



Footnotes

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SEPTEMBER 1991

\$750,000 Gift Awarded to ASA

Cornerhouse Funds Spivack Program in Applied Social Research

Cornerhouse Tradition

The Cornerhouse Fund was established in 1969 under a provision in the will of Sydney S. Spivack who died in August of that year. Spivack's endowment of the foundation came about as a result of a remarkable career which led to a deep and abiding interest in how social organization impacts on the quality of social life.

In the thirties, Spivack was a speech writer for Franklin D. Roosevelt. During the Second World War, he served as an intelligence officer with the U.S. Air Corps in Italy and just after the War, he was a member of the strategic bombing survey. He was later associated with the Columbia Broadcasting System as an assistant to its then President Frank Stanton. He played an important role in the restoration of the *Scientific American* and otherwise, had a successful career in publishing and other business enterprises.

His success enabled him, in mid-career, to fulfill a life long ambition to enter academic life.

In the early 1950s, he applied for and was admitted to the PhD program in Social Psychology at Columbia University. At the same time, he began an association with Columbia's Bureau of Applied Social Research first as a Research Assistant and later as a Project Director. After receiving his PhD, he continued his association with the bureau, collaborating with Paul Lazarsfeld on a number of projects in the field of higher education.

He subsequently joined the faculty of the Sociology Department at Princeton University and while there, conceived and initiated a ground breaking inquiry into the differential impact of college on black and white students. That study, in mid-course at the time of Spivack's death, was brought to completion by his collaborator Robert Althaus and published as *The Unequal Elites* (Wiley-Interscience, 1975).

In the preface to that volume, Marvin Bressler and Melvin Tumin afford a telling, albeit brief, portrait of the man. They write, "Spivack was one of those rare sociologists in whom all of the scholarly graces converged. He was at once the quintessential humanist—knowledgeable, comfortable with the sages, a connoisseur who took delight in literature and the arts—and an alert and skeptical social scientist with a tough minded disdain for cant and for wishes disguised as reality. The sixties were a time when apocalyptic prophecies of protracted racial conflict were regularly advanced by both the political left and right. In that intellectual climate, Spivack maintained his confidence in several major propositions of the liberal's creed: native capacity is equally distributed among all racial groups, college is the principal mechanism for converting talent into career and status, a heightened moral sensitivity and a prudent consideration of the conditions of national survival would lead American society to make education and its subse-

quent rewards accessible to black people who have been among the most prominent victims of social injustice. Spivack rescued these sanguine expectations from conventional piety by his profound understanding of their root meaning, and by his recognition that his most cherished beliefs would survive only if they were sustained by disciplined social investigation."

In enabling the establishment of The Cornerhouse Fund, Spivack conceived it, See Spivack, page 11

The Congressional Fellowship Challenge Please Contribute on Your Dues Renewal

At its meeting on August 26, 1991, the Board of Trustees of the American Sociological Foundation voted unanimously to allocate \$5,000 from current Foundation income for the support of a Congressional Fellowship to be awarded by the ASA in 1992. This act was taken in anticipation of the success of the Congressional Fellowship Challenge Campaign now underway. ASA Congressional Fellowships are vital to bringing the perspective and concerns of sociology to policy audiences and the policymaking process.

As explained in previous *Footnotes* announcements, the Challenge Campaign is made possible by an anonymous contribution of up to \$10,000, to be matched by new funds on a 4 to 1 basis. Thus, if new funds in the amount of \$40,000 are raised by the end of 1992, the income from at least \$50,000 will be earmarked in support of Congressional Fellowships.

See Challenge, page 3



Reprinted from COSSA Washington Update, August 5, 1991

On July 19, Secretary of Health and Human Services, Dr. Louis Sullivan, announced that he was "temporarily blocking" the American Teenage Study, a five-year, \$18 million, national survey of American teenage life, including sexual behavior, sponsored by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD). Four days later, Sullivan went further to say he was "cancelling" the study, because, according to an official statement from the department, he was "concerned by the possible inadvertent message this survey could send that would distract from the potential scientific benefits and be counterproductive to his commitment to better communicate the message against casual sex." The Secretary's announcement set off a flurry of press accounts that placed the controversial "sex survey"—and the decision to cancel it—at the center of national attention.

Sullivan's action came in response to pressure from groups such as the Family Research Council, headed by Gary Bauer, former domestic policy adviser to President Reagan, and individuals, most significantly William Dannemeyer (R-CA), who has consistently opposed federal funding for national surveys of sexual behavior. In

Senate Action Social Science Triumphs in Congress After Setback on American Teenage Study

a letter to House colleagues, Dannemeyer listed questions about specific sexual practices (such as oral and anal sex) which he claimed (in some cases erroneously) were part of the survey and asserted that no decent parent would allow their child to answer. This letter apparently contributed to Sullivan's decision.

While the Secretary's action was applauded by Rep. Dannemeyer, it was denounced by other members of Congress and the scientific, public health, and education communities, who claimed it represented the triumph of politics over science. Rep. Henry Waxman (D-CA), who

See Survey, page 12

COSSA Action Alert

At the ASA annual meeting, ASA sponsored a letter writing campaign to Senators and Secretary Sullivan reaffirming the integrity of the peer review process. The ASA Council passed the following motion:

"The American Sociological Association strongly opposes the recent unprecedented and egregious action of HHS Secretary Louis Sullivan in rescinding an approved grant, the American Teenage Study, which was awarded to the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, following peer review and approval by the NICHD Advisory Council and the NICHD Director. This action is a serious threat to the integrity of the peer review process and the independence of scientific thought, and represents political intrusion into scientific research. We direct the Executive Office to publicly oppose this action, and to take all appropriate steps to have the study reinstated."

The ASA has sent its own letters, written a press release, and will continue to work with COSSA and other scientific groups to reverse this decision. In early September, Dr. Ronald Rindfuss received official, written notice that the study had been cancelled. The Senate reconvened on September 10 and it is imperative that all Senators receive letters about this issue.

COSSA and ASA urges all interested persons to do three things: (1) write to Secretary Sullivan condemning his action on the ATS and its implication for social science research on public health issues; (2) write to the House members mentioned above and thank them for supporting social science research during the House debate; and (3) write, telegram, and call your Senators now, using the ASA resolution and COSSA story as "text," urging opposition to any attempt to eliminate or transfer federal funds for national surveys of human sexual behavior at NICHD or elsewhere, and reaffirming the importance of unimpeded peer review. For more information, contact Judy Auerbach at COSSA (202) 842-3525 or Carla Howery at ASA (202) 833-3410.

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Profile of the President

Intellectual Energy and an Ambivalent Response

by Aage B. Sorensen, Harvard University

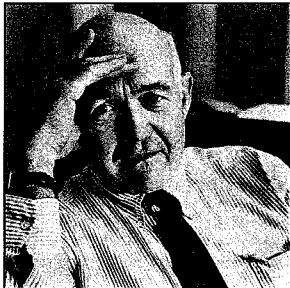
James S. Coleman is President of the American Sociological Association for 1991-92. He has never held elected office in the ASA before; his election in 1990 was the result of a write-in campaign and not of a nomination by the Association. Some years ago I asked a then president of the ASA about the possibility of electing Jim Coleman president. I was told his election would be an impossibility. The ASA is too ambivalent about Jim Coleman, was the explanation. The man seems downright dangerous, somewhat like Fidel Castro. The leadership of the ASA, including the ASA President, tried to censor him for producing subversive sociology in the middle Seventies. It was an ignominious act that almost succeeded.

Peter Blau and Peter Rossi, both past ASA presidents, created the grass-roots movement that made the impossible possible. The initiative and the success of the movement show that the ASA is sufficiently ambivalent about itself and about sociology to allow a genuinely major figure in the social sciences to occupy the ASA's highest office. This calls for celebration and for essays trying to characterize the man and his work. Here is one. A pure description would not be in his spirit, so I shall try to suggest why the work is so important and why it creates ambivalence.

There is much to celebrate about Jim Coleman. A fairly recent curriculum vitae includes 24 books and monographs and 264 articles and chapters in books. The work has profoundly influenced and, in some cases, defined the agenda for several areas of sociology: sociological theory, sociology of education, sociology of the family, communications research, social stratification, political sociology, mathematical sociology, policy implications of research that are the major examples of sociology making a difference in the Sixties, Seventies and Eighties. Coleman's scholarly work covers a phenomenal range of topics and approaches. There is work about social systems and about individual behavior. There is basic research as well as applied. There is quantitative as well as qualitative analysis. There are contributions to economics, political theory, moral philosophy, statistics and probability theory, and education.

There has been no lack of recognition of these contributions by the bodies that confer the highest prestige to scientists. Coleman was elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1966, to the National Academy of Education in 1966, to the American Philosophical Society in 1970, to the National Academy of Sciences in 1972, and the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences in 1984. He has been a Fellow at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, a Guggenheim Fellow, and Fellow at the Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin. He has received numerous honorary degrees from universities in the U.S. and abroad.

The life course that produced this body of work began in 1926 in Bedford, Indiana. James Samuel Coleman was born into a teacher family. Samuel was a minister grandfather. The origin is responsible for many of his basic sociological interests, I believe, including the preoccupation with moral issues that



James S. Coleman

profoundly influences his work. The choice of sociology came quite late. Coleman graduated from Purdue University in 1949 with a degree in chemical engineering and his first job was as a chemist with Eastman Kodak. He had almost no undergraduate education in any social science. Nonetheless, in 1951 he began graduate study in sociology at Columbia University; he chose to apply there because of someone called Lasswell or Lazarsfeld (he had also applied to Harvard and Michigan, but Harvard never answered and Michigan wanted him to take more undergraduate courses in sociology). The larger question is why he chose sociology. Jim Coleman's dual attraction to science and moral engagement makes sociology an impeccable choice, or so it would seem in 1951. He found industry frustrating and a likely career in management unappealing. He wanted to devote his life to discovery and concluded it could only be about people, their relationships and their social organization.

Columbia's sociology department gave Coleman four intense years and three important teachers: Paul Lazarsfeld, Robert Merton and Seymour Martin Lipset. Coleman is usually regarded as Paul Lazarsfeld's student. This is not quite correct. Lazarsfeld was not his dissertation advisor; it was Lipset. Lazarsfeld was not the teacher who had the most influence on Coleman—it was Merton, in my opinion. Lazarsfeld did involve and use Coleman for the development of mathematical and statistical tools for social analysis, and these activities created the point of departure for some of Coleman's most important later work. However, there is an important difference already between Coleman's *Introduction to Mathematical Sociology* (1964) and Lazarsfeld's branch of mathematical thinking in the social sciences. Coleman's main objective with the use of mathematics is the development of theoretical insights and conceptual development.

Lazarsfeld's major contributions are to the codification of research procedures, that is, methodology. Coleman has made important contributions to methods, but his most remarkable quality as a sociologist, to me, is his ability to develop sociological ideas and sustain them with empirical evidence. This is much closer to Merton's style of theorizing about empirical matters (though Merton often relied on evidence produced by others, e.g., Lazarsfeld and Stouffer).

After a year at the Center for Advanced Study in Palo Alto, Coleman went to Chicago as an assistant professor. Little is known about this stay. The

other emerging major figure in Mathematical Sociology, Harrison C. White, became an assistant professor there too, but first after Coleman left. A merger of efforts was in any event unlikely—it is fair to say that mutual admiration mixed sufficiently with mutual ambivalence about styles and objectives to prevent it. In 1959, Coleman went to Johns Hopkins University to create his own sociology department. He developed a small organization with an intellectual intensity and excitement that was truly remarkable. It was perhaps unsustainable. The attempt to create a large bi-polar department, Columbia style, failed (the other pole being Peter Rossi) and Coleman went to the University of Chicago in 1973. There he has stayed, a dominant intellectual influence in our premier sociology department.

I met Jim Coleman for the first time in 1966, in a theater in Evian, France. I was then a student in Copenhagen, Denmark. I wanted to go to the U.S. for further study. My wife and I went to the ISA World Congress of Sociology in Evian to figure out where to go. Coleman had been suggested as a good match in interests. We were introduced and I asked him how I could come to Hopkins. Coleman gave me the sensible advice to apply and made some suggestions about how to go about it. He was very kind and direct. He seemed a very large man, bald, with what seemed to be a broken nose (he was a boxer in college), and he ate paper. I was later to learn that his enormous intellectual energy was matched by his physical energy. Fellow

graduate students at Hopkins would imitate him in everything, including making it appear they never slept. My friend, Gudmund Hemes, outsmarted all by bringing a cot to his carrel.

I was admitted, and spent three and a half years at Hopkins. Being a graduate student there was enormously exciting and exhilarating, and sometimes frustrating. The exhilaration came from the wealth of intellectual pursuits Coleman offered. The excitement from his truly remarkable quality of giving and developing ideas about just about everything—computer programs, the problem of order, statistical techniques, mathematical models, and the interpretation of a difference between two coefficients. The frustrations came from his habit of pursuing three or four subjects at once and moving back and forth between them, and from his other habit of moving back and forth between Hopkins and other places (I got most of my comments on dissertation drafts driving him to the airport). Mostly the frustration came from being exposed to someone so smart. I found out from the fate of other students that it was safest to maintain some territory for oneself. I chose a dissertation topic that was not integral to any of his projects, and I profited from being a foreign student. Jim Coleman's record with foreign students is exceptional, perhaps because they can better maintain a bit of distance, and surely because he showed so much kindness to us. There were many at Hopkins, and there have been many since. More often

See Coleman, page 11

News from the Annual Meeting

■ At the Annual Meeting, Dr. Lewis A. Coser fell, hit his head, and his glasses cut his face. He was whisked away in an ambulance to get medical attention. Many people have inquired if he was seriously hurt and how he is doing. The cut was relatively minor, but like many facial cuts was very bloody and frightening (especially to concerned onlookers). Dr. Coser's cut is healing nicely and he is doing well.

■ Among the many booths displaying books and software, the exhibit area included two different booths: the Right to Life Educational Foundation and the Latin American cultural Association. The former booth caused a lot of conversation and concern among our members, who asked about ASA's policy on booths. Although the organization calls itself an "educational foundation," the materials displayed at the booth were not geared to classroom use or any particular connection to sociology. ASA's policy is to offer booth space to companies and organizations that have products relevant to the professional work of sociologists.

The ASA Executive Officer took responsibility for not exercising sufficient oversight of the exhibit bookings to probe the nature of the materials at both of these booths. The Council will reexamine and clarify the exhibit policy for next year's meeting.

During the course of the Annual Meeting, a demonstration was held by attendees of the meeting in front of the Right to Life Educational Foundation booth. At the business meeting, Sociologists for Women in Society presented a resolution expressing "outrage" at the presence of the RTL booth and asking that their fee be given to a Cincinnati clinic performing abortions for indigent women, and that RTL be apprised of this action. The resolution passed and, like all resolutions, was forwarded to Council.

ASA Council discussed the resolution at length, and it passed with modification. The fees from both booths will be allocated to the Problems of the Discipline grants program. The money from the RTL booth will fund research on abortion and abortion-related activities. In a like manner, the money from the Latin American booth will be used to fund research on Latin American issues. A Subcommittee on Council and the Executive Office will review policies on use of exhibit space and present a proposal to Council at its January meeting.

The Executive Office continues to receive letters from individuals and from groups (e.g., Gay and Lesbian Caucus, SWS) about the issue of the RTL booth. As space permits, some of those letters will be published in October and November issues of *Footnotes*.—CBH □

Matilda White Riley Named Senior Social Scientist at NIA

by Katrina Johnson, NIA

Only a handful of scientists are designated by the Federal government as Senior Scientists. Matilda White Riley, former president of the American Sociological Association, has joined this prestigious group. She was appointed Senior Social Scientist—the only such position at the National Institutes of Health—by Department of Health and Human Services Secretary Louis Sullivan.

Matilda's unique new research role draws national attention to the value of sociological perspectives in science and policy. Robert Merton has been said to comment, "I trust that our colleagues in the sociological tribe recognize the luster this lends to the entire discipline." As Matilda leaves her administrative role for full-time research at the National Institute on Aging, her long-time colleague Ronald Abeles will move into her post as leader of Behavioral and Social Research at NIA while the search for her replacement is under way.

Matilda White Riley is often characterized as a pioneer in sociology, in the organization of the ASA, and in the study of age and society. From the time she was the first Research Assistant in the newly formed Department of Sociology at Harvard in 1932 to her immediate past 12 years of establishing social and behavioral research at the NIA, Matilda has contributed to the sociological enterprise in the diverse arenas of business, academe, foundation, and government.

