

Council Passes Resolution on Data Access Environment and Technology Section Provides Expertise

On January 27, 2002, the Council of the American Sociological Association unanimously adopted a resolution expressing its grave concerns with the rapidly increasing restriction on access to information previously available to citizens on environmental and health risks in the United States. This resolution (see page 9) expresses the Association's dismay with the removal of access to public data in what could very well be overreach in the period since the events of September 11th. ASA Council recognized the challenge of determining whether data previously made available might present security issues and called for a judicious approach and expert input in making these determinations.

The ASA Council, also by unanimous consent, commended the Council of the Environment and Technology Section for advising the Association about this situation and providing a report and draft guidance. ASA supports access to data consonant with protection of human subjects as a matter of longstanding policy and as set forth in the ASA *Code of Ethics*. The Association has over the years played an important role in educating and advocating for sound policy regarding data access and sharing. This resolution is balanced in its intent. It emphasizes the fundamental importance of retaining access to data available to researchers and to public decisionmakers and offers a process for reviewing whether circumstances could require limiting open access to certain information.

As *Footnotes* goes to press, the Executive Office is taking appropriate action to implement the policy guidance of ASA Council. The Association is disseminating the resolution to relevant Federal agencies, Members of Congress, and the public and consulting with other social science societies on optimal next steps. As Executive Officer Felice Levine put it, "ASA has an important role to play in galvanizing attention to this situation in the scientific community and among other relevant publics. We believe the resolution adopted by Council offers a strategy of data access and assessment that can produce a win-win for all concerned. ASA wants to make this happen, and we will be insistent upon doing so."

Levine has been in consultation with Ed Spar, Executive Director of the Council of Professional Associations on Federal Statistics (COPAFS), and will raise the topic at the February meeting of the Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA). "At this point," Levine said, "we need to work with COPAFS and generate interest with our counterparts in other scientific societies so that we can devise a strategy that can ameliorate this situation and maximally allow access to government information in the short- and long-term." □

Social Sciences Turn Expertise to Terrorism and 9-11; an ASA Priority for 2002 Annual Meeting, Too

The social and behavioral science community is turning its attention and expertise to terrorism and what we know and need to know. In September and October, many scientific societies including the American Sociological Association (ASA) issued statements and posted website information on experts and resources. The November issues of *Footnotes* reported on 13 rapid grants issued by the National Science Foundation to launch important research on 9-11 events, including five in the social sciences. January *Footnotes* also included a feature story on the launch of a major website by the Social Science Research Council that presents social science analyses on the situation "After September 11" with approximately 50 scholarly articles addressing this issue. The seriousness of purpose throughout the research community is palpable to ensure that sound knowl-

edge is brought to bear or produced where it does not exist.

The science agencies of the Federal government and the National Academies (of Sciences, Engineering, the Institute of Medicine, and the National Research Council) have also taken aggressive steps. The Academies have established a high profile Committee on Science and Technology for Countering Terrorism to help the government to develop a science and technology program plan and research strategy for combating terrorism. For its first phase, the Committee has set forth accomplishing three tasks in six months: (1) delineate a framework for the application of science and technology for countering terrorism, (2) prepare research agendas in seven key areas, and (3) examine a series of cross-cutting

See *Terrorism*, page 8

NHRPAC Takes Actions Vital to Social Science

At its January 28-29, 2002 Meeting, the National Human Research Protections Advisory Committee (NHRPAC) dealt with four issues—public use data files, third parties, risk and harm, and confidentiality—of critical importance to the social and behavioral sciences. All four were topics that have engaged the attention of NHRPAC's Social and Behavioral Science Working Group (SBS), co-chaired by ASA Executive Officer Felice Levine. (Levine is a member of NHRPAC.)

With unabashed enthusiasm, Levine gave a thumbs-up, calling these decisions "five star." "NHRPAC is a diverse group of persons knowledgeable about and deeply committed to advancing human research protections and research," Levine said, "That this group came together after months of hard effort and reached strong consensus on such important issues affirms the significance of these recommendations and also that the concerns of social science are very much on the 'page.'"

NHRPAC is appointed by the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) to advise the Secretary and the Director of the Office of Human Research Protections (OHRP) on the protection of human research subjects and the operations of the human subjects protection system. NHRPAC issues reports and recommendations to the HHS Secretary and OHRP Director for their consideration. As a high-profile advisory committee, NHRPAC's expert advice and recommendations are likely to be given due consideration.

Public Use Data Files

Heading the list of NHRPAC actions in January was a series of recommendations on Public Use Data Files. Increasingly over the past few years, institutional review boards (IRBs) at many institutions have been reviewing protocols when investigators used data files already available for public use (e.g., the General Social Survey, the Panel Study of Income Dynamics, Census data). Obtaining additional IRB approval has had major consequences for research and teaching.

As reported in January *Footnotes*, NHRPAC, at its October meeting, approved in principle a set of recommendations on public use files advanced by its SBS Working Group. The essence of these recommendations was that data sets reviewed and approved by IRBs as de-identified and ready for public use do not need further review by other IRBs prior to use.

Over the last several months, a NHRPAC subcommittee headed by Levine crafted a set of recommendations that makes clear to IRBs and others what public use data files are,

that producers and suppliers of data sets are responsible for having them reviewed by IRBs before making them publicly available, and that, once certified as public use files, no additional review by IRBs is required. Also, recommendations addressed how IRBs can make the determination that data files can be classified as public use. At its January meeting, NHRPAC reviewed these recommendations and gave its official approval. While these recommendations are particularly important to the social and behavioral sciences, they are applicable to all public use data files.

Third Parties

NHRPAC also took official action on the issue of third parties. The topic surfaced on the agenda of NHRPAC and the SBS Working Group last March after the Virginia Commonwealth University case brought the topic to the public's attention. Since that time, there has been considerable debate about the status of persons referenced by human subjects in the course of their interaction with investigators. There was ready agreement that all information in identifiable form—whether about human subjects or others they reference—must be given the highest possible protection from disclosure. The debate, however, concerned when or whether these third parties were themselves human subjects.

