903. The deadline for the submission of articles is January 15, 1994. *Virginia Review of Sociology* is published by JAI Press. For questions about the project call James L. Nolan at (804) 924-6529.

Food, Eating, and Nutrition as Social Problems is a proposed collection that will have a sociological focus, with submissions from other disciplines invited. Papers should deal with the process by which food, eating, and nutrition issues are defined as social problems and

Continued on next page

Call for Papers, continued

shaped by individuals, the media, government, interest groups, and other social forces. Many papers in the book will take a social constructivist approach. Co-editors will be Donna Maurer, Department of Sociology, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale, and Jeffery Sobal, Division of Nutritional Sciences, Cornell University. People interested in contributing a paper should write for more information, or submit a one page proposal and a curriculum vita by June 1, 1993 to Donna Maurer, Department of Sociology, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale, Carbondale, IL 62901.

Culture, Society, and Medicine: International Perspectives, a book to be published by Prentice-Hall, will have an interdisciplinary social-science orientation, drawing especially upon anthropology, geography, public health, and sociology. The editors seek chapter-length manuscripts dealing with, but not limited to, the following topics: The relation between traditional and modern medicine; gender/ethnic differentials in health status and medical care; social factors in the production of disease; planning and implementation of national primary health care programs; health services in urban areas; health status and medical care of refugee and migrant populations; health professionals in the social structure of developing societies; health professional education; international migration of health professionals; patient care and treatment of critical diseases and disabilities such as diabetes, AIDS, cardiovascular disease, mental illness, road accident injuries, and conditions leading to infant mortality; economic barriers and constraints in the delivery of health services; and diffusion of health care technology. Most of the chapters will deal with developing societies; we also welcome manuscripts dealing with developed societies so long as they have a recognizable international, cross-national, or comparative component. Manuscripts should be double-spaced and 20-40 pages in length. Deadline for submission is September 1, 1993. Send three copies of manuscript to Editors Eugene B. Gallagher, Department of Behavioral Science, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky 40536, (606) 233-5804 or Janardan Subedi, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio 45056, (513) 529-3432.

Recipes for Reading is an essay collection about Community (or fundraising) Cookbooks. I am seeking articles that explore the literary, historic, and food values of these texts. I hope to see discussions on some of the following subjects: Changing publication practices in community cookbooks; collecting community cookbooks; the community cookbook as a philanthropic practice; community cookbooks as recipe sources; ethnicity, religion, gender and class as projected by and constructed within community cookbooks; reading community cookbooks for changing images of and practices of women; regionalism as reflected in community cookbooks; the community cookbook as "woman's writing"; the community cookbook as "woman's history"; use of community cookbooks to study foodways as cultural practices; men and community cookbooks; analyses of particular community cookbooks; uses of advertisements in community cookbooks. Send abstracts or papers to Anne Bower, The Ohio State University-Marion, 1465 Mount Vernon Avenue, Marion, Ohio 43302. Deadline for submission is September 30, 1993.

Sociological Theory will publish in 1994 a symposium concerning the ways that lesbian and gay theory can inform and expand sociological theory. We encourage papers that examine the ways sociological theory might contribute to lesbian and gay theory. The editors are interested in papers that deal with social constructionism, poststructuralist, postmodernism—with respect to issues of the body, desire, identity, community and politics—and other new variant of "queer theory"

which can bridge the gap between conventional theorizing and these new ways of conceptualizing the social world. This is an opportunity to address the heteronormativity within sociology and the limits of lesbian/gay theory by scholars positioned to do so most effectively. Steven Seidman, Professor of Sociology, SUNY/Albany, will serve as Guest Editor of this symposium. Please send four copies of your manuscript no later than October 1, 1993 to Alan Sica, Editor, Sociological Theory, 211 Oswald Tower, Penn State University, University Park, PA 16803-6207. It is vital that authors follow ASA style requirements as expressed in any recent issue of the journal. There is a \$15 processing fee for all nonstudent members of the ASA.

Teaching Sociology invites submissions for two special issues. (1) "Interpersonal and Interactional Aspects of Teaching." This issue will include empirical research papers and shorter notes on teaching techniques related to face-to-face interaction between students and teachers, including impression management, the use of humor, self-disclosure issues, sexual harassment, the role of individual personality and style in the classroom, faculty-student communication, cooperative versus competitive classroom climates, etc. Deadline for submission of papers for this special issue is December 1, 1993. (2) "Teaching Social Stratification and Inequality: Age, Class, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity." This special issue will include empirical research papers and shorter notes on teaching techniques related to inequality, issues in gerontology and aging, social class analysis, ageism, sexism, and racism. Deadline for submission of papers for this special issue is July 1, 1994. All papers submitted before July 1, 1993, should be sent to the current editor, Dean S. Dorn, Department of Sociology, California State University-Sacramento, Sacramento, CA 95819-6005. Papers submitted after July 1, 1993, should be sent to the Editor-designate, Kathleen McKinney, Department of Sociology, Schroeder Hall 338, Illinois State University, Normal, IL 61761-6901. Submit four copies double-spaced along with a check for \$15 to the ASA for the processing fee.

Meetings

April 29-May 1, 1993. Southern Gerontological Society Fourteenth Annual Meeting, Richmond, Virginia. Theme: Applied Gerontology: Merging Diverse Fields, Exploring New Frontiers. Preliminary program and conference registration, pre-conference and welcoming reception is April 28, 1993. For more information contact the Southern Gerontological Society, c/o Jim McAuley, Center for Gerontology, 237 Wallace Hall, Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, VA 24061-0426.

April 29-May 1, 1993. 19th Annual Third World Conference, Governors State University, University Park, Illinois. Theme: "The Resiliency of the Human Condition: Change and Survival in the Intercultural Global Society." For additional information contact 19th Annual Third World Conference, 1507 East 53rd Street, Suite 305, Chicago, IL 60615, (312) 241-6688. Pre-Registration deadline April 16.

April 30-May 2. The New England American Studies Association Spring Conference. Theme: "The Cultures of Technology: Science, Media, and the Arts" will be held at Brandeis University. For further information about the conference, contact Tom Doherty, Department of American Studies, Brandeis University, Waltham, MA 02254; (617) 736-3032.

May 6-8. The Safe Schools Coalition, Inc., Orlando, Florida. Theme: Gangs, Schools and Community. For more information contact Gangs, Schools and Community Conference, P.O. Box 1338, Holmes Beach, FL 34218-1338.

May 14. University of Massachusetts at Boston, the Division of Continuing Education announces a workshop, "Faculty Roles, Responsibilities, and Rewards: Departmental Responsibilities and Accountability." For more information contact Professional Training Programs, Division of Continuing Education, University of Massachusetts at Boston, 100 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, MA 02125-3393, (617) 287-7290, FAX (617) 287-7922.

May 15. The Society for Social Research in Prague Annual Meeting, Praha. For more information contact Bohumil Ježek, Society for Social Research, Pod vojovjemen 1043, 149 00 Praha, Czech Republic.

May 19-22. Studying Human Lived Experience: Symbolic Interaction and Ethnographic Research '93, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada. For more information contact Bob Prus, Department of Sociology, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G1 (519) 885-1211, ext. 2105 or (519) 886-6134; Lorne Dawson (519) 885-1211, ext. 5340 or (519) 886-9426; Keith Warriner (519) 885-1211, ext. 3956 or (519) 741-0683. E-mail: WNNR@watarts.uwaterloo.ca. FAX (519) 884-8995.

May 29-31. Sociology of Early Christianity Workshop, University of Durham, England. Contact Anthony J. Blasi, Department of Sociology, Muskungum College, New Concord, Ohio 43762, (614) 826-8289 or 826-7074; or Peter Staples, Faculty of Theology, State University of Utrecht, Heidelberglaan 2, 3564 CS Utrecht, The Netherlands.

June 3-7. Fourth Conference of the International Network on Personal Relationships, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Contact Kathryn Dinda, Department of Communication, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, WI 53201.

June 4-6. The American Forum Conference, Indianapolis, Indiana. Theme: Bringing

the World Home: Educating Americans in a New Global Community. Contact The American Forum for Global Education, 45 John Street, Suite 908, New York, NY 10038, (212) 732-8606, FAX (212) 791-4132.

June 4-6. Women and Society Conference, Marist College, Poughkeepsie, New York. Contact Sue Lawrence or JoAnne Myers at (914) 575-3000.

June 4-7. The Globalization of the Agro Food Sector and Development in Latin America, Isle Margarita, Venezuela. Contact Nelson Prato Barbosa, CENDES, POBA International #151, P.O. Box 02-5255, Miami, FL 33102-5255.

June 6-9. National Conference on Mental Health Statistics, Washington, DC. Theme: Data for a Change: The Impact of National Health Care Reform and Consumer/Survivor Empowerment on Mental Health Service Delivery and State Planning. Contact Ingrid Goldstrom, CMHS/DSCSD/SAB, 5600 Fishers Lane, Room 18C-07, Rockville, MD 20857, (301) 443-3343, FAX (301) 443-6000.

June 6-11. Seventeenth Annual Great Lakes Colleges Association Course Design and Teaching Workshop, Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio. Repeated at the College of Wooster, June 27-July 2. Contact 1993 Course Design and Teaching Workshops, GLCA, 2929 Plymouth Road, Suite 207, Ann Arbor, MI 48105, (313) 761-4833, FAX (313) 761-3939. E-mail: jeanine.l.elliott@um.cc.umich.edu.

June 11-13. A joint conference of The Society of Dance History Scholars and The Congress on Research in Dance, New York City, NY. Theme: Of, By, and For the People: How dance proclaims political ideals, ethnicity, social class, age group identification, and regional pride. Contact Monica Moseley, Dance Collection, The New York Public Library for the Performing Arts, 40 Lincoln Center Plaza, New York, NY 10023-7498.

June 18. American Association of University Women Symposium, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Theme: Gender Issues in the Classroom and on the Campus: Focus on the 21st Century. For further information contact AAUW, College/University Relations Office, 1111 Sixteenth Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036, (202) 785-7759.

June 19. International Sociological Association Sociology of Mental Health Working Group Interim Conference, Center for Human Evolution Studies, Rome. Theme: Work and Mental Health. For more information contact Brent M. Shea, Program Chair, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Sweet Briar College, Sweet Briar, Virginia 24595-0001, FAX (804) 381-6173.

June 20-26. International Conference on "Children and HIV/AIDS: Medical, Ethical, and Legal Issues", International Institute for the Sociology of Law, Orate, Guipuzcoa (near Bilbao-San Sebastian), Spain. For more information contact Emilio

Viano, School of Public Affairs/DJLS, The American University, Washington, DC 20016-8043, (202) 885-2953, FAX (202) 885-1292 or (202) 885-2353. Bitnet: EVI-ANO@AUVM, Internet: EVI-ANO@AMERICAN.EDU.