Matilda describes her career as a "flexible



Matilda White Riley and Ronald P. Abeles

path." Others call it "unpredictable." It may not have been a direct route, but has always been intensely directed—by ideals and dedication to sociology and its contribution to society.

Her unpredictable but directed career began with a degree in intellectual history from Radcliffe and marriage to sociologist, John (Jack) W. Riley, Jr. Over the 60 years of their collaboration at home, at work, and in the ASA there were bumps and barriers that are often forgotten in the later times of success and recognition. Matilda struggled against the deep societal discrimination toward multiple roles for women. She was turned down for a teaching fellowship because she was a woman and expected to leave scholarship for the home—which

prompted her later success in opening up fellowships for women at Rutgers. She never had a formal course in sociology! Heading a market research firm that involved Paul Lazarsfeld, Hans Zeisel, and W. Edwards Deming, however, allowed an education in the best sociological tradition.

In the midst of raising a family (son and daughter) during the 1930s and 1940s, Matilda accomplished a number of professional "firsts." She designed the first commercially sponsored national probability sample, and conducted the first national study of contraceptive use. In 1949 she became the first executive officer of the American Sociological Society (as ASA was known until 1955), working out of a New York kitchen while teaching and doing research at Rutgers and NYU. This sociological operation also had intellectual pots cooking. Between 1963 and 1972, Matilda published the two-volume *Sociological Research* and the three-volume *Aging and Society*. The latter is both a landmark in development of sociology of age and a scientific catalyst for analysis of aging in other disciplines. It was during the 1970s that Matilda and Ron Abeles led the Social Science Research Council's influential Committee on the Life Course. Bowdoin College appointed her full professor in 1973, a first for a woman at an institution that granted both her and Jack honorary degrees.

After a year in the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences (1978),

Matilda moved with characteristic energy to the newly-established NIA. Since that time, with the aid of Ron Abeles and the rest of us, NIA has become the largest single source of funds for social research.

In her new role, Matilda's research emphasis will shift from the dynamics of cohort succession to the neglected area of age structures. Her focus will be on social structures and structural changes as they affect quality of life, health, and functioning as people grow older. She has observed that contemporary social structures are woefully geared to the population of much younger people that characterized the 19th century. Looking toward the 21st century, Matilda will examine such issues as changes in the age and expectations of retirement, effects of age-grading in education or work, and rapid shifts in values (e.g. the "gender revolution") that can estrange elderly members of earlier cohorts from the dominant popular culture.

Ronald P. Abeles now becomes Acting Associate Director for Behavioral and Social Research at the NIA, where he has been deputy for the past decade. His ongoing interests and expertise in social psychology and adult development will complement the work on social structure and aging initiated by Matilda and supported by the NIA. Ron is no stranger to the ASA community through his past association with the Social Science Research Council and his public presentations and writings. He is the current newsletter editor of the ASA Section on Aging and has been the Section's Secretary/Treasurer. At the NIH as a whole, he and Matilda have been leaders of the Working Group on Health and Behavior that has spearheaded the expansion of social and behavioral research.

With Matilda's new position and Ron's continued leadership, support of sociology and aging research remain well and flourishing at the National Institute on Aging. □

Teaching

Handling the Hordes: Teaching Large Classes

by Carla B. Hovey

All "veterans" of mass classes have their stories to tell. When I taught introductory sociology to 400 (give or take 50) students, I remember the feelings of stage fright, alienation, and confusion.

■ The microphone shorted as I was making a major point and jolted me with electricity.

■ A dog came into the room and walked down the long aisle, pausing at the lecture to relieve himself (and who says we don't get feedback?).

■ The phone on the stage often rang, usually with someone ordering a pizza.

■ Even with 5 TAs, we could not physically carry the exams and had to use little red wagons.

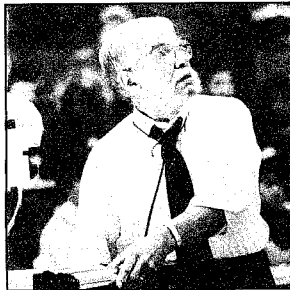
■ A signer for four deaf students would really get my attention when she put her hands in her lap, as if to say "there's nothing you're saying worth signing."

■ I remember shaking with terror one day after I foolishly said, "come down after class and pick up your test," only to have a cattle drive heading my way.

■ At semester's end, other faculty would say, "all I have left to do is put the grades in the book", and I would be at that stage, too, but knew that recording 400 scores accurately took 16 hours.

■ And sadly, four students died during the year, and I found out by calling their homes asking (politely) why they'd missed an exam. Hearing the reason, I was genuinely sorry, but had to keep thinking that I didn't even know their faces or names.

Throughout the experience, I kept thinking, "there's something different about the large class," or "is this really teaching?" Now a master teacher at Purdue University, Reece McGee, who has taught large classes with commit-



Reece McGee

ment and flair for 24 years, has put his wisdom on videotape. The tape, called *Handling Hordes: Teaching Large Classes* is available for sale from the ASA Teaching Resources Center. The professionally produced tape presents a workshop given to instructors at Purdue who signed up to hear about teaching large classes.

McGee argues that you cannot view the large class as a class, for it lacks the features of a social group—features including boundaries (anyone can and does walk in and out), norms, and a sense of belonging. Instead, instructors need to view the mass class as an audience. This orientation puts the instructor as entertainer or performer, but does not necessarily mean lowering yourself to cheap tricks and simplistic material. It's an important insight in the role relationship between faculty and students. Furthermore, the mass class involves more than the usual careful preparation for teaching. The size demands attention to management and administration, and knowledge of special techniques that enhance the

learning experience.

In *Handling the Hordes*, McGee addresses:

- how to organize a course from scratch, with a timetable for doing it
- how to handle problem students
- discipline in the mass class
- the personal issues, anxieties, and bugaboos about teaching that all teachers experience, but which stoke large class teachers with special force.

The tape comes with a workbook of handouts summarizing the major points. The package is an excellent tool for training teaching assistants.

The large class may not be ideal, but it is a reality of higher education that will be around for the near future. In the meantime, it's important to debunk the myth that mass classes mean poorer instruction. Understanding the large class for what it is, and using McGee's down-to-earth strategies will reduce teacher anxieties and will enhance the education of our students.

To order the tape and workbook, send a check for \$185 to the ASA Teaching Resources Center c/o the Executive Office. □

1992 Guide Listings

Graduate department listings for the 1992 *Guide to Graduate Departments* are due in the Executive Office by October 31, 1991. If you are chair of a graduate department and do not receive your listing forms by October 10, please contact Michele Walczak at the Executive Office so we can check your mailing address and send another copy. □

Challenge, from page 1

Meeting the conditions of the Challenge Campaign is critically important. This year, a special Congressional Fellowship contribution item is included on the ASA dues renewal form. We urge that all ASA members consider making a contribution at this time. If every ASA member who has not yet contributed makes even a small contribution, we can make—and even exceed—our goal. Those who have already contributed are asked to continue their generosity.

All of us who are associated with this program hope that funds for the Congressional Fellowship will grow to a size that will permit a viable program. Currently we are working to attract other foundation support to help underwrite such a program.

In taking this action the Board of Trustees and its Advisory Committee signal our intention to make Congressional Fellowships an ongoing program of the American Sociological Association. Support of Congressional Fellowships has been a major goal of ASF since it was established in 1985. Please join us in this effort to make sociology and sociologists more visible and relevant to policy-making processes at the national level. We appreciate your support in the past and your response to this appeal.

The undersigned serve as a steering committee for ASF. We welcome your comments and inquiries.

Melvin Kohn, President, American Sociological Foundation
James F. Short, Jr., Chair, ASF Advisory Committee
Felice Levine, ASA Executive Officer □

1992 Call for Papers

Open Submission Topics and Organizers Announced

August 20-24, 1992

David L. Lawrence Convention/Exposition Center
Pittsburgh, PennsylvaniaTheme: *Sociology and the Reconstruction of Society*

Submission Deadline: December 31, 1991

Every year there is talk about ways to further increase the level of intellectual excitement of sessions at the annual ASA meetings. With this goal in mind, the 1992 Program Committee affirmed the changes in submission procedures begun last year.

■ The total number of Open Submission Topic categories has been kept low by combining several related fields, resulting in more inclusive topic areas. For example, "Arts," "Literature," "Knowledge," and "Ideology" are now all included under "Culture." These changes should broaden the scope of sessions and stimulate fruitful dialogue among related areas of specialization. *These changes will not reduce the total number of sessions.* Instead session organizers will, more often than in the past, have the opportunity to organize several sessions. Your chances of acceptance are not reduced from previous years; rather, the organizers are less constrained by narrowly defined session topics. For example, last year 122 sessions were formed from submissions to 64 topics. Topics that are likely to have multiple sessions are indicated with an asterisk, but all topics are eligible for multiple sessions if warranted by the number of submissions. Session organizers are trusted to select for the program the best papers submitted to them. It is against ASA and Program Committee policy for organizers to selectively recruit presenters or to impose their own pre-planned themes on sessions.

■ There are two avenues for paper presentation. Organizers may accept papers for presentation in formal paper reading sessions (Regular Sessions) or for display presentations (Scholar-to-Scholar Sessions). Authors may indicate when they submit papers to organizers which presentation format they prefer. Although organizers will try to be accommodating, they do reserve the right to allocate papers to STS presentation or to the paper-reading format as their judgment dictates.

The Scholar-to-Scholar (STS) format, common in the natural sciences and used by such social science organizations as the American Psychological Association and the American Statistical Association, provides a way of increasing the ordinarily limited time available for discussion of papers while simultaneously making it easier to communicate materials not well suited to oral presentation (e.g., complicated formulae, dense theoretical argument, masses of numerical data, visual material, and so on). In the STS format, presenters will preside over a display area in which they have available copies of their paper, extensive simulations, etc. Meeting attendees inspect these materials at their leisure and then discuss them informally with the author, who is present for a two-hour period, the same time as is devoted to a full session. The display area will be adjacent to the book exhibits and so will be in the center of activity.

■ Organizers have been instructed to create formal paper sessions involving four papers, with a discussant as optional. This will assure time for audience questions and comments yet allow meeting

attendees to hear a diversity of papers. In order to assure wide participation in the program, it is Program Committee policy that organizers not give sole-authored papers in sessions they organize if they are to serve as session president or discussant in that session.

■ For any given paper, authors are limited to submitting the paper to one Open Submission Topic (OST) organizer only and, if desired, to one Section-sponsored session organizer. Members may submit more than one paper but never the same paper to two OST organizers (e.g., may submit same paper to one OST organizer and one Section organizer, or to two Section organizers, but never to two OST organizers). A consistent problem faced by session organizers in the past involved multiple submission papers and the often daunting task of coordination

that this practice created. Authors choosing to make dual submissions are required to notify each organizer of this fact and to list the other organizer to whom the paper is being sent. Authors must also indicate a preference for the OST or the Section-sponsored session on the submission cover sheet (sample below). Papers with an OST preference which are accepted by an OST organizer will automatically become part of a regular paper-reading session or an STS session. Papers rejected by the OST organizer could still be subject

See Call for Papers, page 5

Submission Cover Sheet
1992 Annual Meeting

Instructions: Fill out this sheet completely, attach it to your paper submission, and send your submission to the organizer you have chosen from the 1992 Call for Papers.

(1) Paper Title: _____

(2) Names and mailing addresses for all authors/co-authors listed on the paper.

■ Place an asterisk beside the name of the submitting author.

■ Identify any co-author who is a foreign scholar and request a membership exemption for that person.

■ Identify any co-author who is not a sociologist, provide information on co-author's main discipline, and request a membership exemption for that person.

First Author: _____

Second Author: _____

Third Author: _____

Additional Authors: _____

(3) Dual Submission: Your paper may be sent to no more than two organizers. Of those two, only one may be an Open Submission Topic organizer. If you are sending this paper to another organizer, list that organizer's name below and indicate your first choice for placement of your paper. Send a copy of this cover sheet to the second organizer.

Name of second organizer: _____

First Priority: _____ (organizer's name)

(4) Presentation Preference: Papers accepted by Open Submission Topic organizers and Section organizers are eligible for the usual paper-reading presentation or the Scholar-to-Scholar presentation. Indicate your preference below.

_____ paper-reading presentation

_____ Scholar-to-Scholar presentation

(5) Reminder Checklist:

_____ Paper is submitted to no more than two organizers.

_____ Paper reflects original work.

_____ Paper has not been accepted for publication before submission nor published prior to the meeting.

_____ Paper is 20 pages long (including footnotes, tables, and bibliographies).

_____ Co-authors are aware of the submission.

_____ Self-addressed, stamped postcard is included for acknowledgment of receipt of submission. (If you want your paper returned after review, include a self-addressed, stamped, large envelope.)

(6) Program Participant Reminders:

■ Renew your membership before December 31, 1991, and remind your co-authors to do likewise. All authors/co-authors who are U.S. sociologists must be members of ASA for 1992.

■ Limit your program roles to two.

Call for Papers, from page 4

independent assessment by the Section organizer.

■ Papers which do not fit under any other open submission topic may be submitted under "Potpourri." Papers sent to the Potpourri organizer may not be sent to any other session organizer; no dual submission is allowed.

The Program Committee is looking forward to many exciting paper-reading and STS sessions at the 1992 meetings. The quality of any given session depends in part on how well the material itself is communicated. Whether part of a paper-reading session or an STS session, the Program Committee encourages all presenters to increase audience interest and comprehension by making creative use of graphs, slides, handouts, and other visual aids.

Much of the vitality of the ASA flows from its diverse membership. The 1992 Program Committee is dedicated to assuring that the richness in the membership is reflected in the program for the annual meetings. Session organizers should act so as to include minorities, women, sociologists from smaller institutions or who work in government or in business, and international scholars both as presenters and as session presiders or discussants.

Members of the 1992 Program Committee are: James S. Coleman (chair), University of Chicago; Andrew Abbott, Rutgers University; Donald Black, University of Virginia; Larry Bobo, University of California, Los Angeles; Albert Gollin, Newspaper Advertising Bureau; Maureen Hallinan, University of Notre Dame; Michael Hannan, Cornell University; Michael Hechter, University of Arizona; Beth B. Hess, County College of Morris; Richard Simpson, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Ann Sundgren, Tacoma Community College; Judith Treas, University of California, Irvine; and Doris Wilkinson, University of Kentucky.

Submission Criteria

Original contribution. Papers must reflect original work or major developments in previously reported work. Papers are not eligible if they have been published prior to the meeting or accepted for publication before being submitted to organizers for consideration, or if they have been modified in only secondary respects after similar readings or publication.

Length and Style. Papers as submitted are limited to 20 pages, including footnotes, tables and bibliographies. Lengthier versions are more suitable for subsequent publication than for oral presentation. For presentation at paper-reading sessions, papers should be turned into 15-minute talks which highlight and interpret major points only. (Details of empirical data and procedures of collection and analysis should be reserved for handouts or written versions.)

Where to send papers. Members of the ASA and other interested persons should submit papers directly to the OST organizers listed below. Each paper must be accompanied by a submission cover sheet.

Dual Submissions. Topic areas have been defined broadly by the 1992 Program Committee in order to discourage multiple submissions of the same paper to the different organizers (as with ASA journals). As mentioned above, the 1992 Program Committee has set the following submission policies: (1) **Authors may submit more than one paper but never the same paper to two Open Submission Topic (OST) organizers.** (2) **Papers may be sub-**

mitted to no more than two organizers. For example, an author may submit the same paper to one OST organizer and one Section organizer, or to two Section organizers, but never to two OST organizers. In cases of dual submission, you are required to notify each organizer of this fact and to list the other organizer to whom the paper is being sent. Failure to meet this requirement allows organizers to drop the paper from all sessions involved. *Reminder: Papers sent to the Potpourri organizer may not be submitted to any other organizer.*

How to send. Paper submissions must include the submission cover sheet (see page 4). Be sure to indicate your preference for RS or STS presentation format. If you are also sending your paper to a Section organizer, you must indicate which organizer has first priority for accepting the paper.

Organizers have been instructed by the Program Committee not to accept abstracts, letters, or telephone calls in lieu of full papers when considering inclusions for their sessions.

Authors who want an acknowledgment of receipt of the paper by the organizer should include a self-addressed, stamped postcard. Authors should note that organizers have been informed that they need not return manuscripts unless the manuscripts have been accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Deadlines. The deadline for submission of papers to organizers is December 31, 1991. Organizers are not obligated to consider papers received after that date.

Section Sessions

All members with interest in special fields of sociology may join Sections; there are currently 27 active sections and 3 sections-in-formation. Sections publish occasional newsletters and sponsor program sessions during the Annual Meeting. Around 40% of the Annual Meeting session space is allocated for section activities; the remainder of the session space is under the auspices of the Program Committee.