Formal and informal federal agency committees also weighed in and yet, at times, agreement seemed remote. Although the dust may or may not have completely settled on the issue, at its January meeting, NHRPAC agreed, in concept and language, on a one-page statement of clarification as to the status of third parties. These recommendations are to be advanced to the Secretary of HHS and to the Director of the Office of Human Research Protections.

The NHRPAC statement makes clear that the determination of who is a research subject rests with the IRB; third parties who are referenced in research are not necessarily considered human subjects; and, third parties may become human subjects if they can be identified and if the IRB, through careful analysis of a number of factors, determines that the focus of the research is really on the third party and not on (or not only on) the originally designated human subject. NHRPAC's recommendations on third parties are critically important. They clarify the status of information provided by human subjects about someone else (i.e., third parties) and make clear that the requirement of consent, or waiver of consent, pertains only to human subjects and not to third

See *NHRPAC*, page 8

In This Issue . . .



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International Roots

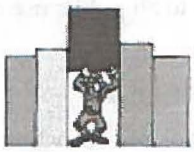
Dworkin finds familiar names in Ellis Island files; Doubt reports on sociology in Croatia.



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A Tribute to Bourdieu

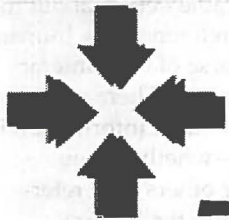
"Everything is social" . . . French sociologist Pierre Bourdieu is remembered.



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Sociology PhDs

Research on who completes, who does not, and who is on the tenure track.



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Student-Centered Teaching

Rutgers-Camden reaches out electronically to its students; new PhDs might take a look at faculty opportunities in community colleges.



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Levittown, PA, celebrates its 50th anniversary.



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Which Departments Produce Chairs?

Kathleen Tiemann and Tom VanValey compare trends over a 23-year span.

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The Executive Officer's Column

Council Launches ASA Centennial Planning



At its January meeting, ASA President Barbara Reskin placed the topic of Centennial Planning high on the agenda of the ASA Council. While 2005 and the 100th anniversary of the American Sociological Association has been referenced in Council, it has not been a prominent item on the agenda for discussion and exchange. The mid-year meeting in January provided just the right setting for Council to engage in creative thinking about how best to celebrate the centennial year of the Association in a way that addresses the history of ASA and of sociology and future opportunities for the discipline.

How best to celebrate the Centennial is a large charge. As the primary elected body of the membership, it makes good sense to engage Council in this task. While a project like this will need to be delegated to a Centennial Committee, it also needs guidance from Council as to the "touch and feel" that Council wishes to convey about the discipline and about ASA through special projects, activities, and events.

Related discussions have already been launched. The Committee on Publications and journal editors have begun to think about what the ASA journals might do individually or as a group to mark this important date. Publications Committee Chair Bernice Pescosolido has asked the Committee to consider what types of scholarly works might enrich the discipline and to generate ideas about special publications, including special issues of journals, "reviews," and so forth. President Reskin, Past President Massey, Secretary Kalleberg, and I along with Doug Kincaid, ASA representative to the International Sociological Association (ISA), have been discussing how best to reach out to the international community of sociologists to launch the next century hand-in-hand with sociologists around the globe. (With the XV World Congress of Sociology taking place in July 2002, it might be an apt time to take up this issue with sociologists across nations.)

At these early stages of thinking and planning, President Reskin and other officers want to ensure that the conversation is wide-ranging and inclusive. This is very much the tone that President Reskin set and the spirit that animated ASA Council deliberations on January 27th. To stimulate discussion, I provided a background memorandum to map what some possibilities are. These included:

Outreach to the Public

- Lectureship series (similar to the Jefferson Lecture)
- Travelling exhibit for museums and schools
- Special programming in high schools
- Film/video presentations

Outreach to the Sociological Community

- Lectureship series at regional and state sociological society meetings
- Special materials (see Publications) on teaching, history of sociology, and major events in the field
- Attention to the international sociological community

Electronic Outlets

- Creative use of the internet, including its role as a primary outreach tool

Events

- Special symposia on key themes or accomplishments
- Public policy seminars

Annual Meeting

Note: the 2005 President will not be known until spring 2003, so substantive plans for special Centennial events will need to be made prior to that Program Committee's formation.

- Substantive work brought to fruition at the Annual Meeting
- Special sessions and events

Publications

- Commission an updated history of the ASA
- Commission a history of ASA by historians, historical sociologists, and/or sociologists of science; involve or consult with those with prior experience preparing histories of other learned societies and disciplines
- Special "century review" type publications
- A Presidential volume of the addresses of past ASA presidents (there has been some interest in such a product and it has been under consideration)

Collaborations

- Other social science associations looking at the future of social science
- International collaborations, real and virtual
- Outreach to international sociological community to collaborate on Annual Meeting planning and products

The discussion at Council went well beyond this framework without in any sense reaching closure. Council saw the value of thinking of the Centennial as a year-long opportunity for sociology, despite what will be important events linked to the 2005 Annual Meeting in Philadelphia.

President Reskin has appointed two committees of Council to engage in more concrete deliberations and offer some "working" plans. Because of the time urgency of launching any historical project(s), including the possibility of an oral history, one committee, chaired by Craig Calhoun and including Council members Ivan Szelenyi and Paul DiMaggio, is to bring forth plans and options for historical works quite quickly. The mandate of this committee includes consulting with sections and other individuals or groups with relevant expertise. The other committee is charged with thinking broadly and creatively across what might become a nested set of possible projects, activities, and events. That group is being chaired by Pamela Walters and includes Victor Nee, Robert Crutchfield, and Reskin. Meanwhile, I will get more of a perch on what older learned societies have done or are planning (what seems to work and not work).