June 21-25. The 31st Congress of the International Institute of Sociology, Sorbonne, Paris. For more information contact David Sciulli, Sessions Coordinator, Department of Sociology, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843, (409) 845-5133.

July 14-17. Second National Conference on Drug Abuse Research and Practice: An Alliance for the 21st Century, sponsored by the National Institute on Drug Abuse, Washington, DC. For more information contact Basic Health Management, Inc., 8403 Coleville Road, Suite 805, Silver Spring, MD 20910.

July 19-23. International Society for the Sociology of Religion, University of Economics, Budapest, Hungary. For more information contact CONTOURS Ltd., H-1123 Budapest, Alkotás u. 47, phone/FAX (36 1) 156-6712, Phone (36 1) 115-4904, 115-4809.

October 27-30. Mid-South Sociological Association 19th Annual Meeting, Montgomery, Alabama. Theme: "Race, Gender, and Culture in American Society: Toward the Twenty-First Century." Contact Stanford M. Lyman, President-Elect and Program Chair, College of Social Science, Florida Atlantic University, P.O. Box 3091, Boca Raton, Florida 33431-0991, (407) 367-3296.

Funding

The Committee on International Peace and Security of the Social Science Research Council, with the support of the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, invites applications for the 1993 Visiting Scholar Fellowship Competition. These three-month fellowships allow scholars, journalists, public servants, lawyers, and others to pursue research on innovative topics in international peace and security studies at universities and major research centers outside their home regions. In 1993, Fellowships are offered to African, Eastern European, and Central European scholars and researchers. In addition, citizens of the non-Russian successor Republics of the former USSR are also eligible to apply. Applications should be completed and returned to the Council by July 15, 1993. Awards will be announced in November 1993. For information on the 1993 Visiting Scholar Fellowship Competition please contact the program staff, Social Science Research Council, Committee on International Peace and Security, Visiting Scholar Fellowship Program, 605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10158, (212) 661-0280, FAX (212) 370-7896.

National Endowment for the Humanities is offering NEH Fellowships which provide support for work on a project that will make a significant contribution to, and knowledge in the humanities including those aspects of the social sciences that employ historical or philosophical approaches. These fellowships are awarded through two programs, Fellowships for University Teachers and Fellowships for College Teachers and Independent Scholars. The program to which a person applies depends on the individual's institutional affiliation or circumstance. Applicants need not have advanced degrees, but neither candidates for degrees nor persons seeking support for work toward a degree are eligible to apply for these NEH Fellowships. The application deadline is May 1, 1993. For further information and application materials write to the Division of Fellowships and Seminars, Room 316, National Endowment for the Humanities, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC, 20506, (202) 606-8466.

The Center for Women in Government offers Women and Public Policy Fellow-

continued on next page

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Instructor

Paul D. Allison, Professor of Sociology at the University of Pennsylvania, is the author of *Event History Analysis* (Sage 1984) and "Discrete time methods for the analysis of event histories," *Sociological Methodology* 1982.

Who Should Attend

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For Further Information

Call 215-898-6717 or write Paul D. Allison, 3718 Locust Walk, Philadelphia, PA 19104-6299. Electronic mail: ALLISON@PENNDRLS.UPENN.EDU. Registration fee is \$700.

Meetings, continued

ships designed to encourage graduate students to pursue careers in public policy while increasing the capacity of New York State government to address issues of concern to women. The fellowships carry a \$9,000 stipend and are open to matriculated students in graduate programs at all accredited colleges and universities in New York State. Applicants must have completed 12 credits of graduate work by May 1993, with degree completion scheduled for May 1994 or after. Candidates must have a demonstrated interest in research, employment or volunteer activities designed to improve the status of women. Applications and all supporting material for 1994 Fellowships must be submitted to the Center for Women in Government by May 31, 1993. The 1995 application deadline will be in May, 1994. For more information contact Joanna Hurston Brown, Director of Fellowship Programs, Center for Women in Government, University at Albany, Draper Hall, Room 302, Albany, New York 12222, (518) 442-3900.

The United States Information Agency (USIA), the J. William Foreign Scholarship Board (BFS) and the Institute of International Education (IIE) announces the 1994-95 Annual Competition for Fulbright Grants, opening on May 1, 1993, for graduate study of research abroad in academic fields. For all grants, applicants must be United States citizens at the time of application and hold a bachelor's degree or its equivalent by the beginning date of the grant. All applicants are required to have sufficient proficiency in the language of the host country to carry out their proposed study or research. Fulbright Grants provide round-trip international travel, maintenance for the tenure of the grant, a research allowance, and tuition waivers, if applicable. Travel grants provide round-trip travel to the country where the student will pursue study or research. All grants include basic health and accident insurance. Complete program and application information is contained in the brochure, "Fulbright Grants and Other Grants for Graduate Study and Research Abroad, 1994-95." Students currently enrolled in a college or university should contact their

on-campus Fulbright Program Adviser for brochures, application forms and further information. At-large applicants should contact the U.S. Student Programs Division at IIE's New York headquarters, (212) 984-5330 or one of IIE's regional offices in Chicago, Denver, Houston or San Francisco for brochures and applications. Fulbright Program Advisers establish campus deadline dates for the receipt of applications. At-large applicants must submit their completed applications to the U.S. Student Programs Division at IIE/New York by October 31, 1993.

The William T. Grant Foundation makes awards each year to up to five investigators whose research contributes to understanding the development and well-being of children, adolescents and youth. Awards are for five years, totaling \$175,000 including indirect costs. The goal of the Faculty Scholars' Program is to promote children's development to healthy and productive adulthood by supporting investigators in a variety of fields on topics such as problem behaviors in school-age children. Applicants should be junior or pre-tenure, but estab-

lished investigators (with a record of publication), in tenure-track positions. Award recipients will be called William T. Grant Faculty Scholars. The deadline for applications for 1994 awards is July 1, 1993. Applicant institutions and individuals should obtain the brochure outlining the application procedure from Faculty Scholars Program, William T. Grant Foundation, 515 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10022-5403.

The Henry A. Murray Research Center of Radcliffe College is pleased to announce the availability of the following grant funds. The center is a national archive housing over 200 data sets on such topics as political participation, women and work, family life, sex roles, and mental health. The Radcliffe Research Support Program is available to postdoctoral investigators for research drawing on the data resources of the Murray Research Center. Small grants of up to \$5,000 for research expenses are being awarded. The deadline for application is April 15, 1993, and October 15, 1993 (postmarked). The Jeanne Humphrey Block Dissertation Award is avail-

able to women doctoral students studying girls' or women's psychological development, focusing on sex or gender differences or some developmental issue of concern to girls or women. Grants of up to \$2,500 are being awarded. Projects drawing on Murray Center data will be given priority. The deadline for applications is April 1, 1993 (postmarked). The Henry A. Murray Dissertation Award is available to women and men doctoral students. Projects should focus on some aspect of "the study of lives," concentrating on issues in human development or personality. Priority is given to projects drawing on center data. Grants of up to \$2,500 are being awarded. Application deadline is April 1, 1993 (postmarked).

The University of Southern California, Department of Sociology, Population Research Laboratory announces predoctoral traineeships in population studies funded by The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, the Fred H. Bixby Foundation, and The Hugo R. Santora Endowed Fellowship Fund in Memory of Jene F. Foote available May 1, 1993, and September 1, 1993. Awards funded by the Hewlett Foundation and the Santora Fellowship are limited to students from developing countries. Trainees are enrolled in population studies programs in social science departments or in the Schools of Gerontology and Public Administration. Send letter of inquiry, vitae, and three letters of recommendation to Maurice D. Van Arsdol, Jr., Population Research Laboratory, 3716 South Hope Street, Room 385, Los Angeles, CA 90007-4377, (213) 743-2950; FAX (213) 743-7408. The University of Southern California is an affirmative action equal opportunity employer.

The Radcliffe Research Support Program is awarding small grants of up to \$5,000 for research expenses, such as travel, duplicating, computer time, and assistance in coding data. We invite postdoctoral investigators for research drawing on the data resources of the Murray Research Center. Deadline for application is April 15, 1993 and October 15, 1993. For more information contact the Murray Research Center, Radcliffe College, 10 Garden Street, Cambridge, MA 02138, (617) 495-8140, FAX (617) 495-8422.

The Women's College Coalition invites proposals from researchers involved in investigating issues of gender and education, specifically the education of women. Support will be given for studies in the following broad categories, among others: Learning Environments, Career Aspirations/Self-Esteem Development, and Curriculum innovations. Approximately eight awards of up to \$7,000 will be made. Both new and established investigators are encouraged to apply. Projects can explore existing databases, apply gender analysis to problems previously considered from a different perspective, or present innovative research on a small scale. The deadline is May 17, 1993. Notification of submitters of winning proposals by June 28, 1993.

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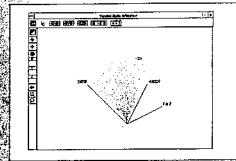
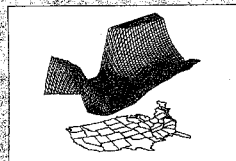
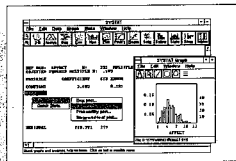
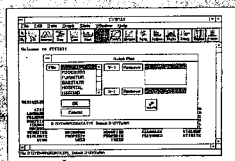
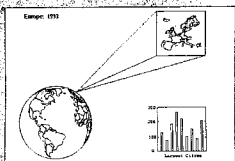
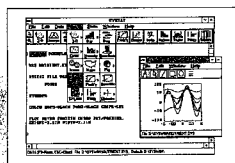
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Competitions

The Medical Sociology Section of the ASA announces its competition for the award for the best doctoral dissertation in medical sociology as summarized in article form. Eligible candidates must be members of the Medical Sociology Section and have been awarded the PhD degree (not necessarily from a department of sociology) in the two years ending August 31, 1993. Travel support is available to the 1993 ASA meetings in Miami, where the winner will present the winning paper at the Section business meeting. The deadline is June 1, 1993. Three copies of a sole-authored published or unpublished paper based on the dissertation of no more than 30 double-spaced typed pages should be sent to Allan V. Horwitz, Institute for Health, 30 College Avenue, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ 08903-5070. Other members of this year's Awards Committee are Sidney Halpern, University of Illi-

continued on next page

Funding, continued

nois-Chicago, and Marsha Ory, National Institute on Aging.