Most Sections will finalize their program planning for 1992 during the 1991 Annual Meeting. Complete information on Section program sessions and submissions will be published in the Program Update in the November issue of *Footnotes*. If you have questions about Section program activities in the interim, contact the Section officers listed below.

Section program activities are subject to the same submission criteria, deadlines and program policies as Program Committee sessions.

Discussion Roundtables

Informal Discussion Roundtables are continually popular features of ASA programs. They are particularly valuable for those who are developing new ideas or formulating issues in new ways and who would like to explore these ideas or issues with colleagues who have similar interests. Roundtables also offer an opportunity for those who share conceptual, methodological, professional, or policy concerns to meet one another and to initiate and expand networks.

An Informal Discussion Roundtable session is usually comprised of up to 20 tables of discussion (each roundtable seats ten people) held at the same time in one of the larger public rooms in the hotel. Presenters introduce topics and facilitate discussion among all the participants at the table; no formal papers are presented.

All roundtable topics and presenters will be listed in the Program. Since discussions are held simultaneously, no audiovisual or tape recording equipment is permitted. Discussions are classified as informal sessions, so presentations are not eligible for inclusion in the abstract publication.

Members wishing to propose a topic or issue for discussion should send a one-page summary describing this topic to: *Judy Stepan-Norris*, Department of Sociology, University of California, Irvine, CA 92717, USA; and *Charles Goldsmit*, 1143 Oxford Avenue, Claremont, CA 91711, USA.

Summaries will be reviewed by the Roundtable Organizers for possible inclusion in the program. *The submission deadline is December 31, 1991.*

Program Policies

Open Submissions. The ASA meetings have an open submission policy. As always, Open Submission Topic organizers are trusted to select for the program the best papers submitted to them. It is against ASA and Program Committee policy for organizers to selectively recruit presenters or to impose their own pre-planned themes on sessions.

Membership. All sociologists and graduate students of sociology who are listed on the Program must hold current membership in ASA. Participation on the Program is limited to ASA members, including graduate students. Exemptions may be made for the following three categories: (1) scholars outside the U.S., (2) persons from other disciplines, and (3) sociologists invited by the Program Committee to participate on Thematic or Plenary Sessions. (Please note that a membership exemption does not include an exemption from the following pre-registration policy.)

Pre-registration. All participants on the Annual Meeting program who present papers or serve as presiders, discussants, panelists, presenters, or workshop/seminar leaders, must pre-register for the convention. If pre-registration fees are not received by April 1, participants' names may be deleted from the Program.

Foreign scholars and persons from other disciplines who are presenting papers are not exempted from the pre-registration requirement but may pre-register at the Member rate if they have received a membership exemption.

Program participant pre-registration fees are non-refundable.

Listings. No individual may be accorded more than two listings on the Program. This ruling includes all types of participation except being listed as the organizer of a session.

You may present only one sole-authored paper; however, you may do this in conjunction with one other participation on the program. Program listings which count as participations include presider/moderator/facilitator, discussant/reviewer, sole author, co-author, roundtable presenter, roundtable presider/leader, panelist, and seminar or workshop leader/co-leader. In short, every appearance on the program except that of organizer counts as a participation.

Services. Papers presented on Regular Sessions, Scholar-to-Scholar Sessions, Section-sponsored formal paper sessions, and Section Refereed Roundtables are eligible for the ASA Abstract and Paper Service. This service provides for publication of abstracts and reproduction and distribution of papers.

Non-refereed roundtable presentations, including Informal Discussion Roundta-

bles and Section Informal Roundtables, are not eligible for the Abstract and Paper Service since these sessions are intended to be informal discussions and not formal paper presentations.

Questions relating to Program participation should be directed to the ASA Executive Office.

OPEN SUBMISSION TOPICS AND ORGANIZERS

The preferred mailing address, office telephone number and electronic mail address (if available) of the organizer is given with each topic area.

Submission deadline: December 31, 1991
The submission cover sheet must accompany each submitted paper.

* = multiple sessions anticipated

Aging, Sociology of* (includes Intergenerational Relations). *John McCallum*, National Centre for Epidemiology and Population Health, The Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra ACT 2601, Australia; 616 249 0718, JXM868@NCEPH.ANU.EDU.AU

Youth. *Klaus Hurrelmann*, University of Bielefeld, P.O. Box 8640, D-4800 Bielefeld, Germany; 521-106-3152; USFBF041@DBIUNI11

Life Course*. *Judith A. Levy*, School of Public Health, University of Illinois, P.O. Box 6995, Chicago, IL 60680, USA; 312-996-7825; U44612@UICVM

AIDS. *Paul Cleary*, Department of Health Care Policy, Harvard Medical School, Parcel B, 1st Floor, 25 Shattuck Street, Boston, MA 02115, USA; 617-432-0174; Bitnet: CLEARY%FIGARO.MED.HARVARD.EDU@HARVARD, Internet: CLEARY%FIGARO.MED.HARVARD.EDU

Bioscience and Sociology. *Freyf. Dusterfi*, Institute for the Study of Social Change, University of California, 2420 Bowditch Street, Berkeley, CA 94703, USA; 415-642-0813

Collective Behavior and Social Movements*. *Pamela E. Oliver*, Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin, 1180 Observatory Drive, Madison, WI 53706, USA; 608-262-6829; OLIVER@WISCSCC

Community, Urban (includes urban ecology)*. *Jürgen Friedrichs*, Sociological Research Institute, University of Cologne, Greinstr. 2, D-5000 Cologne 41, Germany; 0221 470-2409

Criminology*. *Darnell F. Hawkins*, Black Studies Program (M/C 069), University of Illinois at Chicago, Box 4348, Chicago, IL 60680, USA; 312-996-2996

Culture* (includes Arts, Literature, Knowledge, Systems of Thought and Behavior, Ideology). *Liah Greenfield*, Department of Sociology, Harvard University, 558 William James Hall, Cambridge, MA 02138, USA; 617-495-3882

Popular Culture. *Richard A. Peterson*, Department of Sociology, Vanderbilt University, Box 1635 Station B, Nashville, TN 37235, USA; 615-322-7530; PETERSRA@VUCJRVAX

Development. *Edgar Kiser*, Department of Sociology DK-40, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195, USA; 206-543-7290

Deviance*. *Erich Goode*, 108 Willis Avenue, Port Jefferson, NY 11777, USA; 516-632-7711

Social Control. *Allan Horwitz*, Institute for Health, Healthcare Policy, and Aging Research, Rutgers University, 30 College Avenue, New Brunswick, NJ 08903, USA; 908-932-8378

Social Processes in Drug Use and Treatment. *Douglas Longshore*, UCLA, 1100

See Topics, page 6

Topics, from page 5

Glendon Avenue, #763, Los Angeles, CA 90024, USA; 213-825-9057

Economic Sociology*. *Gary Hamilton*, Department of Sociology, University of California, Davis, CA 95616, USA; 916-752-6170

Education*. *Caroline Persell*, 18 Commerce Street, New York, NY 10014, USA; 212-989-7738; PERSELL@ACF1.NYU.EDU

Elites. *Michael P. Allen*, Department of Sociology, Washington State University, Pullman, WA 99164, USA; 509-335-2282; ALLENM@WSUWUMI

Emotions, Sociology of (includes Affect). *Carol Copp*, Department of Sociology, California State University, 8700 N. State College Blvd., Fullerton, CA 92634, USA; 714-773-3531

Environment and Energy (includes Natural Resources). *Barbara Farhar*, Solar Energy Research Institute, 409 12th Street, S.W., #710, Washington, DC 20024, USA; 202-484-1090

Ethnomethodology. *Candace West*, Sociology Board, Stevenson College, University of California, Santa Cruz, CA 95064, USA; 408-459-4536

Evaluation Research. to be announced
Family and Kinship* (includes Marriage, Divorce, Policy). *Joan Aldous*, 431 Decio Faculty Hall, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556, USA; 219-239-5281
Gender*. to be announced

Historical Sociology*. *Sonya O. Rose*, Sociology Department, Colby College, Waterville, ME 04901, USA; 207-872-3207; SOROSE@COLBY.EDU

History of Sociology and Social Thought. *Piers Beirne*, Department of Sociology & Criminology, University of Southern Maine, 96 Falmouth Street, Portland, ME 04103, USA; 207-780-4752

Labor Market*. *Hans-Peter Blossfeld*, European University Institute, Badia Fiesolana, C.P. No. 2330, I-50100 Firenze, Ferrovio, Italy; 055 5092-250; HPPB@FIUUE.FI.CHR.IT

Law. *Setsumi Miyazawa*; Faculty of Law, Kobe University, Kobe 657, Japan; 078-881-1212, x3111

Marxist Sociology. *Julia Adams*, Department of Sociology, University of Michigan, 3012 LS&A Bldg., Ann Arbor, MI 48109, USA; 313-936-0785; JULIAADAMS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU

Mass Communications (includes agenda setting). to be announced

Mathematical Sociology. to be announced
Medical Sociology. *Ronald W. Manderscheid*, 10837 Admirals Way, Potomac, MD 20854-1232, USA; 301-443-3343

Mental Health. *Blair Wheaton*, Department of Sociology, University of Toronto, 203 College Street, Toronto, Ontario M5T 1P9, Canada; 416-978-3412.

Historical Methodology. *Fatma Muge Gocsek*, Department of Sociology, University of Michigan, 3012 LS&A Bldg., Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1382, USA; 313-747-4228; Bitnet: USERCEV2@UMICHUM, Internet: MUGE@GOCSEK@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU

Qualitative Methodology. *Shulamit Reinharz*, Department of Sociology, Brandeis University, Pearlman 103, Waltham, MA 02254-9110, USA; 617-736-2637; REINHARZ@BRANDEIS

Quantitative Methodology. *Anuska Ferligoj*, Faculty of Sociology, Political Science & Journalism, University of Ljubljana, Kardeljeva Pl. 5, 61000 Ljubljana, Slovenia, Yugoslavia; 61 341-461; ANUSKA.FERLIGOJ@UNI-LJ.AC.MAIL.YUGRELAY.CS.NET

Military. *Nehama Babin*, Office of Institutional Studies, University of Maryland, 2132 Main Administration Bldg., College Park, MD 20742, USA; 301-405-5590

Occupations and Professions*. *Ava Baron*, Department of Sociology, Rider College, 2083 Lawrenceville Road, Lawrenceville, NJ 08648, USA; 609-896-5179

Organizations*. *Glenn R. Carroll*, Haas School of Business, University of California, 350 Barrows Hall, Berkeley, CA 94720, USA; 415-642-0829; BGRCAR@UCBCMSA

Political Sociology*. *Kathleen Schwartzman*, Department of Sociology, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721, USA; 602-621-1883

Population*. *Mark Hayward*, Andrus Gerontology Center, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA 90089-0191, USA; 213-740-1386; HAYWARD@USCVM
Poverty, Housing, Homelessness. *Manuel de la Puente*, 22 South Old Glebe Road, Apt. 103, Arlington, VA 22204, USA; 301-763-1447

Public Opinion. *Jerome Himmelstein*, Department of Anthropology & Sociology, Amherst College, Amherst, MA 01002, USA; 413-542-2129; JHIMMEL@AMHERST

Race and Ethnic Relations* (includes Arab Americans, Asian Americans, Black Americans, Hispanic Americans, Native Americans, and Race, Class and Gender). *Mary C. Waters*, Russell Sage Foundation, 112 East 64th Street, New York, NY 10021, USA; 212-750-6000

Rational Choice. *Karl-Dieter Opp*, Department of Sociology, Graduate Faculty of Political and Social Science, New School for Social Research, 65 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10003, USA; 212-741-5737

Religion*. *James Beckford*, Department of Sociology, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL, England; 0203-523156

Risk. *William R. Freudenburg*, Department of Rural Sociology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706, USA; 608-263-4893

Rural Sociology. *William H. Friedland*, College Eight, University of California, Santa Cruz, CA 95060, USA; 408-459-2460; FRIEDLA@SSYX.UCSC.EDU

Science and Technology. *Wesley Shrum*, Department of Sociology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA 70803, USA; 504-388-5311; SOWESL@LSUWV

Human Sexualities (includes lesbianism and male homosexuality). *Beth Harburg*, Department of Sociology, California State University, Fresno, CA 93740-0107, USA; 209-278-5144

Group Processes* (includes small groups). *Toshio Yamagishi*, until December 25: Bunnakubu, Hokkaido University, N10 W7 Kita-ku, Sapporo 060, Japan; 11-716-2111, x4157; C12244@JPNKUDPC; from December 25, 1991 to March 25, 1992: Department of Sociology DK40, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195, USA; 206-543-6013; COOK@MAX.U.WASHINGTON.EDU

Social Networks. *Miguel Guilarte*, Department of Sociology, University of Michigan, 3012 LS&A Bldg., Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1382, USA; 313-747-4444; USERLAQU@UMICHUM

Social Policies and Social Planning. *Martin Bulmer*, Department of Social Science & Administration, London School of Economics & Political Science, University of London, Houghton Street, London WC2A 2AE, England; 44 71-955-7353

Social Psychology*. *Judith A. Howard*, Department of Sociology DK-40, Univer-

sity of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195, USA; 206-543-9885; JHOWARD@U.WASHINGTON.EDU

Social Stratification*. *Vera Kraus*, Department of Sociology, Haifa University, Haifa 31999, Israel; 972 4 240944; RSSO305@HAIFA.UV.M
Sociology. *Peter Adler and Patricia A. Adler*, Department of Sociology, University of Denver, Denver, CO 80208, USA; 303-871-2948

Sociolinguistics. *Sue Fisher*, Sociology Department, Wesleyan University, Middletown, CT 06498, USA; 203-347-9411, x2716

Sociological Practice (includes Applied Sociology). *Sally Hillsman*, Vera Institute of Justice, 11th Floor, 377 Broadway, New York, NY 10013, USA; 212-334-1300

Sport and Leisure*. *Jay Coakley*, Sociology Department, University of Colorado, Colorado Springs, CO 80933-7150, USA; 719-593-3144

Symbolic Interaction. *Peter J. Burke*, Department of Sociology 4020, Washington State University, Pullman, WA 99164-4020, USA; 509-335-3249; BURKEP@WSUWUMI

Teaching Sociology. *Edward L. Kain*, Department of Sociology, Southwestern University, Georgetown, TX 78626, USA; 512-863-1967

Theory* (includes contemporary theory and contemporary relevance of classical theory. Historical papers involving sociological ideas in historical context or the sociology of (sociological) knowledge should be submitted under "History of Sociology and Social Thought.") *Douglas Heckathorn*, Department of Sociology Box U-68, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06269-2068, USA; 203-486-3893; HECKATH@UCONNVM

Violence*. *Roberta Senecal*, Department of History, Washington and Lee University, Lexington, VA 24450, USA; 703-463-8456

Work*. *Samuel Cohn*, Department of Sociology, Texas A & M University, College Station, TX 77843-4351, USA; 409-845-0814

World Systems* (includes regional economies/interrelationships). *Terry Boswell*, Department of Sociology, Emory University, Atlanta, GA 30322, USA; 404-727-7533; SOCTB@EMUWUMI

Potpourri (neglected topics/areas). Papers submitted here may not be sent to any other organizer. *Nancy E. Durbin*, Battelle Human Affairs Research Center, P.O. Box C-5395, Seattle, WA 98105-5428, USA; 206-528-3248; 7639237@UWAVM

ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSIONS

Submission deadline: December 31, 1991

Informal Discussion Roundtables. *Judy Stepan-Norris*, Department of Sociology, University of California, Irvine, CA 92717, USA; 714-856-6043; JSTEPANN@ORION.OAC.UCI.EDU; and *Charles Goldsmit*, 1143 Oxford Avenue, Claremont, CA 91711; 714-625-2543.

SECTIONS

ASA Sections sponsor program sessions during the Annual Meeting. Complete information on Section program sessions and submissions will be published in the Program Update in the November issue of Footnotes. For information in the interim, contact the Section officers listed below.