I wanted to bring this to your attention through the *Open Window* because possible ideas and ultimate plans are not just within the province of any one group. Please send suggestions via e-mail (levine@asanet.org), stimulate discussion on section listservs, think about the Centennial in your workplace, and add your thoughts and views. Ultimately ASA will need to craft this initiative in light of sociologists' interests, engagement, and willingness to commit time to this collective project. While a Centennial Committee will bring this effort to fruition, all of us will need to add and join in.—Felice J. Levine □



Sociologist Lempert to NSF

Richard Lempert has accepted the position of Director of the Division of Social and Economic Sciences (SES) in the Social, Behavioral, and



Richard Lempert

Economic Sciences Directorate at the National Science Foundation (NSF) effective June 2002. This Division is the primary one for sociology and the social sciences. While the overall organizational structure has changed over the years, SES has been headed by highly accomplished sociologists, including Harry Alpert, Herbert Costner, and Otto Larsen. The prior incumbent, economist Bill Butz, departed from NSF in the summer of 2001. Lempert's assuming leadership of this Division signals a critical step forward for the social sciences.

Lempert has a PhD in sociology and a JD degree—both from the University of Michigan. Joining the faculty at the University of Michigan upon completion of his degrees, Lempert is Eric Stein Distinguished University Professor of Law and Sociology and currently also serves as Director of the Life Sciences, Values, and Society Program. With his primary appointment in the Law School, Lempert has considerable involvement in the Sociology Department and served as its Chair from 1995-1998.

In 1994-95, Lempert was a Fellow at the Center for Advanced Studies in the Behavioral Sciences, and in 1998-99 he was a Visiting Scholar at the Russell Sage Foundation. He has served as Chair of the National Research Council's (NRC) Committee on Law Enforcement and the Administration of

Justice and, in recent years, has served as a member of the NRC's Panels on DNA as Forensic Evidence and Drug Testing in the Workplace. Lempert's service at the National Science Foundation is also quite wide and deep—with his initial foray being service on the Law and Social Sciences Advisory Panel from 1976-1979.

Lempert chaired the Sociology of Law Section of the American Sociological Association (ASA) in 1996, and was a Trustee of the Law and Society Association almost continuously from 1997 through 1992. He also served as editor of the *Law and Society Review* from 1982-85.

In announcing this appointment, Norman Bradburn, NSF Assistant Director for the Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences, said, "We are delighted to have such an outstanding scholar accept such an important post. Lempert combines a broad understanding of the social sciences with great appreciation for methodological rigor. We look forward to his arrival."

News of his announcement has already met with strong support from across the social science community. ASA Executive Officer Felice Levine emphasized that "Lempert is just the right person for this job. For 30 years, I have seen first-hand his depth of knowledge and his wisdom. His commitment to the social sciences, to building strong interdisciplinary bridges, and to nurturing cutting edge opportunities will be an asset in working across the social and behavioral sciences and in effectively representing the social sciences to diverse audiences." Howard Silver, Executive Director of the Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA), summed it up, "In bringing Lempert to NSF, both the Foundation and the social sciences are stronger in their leadership. He will do our sciences proud!" □

John H. D'Arms, ACLS President, Dies

John H. D'Arms, President of the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS) since 1997, died January 22, 2002 after a five-month illness. While serving as President, D'Arms was also an Adjunct Professor of History and Classics at Columbia University. Before joining the ACLS staff, he was Professor of Classical Studies and Professor of History at the University of Michigan, Chairman of the Department of Classical Studies, Dean of the Horace H. Rackman School of Graduate Studies, and Vice Provost for Academic Affairs.

He has been a spokesman for the Humanities at a national level, as a Trustee Emeritus of the American Academy in Rome, member of the national committee for Mellon Fellowships in the Humanities, and a former member of the Board of Directors of the ACLS. He was also appointed by President Clinton to membership on the National Council for the Humanities and was a former Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the American Philosophi-

cal Society. He held a BA degree from Princeton University and a PhD in classical philology from Harvard.

The ACLS mourns the loss of its president, and states that he "strengthened ACLS immeasurably and multiplied several-fold the support we can provide to the Humanities and related Social Sciences. His overwhelming dedication sets a very high standard." ASA is a member organization in ACLS.

D'Arms addressed the ASA Council in January 1999 about important collaboration between ACLS and ASA. Executive Officer Felice J. Levine expressed the condolences of the Association to ACLS staff. She said that "John will be sorely missed by the scholarly community and all of the learned societies. His intellectual breadth, his leadership, his warmth, and his friendship created an *esprit de corps* in the humanities and social sciences true to our missions and goals."

A fund has been designated by the ACLS Board in John D'Arms honor to be used exclusively for the ACLS Fellowship Program. □



PUBLIC AFFAIRS UPDATE

✓ **RSS Becomes Full Member of COSSA . . .** Effective January 1, the Rural Sociological Society (RSS) was elevated to full membership in the Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA). With this move, COSSA is now comprised of 15 core associations, which constitute its Executive Committee and Board. The American Sociological Association is a founding member of COSSA. Welcome, RSS!

✓ **Brintnall Gets Nod for APSA . . .** Effective February 1, Michael Brintnall returns to the American Political Science Association (APSA) as Executive Director. Brintnall has been serving as Executive Director of the National Association of Schools of Public Affairs and Administration (NASPAA) since 1997. Prior to that, from 1990 to 1996, he was Director of Professional Affairs at APSA. His links to the social science community permit a smooth transition.

✓ **Doubling NIH Budget on Track . . .** The 2003 budget request for the National Institutes of Health (NIH) fulfills the commitment to double the budget within five years. In 1998, NIH had a budget of \$13.6 billion, and the 2003 request would bring the NIH budget to \$23.6 billion if it should pass. The 2003 request represents a 16 percent increase over the 2002 allocation. The impact on support for the social and behavioral sciences, however uncertain, can only be for the good (as the "ship" rises).

✓ **NSF Gets Modest Budget Boost . . .** The President's request for the fiscal year 2003 budget includes an increase for the National Science Foundation (NSF) of \$5 billion. This increase of approximately five percent includes coverage for some programs that might be transferred to NSF. The Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences Directorate (SBE) would realize a 16 percent increase were this budget to pass, and the Division of Social and Economic Sciences would receive a 14 percent upward adjustment. Given the lower base for the SBE Directorate, the total dollars, however, are comparatively small—\$26.8 million. Of this amount, \$10 million is targeted for the Directorate's new initiative, with \$5 million to be allocated to risk management and decisionmaking related to climate change.