The Margaret Clark Award is given for the best paper in social gerontology and medical anthropology by the Association for Anthropology and Gerontology. The winning paper will receive \$200. The *AAGE Newsletter* will publish a summary. Honorable mentions may be granted. The award honors Margaret Clark for her pioneering work and mentorship in sociocultural gerontology and medical anthropology. Unpublished research, analytic, or literary papers from graduate and undergraduate students are welcomed. Submissions must include: (a) the author's name, address, affiliation, and phone number, (b) three copies of the paper typed double-spaced with a brief abstract, (c) statement of student status signed by a faculty member. Please direct questions and submissions to Mark Luborsky or Margaret Clark Award Committee Chair, Polisher Research Institute, Philadelphia Geriatric Center, 5301 Old York Road, Philadelphia, PA 19141; (215) 456-2987. Deadline is May 10, 1993.

Sociologists in the News

Jackie Boles, Georgia State University, was quoted concerning women working in an article, "Who works harder? We do, women say," in the *Atlanta Constitution*, January 27, 1993.

Karen Campbell, Vanderbilt University; Barrett Lee, Pennsylvania State University; and Barry Wellman, University of Toronto, were cited in *The New York Times* "Living Arts" section, January 7, 1993, on studies that show that Americans know and like their neighbors.

Scott Coltrane, University of California, Riverside, was interviewed on KSL Radio (news/talk—the largest station in Utah) on February 8, 1993. He discussed his research on men's housework that will appear in his new book *Family Man* (Oxford University Press).

Anthony J. Cortese, Southern Methodist University, was interviewed for and featured in a recent article in the *Fort Worth Star Telegraph* about the potential after-effects of the Dallas Cowboys Victory Parade Riots.

F. James Davis, Illinois State University, was quoted on his book, *Who is Black?* and on his work on the "one-drop rule" for classifying blacks in the United States, in the November 1992 issue of the *Portland Oregonian*. He was also cited in the November 1992 issue of *Interrace* magazine by a person with both Black and White ancestry who opts for a mixed-race identity rather than to accept the one-drop rule. On January 12, 1993, he was interviewed live for a radio broadcast on the "Dave Ross mid-afternoon news" over CBS station KIRO of Seattle, answering questions about the problems of racial classification experienced by persons of mixed racial ancestry.

David Fasenfeld, Purdue University, was interviewed on WBEZ, Chicago Public Radio, about his research on increasing income inequality during the 1980s.

Donna Gaines, New York, was interviewed about academics and cultural studies in a *New York Times* story, on November 24, 1992. She was quoted in *Melody Maker*, the *London Observer*, and the *London Times* about Alice in Chains, a Seattle grunge band, November 1992. She was interviewed on a television segment on L.I. News on dating in the 1990s. She published her interview with Mister Rogers in *Village Voice* on February 9, 1993. She was quoted in the *New York Times* style section, on youth demographic labels on February 14, 1993. She appeared in a television interview on News 12 about youth violence on February 15, 1993. She was interviewed by *Chatelaine* magazine in Toronto about youth violence

in USA and Canada on February 17, 1993. She was interviewed by the *Los Angeles Times* on February 23, 1993, about youth "posse's." She was quoted on March 2, 1993, in a *Village Voice* film review on youth flick. She was interviewed by *Soma Magazine* in San Francisco about the Amy Fisher Case on February 25, 1993. She was interviewed by *Newsday* on February 23, 1993, about youth murders on Long Island.

Mark S. Gaylord, City Polytechnic of Hong Kong, was quoted concerning Chinese organized crime in the cover story, "The Triads Go Global," in *Time International*, February 1, 1993.

Todd Gitlin, University of California-Berkeley, was quoted concerning the need of professional women for household help, in an AP release published February 7, 1993, in the *Atlanta Journal and Constitution*, and other newspapers.

William B. Helmreich, City College of New York and CUNY Graduate Center, was a featured guest on Larry King Live, January 1993, Sonya Live (CNN), December, 1992, and The G. Gordon Liddy Show, December 1992, regarding his new book *Against All Odds: Holocaust Survivors and the Successful Lives They Made in America* (Simon & Schuster, 1993). He was interviewed on New York's Channel Two News (WCBS) on "Violence in the Workplace," on February 7, 1993. Helmreich delivered a keynote address at a Conference on "Tolerance as an Art Form" sponsored by the New York City Department of Cultural Affairs and the Mayor's Office. Talk was titled "Culture and Tolerance" and presented on February 9, 1993. He was the subject of a feature article in the *Sunday New York Times* by Richard Shepard on December 20, 1992, on "Overcoming the Holocaust with Success."

Stuart L. Hills, St. Lawrence University, was cited in the *Everett, WA, Herald*, November 2, 1992, regarding his co-authored (with Ron Santiago) book, *Tragic Magic: The Life and Crimes of a Heroin Addict*.

Dwight Lang, Madonna University, was quoted in *The Observer*, a Detroit metropolitan newspaper, on December 3, 1992. The article summarized the basic goals of his research on national attitudes toward science and technology and some background information.

James Mercy, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, was quoted concerning the effect of charges of racism on the field of violence research, in the *Atlanta Constitution*, February 16, 1993.

Richard Moran, Mount Holyoke College, published an article in *The Boston Sunday Globe*, January 17, 1993, entitled "Under-side of Community Policing."

Joseph A. Polizzi, Sarasota, FL, was featured in an exhibit: "A Cameo of Women, as Artists and Subjects of Art," at Manatee Community College.

Wade Clark Roof, University of California at Santa Barbara, and his research assistant, Julie Emberson, were quoted on the affinity of the baby boomer generation for religion, in an article by Gayle White in the *Atlanta Constitution*, February 16, 1993. The quote was taken from his upcoming book, *The Generation of Seekers: Baby Boomers and their Quest for Spiritual Style*.

Gregory Squires, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, was quoted in *The Washington Post* Real Estate section on studies of homeowners insurance, suggesting that insurers are engaging in neighborhood-based redlining.

Bruce H. Wade, Spellman College, and Nathan Hare, San Francisco, were quoted by Maureen Downey in an article on interracial marriage, the *Atlanta Constitution*, January 22, 1993.

Bruce Wiegand, University of Wisconsin-Whitewater, author of *Off the Books: A Theory and Critique of the Underground Economy* (General Hall, Inc., 1992), had his book mentioned in the print media coverage in the *Chicago Tribune*, July 10, 1992; *Fortune* magazine, August 24, 1992; *Wisconsin Ideas*, November 1992; the *Milwaukee Journal*, January 24, 1993; *Janesville*

Gazette, February 8, 1993; the *Boston Globe*, February 9, 1993; and *Business Week* magazine, February 15, 1993. His book was also mentioned on radio and television: WCUI Television, Chicago, IL, August 4, 1992; KTUC, Tucson, AZ, July 22, 1992; KTLK Radio, Oklahoma City, OK, July 23, 1992; Pacifica News, Washington, DC, November 25, 1992; Wisconsin Public Radio, Madison, WI, January 28, 1993; and ABC News "Nightline," February 1, 1993.

People

David Bogen has left the University of North Carolina, Charlotte, to return to the Boston area. He is now teaching at Emerson College.

Stephen Cutler, professor of sociology and a specialist in gerontology at the University of Vermont, has been named director of UVM's new Center for the Study of Aging.

Nancy Di Tomaso, Rutgers University, Henry Etzkowitz, SUNY-Purchase, and Mary Frank Fox, Pennsylvania State University, were invited speakers at the National Academy of Sciences Conference on "Women Scientists and Engineers Employed in Industry," NAS Beckman Center, Irvine, California, January 17-18, 1993.

Keith Fernster, Dickinson State University, is the incoming Chair of Social Science Division this fall.

Mark Field, Boston University, has been elected vice-president of the New England Slavic Society.

Albert E. Gollin, Newspaper Association of America, was elected chairman of the Research Industry Coalition (RIC) at a recent meeting held in New York City. The Coalition was formed in 1985 to exchange information and advance the interests of the marketing and opinion research industry. It is currently composed of fifteen associations representing more than 4,000 research firms or organizational units and over 30,000 research professionals in the U.S. and Canada. The Newspaper Association of America is represented in RIC through its Research Council.

Paul Jalbert, Boston University, has been approved for a tenure appointment in his department at the University of Connecticut at Stamford.

Funmiyayo Jones, Boston University, has recently been promoted to tenure in her department.

Isamu Kamada, Boston University, has accepted a teaching position at Hiroshima University beginning in April, 1993. The university is moving to a new campus in Higashihiroshima and Isamu thinks he may move to the same area also.

Jeanne Kohl, State Representative (D-Olympia), was recently elected by her Democratic colleagues in the Washington state House of Representatives to serve in the leadership position of House Majority Whip. Kohl, a sociologist and University of Washington lecturer in women's studies, sociology and education, was appointed to the state Legislature in 1992 and recently completed her first full year. She was elected to her 36th District seat last November.

Stephen Mennell is leaving Monash University, Australia, to take up the chair of sociology at University College, Dublin. After June 30, 1993 his address will be: Department of Sociology, University College Dublin, Belfield, Dublin 4, Ireland; +353-1-269-3244. FAX: +353-1-269-4409. E-Mail: SMENNELL@IRLEARN.UCD.IE.

Val Moghadam, Senior Research Fellow at the United Nations University, WIDER Institute, Helsinki, has been listed in the first edition (1992) of *The International Who's Who of Women*.

Virginia Powell, Beloit College, Wisconsin, has been elected the new Secretary of the Wisconsin Sociological Association for 1993.

Don Wallace, Institute for Information Studies, Philadelphia, PA, will be a Visiting Assistant Professor in Temple University's Department of Sociology during the spring semester 1993.

Bob Wolensky, University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point, has been elected the new President-Elect of the Wisconsin Sociological Association for 1993.

Vera Zolberg, Sociology Department of the New School for Social Research, New York, holds the Chair of Visiting Professor of the Sociology of the Arts, under theegis of the Boekmansstichting (foundation) in Amsterdam. She taught for three weeks in the fall of 1992 and will return in May 1993 for another month. While in Amsterdam, she helped organize and participated in an international conference held at the Rijksmuseum, December 10-11, on "Art Museums: The Price of Success."

Awards

Wolfgang Bielefeld and Richard Scotch, University of Texas at Dallas, were awarded a \$46,000 grant from The Aspen Institute Nonprofit Sector Research Fund for their study, "The Role of Nonprofit Organizations in Human Service Delivery Systems."

Paul V. Campbell, Wayne State College of Nebraska, received the Blue Key Award as the Outstanding Professor of the Year for 1991-92 as voted by the graduating class. This is the second time in three years that the award went to Professor Campbell.