Submission deadline: December 31, 1991

Aging, Sociology of. *Jaber F. Gubrium*, Department of Sociology, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611, USA; 904-392-0265

Asia and Asian America. *Nan Lin*, Department of Sociology, Duke University, Durham, NC 27706, USA; 919-660-5614

Collective Behavior and Social Movements. *Myra Marx Ferree*, 30 Ridge Road, Storrs, CT 06268, USA; 203-486-4190

Community and Urban Sociology. *John R. Logan*, Department of Sociology, State University of New York, Albany, NY 12222, USA; 518-442-4656

Comparative and Historical Sociology. *Ronald Aminzade*, 1886 Laurel Avenue, St. Paul, MN 55104, USA; 612-624-6509

Crime, Law and Deviance. *Allen E. Liska*, Department of Sociology, State University of New York, Albany, NY 12222; 518-439-1937

Culture, Sociology of. *Diana Crane*, Department of Sociology, University of Pennsylvania, 3718 Locust Walk, Philadelphia, PA 19104-6299, USA; 215-898-6712

Education, Sociology of. *Mauveen Hallinan*, Department of Sociology, State University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556, USA; 219-239-7158

Emotions, Sociology of. *Theodore D. Kemper*, Department of Sociology, St. John's University, Jamaica, NY 11439, USA; 718-990-6161

Environment and Technology. *Allan Schnaiberg*, Department of Sociology, Northwestern University, 1810 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, IL 60208, USA; 312-491-3202

Family, Sociology of the. *Gary Lee*, Department of Sociology, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611, USA; 904-392-2498

Marxist Sociology. *Martha Gimenez*, Department of Sociology, University of Colorado, Campus Box 327, Boulder, CO 80309; 303-492-6427

Medical Sociology. *Jennie J. Kronenfeld*, School of Health Administration and Policy, College of Business, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287-4506, USA; 803-777-5041

Methodology. *William M. Mason*, Department of Sociology, UCLA, 405 Hilgard Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90024, USA; 213-206-7317

Microcomputing. *Michael D. Kearl*, Department of Sociology & Anthropology, Trinity University, San Antonio, TX 78212, USA; 512-736-8561

Organizations & Occupations. *Michael Ussem*, Department of Sociology, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104-6299, USA; 215-898-7664

Peace and War, Sociology of. *David R. Segal*, 9007 Gettysburg Lane, College Park, MD 20742, USA; 301-454-5573

Political Economy of the World-System. *Janet Abu-Lughod*, Center for Studies of Social Change, New School for Social Research, 64 University Place, New York, NY 10003, USA; 212-260-6875

Political Sociology. *Susan Eckstein*, 18 Fredana Road, Waban, MA 02168-1104, USA; 617-353-2591

Population, Sociology of. *Charles Hirschman*, Department of Sociology DK-40, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195, USA; 206-543-5035

Racial and Ethnic Minorities. *Deborah K. King*, Department of Sociology, 111 Silsby Hall, Dartmouth College, Hanover, NH 03755, USA; 603-646-3410

Science, Knowledge and Technology. *Susan E. Cozzens*, Department of Sociology & Technology Studies, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, NY 12181, USA

AJS to Publish Special Issue

New Research Links Medical Sociology to New Work in Medicine

by Donald W. Light

For the first time in its history, the *American Journal of Sociology* is devoting an entire issue to new work in the sociology of medicine. Based entirely on submitted manuscripts, largely by professionally younger scholars, the winter 1992 issue celebrates a new generation of work but also tries to stay the trend among special fields to become self-isolating and ultimately vulnerable to pre-emption by competing disciplines.

Each of the articles draws from and/or contributes to the larger body of sociological theory and research. At the same time, the articles represent a fraction of what I perceived a few years ago as one of those generative periods when fresh gales blow through a specialty, uprooting old plants and bringing in new seed. Forces in society as a whole and intellectual developments within academic work have contributed to this exciting period of research and theory. The articles contribute to other sub-fields such as the theory of the state, organizational and network theory, the theory of professions, African-American studies, sociological dimensions of health, and religion.

Dangers of Self-Isolating Specialization

The problem of keeping a balance between the analytic power of specialization and its self-isolation from major intellectual or societal developments constantly challenges academics. In the case of sociology, its breadth means it borders on many competing disciplines, and without a distinctly sociological perspective to contribute, its specialties can easily be taken over by a competing discipline. When it seems largely a matter of accident that a researcher has a degree in sociology rather than an adjacent discipline, this problem is close at hand.

Medical sociology, the largest section of our discipline, is in such a danger. Its large contingency doing research on epidemiological and social psychological aspects of illness and illness behavior is highly successful and yet often not much different from work by epidemiologists and psychologists. Given the generative power of sociological work over such a range of social phenomenon, this is a loss that also contributes to the world not valuing or seeking the presence of sociologists.

There is the further danger when working in the field of medicine that the sociology of illness will serve medicine without providing a larger perspective of medicine as a social institution. Yet this is precisely what medicine most needs in these days of vulnerability to repair its own splendid self-isolation from the health concerns of the people.

The smaller contingent of medical sociology that studies the organization of health care systems and medical behavior is more connected to sociological work concerning power, politics, organizations, and networks, but much of the applied work looks little different from research done by people trained at schools of management or public health. There are very few David Mechanics or Odin Andersons coming up in the ranks. This is one of the main reasons why I shifted my research from

the rather precious area of professional socialization to the comparative and historical study of health care systems.

The Meat and Sauces

In the special issue, Thomas LeVeist presents new evidence that a minority's political power affects their health status, opening up links between epidemiology and political sociology. Ellen Idler and Stanislaw Kasl show the power of the religious factor in affecting illness, disability, and death.

The analysis by Mary Ruggie of efforts by the state to restrain medical expenditures raise disturbing questions about liberal politics and document the changing nature of the state. Allen Imersheim, Philip Rond and Mary Mathis look at the fragmentation of the health care elite during the same period and document the dynamics of some of the cleavages. Lee Clarke and Carroll Estes test the explanatory power of sociological and economic theories of markets and question what "non-profit"

means. Sydney Halpern draws upon her comparative, historical research into medical specialties to revise and extend Andrew Abbott's theory of professions. Bernice Pescosolido uses data about how ill people seek help to develop a more embracing theory of action than rational choice theory. Martha Gerrity, Jo Anne Earp, Robert DeVellis and I challenge previous work on uncertainty in medicine with new scales and survey data from practicing physicians. We attempt to show the untapped potential for research about the sociological shape of uncertainty.

Thus all of the articles accomplish one or more of the following: (1) use social behavior in health care to think through theoretical issues of general interest to the discipline; (2) use classic sociological variables and literature to gain new insights or make important observations about social behavior; (3) ask new questions and open up new arenas of sociological inquiry; (4) revise important concepts or observations long accepted

in the field; and (5) document fundamental changes in health care as a social institution.

Donald W. Light is a professor at the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey and on the graduate faculty in sociology at Rutgers University. He is completing an historical analysis of the relations between the profession, state, and economy in the American health care system during the twentieth century. He led a team that did a similar study of the German system, *Political Values and Health Care: The German Experience (MIT 1986)*, and is gathering materials for a study of the British system. □

An Idea Borrowed and Worth Thinking About

by Irwin Deutscher, University of Akron

Reading a debate among anthropologists (DiGiacomo, 1991), I was struck by the relevance of Susan DiGiacomo's closing paragraph to all social scientists, maybe to all scientists, and certainly to sociologists. She addresses her comment to practitioners, but I think it is important that all sociologists give it some thought. I have changed her statement only by substituting "sociology" wherever "anthropology" appeared in the original, replacing "go to the field" with "gather data," and using the more general term "practitioners" in place of the names of her... adversaries. The event she is considering, "is, sadly, the logical consequence of an unfortunate division of intellectual labor that assigns to some a monopoly on 'practice' and implies that the rest of us inhabit an insubstantial world spun from 'theory.' I practice [sociology] every time I teach a class, write for publication, read a paper at a professional meeting, or [gather data]. And [practitioners], whether they are aware of it or not, theorize [sociology] every time they practice it." (pages 17-19)

DiGiacomo, Susan. 1991. "Commentary." *Practicing Anthropology* 13:2 (pages 18-19). □

Good Ideas

■ At Briar Cliff College, students participate in the advising of other students. Their PALS program provides one credit for the preparation and training of student advisors, and another credit for the time spent as a peer advisor. The experience is beneficial for the advisors (looks good on the resume) and for the students. For more information, contact: Grace Ann Witte, Department of Sociology, Briar Cliff College, Sioux City, IA 51104.

■ As part of a take home exam, students at Nebraska Wesleyan were write a letter to their parents listing what they have learned in the course. (Do you think it might be the first letter some parents have received in a while?) Students are encouraged to be critical about what they have and have not learned and to practice explaining to parents the nature of sociology courses. The letters are really sent. For more information, write: David Jaquinta, Department of Sociology, Nebraska Wesleyan University, Lincoln, NE 68504. □

Gerald Marwell Appointed Ely Professor at UW-Madison

Gerald Marwell, University of Wisconsin-Madison, has been appointed to a named professorship by the University of Wisconsin System Board of Regents.

Marwell, honored as Richard T. Ely Professor, joined the University of Wisconsin Department of Sociology in 1962 and served as department chair from 1982 to 1985. Intermediately, he also served visiting semesters or years at The University of Oslo, The Norwegian Institute for Peace Research, Essex and Columbia Universities.



Gerald Marwell

The focus of Marwell's research has been the conditions for and problems of cooperation and collective action. He developed an experimental method for testing economic and sociological theories of collective action that has become standard procedure in several social sciences. His interest in people's attempts to solve their problems collectively led him to research the civil rights movement during the 1960s, and he continues to study the life course of activists from that period as they approach middle age.

Marwell, who received his BS from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and his MA and PhD from New York

University, is the author of many books and articles focusing on a variety of topics in psychology, economics, political science, and sociology. He has served on both National Science Foundation and Full-Bright Committee panels, as well as on many University of Wisconsin committees. Currently, Marwell is the editor of *American Sociological Review*.

In naming the professorship, the University of Wisconsin System Board of Regents honors posthumously Professor Richard T. Ely (1854-1943) and recognizes his contributions to the university and to the social sciences. A political economist with strong commitments to social equality and social reform, Ely was the first member of the UW faculty to teach courses in sociology, and it was under his supervision that the Department of Sociology was established.

A leader in developing the "new economics," which rejected the rigidity of the deductive laissez-faire orthodoxy of the day, Ely favored a research-based, institutional analysis of economic organization, a view that today dominates sociological treatment of the economy. □

Topics, from page 6

Sex and Gender, Sociology of. Patricia Y. Martin, 3119 Brockton Way, Tallahassee, FL 32312, USA; 904-644-6416

Social Psychology. Cecilia Ridgeway, Department of Sociology, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305, USA

Sociological Practice. Katrina Johnson, NIA/NIH, Bldg. 31, Room 5C32, Bethesda, MD 20892, USA; 301-496-3136,

Theoretical Sociology. Craig J. Calhoun, Department of Sociology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27514, USA; 919-962-3094

Undergraduate Education. Theodore Wagenaar, Department of Sociology & Anthropology, 375 Upham, Miami University, Oxford, OH 45056, USA; 513-529-2643 □

Sociology in the Former German Democratic Republic

A report by Hildegard Nickel, Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences at the Humboldt University, Berlin; and Marilyn Rueschemeyer, Eastern European Liaison, ASA Committee on International Sociology

Sociology in the German Democratic Republic had a difficult beginning compared to many other fields. During the Stalinist phase of Eastern European state socialism, sociology was seen as a bourgeois discipline, competing with, and potentially subverting, Marxist-Leninist studies. It was only in the latter half of the forty years of GDR history that sociological investigations became increasingly differentiated from Marxist-Leninism, though organizationally sociology frequently remained part of the university sections of Marxism-Leninism. While West German sociologists were integrated into West European and American social science, continuing and developing as well older sociological traditions, most East German sociologists had little access to the international literature, and concentrated on applying their research skills to contemporary issues in their own country. Aside from the tasks of contributing to the development of Marxist-Leninist theory and of engaging in a critique of "western" sociology, East German sociologists focused on topics useful for the prognosis and political steering of social developments. This entailed not only an emphasis on specialized detail in industrial sociology, demography, housing etc. but also a concern with secrecy. Empirical data were rarely made public, even within the field, thus obstructing open discussion even on methodological questions.¹

After unification of the two Germanies, East German social science was rejected in favor of "western" sociology, and processes of dramatic transformation began. While in the GDR most research was done in the party-affiliated Academy of the Social Sciences and in the national Academy of Sciences, West Germany does not have a similar

concentration of research in national research institutes. This more decentralized as well as more university-based pattern of research is now also becoming the norm in the former GDR. Most social research in the Academy of Sciences will be discontinued, and the Academy of the Social Sciences has been closed.

In the universities, all professors, instructors and researchers have to apply anew to a special commission for a usually reduced number of positions. There is some variation among universities in the procedure adopted. At the Humboldt University in "East" Berlin, for example, three West German professors, one East German sociology professor, one East German political science professor, an assistant² and a student from the Humboldt University sit on the commission. The East German members have been elected as representatives of their particular sections.

In sociology, two East German professors have been provisionally confirmed in their positions and will remain, provided they are approved by the state government of Berlin. Four other positions have been advertised—in general sociological theory, methods, micro-sociology, and comparative structural analysis. Eventually, two more positions will be created so that sociology will receive 8 professors and 8 assistants, though it is possible that successful West German applicants will take one assistant from the East and bring another of their own with them.

Although applicants from the former GDR are officially favored, very few applied. There are relatively few sociologists in the GDR, and they rarely have international reputations. There are few young sociologists with their "second" doctorates, required for professorial appointment (Habilitation), and they have published little. Most sociologists of the former GDR believe they have no chance of succeeding in this competition. There were about 200

West German applicants, including a number of young scholars who were not able to find employment in West German universities and who now see a chance of finally becoming academics in the German university system.

Many East German professors and researchers will retire early if they are 55 or older. This new option will, however, leave them with comparatively low pensions given the substantial rise in prices and the increasingly generous salaries of their colleagues who are able to remain. Others will seek employment in international organizations, in other countries, or in altogether different fields. Some have been lucky enough to receive one-to-two year stipends from the government for retraining, participation in special research projects, etc. However, these supports for otherwise unemployed people are not long-term solutions, and many sociologists remain insecure and uncertain about their futures.

Students, not surprisingly, are more enthusiastic about these developments because they are excited about joining the international discussion. West German professors who have lectured in the five new German states this past year have been taken by the seriousness of class discussions and attention to the literature. However, East German students also feel the tension and pressures of "catching up." Again not surprisingly, East German students are often committed to asking the "big" questions and expect sociology to respond to these. American and West European scholars may keep this in mind if they are asked for help in supplying syllabi and reading materials.

Footnotes

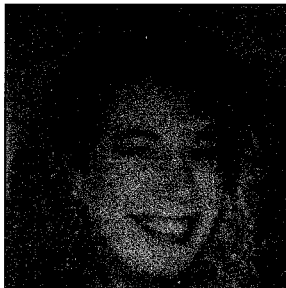
¹For a survey of East German sociology before the collapse of East European state socialism see Sabine Hamm, "Soziologie in der DDR—ein Ueberblick," in *Mitteilungsblatt der Deutschen Gesellschaft fuer Soziologie*, Heft 2, 1989, pages 137-154.

²An "Assistant", often not fully qualified to teach on her/his own, is nevertheless more comparable to the American assistant professor than to a research or teaching assistant. □

Inside 1722

ASA's Multitalented Publications Assistant

On the 15th of each month, the phone, mail, and FAX all point to Michele Walczak, ASA's Publications Assistant. On that day, Michele, assembles the monthly *Employment Bulletin*. She quickly gathers the material at deadline time, typesets and lays out the *Bulletin*, and sends the artwork to the printer so that issues will reach eager job seekers on time.



Michele Walczak

The *Employment Bulletin* is but one facet of Michele's job. Michele enjoys the often hectic pace in the Publications Office, where she creates brochures, flyers, and ads; coordinates advertising; responds to reprint permission requests; works with ASA's journal editorial offices; and assists in the production of ASA's directories, guides, and other publications.

Michele is a 1988 graduate of Gannon University in Erie, Pennsylvania, where she received her BA in Communications/English. She has relocated to the Washington, DC area, and experienced her first Annual Meeting here in Washington last August, working (appropriately) in the Employment Service. She has mastered the Varitype typesetting system and has learned the jargon of sociology. With her even temper, careful attention to detail, and creative nature, Michele is just the person the office needs every day, and especially on the 15th of the month. □

ASA Thanks Contributors

The ASA recognizes with gratitude the following colleagues who made contributions to the American Sociological Foundation, the Minority Fellowship Program, the Teaching Endowment Fund, and COSSA. Thank you.

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ISA Working Group on Tourism Formed

International tourism has made its entrance at the International Sociological Association. Seizing the opportunity offered by the XII World Congress of Sociology, held in Madrid, Spain, July 9-13, 1990, about forty members engaged in tourism research joined together to form a Thematic Group under the title *Tourism in the World: Unity and Diversity* (TG 4).