✓ **NEH Faces Flat Funding . . .** The administration's budget request for the 2003 fiscal year for the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) is a paltry \$2 million increase. If approved, this increase would bring the total NEH budget to approximately \$127 million. The increase is under 2 percent, and none of it is allocated to NEH Programs, which remain flat. Most of the increase is to put NEH in a position to fund the full costs associated with accruing employee pensions and retirement health benefits. The rest covers Congressionally mandated salary increases for the first three quarters of 2003 and a projected rent increase. Also, the administrative budget includes \$300,000 for data activities. In addition, the 2003 request contains a new initiative entitled "We the People." This initiative encourages proposals to advance knowledge of the events, ideas, and principles that define the American nation. Projects for this initiative would be taken to any of the NEH's divisions and programs.

✓ **Brookings Study Addresses Social Science Views on Governmental Priorities . . .** In December 2001, the Brookings Institution released a report on *Governments Greatest Priorities of the New Half-Century* based on a survey of sociologists, political scientists, economists, and historians. Arms control and disarmament, increasing health care access, protecting the right to vote, promoting retirement security, and providing working assistance for the poor headed the list as top priorities. Study Director Paul Light reported that sociologists were most in favor of government activism followed by historians, political scientists, and economists. Overall ideological differences and gender differences need to be taken into account: A third of the sociologists were female, compared to a quarter of the historians, and just under a fifth of the economists and political scientists. For the complete report, see http://www.brook.edu/GS/CPS/50gp/50gp_hp.htm.

✓ **NCES Releases Race/Ethnicity and Gender Data on Degrees . . .** In December 2001, the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) of the U.S. Department of Education issued the results of a study of degrees conferred in 1999-2000 by all postsecondary institutions in the United States. The proportion of degrees conferred to racial and ethnic minorities is highest for associate degrees and lowest for doctorates. Approximately 25 percent, 21 percent, 15 percent, and 13 percent of associate's, bachelor's, master's, and doctorate degrees were conferred to racial and ethnic minorities, respectively. A showing of 22 percent for first professional degrees to racial and ethnic minorities was substantially more favorable than doctorates. Women earned 60 percent, 57 percent, and 58 percent of associate's, bachelor's, and master's degrees, but only 44 percent of doctorates. For the complete report, see <http://www.nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubinfo.asp?pubid=2002156>.

✓ **Academic Endowments Fall with Economic Downturn . . .** A survey of 610 public and private institutions to be released in March reports drops in their investment portfolios. Most of the institutions surveyed report average rates of return between -3.4 to -3.7 percent. While this decline comes after 5 to 10 years of significant growth, it remains to be seen how these numbers might affect resources for faculty and students (e.g., travel funds) since most academic institutions use about 4.5 percent of the market value of their endowments each year. This survey is based on returns on investments for the year that ended June 30, 2001. The study was conducted for the National Association of College and University Business Officers (NACUBO) by TIAA-CREF. For additional information see www.nacubo.org.

Traveling Sociologists: An Ellis Island Survey

by A. Gary Dworkin
The University of Houston

Early works in the sociology of race and ethnic relations stemmed in part from analyses of the immigrant experience in America, including at the screening and processing center at Ellis Island. Park and Miller's *Old World Traits Transplanted* (1921), Thomas and Znaniecki's *The Polish Peasant in Europe and America* (1927), and the myriad of works on assimilation that followed documented the individual and collective transitions made from the Old World to the new. The National Archives contain records of the millions of individuals who arrived at the Port of New York between 1820 and 1957. Ellis Island functioned as the gateway for in excess of 12 million immigrants between 1892 and 1954, while a total of 22 million individual passengers (immigrants, American citizens, and visitors) and ships' crews came through during the years 1892 and 1924.

The Ellis Island Immigration Museum opened in 1990 and within the past two years the American Family Immigration History Center was established on the

world wide web. A web site provides access to passenger records (ships' manifests) and information, including photographs, of the ships that brought the immigrants. Mormon volunteers have entered the data from passenger records and ships' manifests into an electronic database (www.ellislandrecords.org). After registering, one can conduct a search on the surname (or full name) of the passengers, and then refine the search by gender, year of arrival, ethnicity, age on arrival, port of departure, and ship's name. Further refinements can be requested by asking for exact matches, close matches, or alternative spellings of the surname.

The process can be time consuming because several errors may have been introduced into the records. Names were initially recorded by ships' officers, many of whom may not have understood the passengers' accents, thereby introducing potential spelling errors. In addition, officers' handwriting was often illegible. Of course, some passengers may not have provided correct information to the officers. Other differences between the passenger lists and post-immigration

records may exist because immigration agents at Ellis Island misunderstood or attempted to Americanize immigrants' names. Finally, some details, including health status, height, occupation in the old country, age, place of birth, amount of money brought into the U.S., and so forth may be incomplete. Retrospective histories provided by immigrants or their children many years later can also differ from the ships' records.

Not only does the dataset include records of immigrants, but it also includes records of returning U.S. citizens and short-term visitors to the United States as well. It is thus possible to assemble a travel record of historical figures in sociology (or other disciplines). One could easily take any theory text that provides birth date and place of birth of theorists and determine which famous figures entered the Port of New York between the years for which there are records. Matching vital statistics on the manifests with biographical information presented in theory texts can help with verification, especially since many sociologists of that period had relatively common surnames. Other than Marianne

Weber, I found no eminent women social scientists, reflecting the gender bias in the discipline in the late 19th and early 20th centuries,¹ although two eminent African Americans (W.E.B. Dubois and Booker T. Washington) were located.

Below are a handful of the records of sociologists and other prominent social scientists I found:

- *Max and Marianne Weber* (identified in the translation of the manifest, but not on the original manifest, as Marcenne), ages 40 and 33, respectively, and coming from Heidelberg, arrived on August 30, 1904 to attend the world exhibition in St. Louis, MO. They arrived on the S.S. Bremen in good health and carrying more than \$50.