F. James Davis, Illinois State University, received the award for "an Outstanding Book on human rights in the United States" for his book *Who is Black?* published in 1991 by The Penn State Press. This award was announced on Human Rights Day, December 10, 1992.

Dwight Lang, Madonna University, was awarded \$48,000 from the National Science Foundation in September 1992 and will be funded until November 1994. He will make a presentation to the Division of Science Resources Studies during the fall of 1994.

Ida Rousseau Mukenge, Morehouse College, had been awarded a Fulbright grant to lecture and do research in Senegal, the J. William Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Board and the United States Information Agency (USIA) announced recently.

Ron Oden, College of the Desert, was among 16 people honored February 23, 1993, by the Riverside County Board of Supervisors during a Black History Month ceremony.

Catherine Riessman, Boston University, has been recommended for a ten month award by the Indo-American Fellowship Program of the American Council of Learned Societies. She expects to go to India to study the Meaning and Management of Infraternity in Contrasting Cultural contexts.

Edward Stockwell, Franklin Goza, and Jerry Wicks, sociology professors at Bowling Green State University, Ohio, have received \$101,831 from the Maternal and Child Health Bureau, Health Resources and Service Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, for a longitudinal study of trends and changes in the nature of the relationship between family socioeconomic characteristics and levels of infant mortality in the major metropolitan centers of Ohio.

Lore K. Wright, Medical University of South Carolina, received a \$25,000 grant from the national Alzheimer's Association for a study entitled "Spousal Interactions in Alzheimer's Disease and Stroke Caregiving."

Norman R. Yetman, University of Kansas, has been bestowed a Chancellor's Club Teaching Professorship Award.

The following students received Fulbright awards. Their affiliations and the country they will visit are listed. Roy Barnes, University of Wisconsin at Mad-

ison (Canada); Nancy Berns, Doane College (Germany); David Johnson, University of California at Berkeley (Japan); Carol Kinney, University of Michigan (Japan); Diana Laughlin, Colorado State University (Pakistan); Russell Mask, University of Wisconsin at Madison (Philippines); Mark Messenbaugh, Harvard University (Germany); Margaret Owendin, University of California at San Diego (Ecuador); Peggy Petzelka, Iowa State University (Morocco); Jeanette Squires, Middlebury College (Austria); John Thompson, Northeast Missouri State University (Uruguay); Marcie Vandegrift, Trinity University-Texas (Costa Rica); Serena Volpp, Harvard University (Hong Kong); Cella Winkler, University of Oregon (Sweden); Theresa Yugar, Mount St. Mary's College (Peru); Craig Zellner, University of Massachusetts at Amherst; Hungary.

New Books

Pamela Abbott and Clare Wallace, *The Family and the New Right* (Pluto Press, distributed by Westview Press).

Jessie Allen and Alan Pifer, Southport Institute's Project on Women and Population Aging, (eds.), *Women on the Front Lines* (The Urban Institute Press).

Zygmunt Bauman, *Mortality, Immortality, and Other Life Strategies* (Stanford University Press).

Peter Berger, Boston University, *A Far Glory* (Free Press).

Rodney A. Clifton and Lance W. Roberts, University of Manitoba, *Authority in Classrooms* (Prentice Hall, 1993).

Leslie H. Cochran, Cape Girardeau, Missouri, *Publish or Perish: The Wrong Issue* (Step Up, Inc. 1992).

Mary Anna Cullen-Colwell, University of San Francisco-California, *Printed Foundations and Public Policy: The Political Role of Philanthropy* (Garland Publishing).

Susan Eckstein, Boston University, *The Reversal of Revolution: Cuba Under Castro* (Princeton University Press, 1993).

Harold Gelfand and Charles J. Walker, *Mastering APA Style* (American Psychological Association).

Barney G. Glaser, *Basics of Grounded Theory Analysis* (Sociology Press).

John R. Hall, University of California-Davis, and Mary Jo Neitz, University of Missouri-Columbia, *Culture: Sociological Perspectives* (Prentice-Hall, 1993).

Donald J. Hernandez, U.S. Bureau of the Census, *America's Children: Resources from Government, Family, and the Economy* (Russell Sage Foundation, 1993).

Jose Hernandez, Hunter College, New York, *Conquered Peoples in America* (Kendall/Hunt Publishing Company, 1992).

Frank Heuberger and H. Kellner (eds.), *Boston University, Hidden Technocrats: The New Class and Capitalism* (Transaction Press).

Frances K. Heussenstamm, Center for Policy Research, New York, *Blame It On Freud* (North Star Publications, Inc.).

James A. Holstein, Marquette University, *Court-Ordered Insanity: Interpretive Practice and Involuntary Commitment* (Aldine de Gruyter).

Ruth Jacobs, Mt. Holyoke College, *We Speak for Peace: An Anthology* (1992).

Lloyd W. Klemke, Oregon State University, *The Sociology of Shoplifting Boasters and Snitches Today* (Praeger Publishers, 1992).

Leo M. Lambert and Stacey Lane Tice (eds.), *Syracuse University, Preparing Graduate Students to Teach* (American Association for Higher Education).

George H. Lewis, University of the Pacific, *All That Glitters: Country Music in America* (Popular Press, 1992).

Michael Maffesoli, translated by Cindy Line and Mary Kristina, *The Shadow of Dionysus: A Contribution to the Sociology of the Orgy* (State University of New York Press).

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Awards, continued

Philip Manning, Cleveland State University, *Erling Guffman and Modern Sociology* (Stanford University Press).

Elizabeth Markson, Boston University, **B. Hess, and P.J. Stein** (eds.), *Sociology: Brief Edition* (Macmillan).

Val Moghadam, United Nations University, WIDER Institute, Helsinki, *Modernizing Women: Gender and Social Change in the Middle East* (Lynne Rienner Publishers, 1993).

Daniel J. Monti and S. Cummings (eds.), Boston University, *Gangs: The Origins and Impacts of Contemporary Young Gangs in the U.S.* (SUNY Press).

Anne Opie, *They're Nobody There: Community Care of Confused Older People* (University of Pennsylvania Press).

John Rice, Boston University, *A Disease of One's Own: Psychotherapy, Addiction, and the Emergence of Co-Dependency* (Princeton University Press).

Laurel Richardson and Verta Taylor, Ohio State University, *Feminist Frontiers III* (New York: McGraw Hill, 1993).

Mordechai Rotenberg, Hebrew University School of Social Work, Jerusalem, *The Hasiidic Ethic and the Theory of Social Contraction* (University Press of America).

Russell K. Schutt and Gerald R. Garrett, University of Massachusetts, Boston, *Responding to the Homeless: Policy and Practice* (New York: Plenum Press, 1992).

Thomas Spence Smith, *Strong Interaction* (University of Chicago Press).

William H. Swatos, Jr., Black Hawk College, Illinois, *A Future for Religion? New Paradigms in Social Analysis* (Sage Publications, Inc. 1992).

John A. Toner, Lynn M. Tepper, and Beverly Greenfield, Columbia University (eds.), *Long-Term Care: Management, Scope and Practical Issues* (The Charles Press, Publishers, 1993).

Larry Lovell-Troy, Millikin University, and **Paul Eickmann**, Cleveland Institute of Art, *Course Design for College Teachers* (Educational Technology Publications).

Steven Peter Vallas, Georgia Institute of Technology, *Power in the Workplace: The Politics of Production at AT&T* (State University of New York Press).

Margaret Wetherell and Jonathan Potter, *Mapping the Language of Racism: Discourse and the Legitimation of Exploitation* (Columbia University Press).

Lore K. Wright, Medical University of South Carolina, *Alzheimer's Disease and Marriage* (Sage, 1993).

Summer Programs

The American Antiquarian Society, through its Program in the History of the Book in American Culture, announces the seventh in its series of summer seminars in the interdisciplinary field of book history. These AAS seminars are intended for literary scholars and historians (including advanced graduate students), librarians and 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 material. The seminar in Critical Methods in Bibliography and the History of the Book in the United States will be held Wednesday through Tuesday, June 2-8, 1993. Applications for the seminar will be accepted until all slots are filled. For further details write to John B. Hench, Director of Research and Publication, American Antiquarian Society, 185 Salisbury Street, Worcester, Massachusetts 01609-1634, (508) 752-5813 or 752-5221.

The University of Michigan Annual Summer Institute, a special training program in survey research techniques conducted by the staff of the Survey Research Center and other survey research specialists, is offering graduate-level courses in two consecutive four-week sessions: the first from June

through June 25 and the second from June 28 through July 23. For additional information contact Becky Bahlibi, Program Coordinator, or Duane F. Alwin, Director of the Summer Institute, Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, 426 Thompson Street, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106-1248, (313) 764-6595; FAX (313) 747-4575.

Postdoctoral Training Program in HIV/AIDS Research, National Institute of Mental Health in collaboration with the University of Michigan, June 1-August 31, 1993. The HIV/AIDS postdoctoral training program aims as follows: (1) to increase access to research training for minority scholars interested in the social science and biomedical aspects of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, (2) to improve the quality and (3) increase the quantity of HIV-related research conducted with minority populations. Fellows receive a stipend determined by the number of years of doctoral experience at the time he/she enters the training program. Three months stipends range from \$4,650 for recent doctorates up to one year postdoctoral experience to \$8,076 for more than seven years experience. Fellows' tuition is arranged through the Training Program. Fellows will be expected to make their own travel and room and board arrangements. Applicants must have a PhD, MD or equivalent degree; be a U.S. citizen or permanent resident; be of African-American, Hispanic, Native American or Aleutian/Native Alaskan descent; have no delinquent federal debt. The HIV/AIDS Postdoctoral Training Program is appropriate for students who have recently completed a doctoral degree as well as those in more advanced stages of academic or clinical research careers. Please mail application materials to Dale CD. Jerome, 5130 Institute for Social Research, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106-1248, (313) 763-2491, FAX (313) 763-0044. Application deadline is March 15, 1993. Applications will be notified by April 30, 1993.

Other Organizations

South Asian Sociologists in the North America (SASNA), the first organizing and networking meeting to discuss the structure and the role of this organization in the making; as well as to share the teaching, research and policy interests and concerns of South Asian Sociologists. Date and time is Saturday, August 14, 1993, ASA Annual Meetings: Evening dinner at a South Asian restaurant in the Miami Beach. For more information contact organizers Manju Sheth, Department of Sociology, Rowan College of New Jersey, Glassboro, New Jersey 08028, (609) 863-6084, FAX (609) 863-5018, or Proshant Nandi, Department of Sociology, Sangamon State University, Springfield, Illinois 62708, (217) 786-6301, FAX (217) 786-7188.