The meeting was not only the first occasion on which international tourism has been represented in the program of an ISA World Congress, but it was also a special and indeed a rare occasion when sociologists, anthropologists, semiologists and ethnologists, came together around a point of common interest. They were brought together in significant numbers around a well-prepared program, which addressed itself to their specific concerns in a manner entirely free from any kind of normative preoccupations.

The common aim around which researchers gathered in Madrid was their interest in the phenomenon of tourism, however that might manifest itself in the socius. Of course there were differences between the disciplines with respect to the nature of the claims which they each made to the object in question; and in employing the single term "sociology" I would wish to keep these differences clearly in mind, and not attempt to fudge them, as they provide the yeast which will ensure fermentation in this developing field of research.

The representation of economists in the group reawoke the perennially central question of the relationship between economics and the above-mentioned disciplines in the field of tourism studies. Similarly, the assiduous participation of Georges Cazes in the sessions ensured the continuation of dialogue with geography in this area. A joint session organized at the request of the Research Committee for the Sociology of Leisure (RC 13) allowed us to locate the points of convergence between the sociological study of leisure and tourism. Those who participated in Thematic Group 4 at Madrid were drawn from many parts of the world: Judith Adler (Canada); John B. Alcock (Great Britain); Rachid Amirou (France); Anath Ariel de Vidas (France); Claude-Marie Bazin (France); Edward M. Brunner (USA); Malcolm Crick (Australia); Graham M.S. Dann (Barbados); Joffre Dumazedier (France); David Harrison (Great Britain); Benetta Jules-Rosette (USA); Suzy Kruhse-Mountburton (Australia); Marie-Francoise Lanfant (France); Ueli Mader (Switzerland); Dean MacCannell (USA); Gregorio Mendez de la Muela (Spain); Walter Meyer (Switzerland); Jean Michaud (Canada); Meagham Morris (Australia); Michel Picard (France); Christine Pluss (Switzerland); Krzysztof Przeclawski (Poland); Danielle Rozenberg (France); Asterio Savelli (Italy); Erwin T. Scheuch (Federal Republic of Germany); Shelly Shenhav-Keller (Israel); Maria Thanopoulou (Greece); Pascal Tremblay (Australia); Paris Tsartas (Greece); Ivan Velez (Bulgaria); Jacques de Weerd (France); and Wendy Williams (USA). To this list could also be added those who for various reasons were prevented from coming to Madrid, but who sent papers in advance: Alfredo Cesar Dachary and Stella Maris Arnaiz Burne (Mexico); Jean-Pierre Jardel (France); Marc Laplante (Canada); and Jean-Didier Urbain (France). As for the joint session with RC 13, we have not yet received the complete list of participants.

The participation at the Madrid meet-

ing of so many researchers drawn from such a wide spread of geographical regions gave to the event a significantly representative quality. If the expansion of contacts at the international level is a normal part of the process of the development of science, this is a necessary and integral aspect of the study of world tourism. The Madrid meeting was an event which marked real progress in that respect.

International Tourism—An Intellectual Crossroads

We are currently witnessing the emergence of a new generation of research workers, who are unimpeded by the conceptual and methodological shackles imposed by the intellectual compartmentalization of phenomena. They are able to lay claim to an area of study, and an empirical practice, constructing the object of their investigation on the basis of their own experience, and consequently bringing with them a diversity of points of view. The field of research thereby gains in both depth and extent.

For the most part these researchers have one foot in one country and the other in another: they straddle cultures which are typically thought of in terms of oppositions—urban/rural; economic powers/underdeveloped countries; post-industrial/traditional societies. A reconsideration of these oppositions is the focus of their work; and in this respect, the frequent use of the term "transitional" in many of their papers (although used in several different senses) appears to reflect a characteristic concern of intellectual work in this area.

Many of these researchers are mining a rich seam, as is evident from the way in which they tackle their chosen field of interest, selecting certain facts or groups of facts, which while connected to tourism also resonate with aspects of reality of quite a different order. Little by little, from case-study to case-study, one is able to grasp what it is in tourism that makes sense for the sociologist or anthropologist. The concept of a total social phenomenon comes to mind as a way of providing a synthetic overview of the different clusters of its meaning. A measure of coherence is emerging regarding the part which tourism plays in the processes of social and cultural transformation in the contemporary world.

Forty-four papers were notified for inclusion in the programme of the Thematic Group: twenty nine of these were presented in person at Madrid by their authors.

Reading this material two significant poles of interest emerge. One section of the papers deals specifically with the tourist, presenting the tourist as a sign of the cultural changes which are under way in the more advanced societies, and analysing the resonances which these changes set up in contemporary consciousness. At a very general level, tourism provides a locus for the study of the relationships between individuals and their culture, and a stimulus contributing new elements to the major debates which have concurrently developed in other spheres of interest, concerning modernity, individualism, post-modern culture, universalism and civilization.

In about ten other papers the pretext for discussion is a particular place; and this place is seldom neutral. Often the researcher has chosen an island, or an enclave somewhere on the periphery: Ibiza, Bali, New Guinea, the Maldives, Dubrovnik, Swaziland or the Pelepone-

sos. Sometimes it is a remote spot, or a traditional society. Those engaged in ethnographic research seem to have a predilection for such places. These "cultural niches" (in the happy phrase of Claude Levi-Strauss), once the resort of the ethnologist, now attract and place side by side both researchers and tourists. This ambiguous situation poses many problems for the anthropologist.

Furthermore, as tourism has become the vehicle for the transmission of forgotten forms of knowledge and symbols, its discourse has become interwoven with that of anthropology to a degree which might be regarded as an embarrassment to science. Indeed, this phenomenon could become an object of study in its own right.

Moreover, tradition, in becoming a part of the stock-in-trade of the tourist industry, undergoes in this process numerous manipulations and misappropriations of its meaning. It is modified in response to demand. It is recomposed from collected fragments of memories and folklore, so that tradition, memory and heritage are no longer stable realities. The very notion of a "traditional society" is dissolved, and by the same token anthropology itself becomes disoriented. The relationship between tradition and modernity has thus become a highly sensitive point in this developing field of research, and in several of the papers the question of the nature of identity flows strongly back and forth between these two poles. The problem of identity provides an excellent prism through which to refract the processes at work at both an individual and a social level, which are set in motion by international tourism.

Several other points emerge from the papers presented. Several of them address general or conceptual issues relating to this new problem-area. Some are quite critical of existing work, pointing to lacunae in the field, for example in relation to the utilization of material drawn from the sociology of leisure, or the general looseness of conceptual definitions. All agree, even so, on the importance of the global dimension of the phenomenon of tourism, and its significance for the contemporary world.

Looking at the theoretical references which the authors of these papers make to the work of others, it seems that this particular field of research stands at a crossroads connecting the development of parallel problematiques within several different disciplines. Work on tourism draws upon data from the history of ideas, and of religion; American cultural anthropology of the fifties; the structuralism of Levi-Strauss and post-structuralism. The concept of "self" as developed by Winnicott and others finds favour with some, while numerous psychoanalytic works, including Jung's understanding of the unconscious and the teaching of Lacan, as well as the more familiar territory of Freud, are preferred by others. It is precisely the fact of its location at the point of articulation of so many different fields of interest that gives importance to the investigation of international tourism.

Following the ISA Congress

The Madrid Congress itself was sufficiently stimulating an event to encourage those who took part to undertake the long-term project of setting up a permanent Working Group within the International Sociological Association. The ISA brings together thousands of sociologists with a great diversity of spe-

cial interests, and indeed it taps into all the major fields of interest of the social sciences. It operates on the basis of permanent Research Committees, of which there are currently more than forty, and one such is in the making for the sociology of tourism.

About twenty researchers gathered to constitute a Working Group of the ISA, as a preliminary step towards the establishment of a fully recognised Research Committee. During this session an Executive Bureau was elected, with Krzysztof Przeclawski (Poland) as its President, and Jacques de Weerd (France) as its Treasurer. The acting Secretary of the Group will be Paris Tsartas (Sophocleous I, Athens 10 559, Greece), until April 1991, when Asterio Savelli will take over, and the headquarters will be transferred to Bologna (Dipartimento di Sociologia, Strada Maggiore 45, 40125 Bologna, Italy).

To be granted the status of a permanent Research Committee the Working Group will have to demonstrate its credentials. To this end it expects to hold an international colloquium, and to undertake a significant publication project within the next two years. Such a proposal is already under way in the form of an edited selection of the papers presented to the Congress, which is being considered by Sage for inclusion in their of "Studies in International Sociology." An editorial group has been chosen which consists of John B. Alcock, Edward M. Bruner and Marie-Francoise Lanfant.

Madame Marie-Francoise Lanfant,
URESTI/CNRS, 27 rue Damesme, 75013
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Global Damage from Oilfires: Image and Reality

by Claire W. Gilbert, Kuwaiti Fire Watch, Inc.

Popular image is that the oilfires in Kuwait are no problem and they will soon be out. The truth is that they are a growing problem as time goes on. Only the easy ones have been extinguished; others are having and will continue to have climate and health effects, some known, mostly unknown. The disparity between image and reality is due to U.S. Government gag orders concerning global effects (documented in 1991 May and July issues of *Scientific American*) and a probable government campaign of disinformation, as well as media bias in handling Persian Gulf information. I became involved on January 27, 1991, when I read a frantic message on EcoNet, a computer network, from the Gulf Environmental Emergency Response Team in Amman, Jordan, about terrifying consequences which would unfold for years if the oil wells were lit by the Iraqis.

Government Cover Up and Media Coverage

On January 25, the Department of Energy (DOE) office in San Francisco issued an order in writing to limit information, including satellite photos, which could be given to the media. That order has not been lifted, and it is rumored that not even members of Congress could not obtain this information. The ban makes it impossible to assess the global environmental damage from the 85,500 tons of bombs dropped on Iraq and Iraqi troops in Kuwait. It also makes it extremely difficult to evaluate the fires' impact.

I phoned the regional Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in Atlanta in late February, when I noticed unusual air pollution where I live in south Florida, which I believed to be from the Gulf. On earlier occasions, the EPA people were very forthright with me, but on this occasion, I received a run-around, and finally was referred to a Public Information Officer in Washington, DC. The latter told me that soot from the Persian Gulf could only "travel 3 miles until it fell to earth" which I now know to be preposterous. Every year shamal winds from the Sahara carry desert sands all the way to the Caribbean. A member of EcoNet reported on May 21 that he heard Jack Anderson say on the radio that the scope of the oil smoke cloud from Kuwait is so bad that the government has asked scientists not to discuss it. It is rumored that government contractors are under orders to avoid discussion altogether, only being permitted to say that the situation is "better than expected."

Richard D. Small, an atmospheric scientist, advised the Pentagon before the war that if the wells were lit, the resulting environmental damage would be "local." Scientists who disagreed with Small were condemned as "political," whose views against war had impaired their scientific judgment. Immediately after the end of the war, Small, on CNN, reiterated that the effects of the smoke would be local. The views of Small and like-minded scientists have been widely quoted in the mass media. Yet, others, including the U.N.'s World Meteorological Organization, found smoke in the global circulation since March 15, reported the next day in the *New York Times*, but not reported elsewhere (to the best of my knowledge).

At the conclusion of Desert Storm, Brigadier General Neal, the daily military briefer, said that it would be up to a year to bring the burning oil wells, pipelines

and other facilities under control. On the previous day, a Kuwaiti official was quoted in the *Miami Herald* as saying it would take up to ten years. Despite vastly different opinions, only Neal's remarks were flashed on everybody's TV screen in the U.S. that night.

Lighting the Wells and Extinguishing Them

How many wells were lit, who lit them, and where are they located? Popular belief is that about 550 wells were torched, but some estimates range to over 1,000. Prior to the week of February 25, both allied raids and Iraqi sabotage were responsible for having started a number of oil fires in Kuwait. There was a report on EcoNet that up to 90% of the burning wells are in the Ramallah oil fields, inside Iraq; and another that half of the field is in the contested area between Kuwait and Iraq.

A blacklisted oil consultant, J. Viallis, was quoted in the *Australian Guardian* as believing there is a 50/50 chance that the Allied air power lit the wells. He questions whether the Iraqis had the technology and the coordination to do the job. He says their other threats were empty, such as their threat to use chemical weapons. There are reports from many sources of unexploded cluster bombs in the area of the burning wells, supporting the idea that Allied bombs landed at the well sites. Viallis says this is the worst environmental emergency that the world has ever faced and the response has been totally inadequate.

The biggest technical problem in fighting well fires is capping the wells after the fires are out. If they remain uncapped, the oil continues to gush, creating dangerous and toxic lakes of oil. Many of the wells are missing their heads; and traditionally it takes many months and enormous quantities of water to extinguish a fire from just one well missing a head. As of early July, Red Adair, one of the firefighters, believed it will take five years to put out the fires if something is not done about removing the munitions from the well areas, some of which are now under lakes of thick crude, which are also in danger of catching fire. The hundreds of fires which remain burning are the difficult ones. Their pipes are bursting and fissures are developing so that some flame for 100 feet around. According to Friends of the Earth scientists, the situation is becoming more serious all the time. Jack Anderson is reported to have said on May 21 that putting out some of the fires is beyond current technology.

Global Soot Effects

The figure of 6 million barrels of oil burning a day is most generally agreed upon. It equals about 10 percent of the world's daily portion. The burn is dirty because of lack of oxygen so that a disproportionate amount is going up as soot.

The first suspicious "spike" of soot was seen in the global air at Mauna Loa, Hawaii, in early February, well before the oil wells were torched. The timing suggests, according to Lara A. Gundel, an aerosol specialist at the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, that the soot may have resulted from Allied bombing of Iraqi oil refineries and storage tanks. The British Meteorological Organization found soot in the world air and reported it on March 15th. I noted along with several other local people that the skies here in south Florida began to change around that time, and a haze appeared at ground

level which never goes away.

In late March, sooty and oily snow fell in the Himalaya Mountains. That was not supposed to happen. On May 14, CNN reported on Newsnight that danger from lung disease existed all the way to the Indian continent, and on May 27, *Time* described fallout that could be worse than expected, affecting hundreds of millions of people from Africa to the Indian subcontinent.

Scientists found soot over Japan, Hawaii, and midwestern U.S., from 10 to 100 times the normal amount. *World Perspectives* magazine has reported that sooty snow has fallen on Germany's highest mountain, Zugspitze.

Scientists disagree about the extent to which soot is in the world air and its impact. National Science Foundation/EPA scientists who have recently returned from the Gulf (they never set foot in Kuwait) put an upbeat spin on their findings. "Hopeful . . . encouraging news," says William K. Reilly, EPA's head. Friends of the Earth, with an equally prestigious list of inspectors (who did set foot in Kuwait and brought back pictures), believe the smoke plume is going higher than the NSF reported, that it is dispersing, and that millions of deaths may result.

Yet, most experts expect little or no global damage from this soot. Still, many chemicals are going into the air, some of which are carcinogenic and causative of lung disorders. The larger particulates will be washed out in rain or screened by the nose. The smaller particles will stay in the atmosphere longer and are more likely to get into lungs. Whereas the NSF group describes the airborne particles as apparently non-toxic, others say that all particulates are unhealthy.

Though threats to plant life have hardly been mentioned publicly, the interaction of the particles with the sunlight at all levels presents many opportunities for disturbances, ranging from the creation of ozone and peroxyacetyl-nitrate (PAN) at ground level which harms plants, to diminishing the intensity of the sunlight and/or screening out part of the spectrum, which is also detrimental to plants. Another threat is excessive cloud seeding, causing heavier than normal rains. Heavier than normal rain has already been blamed for harming Florida crops this year and delaying the planting of crops in other states. The worst flooding in decades in China was reported on July 6 on CNN Headline News. No relationship to the fires, however, has been suggested.

Kuwaiti Fire Watch, Inc., was formed on June 10, to keep the issue of the fires alive and before the public. The continuing effects of the oilfires may be subtle and easily swept under the carpet. KFWI is applying for incorporation in the State of Florida as a not-for-profit corporation. It publishes *Blazing Tattles* monthly. The material herein is a condensation of the July issue. The August and September issues will focus on health and the world food supply. *Blazing Tattles* costs \$6.00 for 6 months; order from Box 3, 110 NE 19th Avenue, Deerfield Beach, FL 33441.

References

A special acknowledgement must go out to all the scientists and other environmentalists at "en.climate" on EcoNet who have provided an enormous amount of information about the oil fires. Heading the list of people to thank are the conference facilitators, Lelani Arris and Nick Sundt.

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Good Ideas

■ When administrators and faculty from Miami University travel to conventions, they arrange in advance to meet with alumni in the convention city. They take the alumni out for brunch and ask them their thoughts on the University and the education they received. If faculty attend, they invite former majors to join the group and reflect on the major. For more information, contact: Theodore C. Wagenaar, Department of Sociology, Miami University, Oxford, OH 45056.