- Ten year-old *Talcott Parsons* of Colorado Springs, CO, accompanied by his parents, Edward and Augusta Parsons, and four siblings, returned from Bremen, Germany on August 13, 1913 on the S.S. Kronprinz Frederick Wilhelm. Could this trip have sparked Parson's interest in German sociology?

- *Louis Wirth* returned to the U.S. on the S.S. Yorck out of Bremen, Germany on October 5, 1923. Fellow passengers on that trip were the Columbia University anthropologist Franz Boas and his wife Marie, both of whom have two other entries in the data file (a 1921 trip from Copenhagen and a 1924 trip from Hamburg).

- *W. E. B. Dubois* had two entries from trips to Europe, returning through the Port of New York: the first on June 13, 1894, aboard the S.S. Chester from Southamptonshire, England, and the second on March 18, 1924 from Bordeaux, Gironde, France aboard the S.S. Roussillon.

- *Booker T. Washington* traveled back from Liverpool, England in the first-class cabin of the S.S. Lusitania on October 13, 1910, nearly five years before the ship was torpedoed.

- *Robert E. Park*, originally of Luzerne, PA, but currently from Chicago, IL and employed by the University of Chicago, arrived from Rotterdam, The Netherlands on the S.S. Ryndam on December 17, 1922.

- *Albion W. Small*, accompanied by "Mrs. Small" and daughter Lina, returned on the S.S. Moltke from Hamburg, Germany on September 27, 1903.

- *Edward A. Ross* of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, returned from Buenos Aires, Argentina on February 1, 1914 aboard the S.S. Vestris.

Obviously, more could be searched and where groups of sociologists are found on the same ship, scenarios involving international meetings or even field trips can be generated. In fact, by having students engage in this web surfing activity, new dimensions could be added to a sociological theory course. □

¹There are three individuals in the record named Ruth Benedict, but none was born in 1887, and one Ruth Fulton (the anthropologist Benedict's maiden name), but she gave no background information. There are 48 people named Dorothy Thomas and no background information on any born around 1899.

Croatian Sociology Steps Forward

by Keith Doubt

On November 16 and 17, 2001, the Croatian Sociological Society held its first annual conference since the war that started in Yugoslavia a decade ago. The idea was the initiative of the Society's President, Dr. Davorka Matic, and the theme was "Globalization and Croatian Society." Sociologists from Croatia, Great Britain, Sweden, and the United States presented papers addressing the impact of globalization, positive and negative, on Croatian society.

It must be strange for Croatia, a state that recently attained its sovereignty, to convene a conference on the global economy. In Zagreb, the capital of Croatia, where the conference was held, large, colorful billboards hang from old Austro-Hungarian buildings, over Titovara shopping malls, and in the main train station with the text, "Imam sve, imam banku." The phrase translates to, "I have everything, I have a bank." While these billboards have different background pictures, they have the same text. One has a picture of a young boy wearing a shirt with Croatian colors in the foreground while friends play soccer in the background.

The conference format was much like any academic conference—4 or 5 papers on each session. All of the sessions were for the body of the whole. The opening session featured not only the Association President but also the President of the Zagreb City Council. Academic conferences still continue the legacy of academic conferences during the socialist era of former Yugoslavia. Speeches and then audience responses take on the tenor of a political or parliamentary debate rather than open intellectual exchanges, which are saved for one on one conversations or small group discussions.

Several sociologists at the conference work at the Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar. This is an institute with fifty-seven scholars, ten of whom have

master's and 29 doctoral degrees. Ivo Pilar was a respected attorney in Sarajevo, Tuzla, and Zagreb who studied law in Vienna and Paris. During the First World War he advocated retaining the integrity of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, including the Croatian lands and Bosnia and Herzegovina. After the war, he was an opponent of the Greater-Serbian regime and supported the idea of federalization of Yugoslavia. The Institute engages in field research, consultation, public opinion research, and publication of scholarly journals. In particular, *Drustvena Istrazivanja* (Social Research) is indexed in Sociological Abstracts.

At the University of Zagreb, Aleksandar Stulfofer serves as chair and teaches Sociology of Culture and Sociology of Sexuality. At Stulfofer's invitation, I lectured at the University on Talcott Parsons's action frame of reference and the difference between behavior and action. The faculty and students found the lecture engaging because they have only read and studied late Parsons and Parsons has always been the fall guy for the sociology they were taught. Two faculty in the Department who I met had been Fulbright scholars in the United States, Professors Josip Obradovic who teaches Social Psychology from a Cross-Cultural Perspective, and Vjeran Katunaric who teaches Sociology of Ethnic Relations.

At the conference, I gave a paper titled "Chasing the Concept of Legitimacy in Negri and Hardt's *Empire*." According to this popular postmodern book on globalization, the form of legitimacy that best explains the domination of globalization is neither traditional authority nor rational authority, but charismatic authority. While Michael Hardt and Antonio Negri implicitly draw upon Max Weber's theory of legitimacy throughout their analysis of the political consequences of globalization, they do not acknowledge the degree to which they

employ the ideal type of charismatic authority to explain their subject or the degree to which their commitment to postmodernism is itself embedded in the same ideal type.

As social scientists in Croatia measure the social consequences of globalization for their nation and its relation to the international community, they need to measure the degree to which the persuasiveness of globalization is charismatically guided. Notice an irony here: If the argument in this popular intellectual book, *Empire*, is valid, then a nation whose legitimacy is grounded in either legal rationality or cultural tradition may be less open to globalization than a nation whose legitimacy is grounded in charismatic authority. Social scientists in Croatia need to measure the degree to which their own historical relation to charismatic authorities makes their nation vulnerable to this kind of persuasiveness. In turn, a nation whose legitimacy is grounded in charismatic authority may have closer affinities to the inner character of globalization and thrive more fully under its domination. At the same time, as Weber points out, a nation whose legitimacy is grounded in charisma rather than legal rationality or tradition is less stable than a nation whose legitimacy is grounded in legal rationality and tradition. What indeed will be the consequences of globalization for this new nation as well as the rest of the world? The situation is paradoxical, and sociology, more than other disciplines, can help expose these paradoxes.