Contact

Did you have dealings with the *AJS* before 1965? I am writing a centennial history of the *American Journal of Sociology*. Unfortunately there are no archives before 1967. I would appreciate any memories, recollections, comments, or rages about sociologists' experiences with *AJS* in the period up to that point. I am interested in any such experience—as author, would-be author, reviewer, book reviewer, or consulting editor. Or if you have relevant recollections of editorial personnel themselves—Helen and Everett Hughes, Herbert Blumer and company—that's helpful, too. (For example, we don't even know when outside and double-blind reviewing began.) Needless to say, replies will be held as confidential as you wish. Please, please contact Andrew Abbott, Department of Sociology, University of Chicago, 1126 East 59th Street, Chicago, IL 60637.

Does your department offer a five year BA-MA degree combination? William

Knox would appreciate advice about the strengths and weaknesses of such an arrangement and the content of the degree program. Please contact him, with a copy of your feedback to Carla Howery at the ASA Executive Office. William Knox, Department of Sociology, University of North Carolina-Greensboro, Greensboro, NC 27412. E-mail WEKNOX@UNC.G.

Sociologists from Working-Class Backgrounds. We invite inquiries from potential participants for a study of sociologists from working-class backgrounds. Volunteers will be asked to write a biographical essay focusing on details about class background (we are also interested in the intersection between class and race/ethnicity and gender), educational experiences, and materials for the construction of a framework that both details the unique problems facing sociologists from working-class backgrounds and discusses the various adaptive strategies that sociologists from such backgrounds use to confront these problems. The narratives will also provide inputs into a larger comparative study of the impacts of class (and race/ethnic and gender) background(s) on the careers of professional sociologists that is currently being designed. If you are interested in participating in this study, or wish to obtain additional information about it before making a commitment, please contact: Mike Grimes (Department of Sociology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA 70803) or Joan Morris (Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Central Florida, Orlando, FL 32816-0990).

Deaths

Ralph G. Hurlin died November 14, 1992, at the age of 104 in Savannah, Georgia.

Leo Lowenthal, 92, professor emeritus of sociology at the University of California at Berkeley, died January 21 in Berkeley, California.

Sophia Fagin McDowell, 77, former professor of sociology at Loyola College, Maryland, and Howard University, died February 11 in Kensington, MD.

Obituaries

Ely Chertok (1919-1992)

Ely Chertok, Professor Emeritus at Whitman College, died December 20, 1992, in Spokane, Washington. Born November 12, 1919, in Chicago, Ely grew up in Los Angeles and was graduated from San Francisco State College. He received his MA in 1951 and his PhD in 1953 from the University of Washington.

Early in his career Ely taught at the University of Washington, UCLA, Los Angeles State College, University of Oregon, and Portland State University. In 1957 he joined the faculty at Whitman College in Walla Walla, Washington, where he served for 27 years. At Whitman he provided strong leadership not only in the Sociology Department but also among the general faculty, serving on numerous committees and as Chair of the Faculty. He was a lifelong member of the American Sociological Association, member of the American Association of University Professors, and founding member of the Washington State Sociological Association.

Late in his own teaching career, in a letter honoring a retiring Whitman colleague, Ely said, "This may sound old-fashioned, but I think Professor X felt a calling." Well, so did Ely Chertok. He lived for his calling—to be a man of ideas, to convey these in the best way he knew how.

Among his colleagues Ely Chertok was a rock of stability, a source of wisdom and gentleness amidst the flux around us. What was so extraordinary was not his knowledge, though there was much of that. It was the way he put his knowledge

to use, the order and reason into which he encased what he knew, the lessons he took and delivered to others from his insights.

No stranger to irony and bitterness in his commentaries on the world, Ely embodied in his own career a study of irony. He who taught Marx and social change, Freud and the irrational—this man worked in a distinctly unrevolutionary milieu, the quintessential man of reason. Probing unconventional ideas, his own considerable intellectual force was applied where only ideas very different from his own were taken seriously. Amidst these contradictions Ely Chertok thrived, maintained his integrity, and made his life and work count.

Ely Chertok, like Max Weber, thought he was "religiously unmusical." But like Weber, with whom he usually did not agree, Ely was haunted by the Big Questions. He was always asking "Why?". Why are things in nature, society and history like this and not like that? Never content with superficial answers, he probed beneath appearances which mislead or confuse most people including specialists in such questions much of the time.

Much as he liked to castigate believers and moralists, Ely was in his own way a believer, too. Never a nihilist or relativist, he had strong commitments to a theory and philosophy of history. Drawing from but going beyond Marx, Ely believed that there is a DIRECTION to history, that the future is already in the present, in the structures that already exist but have yet to unfold. Like his intellectual heroes, he preferred to risk being wrong about important questions than always to be right about only trivial ones. Even at his most provocative, he was a joy to do intellectual battle with.

Ely didn't publish, but no one who knew him could say that thereby his role as a scholar-teacher was nugatory. Generations of his students, as well as virtually all of his Whitman faculty colleagues, have been powerfully affected by this extraordinary sociologist.

Ironically, Ely Chertok's name will appear posthumously as co-author with Keith Farrington on a chapter entitled "Social Conflict Theories of the Family," forthcoming in Plenum Press's *Sourcebook of Family Theories and Methods*.

David R. Norsworthy, Whitman College

Fred Davis

(1925-1993)

Fred Davis, Professor Emeritus of Sociology at the University of California, San Diego, died in San Diego on January 29. He had suffered a massive stroke on January 16 and never regained consciousness. He was 67. For the past thirty-five years, he has been a major figure in the fields of medical sociology, symbolic interaction and sociology of culture. His passing is a great impairment to the discipline as well as a profound loss for his multitude of friends.

Born in Brooklyn, New York, and educated in the public schools of Brooklyn and at Brooklyn College, he did his graduate work in Sociology at the University of Chicago in the late 1940s and early 50s. He received the PhD in 1958. Professor Davis was a vital part of that circle of graduate students influenced by the symbolic interactionism of Herbert Blumer and the social anthropological method of Everett Hughes. In turn, the influence of that circle has led sociologists in recent years to speak of the "Second Chicago School." Fred Davis was an outstanding exemplar of that generation.

In his professional work, Professor Davis first established a reputation as a leading figure in the Sociology of Medicine. Work on several research projects among the handicapped led to the classic study, *Passage Through Crisis: Pain Victims and their Families*, recently (1991) re-released in a new edition. His paper "Deviance Disavowed: The Management of Strained Interaction by the Visibly Handicapped" continues to be a major contribution to the literature of deviance. His medical sociology was also informed by an interest in occupations, revealed in several publications and a book on the

nursing profession. Although unrelated to medicine, his paper, "The Cabdriver and His Fare: Facets of a Fleeting Relationship" deservedly gained a stature as a gem of insightful observation on an occupation and a mode of interaction. (It was based on his own work experience driving a taxi.)

What marked his work at this stage was his unfailing ability to observe and to bring understanding of the ways in which those he observed built, sustained and adjusted their worlds in the context of institutional and physical constraints. In this respect he was one of the ablest exponents of the symbolic interactionist method of his generation. From 1960 to 1975 he was a leading member of the sociology group at the University of California-San Francisco that was so central to the importance of Symbolic Interactionism in American sociology; a group that also included Anselm Strauss, Virginia Olesen, Barney Glazer, and Leonard Schatzman.

In 1975 he joined the Department of Sociology at the University of California-San Diego, bringing to it not only his knowledge and abilities but a unique capacity for teaching field work. He served as Chair of the Department from 1976-78, retiring in 1991. Throughout his tenure at San Diego he contributed immensely to the development of that department as a center for the Sociology of Culture. During his last 15 years, Davis' interest in collective behavior, in symbolic behavior and in cultural analysis led him into a new and profoundly productive period. His book, *Yearning For Yesterday*, displays his subtle and complex insight into human moods in a masterful essay on nostalgia. Perhaps his finest work was published just a few months before his death. *Fashion, Culture and Identity*. It displays in superb prose the originality and thoughtful insight into meaning and symbolic representations which was always part of him as a sociologist and as an intellectual.

He never shirked responsibilities as a member of professional organizations or as a member of a department and a university. He served with distinction in many capacities, including President of the Society for the Study of Symbolic Interaction; Chair, Medical Sociology Section of the ASA; and Associate Editor of several major journals. He was a frequent contributor and discussant at programs of the ASA, the SSSP, and the SSSI. He conducted research in India and was a Fellow of the Rockefeller Study Center at Bellagio, Italy.

His numerous students found him a teacher of warmth and wisdom. The many former students who attended the memorial gatherings attest to the great admiration which they had for him. His colleagues held him in the highest esteem and will miss his temperate personality, his patience and his willingness to help.

In that he did, Fred displayed a breadth of interests and knowledge that was "off the curve." He was aware of all the intellectual and cultural currents of his time—in literature, in art, in music as well as in Sociology and Philosophy. Whether discussing Orff's *Carmina Burana*, Miles Davis, or the Racing Form—the depth of his knowledge was clear. He was an accomplished pianist, a long-distance bicyclist and a hiker. As we might expect from a student of fashion, he was a standard of taste in clothing, in art, in food among other areas of life.

As is necessary in an obituary in this publication, I have concentrated on the public life of Fred Davis. The discipline has lost one of its finest examples of scholarship and teaching. On the more personal side, I have lost a friend of forty-five years whose life and history are intertwined with my own. I am among the many who feel a distinct and unbridgeable emptiness.

Joseph Gusfield, Professor Emeritus, University of California-San Diego

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Obituaries, continued

Leonard H. Jordan, Jr.
(1928-1992)

Leonard H. Jordan, Jr. died on November 30, 1992, from pneumonia contracted in the course of receiving treatments for lung cancer. Many remember Leonard as an extraordinary teacher who was passionately involved in issues of social justice.

Leonard Jordan was an iconoclast in the best sense of that term. He was fiercely proud of his rural, Southern upbringing, and held his Irish and working-class origins dear. He relished being the outsider, the man who risks being impolite to speak his mind. Len cared more than anything about the struggle for social equality. Several generations of students as well as his colleagues, will remember his wise and ironic passion for life. He was a teacher who made a profound difference in the lives of many he touched.

Len Jordan was born on September 8, 1928, in Vicksburg, Mississippi. After serving with the U.S. Air Force, he completed his BA in Philosophy at Millaps College, with a Masters and PhD in Sociology at Louisiana State University. Teaching first at the University of Kentucky and later at North Carolina (Charlotte) and the University of Oklahoma, Len came to Denison University (Ohio) in 1976. Professionally he was an active participant in the annual meetings of the Southwestern, Mid-South, and Southern Sociological Societies, and had served as book review editor for *Humanity and Society*.