■ At California State University-Long Beach, the Dean of International Education received university funds to disperse to faculty who internationalize their courses. Faculty can apply for \$1,000 stipends to help them invest time and energy in modifying current courses to include more international material. Further, the campus requires a course designated as having "international content" as part of the general education requirement. The recent AAC report on the undergraduate major recommends the inclusion of international material in sociology courses. □

Coleman, *from page 2*

than U.S. students, they came to graduate school with the sole purpose to study with Coleman. He sensed that and reciprocated.

There is a popular theory in family therapy that roles and tensions in a family of origin reproduce themselves in the family of descent. The frustrations of being Coleman's graduate student are similar to the frustrations Jim Coleman has told he experienced working with his own main teachers at Columbia, Merton and Lazarsfeld. The somewhat predatory use Lazarsfeld apparently made of others in solving his own problems caused Coleman's ambivalence toward Lazarsfeld. Coleman also involves students in the solution of problems and in research on topics he considers important. This has created notable careers and sometimes ambivalence. The problem is not Lazarsfeld's predation. It is rather that long before the student found a solution

or completed the research, Jim Coleman is likely to have switched to another of his problems and topics, usually having devised his own solution to the problem or suspended his attention to it (he rarely abandons a problem forever). The ambivalence in some former students and associates also is much like Coleman's ambivalence toward Merton. It is the ambivalence caused by the threat of superior mental power to intellectual self-confidence.

The ambivalence of the profession toward Jim Coleman has two main sources. One is his use of research to draw policy inferences. The other is his unwillingness to specialize in one of the three main roles sociologists usually specialize in: theorist, methodologist, or researcher. The latter trait contradicts the implicit theory most of us have that one cannot be outstanding in all three roles. Coleman is. The former source of ambivalence is, of

course, that Coleman states what his research means for policy and prefers to do so when it contradicts conventional wisdom. He loves controversy. What is more important, he is serious about his argument and therefore can be either right or wrong. Each of the three main "Coleman Reports" stated a conclusion that infuriated many: that school resources have little impact on academic achievement compared to the family resources of a child; that busing to achieve racial integration speeds up the process of white flight from our central cities; that schools organized as many private Catholic schools produce more learning and less inequality in learning than schools organized like the typical public school. In every instance an army of researchers tried to find faults with the evidence for these conclusions and largely failed. In each instance, the opposition failed to formulate an alternative

argument that could be sustained with evidence. They concentrated on special statistical issues. This is a mistake when confronting Jim Coleman. He anticipates criticisms by demonstrating the main finding in several ways. Moreover, his powerful intuitions about what is behind observed outcomes create theories that can only be defeated by even better theories.

Jim Coleman's contributions to the discipline are frustrating to many because there are so many components. It includes two major and very different paradigms for what sociology is about. One is Durkheimian, and sees the task as studying how social structure creates individual action and causal social processes, the other a Weberian-Parsonian project of developing properties of social systems and structures from processes created by purposeful individual actors. The former project governs most, but not all of his empirical work—the analysis of educational processes and social processes in educational institutions being the most well known. The major theoretical contribution here is *Introduction to Mathematical Sociology*. It includes contributions to technique, but the major contribution is the strategy it develops and demonstrates for using mathematical tools for conceptual elaboration and development. The latter project moves, so to speak, in the opposite direction. It is theory aimed at understanding social systems themselves, their development and properties, beginning with a theory of action. It has occupied much of Coleman's attention in recent years. The outstanding result is *Foundations of Social Theory* (1989): a major book in ambition, achievement and size. It provides theory and theoretical tools for the analysis of existing society and the creation of better societies. In a discipline where theory has become theory about theory by those who are safely dead, *Foundations* is an unfamiliar contribution. It aims to shape the discipline by providing a theory and a mathematical structure for the application of the theory that may have extraordinary potential for research. The realization of this potential depends not only on the quality of the ideas, but also on the discipline's ability to retool. An extraordinary educational effort is needed. This is clearly Jim Coleman's major current preoccupation.

Coleman has not moved from one project to the other, though his emphasis increasingly has been on the project that resulted in *Foundations*. The collective decision model that is a main source of *Foundations* dates back to the middle Sixties. The project was well under way when I was a graduate student at Hopkins. At the same time, Coleman has repeatedly returned to empirical research on causal processes with individual actions and lives as the outcome. The synthesis is under way in some of Coleman's latest empirical work, on schools, family and community.

Among the three criteria for promotion to secure positions in academia, I have dealt with Coleman's contributions as a teacher and a scholar. Coleman has never devoted much of his time to the third criterion, administrative service, except in the early Hopkins period. This is clearly by choice. He has all the attributes of a great academic leader: creativity, courage and passion. The ASA will surely profit from these qualities.

My own sociology, and my life, is profoundly influenced by Jim Coleman. I never graduated to the purposive actor project. I got stuck in the excitement of

Spivack, *from page 1*

principally, as an instrument for doing two things: (1) strengthening the social sciences, especially sociology, to build the body of knowledge necessary for effective social organization and (2) enlarging opportunities for minorities to be party to the strengthening process.

Over the now 20 odd years of its existence, the Fund has sought to live up to these charges and to the spirit of its founder. The funds available were not especially large, roughly \$500,000 was provided for in the will, and it was decided early on to retain the principal and limit expenditures to earnings. The primary recipient of the fund's grants has been the Minority Fellowship Program of the American Sociological Association. Almost \$250,000 was granted to this program between 1974 and 1986. The funds were used chiefly to assist minority candidates for the PhD to complete their dissertations. There have been many recipients of Sydney S. Spivack dissertation awards virtually all of whom successfully completed their degrees.

Other Fund grants have gone to support projects on the conditions under which social institutions succeed or fail, on the state of ethnic and race relations in the United States, on leadership networks among Afro-Americans, and on black-white differences in social and economic status. Among other things, the Fund has also supported the Anti-Defamation League's "Research Annual on Intergroup Relations", the journal, *Sociological Forum*, and the work of the International Research Group for the Comparative Charting of Social Change.

It was not Spivack's intention that the Fund exist in perpetuity and in 1987, the Board came to the conclusion that the time had come to think about bringing the Fund's activities to a close. Two board members (Everett Hughes and Herbert Hyman) had died, a third (Leo Gottlieb) has died since, and the remaining board members (Marvin Bressler, Dorothy Ewson, Charles Glock, Clara Shapiro, Melvin Tumin, and Joan Waldron) were not, as they say, getting any younger. The early decision not to expend principal together with the prudent management of the Fund's resources meant that there was a substantial sum left to be disbursed.

The deliberations which followed have culminated in the grant of \$750,000 to the American Sociological Foundation to establish the Sydney S. Spivack Program

in Applied Social Research and Social Policy. Mrs. Dorothy Ewson presented the gift at the ASA Presidential Session in Cincinnati.

The Spivack Program: Projects, Papers, Scholars, Education, and Policy Linkages

ASA's newest program, the Spivack Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy will take the lead in enhancing the visibility, prestige, and centrality of applied social research and the application of sociological knowledge to social policy. The social policy agenda is played out not only in government and law, but in the other social institutions of modern society, in particular business, family, religion, health, welfare, and education. Over time, this program will stimulate research and training on a broad spectrum of social issues and connect sociology to a wide range of societal institutions. The location of the program in the ASA Executive Office facilitates linkages with other ASA programs, involvement of sociologists with diverse specialties and work experiences, invigoration of the undergraduate and graduate curriculum, and a general advancement of the sociological enterprise itself.

The capacity of sociology to contribute to the development of sound social policies and institutional practices depends on the existence of an adequate body of knowledge. To the extent that such knowledge is available in the extant literature, the Spivack Program would endeavor to identify, integrate, and assess it. If critical information is missing or too limited, the Program would encourage sociologists to undertake necessary applied research. The title of the program—Applied Social Research and Social Policy—reflects this dual emphasis on knowledge generation and application.

To achieve these coterminous goals, the Program has several thrusts.

Projects and Papers on Social Problems

The Program will undertake a series of substantive projects designed to promote applied social research and link it more closely with social policy formation. Each project will focus on a single pressing social problem on which there is a cumulative body of sociological knowledge.

Possible topics for projects include urban poverty, the assimilation of immigrants in national and international perspectives; the social impacts of AIDS; gender stratification;

and social aspects of aging. Watch for announcements in *Footnotes* asking for input about topics and resource people.

The Spivack Graduate Scholars

The future of applied sociology depends in no small way on its ability to attract high quality and dedicated graduate students. The Spivack Program would allow a select number of graduate students the opportunity to work with academic and applied social researchers in an internship program.

The purpose of supporting Spivack Scholars is to educate students about the importance of applied social research in the discipline. The aim is to encourage graduate students to widen their interests and to incorporate in their dissertation research attention to social issues and social problems. Again, watch *Footnotes* for information about the Scholars component and relevant application details.

Education to Larger Audiences

In addition to the Scholars Program, the Spivack Program will facilitate the development of teaching materials for undergraduate students. Using the ASA's Teaching Resources Center as a locus, materials will be generated and disseminated to all interested faculty.

Also, the ASA's Public Information Program will select relevant materials and events of the Spivack Program to share with the media. Finally, the Program will establish linkages with key congressional aides and committees, with agency officials, administrators, and private sector leaders.

While even this brief summary of Program aspirations may seem quite ambitious, it offers a set of working goals that captures the spirit and value commitments of Sydney S. Spivack.

□ □ □

The ASA wishes to thank the members of the Cornerhouse Fund Committee who developed the vision and the proposal that resulted in the grant:

Cora Marrett, Chair, University of Wisconsin
Wendy Baldwin, National Institute of Child Health and Development
Ivar Berg, University of Pennsylvania
Robert Dentler, University of Massachusetts-Boston
Reynolds Farley, University of Michigan
Marvin Olsen, Michigan State University
Jill Quadagno, Florida State University
Mahilda White Riley, National Institute on Aging
Joan Waring, The Equitable
William Julius Wilson, University of Chicago
William V. D'Antonio, Executive Officer
Felice J. Levine, Executive Officer-Designate □

Survey, from page 1

chairs the Health and Environment Subcommittee which authorizes NIH, said, "This isn't the first time he's (Sullivan) let right-wing extremists overwhelm public health considerations." Howard J. Silver, Executive Director of COSSA, was quoted in the *Washington Post* as saying the cancellation was "an affront to the guiding principles of scientific integrity and free inquiry."

The American Teenage Study (ATS) was designed by Ronald Rindfuss and Richard Udry, social scientists at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, in cooperation with NICHD. The study is intended to provide information about factors that influence risk behaviors of U.S. adolescents, especially those related to teenage pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases (STD), including AIDS. ATS would involve 24,000 youths in grades 7 through 11, and would require parental consent for participation. Individual youth only would be asked explicit questions about sexual behavior if they acknowledge in previous questions that they already engage in sexual activity. The section on sexual behavior constitutes only about 10 percent of the entire survey, which focuses on the role of the family, school, peer group, and religion in the formation of values that affect behavioral choices.

Advocates of the ATS, including COSSA, argued that this survey would provide important, national data on the incidence, prevalence, and factors affecting risk behavior among youth—data that are vital to designing effective and appropriate prevention strategies for public health problems such as teen pregnancy and STDs. Although we have some epidemiologic data about what youth are doing, we really don't know WHY they are doing it. This is the value of the ATS.

In addition to concern that vital public health information would be sacrificed by cancelling the ATS, proponents of the study expressed outrage that a peer-reviewed and approved grant could be rescinded without any scientific grounds. Not only had the ATS been approved by NIH, but partial funding for the first year of the study had been released in May 1991, after the new Director of NIH, Bernadine Healy, and the Assistant Secretary for Health, James O. Mason, gave their approval.

Indeed, one of the most embarrassing moments for the administration came with the revelation that in a recent interview with the *Boston Globe*, Healy cited NIH approval of the ATS as evidence that the agency's research agenda would not be politicized. She is quoted as saying: "That's a wonderful study. I knew that it might be controversial and I reviewed it personally. I read the whole thing myself and I think that it's an excellent study."

The cancellation of the ATS provoked a lively debate on the House floor on June 26, when Representative Dannemeyer introduced an amendment to the NIH Reauthorization bill (H.R. 2507) that would prohibit the Secretary of HHS from conducting or supporting "any national survey of human sexual behavior."

In response, Representatives Waxman, Roy Rowland (D-GA), and David Price (D-NC) introduced a substitute amendment that would allow the NIH to conduct or support surveys of human sexual behavior if they meet the approval of local ethics and peer review boards, have the recommendation of the appropriate institute director(s), and are determined to be related to public health, reproductive health, or "other conditions of health."

Four House members, led by Danne-

meyer, spoke in favor of Dannemeyer's amendment and against the Waxman substitute. Their arguments stressed the sensitive nature of questions about sexual behavior and the appropriateness of asking such questions of youth, and concern that this study was all part of a "liberal," homosexual plot. Dannemeyer challenged his colleague, Rep. Waxman, to identify some place in the U.S. Constitution that "authorizes the Government of the United States to engage in sexual surveys."

Robert Dornan (R-CA) argued that the decline of the Judeo-Christian ethic is responsible for the increase in teenage pregnancies and STDs, and that a study isn't needed to understand this. The problem, said Dornan, is that "the words 'sin' and 'evil' are not in the vocabulary of the liberal philosophers that have wreaked such havoc upon the social sciences." Further support for the Dannemeyer amendment came from Reps. Dan Burton (D-IN) and Randy Cunningham (R-CA).

Beginning arguments against the Dannemeyer amendment, Waxman noted that it would preclude "all research on all sexual behavior, permanently," including 20 major health studies currently funded by the federal government, including the National Survey of Family Growth, the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, and the National Health and Nutrition Examination survey. When Dannemeyer tried to distinguish these studies from those covered by his amendment by arguing that his amendment only meant to include those surveys that were solely and explicitly about sex, he was accused by Waxman of not understanding his own amendment.

Waxman was joined by 11 other members who spoke out in support of the ATS, decried the Secretary's action, and opposed the Dannemeyer amendment on the grounds that it would "promote ignorance" over the public health. Rep. Rowland, a physician by training, harkened back to Dannemeyer's question about a Constitutional directive to conduct studies of sexual behavior by reading from the Preamble to the Constitution that mentions providing for "the general welfare." Said Rowland, "We are promoting the general welfare by looking after the public health problems that we have in this country."

Also emphasizing the public health imperatives that justify studies like the ATS, Rep. Jim McDermott (D-WA), a child psychiatrist by training, asserted: "Children may be embarrassed by such discussion—but they will not die from embarrassment. They can die from AIDS. They can suffer permanent health effects from sexually transmitted diseases. And they can suffer a lifetime from premature parenthood." Furthermore, he said, "If we want to promote responsible behavior, we must understand better what influences are at work and how decisionmaking occurs. Survey research is essential to that understanding."

Rep. Sherwood L. Boehlert (R-NY) went further to defend the motives of the ATS researchers: "I am afraid that this amendment's sponsors have treated this survey exactly as they would not want to have teenagers treat sex," he said. "They have made the survey seem like a prurient activity. It is not."

This sentiment was echoed by Rep. Bill Green (R-NY), who said: "to imply, as some who oppose the surveys have done, that the NIH is engaging in some sort of spendthrift, voyeuristic mission into the bedrooms of the American public, is not only a gross distortion of what they are

attempting to do but is an insult to the scientific judgment and integrity of the NIH." Other members who spoke about the scientific merits and public health applications of the ATS and other surveys of human sexual behavior were Nancy Pelosi (D-CA), Pat Schroeder (D-CO), Connie Morella (R-MD), Nancy Johnson (D-CT), George Miller (D-CA) and Mel Levine (D-CA).

One of the most memorable moments of the debate came when Miller questioned Dannemeyer's aversion to surveys of human sexual behavior, saying: "I do not know what concerns the gentleman from California (Dannemeyer). We ought to do a survey to find out what disturbs him so much about sex. That is the survey we ought to do."

Final arguments in opposition to the Dannemeyer amendment and in favor of the Waxman substitute were made by Rep. David Price (D-NC), a political scientist whose Congressional district includes Chapel Hill, who labeled the amendment and the Secretary's action "the clearest example I can think of politics threatening the peer review process." He went on to caution members against succumbing to fear about the effects on their next campaign of supporting the teen study, saying, "If we pass the Dannemeyer amendment, we will be selling out the health and well-being and in some cases the lives of our young people for the sake of our own short-term political comfort. That is not the sort of moral trade-off I am prepared to make."

When the vote was taken, the Waxman substitute handily won 283 to 137, with 13 not voting.