Keith Doubt is chair of the Department of Sociology at Wittenberg University. He became interested in the former Yugoslavian states during the Bosnian war and started reading and writing about, and traveling to the region. He is the author of *Sociology After Bosnia and Kosovo: Recovering Justice*, published by Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc. in 2000. □

"Everything is Social": In Memoriam, Pierre Bourdieu (1930-2002)

Pierre Bourdieu died on 23 January 2002, after struggle with cancer. Born on 1 August 1930, he was the grandson of a sharecropper and son of a farmer who later turned postman in the Béarn village of Lasseube, France. Talent and effort, along with state scholarships, propelled him to the apex of French culture and international social science, but Bourdieu never (mis)took academic success and professional honor for simple evidence of self-worth or proof of meritocracy.

Bourdieu was at the top of his class at the *École Normale Supérieure*, the central institution for consecration of French intellectuals, yet he never felt the unselfconscious belonging of those born to wealth, cultural pedigree, and elite accents. Instead, he developed an extraordinary capacity for critical social analysis and epistemic reflexivity. His sense of bodily insertion into the competitive and insular universe of French academe encouraged his revitalization of the Aristotelian-Thomist notion of *habitus*. His awareness of what his classmates and teachers did not see because it felt natural to them informed his accounts of the centrality of *doxa* and misrecognition in social domination. Though educated in philosophy, Bourdieu embraced sociology precisely in order to make empirical research a tool for breaking through ordinary consciousness to achieve truer knowledge about a social world usually considered too mundane for philosophical attention.

In 1955, Bourdieu was sent to do military service during the "pacification" of Algeria. He then stayed on to teach at the University of Algiers and to conduct research in Kabylia and with Berber-speaking migrants in Algiers, producing his first book, *The Algerians*, in 1958 (we give dates of original French publication but English titles where translations are available). A series of further books on Algeria focused on work and workers, the crisis of agriculture, and the clash between indigenous culture and colonial and market power. Confrontation with the Algerian war, and with the transformations wrought by colonialism and capitalism, left a searing personal mark on Bourdieu, shaping his intellectual orientation and commitment to the principle that research must matter for the lives of others. It was also in Algeria that Bourdieu learned to fuse ethnography and statistics, ambitious theory and painstaking observation, and crafted a distinctive approach to social inquiry aimed at informing progressive politics through scientific production.

Field data from Kabylia also supplied the foundation for Bourdieu's theoretical innovations in *Outline of a Theory of Practice* (1972) and *The Logic of Practice* (1980). Influenced by Lévi-Strauss, he nonetheless sought a way to reach beyond structuralism's static character and more generally beyond the dualisms of structure and action, objective and subjective, social physics and social semiology. For this he drew on the materialist side of Durkheim and Marx but also on phenomenology and later ethnomethodology, on Wittgenstein and linguistic analysis, on Cassirer's neo-Kantianism, and on the work of his own teachers Bachelard, Canguilhem, and Vuillemin. He famously approached human social action as simultaneously "structured" and "structuring" and the socialized body as "analogical operator of practice". Through empirically-based reflexive analysis, he sought to establish the conditions for both objective and subjective perspectives, and for avoiding the pitfalls of what he later



termed "the scholastic bias"—the tendency of academics to project their own (hermeneutic) relation to the social world into the minds of the people they observe.

Pursuit of a reflexive grounding for social science was the central motivation for Bourdieu's sociology of intellectuals, notably in "The Scientific Field" (1975) and the books *Homo Academicus* (1984) and *The State Nobility* (1989). The other motivation was Bourdieu's acute interest in social inequality and the ways in which it is masked and perpetuated. His analyses of symbolic power and cultural capital are among his most influential. Already prominent in his work on Algeria, this theme became central when he turned his attention to France—notably in an early study of matrimonial strategies in his native Béarn published in 1963 (and soon to appear in a book left in press at his passing, *Le Bal des célibataires*). In 1964 he published *The Inheritors* and in 1970 *Reproduction in Education, Culture, and Society*. Both books examined the ways in which apparently meritocratic educational institutions reproduced and legitimated social inequalities, for example by transforming differences in family background or familiarity with bourgeois language into differences in performance on academic tests or making the culturally arbitrary appear as unquestionable truth. Bourdieu's exploration of the different forms of power later blossomed into a theory of the relations among economic, cultural, social, and symbolic capital in class reproduction (especially in *The State Nobility*).

Bourdieu's best known book, *Distinction* (1979), addressed these themes in an effort to overcome the opposition of objectivist (Marxist) and subjectivist (Weberian) theories of class. It was also a response to Kant's Third Critique. Much as Durkheim had sought to challenge individualistic explanation of social facts in *Suicide*, so Bourdieu sought in *Distinction* to uncover the social roots and organization of judgment and taste. Sociology thus gave him a means to rethink major philosophical themes by means of empirical observation and analyses rooted in "a practical sense of theoretical things" rather than through theoretical disquisition. His most important exception to this approach came with *Pascalian Meditations* (1997), in which he disclosed the epistemological mooring of his work in "historical rationalism" and explicated his philosophical anthropology (anchored by a dispositional theory of action and a conception of human beings as forever

thirsting for recognition).

Bourdieu's approach to culture and power drew also on a series of influential empirical studies of art and artistic institutions, starting in the mid-sixties with *Photography: A Middle-Brow Art* (1964; years later Bourdieu's own impressive photographs from Algeria became the subjects of museum retrospectives). His quantitative research on museums and their publics published as *The Love of Art* (1966), and extensive studies of the religious, intellectual, philosophical, academic, and juridical fields. In these and other investigations, he laid the basis for a general theory of "fields" as differentiated social microcosms operating as spaces of objective forces and arenas of struggle over value, which refract and transmute external determinations and interests. His deepest and most sustained work on fields, as well as his most historical research, focused on literature and was capped by his masterwork *The Rules of Art* (1992), a study of the symbolic revolution wrought in literature by Flaubert, Baudelaire, and others. Bourdieu's greatest unfinished work is arguably its companion study, a sociogenetic dissection of Manet and the transformation of the field of painting in which he played a pivotal role.