Len's primary research focused on political economy and social theory. His teaching centered on environmental sociology, world systems theory, and social movements. Most recently, Len was interested in the ecological impact of Third World development, with an emphasis on shifts in Chinese industrial and agricultural policy.

After coming to Denison, Len was instrumental in shaping several programs through his administrative and committee work. Shortly after his arrival, Leonard was a formative influence in restructuring the Department of Sociology/Anthropology as a truly interdisciplinary program with a fully-integrated curriculum. Len fought eloquently for a liberal arts emphasis on learning across departmental boundaries, and this was reflected in his own interests in East Asian Studies, Environmental Studies and Latin American Studies.

Denison University has established a scholarship in Leonard's memory to aid students who already have a child or children, and have a financial need as they pursue their education. Those who would like to contribute may do so by sending a check to the L.H. Jordan, Jr. Fund, c/o Mr. Curtis Thompson, Resources and Development Office, Denison University, Granville, OH 43023.

James Kinley Skipper, Jr.
(1934-1993)

James Kinley Skipper, Jr., 58, an internationally renowned professor of sociology, died of cancer at his home in Burtonsville, MD, on February 15. Dr. Skipper moved to the Washington, DC, area in March of 1992 where he finished writing his last book *Baseball Nicknames, A Dictionary Of Origins And Meanings*. He recently received the Life Time Achievement Award from Alpha Kappa Delta, International Sociology Honor Society, where he served as president.

Skipper spent from 1986 to 1992 at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro where he was Head of the Department of Sociology, Director of the Sociology Graduate Program, and professor. He worked at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University (Virginia Tech) in Blacksburg, VA, from 1976 to 1986 where he received the certificate of "Teaching Excellence."

Skipper worked for numerous other institutions during his life where he specialized in Medical Sociology, Deviant Behavior, Popular Culture (sports, music), Health Fields, and the Profession

of Sociology. These include: Yale University (1963-65), Case Western Reserve University (1965-70), University of Western Ontario (1970-72), Medical College of Ohio at Toledo (1972-76), University of Hawaii (1968 and 1976), University of Toledo and Bowling Green State University (1972-76), and the University of Victoria-Canada (1978).

Skipper was born on September 14, 1934, at Ohio State University in Columbus, OH, and many consider him a "True Buckeye" for his life-long love of his birthplace. He grew up in Oak Park, IL, a suburb of Chicago and was graduated from Northern Illinois University (Magna Cum Laude) in 1956 with a BS degree in Education. He received a masters degree (1960) and a PhD (1964) in Sociology from Northwestern University. He was married to Joan L. Skipper from 1958 until 1991. In 1970, at the age of 35, he became a Full Professor.

Skipper's professional experience includes writing 12 books (author/co-author), 10 monographs, and having more than 350 articles and reviews published in books, journals, and other publications. He reviewed more than 50 musical records and compact discs. Dr. Skipper directed seven PhD dissertations and 15 masters theses, and served on more than 70 thesis/dissertation committees. Positions in professional organizations included President, AKD—International Sociology Honor Society, Chair, Publications Committee—Southern Sociological Association; President, Mid-South Sociological Association; and various positions in the American Name Society.

Skipper held numerous research and consulting positions and served as editor for: *Popular Culture in Libraries, Names, Popular Music And Society, Quarterly Journal Of Ideology, Sociological Inquiry, Sociological Spectrum, Sociological Symposium, Deviant Behavior*, and several other publications.

Skipper was an avid sports fan and lover of jazz music. He enjoyed watching sporting events from the little leagues, to the big leagues. His favorite pastime was baseball. He enjoyed visiting professional ball parks all over the country. He found a home for his passion as a researcher and baseball historian with the Society for American Baseball Research (SABR). As an active member for years, he wrote many baseball articles and served on numerous committees. Becoming interested in the study of nicknames was a prelude to his 1992 book, *Baseball Nicknames*, which includes entries on the origins and meanings of more than 4000 ball players from 1871 to 1990.

Survivors include his sons James K. Skipper III and John F. Skipper, both of Burtonsville, MD, his daughter-in-law Laurie M. Skipper, also of Burtonsville, MD, and his brothers Thomas L. Skipper of Oak Park, IL, and John C. Skipper of Mason City, IA.

A memorial service was held February 20, 1993, at the Virginia Tech Memorial Chapel, Drill Field Lane, Blacksburg, VA. In lieu of flowers, donations may be made to the James Kinley Skipper, Jr. Memorial Scholarship Fund, Alpha Kappa Delta, International Sociology Honor Society c/o Alvin P. Short, Secretary-Treasurer AKD, Department of Sociology, Southwest Texas State University, 601 University Drive, San Marcos, TX 78666-4616.

James K. Skipper III, Burtonsville, MD

Official Reports and Proceedings

MINUTES OF THE SECOND MEETING OF THE 1992-93 COUNCIL

The first meeting of the 1992-93 Council convened at 9:15 a.m. on Friday, January 22, 1993, at the Marriott Hotel, Washington, DC. Council members present were Joan R. Acker, Joan Aldous, Walter R. Allen, Earl Babbie, Janet S. Chafetz, Arlene Kaplan Daniels, David L. Featherman, Myra Marx Ferree, William Gamson, Seymour Martin Lipset, Carolyn C. Perrucci, Harriet B.

Presser, Ida Harper Simpson, Barrie Thorne, Doris Y. Wilkinson, and Maxine Baca Zinn. Absent were James S. Coleman, Evelyn Nakano Glenn, and Jill Quadagno. Present from the Executive Office were Janet L. Asner, Janet M. Billson, Carla B. Hovey, Felice J. Levine, and William H. Martineau. Management consultant Denise Cavanaugh reported on Executive Office planning. Janet Asner, Bernard Barber, Stephen Turner, and Joan Waring made reports.

Approval Of The Agenda. The agenda was approved as submitted.

Report Of The President. Lipset provided an update on program plans for the 1993 Annual Meeting. He said that all plenary sessions were approved and all meetings rooms were now booked. In regard to the plenary sessions, Lipset spoke of a session reviewing an earlier book topic on the governability or ungovernability of democracy and his hope for involving a Russian participant and another from a Third World country. He also cited efforts to involve members of the new Clinton Administration in discussions of his theme, "Democracy in Transition." A good response (on a par with that of previous years) was reported to the call for open session presentations. As part of ASA's continuing effort to encourage international participation, Lipset said that a travel grant will assist Latin American scholars to come to the Annual Meeting and that additional funding is being sought for those from other continents.

Boycott. Lipset reported on circumstances of a Miami boycott that may affect the Annual Meeting. Originally stemming from cancellation of a Miami invitation to South African Nelson Mandela, the boycott has now centered on employment practices and the hiring of Afro-Americans in the Miami and Dade County area. Allen added details of the boycott's concerns and the degree of local commitment and support. He reported that the Association of Black Sociologists (meeting just prior to the ASA) has pulled out of Miami in support of the boycott and now will meet in Fort Lauderdale. ASA has been monitoring the situation but had not yet had direct contact with the boycott leaders. It was not known who, in addition to minority associations, was being asked to honor the boycott. Given the importance of this issue, there was consensus that ASA representatives should seek a meeting with boycott leaders to negotiate supportive actions.

Discussion centered on how ASA might respond, both in terms of its official posture as well as Annual Meeting program activities that would address the boycott issue. It was noted that ASA has historically been sympathetic to such local issues and therefore might instruct the Program Committee, as a matter of course, to plan sessions in conjunction with local sociologists who would address problematic features of the host city in the same manner that it now attempts to highlight local attractions. Discussion centered on the focus of such sessions: should it be an emphasis on social problems? or a critical analysis of city and regional issues of sociological interest? There was consensus that it was desirable to advise the Program Committee to make use of the meeting site, and its place or regional specific characteristics, in planning Annual Meeting sessions.

Motion: to advise, in principle, that future Program Committees annually schedule sessions which take a critical look at local community and regional issues. Carried.

Motion: that the President and/or other appointed representatives of Council travel to Florida to meet with boycott leaders. Carried.

Legal Defense Fund. Given an atmosphere of litigation, Lipset asked if there was a need for Council to develop a policy to guide Association responses to requests from members for legal assistance and financial support in cases involving research arrangements.

Motion: to appoint a subcommittee to consider the need for a legal defense fund, and if appropriate, a guiding policy. Carried.

Thorne (chair), Simpson, and Chafetz were appointed. Meeting during the course of the weekend, Thorne later reported a committee consensus that the emphasis of the Association's position should be on the importance of and adherence to ethical guidelines. ASA should continue to take an active interest in ethical and legal issues involving human subjects and should periodically review its ethical guidelines. How-

ever, ASA cannot be responsible for either the informal or formal contracts and arrangements made between researchers and their subjects or clients.

The Committee did not think it would be wise to set up general guidelines or a standing committee to review specific legal cases. It did recommend that a general statement be written that might apply to all cases, although each case brought to the ASA would, of necessity, be handled in an ad hoc way. A concern was also expressed that an ASA legal defense fund would encourage frivolous law suits.

Annual Meeting. Asner reported on Miami Beach, including the last fall's hurricane damage to meeting hotels, progress on repairs, hotel compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, and membership concerns about the risk of bad weather in 1993.

A list of sites for the 1997 Annual Meeting was reviewed by Council. Discussion of the pros and cons of various cities yielded a rank order (Toronto, Boston, New York) on which negotiations should proceed. A similar review was conducted for 1998 sites in the South/Southwest region. An assessment of the local political situation was added to the criteria for rating cities.

In response to several complaints, the policies for Annual Meeting participation were reexamined. Arguments were heard on behalf of inclusiveness and expanding the opportunities for the maximum number of people. Changes were proposed that enhance these goals as well as streamline administrative procedures.

Motion: that any individual may participate on up to two program sessions, as shown in the Index of Participants. An individual may offer only one sole-authored presentation. However, the listing of "Organizer" will not count as a program appearance, and names of organizers will be included only in the Index of Organizers, not in the Index of Participants. Organizers of regular as well as section sessions should be encouraged to be inclusive and not to multiply roles for one person. Carried.

Motion: that policies regarding membership and pre-registration of Annual Meeting program participants read as follows: (1) Program session organizers must be members of ASA. (2) All participants on the Annual Meeting program must pre-register for the convention unless otherwise stipulated below. (3) Individuals who live in countries outside the U.S. are permitted to register at the Member rate. (4) Any non-member non-sociologist who is invited to be a discussant and who appears on only one session in the Annual Meeting Program is not required to pre-register. (5) In cases of multiple-authored papers, co-authors who will not be attending the Annual Meeting are not required to pre-register. However, the presenting co-author must pre-register or the entire paper will be dropped from the program. (6) Each Section may give one complimentary Annual Meeting registration to one invited non-member non-sociologist appearing on the Section's sessions. Carried.