In a separate, but related action on the NIH reauthorization bill, the House voted to accept an amendment by Pat Schroeder (D-CO) to direct the Secretary of HHS to conduct a prospective, national study of adolescent health, as recently recommended by the Office of Technology Assessment's report, *Adolescent Health* (April 1991).

Opponents to Schroeder's amendment, including Dannemeyer and Dornan, expressed concern that the broad definition of adolescent health in this study would open the door for sex surveys like the ATS. Nevertheless, the amendment passed, 271 to 142, with 20 not voting.

The depth of support for social science research displayed on the House floor and responsible for the votes on both amendments was a result of an active grassroots lobbying campaign spearheaded by COSSA, the American Psychological Association (APA), and the Alan Guttmacher Institute (AGI). A number of scientific societies rallied their membership to make important calls to House members and urge them to oppose the Dannemeyer amendment and support the Waxman substitute. These societies include the American Sociological Association, Population Association of America, Society for Research on Adolescence, Society for the Scientific Study of Sex, Association of Schools of Public Health, American Academy of Pediatrics, American Medical Association, and American Association of University Professors.

Although the issue of continued federal support for research on human sexual behavior has been settled for the time being in the House, there is every indication that it will come up again in the Senate. Rumors about that Senator Jesse Helms (R-NC) plans to introduce an amendment to the Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill (H.R. 2707)

when it comes to the Senate floor, probably after the August recess. It appears that the amendment will take a different form from Dannemeyer's; instead of eliminating all federal funding for sex surveys, it would transfer the funds for the ATS and SHARP (the adult survey) from NICHD's budget to the Adolescent Family Life Act program (AFLA) in HHS. AFLA is the major federal program that addresses teenage pregnancy and solely supports abstinence-only research projects.

In anticipation of this event, COSSA, APA, and AGI are continuing their grassroots campaign, with the cooperation of the organizations mentioned above, to educate Senators about the implication of this potential amendment for meritorious research on human sexual behavior, and to urge opposition to it (See "Action Alert" box). □

Coleman, from page 11

translating theoretical ideas about how social structure affects individuals into empirical analysis and analysis into ideas. His enormous mental energy has never ceased to amaze me. We meet now in hotel lobbies and similar locations for professional encounters. Jim Coleman's second sentence, after the hellos, is invariably: "Aage, I got this idea . . ." This energy and creativity is sustained by his certitude about the importance of the project of making sociology a better tool for a better society. Jim Coleman has no ambivalence about his program. Samuel would approve. □

ASA Committee on National Statistics

The ASA Committee on National Statistics serves the Association's membership by monitoring national data collection and dissemination activities of interest to sociologists and attempting to influence such activities. The Committee is in the process of reshaping its agenda and wants to make sure that it does not omit items of relevance to ASA members. If there are particular concerns that you would like to see on the agenda, we would like to know about them. They may include needed national data, better data access, software problems related to analyzing national statistics, documentation issues, formatting of public-use tapes, and suggestions for census, survey, or registration modifications, as well as other national data matters. Please direct your suggestions to: Charles B. Nam, Chair, Committee on National Statistics, Center for the Study of Population R-93, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306-4063; FAX (904) 644-8818. □

Buff Joins Peace Corps

Stephen Buff, former Director of the ASA Professional Development Program, is now working in the Washington, DC, office of the Peace Corps. Steve was a Peace Corps volunteer in Ethiopia and has remained in touch with the program and its goals ever since. He will use his sociology skills in program evaluation of Peace Corps projects. Fortunately, he will get out of Washington to do some overseas site visits. The ASA office misses Steve's good colleagueship and will live vicariously with him on his travels. □

Call for Papers

CONFERENCES

Conference on Computing for the Social Sciences, May 4-7, 1992, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. For further information regarding call for papers and/or registration material contact: CSS92, University of Michigan, Department of Conferences and Seminars, 541 Thompson Street-Room 112, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1360.

Great Lakes Regional Conference for the Social Studies, April 2-4, 1992, Cedar Rapids, IA. Theme: "Social Studies: Tradition or Reform." Proposals must be postmarked by October 1. Contact: ICSS Great Lakes Conference, 2037 Linn Blvd. SE, Cedar Rapids, IA 52403.

National Interdisciplinary Conference, May 28-30, Towson, MD. Theme: "Suburban Development and Quality of Life in the U.S.A." This conference has been moved from October 17-20 to May 28-30, 1992. Proposals and abstracts are accepted until September 30. Contact: Karol H. Borowski, International Institute for Suburban and Regional Studies, The Maryland Center, P.O. Box 28060, Baltimore, MD 21239; (301) 426-6062.

Organization for the Protection of Children's Rights Second International Congress, October 8-10, 1992. Proposals must be submitted by December 31, 1991. Contact: Riccardo Di Done, President, O.P.C.R., P.O. Box 248, Jean-Talon Station, St. Leonard (Montreal), Quebec H1S 2Z2; (514) 593-4303.

Southeastern Women's Studies Association 16th Annual Conference, March 12-15, Tampa, FL. Theme: "Celebrating Feminisms and the Diversity of Women." The conference committee invites proposals for papers, workshops, poster sessions and roundtable discussions. Abstracts of 500 words must be submitted by October 15 to: Janice Snook, Women's Studies Program, University of South Florida, 4202 E. Fowler Avenue, HMS 413, Tampa, FL 33620.

Third Greater New York Conference on Social Research, November 15, Fordham University, John Jay College, CUNY, New York, NY. College and graduate students from across Greater New York (NY, NJ, CT, PA) in the social sciences are invited to submit papers. The deadline is October 18 at 5 p.m. For further details send a self-addressed stamped envelope to: Harold Takooshian, Social Sciences Division, Fordham University, New York, NY 10023; or call Olga Scarpetta (212) 237-8692.

Third World 18th Annual Conference, April 28-May 3, Kingston, Jamaica. Theme: "Post Cold War Challenges for the Third World." Papers, panels and projects are requested by December 15. Contact: Third World Conference Foundation, P.O. Box 53650, Chicago, IL 60653-0110; (312) 241-6688.

Wisconsin Sociological Association, October 18. Theme: "Facing the Future: Social Action or Status Quo?" Contact: James Williams, Conference Chair, Sociology/Anthropology Department, Eau Claire, WI 54702-4004; (715) 836-5483.

World Conference of the International Society for Traumatic Stress Studies, June 21-26. Theme: "Trauma and Tragedy: The Origins, Management and Prevention of Traumatic Stress in Today's World." The deadline for submitting abstracts will be February 1. For further information contact: Secretariat ISTSS Conference 1992, c/o ICODO, P.O. Box 13362, 3507 LJ Utrecht, The Netherlands.

PUBLICATIONS

California Sociologist invites manuscripts from scholars in the social sciences and humanities and those involved in the educational practice for a special issue on the theme "Culture and Con-

flict in the Academy." Manuscripts which attend to issues of gender are especially encouraged. All manuscripts must be submitted in triplicate by October 15. Contact: Gloria J. Romero, Department of Psychology, California State University, 5151 State University Drive, Los Angeles, CA 90032-8227 or Lourdes Arguelles, Women's Studies/Chicano Studies, Pitzer College, 1050 N. Mills Avenue, Claremont, CA 91711.

Clinical Sociology Review, announces a call for articles, essays and research reports on the theory, methods and practice of clinical sociology for the 1992 issue. Manuscripts should follow ASA style and include an abstract. There is a processing fee of \$15.00 which will be waived for members of the Sociological Practice Association. Contact: Susan Brown Eve, Editor, *Clinical Sociology Review*, Department of Sociology and Social Work, School of Community Service, P.O. Box 13675, University of North Texas, Denton, TX 76203; (817) 565-2283.

Current World Leaders, published for more than 30 years, is accepting papers for publication in 1992. Topics of concern are: International Terrorism, Energy Politics, and North-South Relations. Contact: Thomas S. Garrison, Editorial Director, *Current World Leaders*, 800 Garden Street, Suite D, Santa Barbara, CA 93101; (805) 965-5010.

Journal of Comparative Family Studies is planning a special issue on "Family

Violence." Papers are solicited that use a cross-cultural and comparative perspective to examine family violence. Papers should be submitted in triplicate before February 15. Contact: Richard J. Gelles, Director, Family Violence Research Program, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, RI 02881.

The Library of Sociology Series is planning to publish monographs and edited volumes on issues related to aging, women, poverty/homelessness, AIDS, Vietnam Veterans, race and ethnicity, law, family, economy, education and other issues of contemporary interest. Proposals may be submitted to: Dan A. Chekki, Department of Sociology, University of Winnipeg, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 2E9 Canada.

Meetings

October 6-8, American Council on Education Conference, Atlanta, GA. Theme: "Educating One-Third of a Nation III: Beyond Access-Achieving Success in Higher Education." For further information contact: Reservation Department, The Westin Peachtree Plaza, 210 Peachtree Street at International Boulevard, Atlanta, GA 30303.

October 10-12, European Studies 16th Annual Conference, University of Nebraska, Omaha, NE. To receive registration

materials contact: Mary Macchietto, UNO College of Continuing Studies, 1313 Farnam, Omaha, NE 68182.

October 18-19, California Sociological Association Conference, Oakland, CA. Theme: "New Ways of Examining Ethnic and Cultural Diversity in California." Contact: Pete Sucezek, CSA Program Committee Chair, Behavioral Sciences Department, Imperial Valley College, Imperial, CA 92251; (619) 352-3820.

October 22-25, International Nursing Research Conference, Los Angeles, CA. Theme: "Nursing Research: Global Health Perspectives." For further information contact: Joan Meehan, 1101 14th Street NW, Suite 200, Washington, DC 20005; (202) 789-1800 ext. 45.

October 25-26, American Academy of Nursing 1991 Annual Meeting, Los Angeles, CA. Theme: "Women and Health Policy: International Perspectives." For further information contact: Joan B. Meehan, 1101 14th Street NW, Suite 200, Washington, DC 20005; (202) 789-1800 ext. 45.

November 2, Massachusetts Sociological Association Annual Meeting, Smith College, Northampton, MA. Theme: "The American Dilemma Continues: Race and Ethnicity in the 1990s." Contact: Diane Balduzy, Department of Sociology, Anthropology and Social Work, North Adams State College, North Adams, MA 01247; (413) 664-4511 ext. 481.

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Sociological Methodology 1991

Peter V. Marsden, Editor

Articles:

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- § *Loglinear Models for Reciprocal and Other Simultaneous Effects*—Robert D. Mare and Christopher Winship
- § *Observational Residuals in Factor Analysis and Structural Equation Models*—Kenneth A. Bollen and Gerhard Arminger
- § *Time-Aggregation Bias in Continuous-Time Hazard Rate Models*—Trond Petersen
- § *Statistical Models and Shoe Leather*—David A. Freedman
- § *Toward a Methodology for Mere Mortals*—Richard A. Berk
- § *Are There Really Any Constructive Alternatives to Causal Modeling?*—Hubert M. Blalock, Jr.
- § *Freedman is Right As Far As He Goes, But There Is More, And It's Worse. Statisticians Could Help*—William M. Mason
- § *A Rejoinder to Berk, Blalock, and Mason*—David A. Freedman

386 pages, July 1991

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November 6, New School for Social Research Albert Salomon Memorial Symposium, New York, NY. For further information contact: Sondra Farganis, Director, Vera List Center, The New School for Social Research, 66 West 12th Street, New York, NY 10011; (212) 741-5684.

November 10-13, Ninth Biennial Educational Symposium, Ottawa, Canada. For further program information contact: Input '91 Headquarters, c/o Conference and Seminar Services, 205 Humber College Blvd., Etobicoke, Ontario M9W 5L7; (416) 675-0135.

November 15-20, National Council on Family Relations 53rd Annual Conference, Denver, CO. Theme: "Families and Poverty." For further information contact: NCFR, 3989 Central Avenue NE, Suite 550, Minneapolis, MN 55421.

Funding

The **American Political Science Association** is offering congressional fellowships to scholars from all disciplines who have an analytical interest in public policy and telecommunications. Any candidate must have earned a PhD within the last 15 years or be near completion. Deadline for applications is December 1. Contact: Director, Congressional Fellowship Program, American Political Science Association, 1527 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 483-2512.

National Institute on Aging invites research and research training grant applications on the social, economic, psychological, environmental, and biomedical factors affecting the aging processes and the health and effective functioning of older people in rural areas. Contact: Older Rural Populations, Behavioral and Social Research Program, National Institute on Aging, Building 31, Room 5C32, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Social Science Research Council administers fellowship and grant programs for research on the urban underclass. Undergraduate research assistantships offer \$5,000 per student of financial support for up to five students. Dissertation fellowships provide financial support of up to \$22,000 for full-time research. Contact: Social Science Research Council, Research on the Urban Underclass, 605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10158; (212) 661-0280.

The **Stanford Humanities Center** will offer up to six external fellowships for 1992-93 for postdoctoral scholars and teachers in the humanities. Application deadline is November 15. Contact: The Fellowship Program, Stanford Humanities Center, Mariposa House, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305-8630.

The **Woodrow Wilson Center** awards approximately 40 fellowships annually in an international competition to individuals with outstanding project proposals with a strong emphasis on the humanities and social science. The average yearly stipend is approximately \$36,000. Application deadline is October 1. Contact: The Fellowship Office, The Woodrow Wilson Center, Washington, DC 20560; (202) 357-2841.

Competitions

Spencer Institute for Business and Society is sponsoring an essay contest for graduate and undergraduate students. The subject is on the relationship between what C.P. Snow called the two cultures of science/technology and the

(continued)

Competitions, continued

humanities. First prize is \$50 and the 2nd prize is \$25. The contest deadline is December 31. Contact: Director, The Spencer Institute for Business and Society, 8 Burnside Road, Newton Highlands, MA 02161.

Mass Media

Elaine Draper was cited in the *San Francisco Examiner* in an article entitled "Genome Project Fallout."

Amitai Etzioni wrote an article in the *Phi Kappa Phi Journal* entitled "Beyond Peeping Toms."

Andrew Howard, Lewis and Clark College, wrote a guest opinion in the *Salem Statesman-Journal* in December 1990 which defended Nelson Mandela's analysis of the racist character of United States military actions in the Gulf.

Michael S. Kimmel and Martin P. Levine wrote an article in the *Hartford Courant* and the *Los Angeles Times* entitled "Changing Definition of Masculinity Would Help in AIDS Struggle."

Fred Koenig, Tulane University, was interviewed and quoted in an article in the *Chicago Tribune* about the Department of Agriculture's graphic depiction of the basic four foods. He was also interviewed and quoted in an article in the *New York Times* about rumors, and appeared on the CBS network television show *Nightwatch* and *WTWJ* television in Miami discussing the same topic.

People

Donna Barnes has joined the faculty at the University of Wyoming.

Florence Bonner was elected Vice-President of Sociologists for Women in Society.

David Brain has joined the faculty at the New College in Florida.

Susan Brown Eve, University of Texas, is the new editor of *Clinical Sociology Review*.

Helen Beem Gouldner, University of Delaware, is retiring from the University as Dean of the College of Arts and Science after 16 years of service.

Burke Grandjean now heads the Department of Sociology at the University of Wyoming.

Gary Hampe has been elected to chair Wyoming's Faculty Senate.

Malcolm Holmes is the new director of the program in Administration of Justice at the University of Wyoming.

Carla Howery, American Sociological Association, was elected President of Sociologists for Women in Society.

Zoltan Tarr, Rutgers University, visited Moscow in May on an IREX Research Grant and had interviews with members of the Institute of Sociology and various institutes of the Academy of Sciences. He also delivered a paper in Stuttgart/Germany in June.

T.R. Young has been named Scholar in Residence at Texas Women's University for the academic year, 1991-92.

Awards

Nancy J. Chodorow, University of California-Berkeley, received a fellowship from the American Council on Learned Societies. Others receiving ACLS fel-

lowships included Douglas Noble, Louise Palmer Fortnam, Philip Kasnitz, Kenneth Liberman, Stephen Stoltenberg, David S. Domisch, and Eric A. Hanley.

Edwin D. Driver, professor emeritus and co-founder of the department of sociology at the University of Massachusetts-Amherst, received an honorary Doctor of Humane Letters from the University at its May commencement.

Karen Lynch Frederick, St. Anselm's College and Norma Williams, University of North Texas, were two of 14 persons selected as outstanding researchers by the Gerontological Society of America.

Judith B. Heffernan, Heartland Network of Town and Country and William Heffernan, University of Missouri-Columbia, received the Victor I. Howery Award for Outstanding Contributions to Rural Mental Health at the Rural Mental Health Association annual meeting last June. The award is named for the father of Carla Howery, ASA staff member.