Bourdieu approached sociology as practical activity centered on research, not simply a body of scholastic principles—a perspective he shared in teaching and in *The Craft of Sociology* (1968). He downplayed the idea of individual talent and stressed collective work and socially organized innovation. Beginning in his early studies in Algeria, he often collaborated with other scholars, including Abdelmalek Sayad, Alain Darbel, Jean-Claude Passeron, and many others. *The Weight of the World*, a massive ethnography of social suffering in France, lists 22 collaborators (with regret we refrain from listing Bourdieu's co-authors

here). The creation and publication of such work was organized through the Center for European Sociology; the journal, *Actes de la recherche en sciences sociales*; the European review of books, *Liber*. At the same time, Bourdieu was a tireless teacher at the *École des Hautes Études* (from 1964) and at the *Collège de France* where he was elected in 1981 to the chair of sociology held earlier by Marcel Mauss and Raymond Aron.

Though extraordinarily prominent in France, Bourdieu resisted the prophetic role of the "total intellectual," as he referred to Sartre. He sought instead to influence public debate mainly through rigorous scientific research. Nonetheless, during the clashes of May 1968, some students literally carried *The Inheritors* onto the barricades. As France's foremost public intellectual after the passing of Foucault, Bourdieu defended the homeless, illegal immigrants, anti-racist activists, and precarious workers. In the 1980s, he produced two signal reports on the future of education at the request of the Socialist government. Forever wary of official politics, however, he sought to bring academics, trade unions, and social activists together in nonparty forms of social intervention suited to an era in which science and the media play a central role in social domination. He organized a network of progressive social scientists into the group *Raisons d'agir* ("Reasons to act") and launched a publishing house of the same name to bring sociological analyses of contemporary civic issues to a broader public. In their first book, *On Television* (1996), Bourdieu addressed how the media undercut public discourse by reducing it to "cultural fast-food." Especially in the last dozen years, Bourdieu worked to protect the achievements of the social struggles of the twentieth century—

See Bourdieu, page 10

Travel Grants for ISA Meeting Applications Due March 31

The American Sociological Association expects to receive a \$30,000 grant from the National Science Foundation to provide travel funds to U.S. sociologists to attend the XVth World Congress of the International Sociological Association (ISA) in Brisbane, Australia, July 7-13, 2002.

Travel support to the ISA World Congress will enable sociologists at all career stages to participate in an international conference that fosters scientific communication, research, and exchange. Because the ISA World Congress is convened only once every four years, it is especially important to ensure that U.S. sociologists remain a strong presence at ISA without interruption.

Awards will be used to defray the costs of round-trip airplane travel on U.S. carriers. Membership in ASA is not a requirement for the receipt of a travel award.

The Selection Committee includes: Douglas Kincaid, ASA representative to ISA (Florida International University); Alfonso Latoni, ASA Director of Minority Affairs; Douglas Massey, ASA Past-President (University of Pennsylvania); Jill S. Quadagno, ASA Past-President (Florida State University); and Felice J. Levine, ASA Executive Officer and Principal Investigator for the grant.

In ranking applications and making awards, the Selection Committee will focus on the nature and significance of the applicants' participation in the meeting. In allocating these funds, attention will be paid to ensuring broad participation and to balancing applicant qualifications so that scholars at all levels of experience will receive travel support. Junior sociologists, sociologists of color, women sociologists, and sociologists with disabilities are encouraged to apply.

Applicants should provide (1) a description of the paper or other participatory role in the organization of the ISA Congress, (2) a statement of the scientific potential of this activity (to the advancement of sociological work or knowledge), (3) evidence of participation in the ISA Program (e.g., a copy of a confirmation letter from a session organizer or some equivalent documentation), (4) a brief curriculum vita (not more than two pages), and (5) a travel support request, including any funding expected from other sources. Please send six copies of the application material to ISA Travel Grants, American Sociological Association, 1307 New York Avenue, NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005. Applications must be received by March 31, 2002. Awards will be announced no later than April 30, 2002.

Consult the homepage (www.asanet.org) for more details.

A Sociological Lens on Graduate School Attrition

by Carla B. Howery, Deputy Executive Officer

Higher education has flagged a concern with overproduction of PhDs, but has given short shrift to an inverse problem—a high rate of graduate student attrition from PhD programs, coming close to 50 percent in many fields. Because graduate education is a scarce and costly “good,” it is important to understand the dynamics of the attrition process. What improvements could be made in students’ selection of a program and the programs’ selection of them? Once in graduate school, what are the important factors that lead to timely completion of the PhD?

Although there is not much research on attrition, sociologist Barbara Lovitts, American Institutes of Research (Washington, DC), ameliorates the void. She took C. Wright Mills to heart by taking a look at her own “biography” as a graduate student through the lens of organizational analysis. Her dissertation (from University of Maryland) formed the basis of a new book, *Leaving the Ivory Tower* (Roman & Littlefield, 2001) about the causes and consequences of departure from doctoral study.

Lovitts left two PhD programs herself before finally completing her PhD in sociology at the University of Maryland. She was alarmed not only at the high rate of attrition in programs, but also at the “silence” that accompanies those exits. In particular she noted that students who depart without finishing their degrees tend to blame themselves rather than the system for their presumed failings. This self-blame inhibits students from giving voice to their discontent. Instead, they exit silently and alone, and faculty members and administrators—those who are in a position to make changes—are denied the feedback they need to understand and address the attrition problem. “The social structure of graduate education and its underlying social forces are thus maintained intact” (p. 257).