Child Care Policy. Although the Executive Office has administered ASA's own child-care program at the Annual Meeting in recent years, it sought more flexibility in view of reservations about in-house skills, cost-effectiveness, and legal liability.

Motion: to reaffirm the importance of continuing to provide child care at the Annual Meeting but to delegate to the Executive Office determining the best means for doing so. Carried.

Report Of The Secretary. Daniels reviewed membership and subscription data for 1992. Membership reached slightly above 13,000 for the second consecutive year, with declines in some categories more than balanced by increased student membership. Journal subscriptions among members show some declines partly because of the new mix of members (student members receive only one journal).

Daniels also reported that the ASA investment portfolio was holding its own in difficult economic times. Transition of the portfolio to the care of Fiduciary Trust International has now been completed.

Report Of The Executive Officer. Levine reviewed goals and operating plans for the Executive Office. She outlined a new organizational structure, noting economies and efficiencies needing to be made. She cited program emphases of the Executive Office and the importance of the linking programs with accomplishing the key objectives of the

Association.

Executive Session. Council met in Executive Session as scheduled.

Committee And Representatives Reports.

Representatives. Martineau referred to a written summary highlighting for Council the key features of several reports from official ASA representatives to other organizations. As is the custom, the full reports will be published in *Footnotes*.

Committee on Publications. Daniels reviewed outcomes of the Committee's December meeting. Council analyzed the qualifications of nominees for the editorship of an ASA journal.

Motion: to accept the rank order of nominees for the editorship of the *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* as submitted by the Publications Committee. Carried.

Motion: to approve, as permanent, an additional annual page allocation for *Sociology of Education*. Carried.

Committee on Membership. Billson summarized a written report following the Committee's meeting earlier in January. The Committee has decided to target first year graduate students in MA only and MA/PhD programs, with the purpose of developing a sense of professional identification with sociology and with ASA. To this end, the Committee has shifted from an area reps system to a regional reps system that will focus on work with regional and state associations that can be carried into applied and academic positions across a wide range of employment sectors or types of institutions.

Committee on Sections. The Committee sought Council approval for the by-laws of three sections-in-formation. Council cited differences among the by-laws submitted by each, particularly on the issues of democratic decision-making and membership requirements for Annual Meeting participation. Views were expressed that section by-laws should be consistent with Annual Meeting policy in which ASA membership is not a prerequisite for participation. There was also a suggestion that all section by-laws should be uniform. Council agreed that by-laws for the Latino/Latina and Children sections be returned for revision.

Motion: to approve the By-Laws for the Section on Law. Carried.

Committee on Employment. Billson sought Council action on a "Resolution on Temporary Full-Time Faculty Appointments" submitted by the Committee. Discussion touched on a lack of guidelines available, retirement issues and their implications for the future of the tenure system, equality issues at universities with the tenure system, and need for a broad-based national discussion of the issue.

Motion: to publish in *Footnotes* a summary of the Committee's actions and report, including the AAUP statement on temporary full-time faculty appointments. Carried.

Motion: that the ASA encourage the analysis of the issue of temporary full-time faculty appointments by appropriate multidisciplinary bodies. Carried.

Council also recommended that the issues raised in the report of the Committee on Employment be reviewed by the Committee on Professional Ethics as it considers revisions to the Code of Ethics. Carried.

Awards Policy Committee. Presser conveyed a recommendation from the Committee for removing restrictions on the number and type of section awards. Given the variety of needs among sections for different kinds of awards (e.g., scholarship, service, career, and student recognition), the Committee felt that more autonomy or flexibility is needed. Council expressed reservations about an unlimited proliferation of awards.

Motion: to expand to three the number of awards that each section may offer. Carried.

Special Committee Reports.

Ad Hoc Committee on ASA Archives. Barber reviewed the need for archives and the Committee's activities to date. He cited Council's mandate to the Committee, feedback from inquiries to the National Endowment for the Humanities, and recent notification from the Library of Congress that it would no longer accept ASA archives.

Turner described the goal of finding an institution to accept association archives such as ASA's as a complicated matter. He

continued on next page

Minutes, continued

suggested that it was essentially an "ask" situation, in which the institution might allocate monies to handle the deposited archives given a sufficient level of interest in their acquisition value. A search for possible sites produced a short list of interested institutions on which further investigation was concentrated. Turner outlined the pros and cons of two initial offers.

Discussion touched on several issues, including intended goals, immediate needs for a residual repository to prevent further archival losses, archival budgets, the nature of archival decisions on what is kept, and institutional control. Of the two offers received, there was some consensus that Penn State's offer promised a more active role. Turner said that commitment to an archivist is fundamental and a prerequisite to fund raising and other steps that would advance an archival collection. As such, the Committee sought Council support to pursue more concrete negotiations with the interested institutions.

Motion: that the Ad Hoc Committee on ASA Archives pursue the details of contract negotiations with Pennsylvania State University, including input from the Executive Office on a list of issues that need to be explored, and to report to Council with its recommendations. Carried.

Council Subcommittee on Graduate Education. Gamson cited the charge to the committee of reviewing the report of the earlier Task Group on Graduate Education (TAGGE) and recommending a course of action to Council. He reported consensus that Council should move beyond the report possibly by collecting current data and addressing issues affecting the future. Extensive discussion centered on the diversity within sociology and how to use the TAGGE report to stimulate informed debate about graduate education, student involvement, and issues such as GRE scores and ways to enhance the discipline in general. There was agreement on the goal of using the TAGGE report for further discussion and analysis, but not on how to achieve it. A "forum" model was suggested, both for *Footnotes* and the Annual Meeting. Council agreed to the following:

Motion: to publish an integrated article in *Footnotes*, designed to stimulate discussion of the issues raised by the TAGGE report and Gamson's response. Carried.

In a subsequent meeting over the weekend, the subcommittee concluded that there was still a need for a report or series of reports addressing the future of graduate education in sociology. The spirit of such a report would be to examine and publicize programs that have successfully addressed a number of specific issues. The subcommittee tentatively identified at least 10 such issues including, for example, the building of collaborative "learning communities" among graduate students, the problems of teaching practical research skills in programs that are not tied to research institutes with funded projects, the organizing and presentation of sociological materials to non-academic audiences, and interdisciplinary training in different institutional contexts. At the August Council meeting, the subcommittee will propose the creation of a new Committee on Graduate Education in Sociology for a three-year term, with a detailed mandate.

Task Force on Campus Hate Crimes and Bias-Related Incidents. Howery reviewed the history of the Task Force as an initiative of the Committee on Undergraduate Teaching in 1991 to reduce hate-motivated or bias "crimes" on college campuses. Its intent was first to identify expertise within the Association and those willing to serve the Task Force. Other goals were to produce a hate crimes resource book and a list of actions which faculty members can take to intervene in a campus crisis. Once formed, the Task Force began working on curriculum materials, assessment tools, models for collective action, and coalition-building techniques as means of responding to campus hate crimes. It now seeks status as an independent task force with a Council liaison.

Motion: to approve the Task Force on Campus Hate Crimes and Bias-Related Incidents as an ASA task force with a Council liaison. Carried.

Executive Office Programs.

Spivack Program On Applied Social Research And Social Policy. Howery's writ-

ten report summarized activities of the program. She spoke of the success of the first ASA sponsored Congressional Briefing, centered around a briefing paper by Phyllis Moen, "Work-Family Dilemma." A workshop on family and medical leave issues is scheduled as a follow-up for the press. Future briefings or projects may focus on AIDS, immigration, the quality of America's cities, children, and building vital communities.

Levine introduced Joan Waring, chair of the Spivack Advisory Committee, who reported on the history of the Cornerhouse Fund which enabled establishment of the Spivack program at ASA. She reviewed how the Advisory Committee came to be, its mandate, original models for use of the funds, and organizational relationships between the Executive Office, Advisory Committee, program director, and project directors.

Levine sketched first year start-up activities, indicating that the intent of the first briefing papers was to provide general information, not aimed at any specific legislation. She reported a good response to the first briefing, as measured by the attendance of senior Congressional staff and follow up contacts and feedback, including press briefings.

Waring sought clarification of powers and responsibility, specifically regarding oversight duties for the project directors and product quality. She explained that experience with the first project yielded a number of lessons but also raised issues of how funds were to be spent and divided between the Committee and its projects versus the Program activities of the Executive Office. Council discussed these issues as well as those of staff, budget, and reasons for locating the program within the Executive Office.

Motion: to commend the Spivack Committee for their efforts and to advise them of Council's judgment that (1) integration of the Spivack Program as a core program within the Executive Office is essential and productive, (2) fiduciary responsibility for Spivack, as with all programs of ASA rests with EOB and Council, who welcome input from the Spivack Committee, (3) coordination with the project director as an ongoing activity rests with the Executive Office, with input from the Advisory Committee when it meets. The Advisory Committee reports on its project initiatives via Council liaison to Council, and (4) there is no need to attempt to revisit the proposal that guides this Program. Carried.

Minority Affairs Program. Levine reviewed the funding history for the Minority Fellowship Program (MFP) and the Minority Opportunity Summer Training (MOST) Program. She announced that the search for a new MAP Director has been reopened. Lionel Maldonado, who has continued to serve as interim director, will be succeeded by Florence Bonner in that same capacity until the slot is filled.

Council discussed staffing needs of the Program as well as administrative goals and the broader mission of both MFP and MOST.

Professional Development Program. Billson offered a progress report on the 1992 initiative in launching the Federal Network, an employment service designed to help sociologists gain entry to Federal positions. She reported a steady growth in the number of subscribers and spoke of efforts to expand agency contacts who feed job information into the system. Discussion focused on operational specifics, graduate students as a targeted population, and the future potential of electronic networks.

Teaching Services Program. After briefly reviewing traditional activities, Howery described ASA's participation in two national projects emanating from Ernest Boyer's book, *Redefining Scholarship*. ASA task forces are contributing to projects on defining scholarly knowledge and rewarding professional service. It is anticipated that each discipline will produce its own set of guidelines for evaluating these professional activities.

Research On The Profession. Howery described the in-house activities of the research operation, which is guided by an advisory committee of local sociologists. ASA's first survey of sociology departments has been completed and analysis is underway. It is projected that short reports will be issued on several key topics. Howery said that a survey of members was scheduled for 1993 and that efforts are underway to

improve ASA's database on departments. Council discussed general and future data needs of the Association.