Barbara L. Rowland Mori, California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, received the 1991-92 Field Research Fellowship.

Shanta Sharma, Henderson State University, received a faculty development award, a faculty merit award and two faculty research grants.

Dennis Wrong, Princeton University, received one of 39 Woodrow Wilson Center Fellowships for 1991-92. His topic is the problem of order in society and social theory.

New Books

Dennis C. Fisher, *Aids and Alcohol/Drug Abuse: Psychosocial Research* (Haworth Press, Inc., 1991).

Steven Fuller, *Social Epistemology* (Indiana University Press, 1991).

Basil S. Georgopoulos and Luther Christman *Effects of Clinical Nursing Specialization: A Controlled Organizational Experiment* (Edwin Mellen Press, 1991).

Walter R. Heinz, *Status Passages and the Life Course* (Deutscher Studien Verlag, 1991).

David A. Karp, Gregory P. Stone and William C. Yoels, *Being Urban: A Sociology of Urban Life* (Praeger, 1991).

Thomas J. Scheff and Suzanne M. Retzinger, *Emotions and Violence: Shame and Rage in Destructive Conflicts* (Lexington Books, 1991).

John B. Thompson, *Ideology and Modern Culture: Critical Social Theory in the Era of Mass Communications* (Stanford University Press, 1990).

William C. Yoels, *Being Urban: A Sociology of City Life* (Praeger Publishers 1991).

New Programs

Henderson State University's new program in gerontology is approved by the Department of Higher Education in Arkansas. For more information contact: Shanta Sharma, Department of Sociology, Henderson State University, Arkadelphia, AR 71923.

Other Organizations

The Red Feather Institute observes its 20th anniversary this year. The Institute has sponsored some 40 conferen-

ces, circulated over 20,000 copies of 155 papers in the Transforming Sociology Series and supported social action research and policies. For more information contact: The Red Feather Institute, 8085 Essex, Weidman, MI 48893; (517) 644-5176.

Deaths

Morris Forslund, University of Wyoming, has died.

Obituaries

Rudolf Heberle
(1896-1991)

Rudolf Heberle died in his 95th year on April 20, a week after being placed on the Roll of Honor of the Southern Sociological Society. Those of us who knew him well considered him a "man for all seasons." Rudolf's disciplined mind displayed interests in literature, art, music and science, which accounts for the varied backgrounds of the many friends present at his Memorial Service at the Baton Rouge Unitarian-Universalist Church on April 27.

Rudolf Heberle was born on July 3, 1896 in Luebeck, Germany. He was graduated by Thomas Mann in "Buddenbrooks." He studied law and economics at the University of Goettingen, but was later introduced to sociology at the University of Kiel. After field investigations on the labor movement in Sweden, Heberle returned to Kiel and began studying with Ferdinand Toennies, receiving his doctorate in 1923. In 1924 he married Franziska Toennies. In 1926 he came to the United States on a Rockefeller Foundation Fellowship. Returning to Kiel, he taught and did field work in Germany and Lithuania.

Rudolf left his native land with his wife and three children, arriving in the United States on July 4, 1938, because, he later said, the Nazis were not favorable to sociologists nor to those who openly criticized their form of government. His now classic *From Democracy to Nazism* was published by LSU Press in 1945. Rudolf was Vice-President of the ASA in 1967, and President of SSS in 1952.

At Louisiana State University, Heberle was Professor and, from 1955 until his retirement in 1963, Distinguished Boyd Professor of Sociology. He was considered an "endangered species" by those fortunate enough to attend his classes, become graduate assistants, or doctoral candidates willing to submit to his demanding standards of scholarship. For graduate students the highlight of the week was Rudolf's seminar on sociological theory, with subjects ranging from Ferguson to Parsons.

Heberle's investigations at LSU concerned the labor force, population studies, social change and political sociology. His *Social Movements: An Introduction to Political Sociology* (1951) is a classic. Other work includes: migration studies, social factors of birth control, normative elements in neighborhood relations, and interpretation of Toennies' system.

Heberle's transnational experience produced two essays: "Reminiscences of a Sociologist" (1977), and "In Praise of Field Work: An Autobiographical Note" (1982). His achievements have been delineated in Kelley, Miller, Howard, Terry, Dietrich & Harris, "The Contributions of Rudolf Heberle to Sociology" (1983).

We recall most poignantly the Heberle hospitality. Sitting awhile in their sprawling bungalow having tea and conversation: Rudolf, pleasant and

charming host, usually with a mix of graduate students and a diversity of interesting people.

Above all we were impressed with Rudolf Heberle's concern to foster civility in his life. He valued a sense of community and responsibility, reasonableness and practice of tolerance, a love of democratic procedures. No armchair sociologist, the subject of Heberle's work was social order befitting the citizen as articulated in the conclusion of *Social Movements*.

Perry H. Howard, Louisiana State University; Drenan Kelley, University of Georgia

John Henry Shope
(1907-1990)

John Henry Shope, professor emeritus, Salisbury State University, died after a short illness December 22, 1990, at Salisbury, Maryland. He was interred in Antioch United Methodist Church, Antioch, Virginia.

Shope, who is survived by his wife, Susan Blackwell Shope of Salisbury, a daughter, Elizabeth Shope Martyn of Hanover, Pennsylvania, a sister, Clara Ferguson, and two grandchildren, established the Departments of Sociology and Social Work at Salisbury State University from which he retired as department head in 1977.

Shope was born in Altoona, Pennsylvania, October 13, 1907, the son of the late Charles and Irene Baker Shope of Altoona.

A graduate of Catawba College, North Carolina, Shope received his master's degree from Columbia University and a Bachelor of Divinity from Lancaster Theological Seminary, Lancaster, Pennsylvania. He received his Doctorate of Philosophy from the University of Pittsburgh and completed postdoctoral studies at Yale University. Two fellowships from the Rosenwald Fund financed his dissertation. While completing his doctorate, Shope was associate director of the Metropolitan Pittsburgh Church Study in charge of field research under the director, H. Paul Douglas.

Shope became an active member of ASA in 1949. Its Section on Undergraduate Sociology conferred upon him the Hans Mauksch Award for Outstanding Contributions to Teaching. He created an experimental program in which classes were organized as a laboratory reflecting the characteristics of America's bureaucratic society. He also organized the ASA's Honors Program, now in its 18th year, which brings students to the Annual Meeting to attend sessions and other events, and to write a paper about them.

He was awarded a major study grant from the Margaret S. Mahler (Gray Panthers) Institute for his research into "An Equal Partnership Between Providers and Consumers of Services for the Elderly." At the time of his death, he was working with the Gray Panthers, United Seniors of Maryland and the State of Maryland to organize an experimental People's Congress coalition.

Shope was a member of the Board of Directors of the Maryland Senior Citizens Hall of Fame, Girl Scouts of America (Maryland), and the Salisbury Maintenance for the Aged (MAC). He was deeply involved in the establishment and early organization of MAC which has been cited by the state as a model program.

MAC's early program was one of several adopted by the federal government as a recommended program when the government was involved in assisting states, counties, and cities in the establishment of senior citizens' assistance centers nationally.

He was a member of many international and national human service and professional organizations. Among them were the Maryland State Governor's Commission on Aging, the United Seniors of Maryland, the Girl Scouts, the

World Future Society, American Academy of Political and Social Science, the Gerontological Society of America, American Planning Association, and the National Council on Aging as well as the Gray Panthers and the Mahler Institute.

Reprinted from the *Salisbury State University Alumni Magazine*

Robert G. Wegmann
(1938-1991)

Robert Wegmann was born on April 5, 1938, in Manitowoc, Wisconsin. He earned his bachelor's degree from St. Mary's College in Winona, Minnesota in 1960, graduating summa cum laude in philosophy, religious studies and education, with a minor in sociology. Three years later, Bob earned an M.Ed. from St. Mary's. He then moved on to the University of Minnesota where he earned a second master's degree in sociology in 1967. In 1969, he received his PhD from the University of California-Santa Barbara, with an area of specialization in sociology of education.

Throughout his career, Bob Wegmann constantly sought to bridge the gap between the university and the everyday world. At the beginning of his career, Bob's scholarly activity was directed toward school desegregation, especially the phenomenon of "white flight" from areas where schools had been recently desegregated. This work was begun at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, where Bob was an Assistant Professor from 1970-1974. While in Milwaukee, Wegmann decided to put his interest in sociology of education into practice by running for the school board. He finished first in a field of 17 and served on the Milwaukee Board of Education from 1971-1974.

In June 1974, Bob Wegmann moved to Texas as a charter faculty member at the new upper-level campus of the University of Houston-Clear Lake. In his early years at UH-Clear Lake, he continued his research on school desegregation. He also spent a year in Washington, DC from 1978-79 as a Senior Fellow at the National Institute of Education in the Office of Planning and Program Development. This was Bob's second stint in Washington. In 1970, he had served as a staff member on the Senate Subcommittee on Manpower, Employment and Poverty, where he worked on the Job Opportunities in the Business Sector Program, which was directed toward hiring the disadvantaged.

Periodically, Bob would venture into higher education administration. From 1976-78, he served as Program Director of Human Sciences Programs at the University of Houston-Clear Lake, and from 1986-1988 he was Associate Dean for Administration and Finance. Two years was about the maximum Bob could tolerate of administrative duties, however, because his real passions were teaching and applied sociology. Beginning in the late seventies, Wegmann's professional interests had turned to the then-emerging area of career planning and the job search process. He was especially attracted by the book, *What Color Is Your Parachute*, by Richard Bolles, with whom he established a decade-long collaboration.

Bob Wegmann's interest in the life/work planning field resulted in his first book, *How to Find a Job in Houston*, which was published by Ten Speed Press in 1983. A second book, *Looking for Work in the New Economy*, was written with Miriam Johnson and Robert Chapman and published by Olympus Publishing in 1985. Second editions of both books followed. As more people learned of Bob's interests in the career development area, he became a frequent speaker at regional and national meetings of educators, career counselors, and gov-

(continued)

Obituaries, continued

ernment groups looking at ways to more fully employ both mainstream and disadvantaged Americans who were suffering the ravages of unemployment.

Among the most rewarding of Bob's professional activities was teaching a graduate class, *Life/Work Planning*, which he developed while on the faculty at UH-Clear Lake. Countless students flocked to this class, which became one of the favorite courses on campus. Bob Wegmann's efforts were honored in late 1990, when he was selected as the University of Houston-Clear Lake's nominee for the Minnie Piper Stevens Award, which recognizes outstanding achievement in teaching at Texas colleges and universities. One final goal that Bob Wegmann had was to do research on the actual processes people go through as they search for jobs. Toward this end, he established the Job Co-op in Houston in 1990 and was just readying efforts to collect data when he suffered a recurrence of lymphoma, which had first been diagnosed some years earlier. After an illness of several months, Bob Wegmann died in Houston, Texas, on January 2, 1991. He is survived by his wife, Nellie, by two daughters, and by countless colleagues, students and others who will continue to benefit from his work in applied sociology.

Howard C. Eisner, Associate Dean for Student Activities, University of Houston-Clear Lake

the Elderly. Abstracts of unpublished dissertations or theses, published articles, and/or conference papers may be sent to: C. Neil Bull, University of Missouri-Kansas City, Center on Aging Studies, National Resource Center for Rural Elderly, 9 Scofield Hall, 5100 Rockhill Rd., Kansas City, MO 64110.

John Brennan is interested in designing a course or curriculum on future studies. If you have taught such a course and are interested in sharing your material contact: John Brennan, Gaston College, 201 Highway 321

South, Dallas, NC 28304; (704) 922-6341.

Robin R. Das is seeking information on the sociologist and social theorist Werner Stark (1909-1985) for a PhD dissertation. Contact: Robin Das, c/o Sentinel Miniatures, P.O. Box 735, Larchmont, NY 10538; (914) 632-4288.

Rural Sociological Society Task Force on Persistent Rural Poverty is planning to assemble course syllabi from colleagues who cover rural poverty and poverty among rural minorities in their teaching, either as a full course or as a segment within a course. The collec-

tion of syllabi should be available for distribution by Fall 1992. Contact: Gene F. Summers, Department of Rural Sociology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706; or Andre D. Hammonds, Department of Sociology, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, IN 47809.

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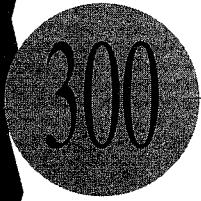
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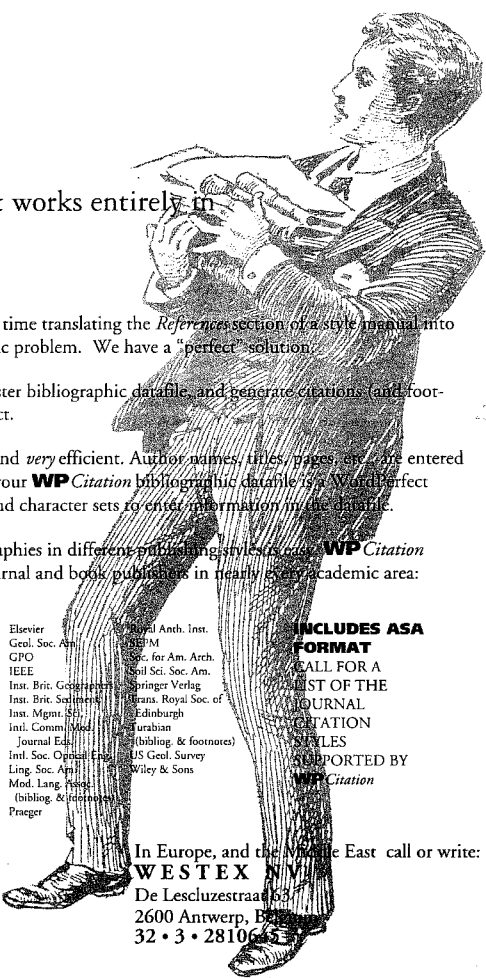
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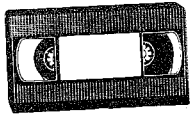
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ASA-member price: \$185.00 Non-member price: \$225.00

Order from: American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036. All orders must be prepaid. Please allow 4-6 weeks for delivery.

For further information about the program's content, please contact: Reece McGee, Head, Sociology and Anthropology, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN 47907-1365; (317) 494-4666.

New from the TEACHING RESOURCES CENTER



- ✓ *The Clinical Sociology Resource Book*, third edition, edited by Jan Marie Fritz. 184 pp., 1991. Previous edition: 1986. \$10.00/\$13.00. Ten percent discount to members of the Sociological Practice Association. Stock #145.
- ✓ *Syllabi and Resources for Teaching Sociology of Development and Women in Development*, compiled and edited by Ali Akbar Mahdi. 363 pp., 1991. \$15.00/\$18.00. Stock #191.
- ✓ *Syllabi and Instructional Materials for Courses on Deviance and Social Control*, second edition, edited by Keith Fensler. 134 pp., 1991. Previous edition: 1985. \$8.00/\$9.50. Stock #150.
- ✓ *Bibliography for the ASA Subsection on the Sociology of Emotions*, compiled by David Franks and Beverly Cuthbertson, and indexed by Thomas J. Scheff. 135 pp., 1991. \$8.50/\$9.00. Ten percent discount to members of the Section on Sociology of Emotions. Stock #190.
- ✓ *Liberal Learning and the Sociology Major*, a cooperative project with the Association of American Colleges. 38 pp., 1991. \$5.00/\$7.50. Stock #184.
- ✓ *Teaching the Mass Class*, second edition, compiled and edited by Reece McGee. 148 pp., 1991. Previous edition: 1986. \$8.50/\$10.50. Stock #120.

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For more information and application forms, write: Jeanne Ballantine, ASA Field Coordinator, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Wright State University, Dayton, OH 45435; (513) 873-2667.



Advantage

The ASA Annual Meeting

The ASA Annual Meeting is a five-day event usually held in August. In 1992, the Annual Meeting is August 20-24 in Pittsburgh. At the Annual Meeting, sociologists present research papers and attend professional and teaching workshops, didactic seminars, roundtable discussions, and plenary and thematic sessions. There is a placement services for employers and job seekers, display books for book publishers and computer companies, and ample opportunity for socializing and renewing friendships through the departmental alumni party, the presidential reception, and a variety of other social events. ASA also holds a reception and orientation party for new members.

The Annual Meeting program is coordinated by the Program Committee, composed of the President-Elect and persons s/he selects. This group identifies a theme, puts together the plenary and thematic sessions, and chooses titles and organizers for regular paper sessions. The Program Committee welcomes suggestions and encourages ASA members to volunteer as session organizers. The listing of 1992 sessions appears in this issue of *Footnotes*.

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Footnotes