Public Affairs. Levine spoke of the Association's need to assume a more prominent role in public affairs and outlined her expectations. A written report provided an overview of current efforts and initiatives taken by the Executive Office on behalf of sociology.

Council engaged in an extensive discussion of needs, opportunities and the wisdom of alternative strategies in increasing sociology's (and social sciences') visibility and influence on the national level. It also considered resource and specific staffing needs for public affairs activities in the Executive Office. Discussion touched on issues of priorities for the Executive Office with a reaffirmation of the importance of this as a priority. There was also some discussion of the value of a task force or advisory committee to enhance the public affairs effort.

Motion: to appoint a task force to support the public affairs program within the Executive Office. TABLED

Academic And Professional Services Program. Levine reported four areas of activity. She provided an update on assistance to the sociology department at San Diego State University, an impending meeting with California State department chairs, expanded collaborative efforts with the Committee of Chairs of Graduate Departments, and a proactive response in working with departments to strengthen their institutional standing. Council praised these efforts as beneficial to departments and the relationships between departments and the ASA.

Special Topics.

Japanese Sociologists. An appeal was brought to Council to support protests of the dismissal of five sociologists at Hiroshima Shudo University in Japan. Council discussed appropriate actions.

Motion: to approve a letter supporting the protest in principle, contingent on results of the President's investigation as to whether or not the protest is also supported by the Japanese Sociological Association. Carried.

United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. Acting on a request from the Section on Children to endorse the U.N. Convention on Rights of the Child, Council asked for original documents and questioned the timeliness of any action it might take.

Motion: to table. Carried.

Advancement of Rights of Gays and Lesbians in Society. Levine reported to Council on three items related to the general topic. She provided an update on implementation of the ASA resolution adopted in 1991 which supported an end to the ban on gays in the military. She also outlined a situation at Auburn University involving administrative actions to ensure that all student organizations were in compliance with Alabama State anti-sodomy and sexual misconduct laws. Of particular concern were the restrictive aspects of the compliance order as it applied to the professional role of faculty and faculty advisors to student organizations. ASA, along with other national organizations, is monitoring the ethical and academic freedom issues and has offered support and consultation to sociology department faculty.

In addition, the Committee on the Status of Homosexuals in Sociology sought Council endorsement of a resolution dealing with a national boycott of the recent passage in the State of Colorado of Amendment 2, which repeals and prohibits legal protection for gay men, lesbians, and bisexuals. Discussion involved the likely impact of ASA's participation in the boycott, similarity to past and current boycott situations such as that possibly affecting the 1993 Annual Meeting in Miami, and ASA's history of responding to similar resolutions. In summary, endorsement of the resolution would entail (1) support of the Colorado boycott, (2) affirmation of former ASA statements regarding civil liberties, and (3) the encouragement of other organizations to participate in the boycott. (A statement of the complete resolution is available on request).

Motion: that ASA endorse the resolution of the Committee on the Status of Homosexuals in Sociology protesting passage of Colorado's Amendment 2. Carried.

Albanian Sociology Department. In August of 1992, Council was advised of the plight of the lone department of sociology in Alba-

nia. Representatives of that department had sought ASA's support. However, little information on the situation was then available and the item was deferred. A mailed ballot on whether or not to forward a letter in support of sociology in general was not conclusive. Given the difficulty of acquiring accurate information on the internal affairs in Albania, Council refrained from direct involvement.

Motion: to authorize the President to forward a letter to Albanian officials. The letter should be a positive statement on the centrality of sociology to the needs of rebuilding a democracy and on the importance of freedom of inquiry and respect for the diversity of sociological perspectives. Carried.

Information Items. Council members were encouraged to disseminate information on the Rockefeller Foundation's Warren Weaver Fellowship Program. It was also announced that the ASA will be a cooperating organization for the second national Head Start research conference organized by the National Council of Jewish Women and the Society for Research in Child Development. The conference is scheduled for November 4-7, 1993, in Washington, DC.

Budgetary Issues. Daniels conveyed recommendations of the Executive Office and Budget Committee (EOB). The first recommendation was to apply existing policy which permits increases in dues and rates up to but not exceeding the announced Federal increases for cost of living adjustments (COLA). A second recommendation was that ASA should provide financial resources in support of its official representatives to other organizations. A lack of travel funds from ASA has frequently inhibited our representation. Given that the number of representatives may vary from year to year as well as the number of meetings attended and associated travel costs, an averaging formula was suggested.

Motion: to increase 1994 membership dues and subscription rates by the 1993 Federal COLA of 3.7 percent. Carried.

Motion: to establish a budget line equivalent to the total of \$500 per each ASA representative appointed by Council. The actual amount will vary, but the budget line will total approximately \$500 per representative. Carried.

1993 Budget. Council's review of income and expense items focused particularly on expected income from membership and subscriptions and expenses for staffing needs. Council expressed its concerns that the public affairs program receive adequate resources and passed the following:

Motion: that the Executive Officer has flexibility in augmenting the 1993 public affairs budget up to \$20,000 to permit adequate staffing for that program activity. Carried.

Motion: to approve the 1993 Budget. Carried.

Council also acted on the budget for the Spivack Program for 1993.

Motion: to approve the 1993 Budget for the Spivack Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy. Carried.

In a separate matter, Council also indicated that it expected a report from a subcommittee analyzing the appropriateness of the current income categories on which membership dues are based.

Subcommittee Reports. Several subcommittees met during the weekend to initiate or complete reports.

Subcommittee on Problems of the Discipline. Aldous reported outcomes for the November grant round of the ASA/NSF Small Grant Program. Seven of 32 proposals were funded. She said that, unlike previous years, few conference proposals were being submitted. Council reviewed the origins of the subcommittee and its focus, discussing alternative means of eliciting more proposals which were cutting-edge. Given the intent of the program, a name change was suggested for the subcommittee.

Motion: to change the name of the subcommittee from Problems of the Discipline to Advancement of the Discipline. Carried.

Subcommittee on the Business Meeting. Ferre reviewed problems with the current functioning of the Business Meeting held at the Annual Meeting. A particular issue was confusion among members over the disposition of resolutions presented and acted on at the Business Meeting. Even when passed at the Business Meeting, ASA By-Laws

define such resolutions only as recommendations to Council. The subcommittee felt that members should be encouraged to bring submissions to the Business Meeting, but to do so in more efficient and productive ways. The subcommittee will continue to explore such means and will report back.

The subcommittee identified some functions served by the Business Meeting. It should first be an opportunity for members to mingle with others. In this respect, scheduling of the meeting deserves careful thought in order to maximize its availability. A two-hour time slot over breakfast was proposed, with a roundtable setup similar to that for alumni night.

It was also felt that any non-profit organization needed an official Business Meeting as an open-forum for membership communication and input to the leadership. A suggestion was also proposed for a Business Meeting theme, such as "the state of sociology," which might help channel feedback. Council agreed that its presence at the Business Meeting was important and that these suggestions for change should be tried at the forthcoming Annual Meeting.

Subcommittee on International Issues. Acker described the committee's mandate to further review international issues as identified at the previous Council meeting. Several developments were reported. Lipset spoke about organizational and governance issues confronting the International Sociological Association. ASA members were encouraged to attend the 1994 World Congress in Germany. Lipset also said that the first meeting of all European sociological associations was held in 1992, representing new opportunities for collaboration. Featherman spoke of SSR's role in collaborating with the ASA Committee on International Sociology and its proposal on training for international research. He also cited an SSR plan to convene a meeting of social science representatives to speak on issues of international education and the need for more scholar exchanges.

New Business.

Events of genocide and mass deaths. Gamson spoke of an initiative needed to mobilize social science associations and funding organizations to respond to situations of genocide and mass deaths, such as that now occurring in the Bosnia-Serbia conflict. He said that there was an agenda, as well as research roles, which go beyond the current activities of such organizations as Amnesty International. Levine, Acker and Babbie expressed interest in working with Gamson to develop more specific proposals for future action.

Modern Language Association. Levine reviewed a request to the ASA (as well as other scholarly associations) for an expression of possible interest in helping to plan for and participate in a 1994 conference on politics and the classroom. Goals of the conference are to encourage informed discussion of the topic and to clarify related issues in a manner which would be useful to both academics, their institutions, and the interested public.

Motion: to approve the participation of ASA in the MLA sponsored planning for a conference on politics and the classroom. Carried.

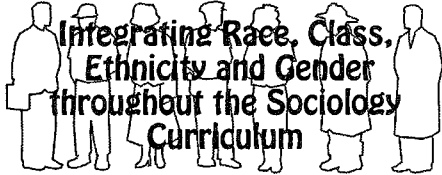
The meeting was adjourned at 11:30 am on Sunday, January 24, 1993.

Respectfully submitted,
Arlene Kaplan Daniels, Secretary

Classified Ads

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ASA Teaching Workshop

Integrating Race, Class, Ethnicity and Gender Throughout the Sociology Curriculum

Date: June 4-6, 1993

Location: Chicago, IL

Staff: Catherine Berheide, Skidmore College
Elizabeth Higginbotham, Memphis State University
Marcia Segal, Indiana University

Participants will:

- ❖ discuss how to use race, class, gender, and ethnicity as the central categories of analysis in sociology
- ❖ develop strategies for overcoming resistance to new materials on race, class, gender, and ethnicity
- ❖ examine guidelines for reviewing existing courses and building a more inclusive sociology curriculum
- ❖ shares resources for teaching inclusive courses

For additional information about any session or service, please contact: Jeanne Ballantine, ASA Field Coordinator, Department of Sociology, Wright State University, Dayton, OH 45435; (513) 873-3145

Nominations Sought for ASA Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award

Deadline Extended!

The ASA Committee on Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award seeks nominations for the 1994 award. This award is given for contributions to teaching which go beyond one's own institution and have regional and/or national impact. Contributions may be in the form of teaching, teaching about teaching, presentations and publications about teaching, teaching materials, or other activities which make a distinguished contribution to teaching in the discipline of sociology. Individuals, programs, departments, or organizations can qualify.

Nomination materials should include: a cover letter from the nominator(s) explicitly describing the impact the nominee has had; at least six letters supporting the nomination; the nominee's vita (or institutional equivalent); evidence of impact on teaching, including a list of relevant teaching activities, such as workshops, presentations, publications, awards, etc.; an explicit statement of why the nominee is qualified for the award. The deadline for receipt of the complete nomination dossier has been extended to **June 15, 1993**. For more information or to send nominations, please contact: Shirley A. Scribfield, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Creighton University, 2500 Creighton Plaza, Omaha, NE 68178; (402) 280-2535; fax: (402) 280-4731; e-mail: shirls@creighton.edu (Internet).

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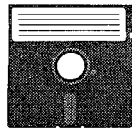
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