Lovitts surveyed former graduate students from nine fields, including sociology, who were enrolled at two large universities in 1982–84. She interviewed both “completers,” and “non-completers” along with selected faculty members and the Directors of Graduate Study, as well as made site visits to the campuses and departments. Her findings, briefly summarized here, shed considerable light on the structural and processual factors that contribute to:

- *Funding patterns*, especially the prevalence of fellowships which—although they allow students more time to pursue the degree—prevent the sort of integration into the intellectual and social life of the department that bolsters retention;
- *Lack of collective attention to student progress*, which is a result of the failure of faculty members to see that successful graduate work is far more than classwork alone, but rather requires that the whole department be a resource for students who are shaping their intellectual agenda;
- *Lack of “fit” between student interests and capabilities and the department’s faculty and culture*. This comes, in part, from departments’ desire to get the “best” graduate students by focusing on test scores, recommendations, and prestige of the undergraduate school—rather than factors that may be more critical to the student’s success and satisfaction in the department;
- *Inadequate faculty support*, particularly in the critical time period before students select dissertation advisors and committees. Once students have dissertation advisors, those faculty members assume responsibility for students and provide the sort of mentoring that would likely enhance retention at earlier stages in students’ graduate careers;

- *Students’ lack of “cognitive maps”*—that is, shared mental models of the complex academic and social systems of graduate departments. These would help students make sense of what they experience in their graduate training, inform their decision-making, and help them craft a plan of action that would facilitate their passage through the system;

- *Lack of faculty awareness* of the attrition rates within their departments, which, Lovitts found, they consistently underestimated.

Lovitts’ research also documented the importance of connecting with the graduate student subculture, which seems to come more easily to students who share an office, serve as teaching or research assistants, and otherwise spend time on campus and are in frequent daily contact with other graduate students. These students—unlike the ones who have fellowships, no financial support, or who for other reasons are not connected to the subculture—are more likely to develop useful *cognitive maps*, to discover that other graduate students share their insecurities, and, thus, to complete their degrees.

“Pluralistic ignorance flourishes in graduate school,” says Lovitts. Graduate students assume that everyone else knows what is going on and what to do and they are hesitant to ask for fear of appearing unworthy to be in the program.

Attrition rates do vary by field. One reason they are a bit lower in the physical sciences, according to Lovitts, is that in those fields, research is done in teams. In those fields, students enter research groups early in their graduate careers and the subject matter is vertically integrated. As a result, they can develop a clear picture of their graduate programs and the type of work they need to do to complete their degrees. They are provided “more opportunities for academic and social integration with members of their departmental community” than are students in the humanities and non-laboratory based social sciences, where subject matter is horizontally integrated and most research is done individually and in isolation—in libraries, archives, and in the field. In short, the structural and cultural organization of the sciences means students are more likely to finish their graduate training (p. 260).

Another finding showed the impact of the truism that access to quality advising is unequally distributed. “A student’s relationship with his or her adviser is probably the single most critical factor in determining who stays and who leaves” (p. 262). Students often do not or cannot make a careful selection of adviser and are hesitant to change advisers if they do not feel the relationship is working well. Lovitts’ findings suggest that non-completers are more likely to work with low-PhD productive faculty than completers. Low PhD productive faculty are less engaged with their students, less engaged in department activities, and less engaged in cutting-edge research than high-PhD productive faculty” (p. 262).

To reduce the high rate of attrition, Lovitts suggests that sociologists should be especially skilled at reflecting on the department culture and improving department climate. “The ‘survival of the fittest’ mentality...serves to reinforce existing cultural norms, because it ensures that only those graduate students who conform to the norms will survive,” she notes. More contact with applicants before the admission decision and additional information for them before they arrive will help them develop more viable cognitive maps.

Intentional integration through orientation programs, social and academic events, experiences in departmental governance,

teaching and research experiences (especially for students not funded in these ways), and ensuring a group research experience can help reduce attrition. In short, Lovitts suggests that departments, through the Director of Graduate Study, work with every student to show the department as a whole is taking responsibility for offering intellectual and professional development opportunities and for encouraging involvement in and identification with the department and the field of sociology.

This research comes at a time of renewed attention to improving graduate education. For example, Chris Golde at University of Wisconsin has extensively surveyed graduate students about their views of graduate work at different points in time and their views of the future professorate¹.

ASA is part of a national project on Preparing Future Faculty that seeks to augment graduate education to include preparation for faculty roles in different kinds of institutions. The ASA MOST Program focuses on four graduate departments that are making changes, as a department, in their curriculum, climate, mentoring, outreach, and research training to better engage all students. The Council on Graduate Schools, the Carnegie Foundation, and the Woodrow Wilson Center each have initiatives to enhance graduate education and reduce some of the difficulties that Lovitts’ data document. Attrition is costly to all parties and putting the best minds to solving it seems a worthy endeavor.

¹phd-survey@wcer.wisc.edu □

National Projects on Doctoral Education

This is an exciting time in doctoral education. Events in and across many sectors are taking place and building momentum in doctoral transformation, including newly released studies, new doctoral initiatives, and new available resources. The *Re-envisioning the PhD* website (<http://www.grad.washington.edu/envision>) is one to find the latest available information in doctoral education related to:

- News and Updates (recent publications, media coverage, and events)
- Re-envisioning Project Resources (publications from Re-envisioning research, the Project’s 2000 Conference, PhD career resources, and stakeholder requests)
- National/International Resources (national/international research, projects, and initiatives addressing doctoral education)
- Promising Practices (hundreds of innovative practices and resources in doctoral education) from around the country and abroad. The site has a GOOGLE search capacity for the entire website at: <http://www.grad.washington.edu/envision/about/search.html>

Other sources include the *Carnegie Initiative on the Doctorate* from the Carnegie Foundation at <http://www.carnegiefoundation.org/CID/index.htm>; and *The Responsive PhD* from the Woodrow Wilson Center at <http://www.woodrow.org/responsivephd>.

Majority of New PhDs Have Tenure Track Jobs Four Years Later

In the four to five years since they were awarded their degrees, an additional 18 percent of recent PhDs obtained tenure track jobs. Even though in 1997 almost equal percentages of academics had tenure track jobs as had non-tenure track jobs, by 2001 the overwhelming majority of respondents had tenure track jobs. In 1997, about 44% of the respondents were in tenure track positions and 39 percent were in non-tenure track academic positions (Figure 1). In 2001, 62 percent of the respondents were in tenure track jobs, and 18 percent were in non-tenure track academic positions (Figure 1). Of the tenure track academics in 2001, about half have positions at research and doctoral institutions, and about half have positions at schools where the highest degree granted is a masters or a bachelors degree.

In 2001, the ASA Research Program

conducted an update to the 1998 *Survey of Recent PhD Graduates in Sociology*. Respondents to the original survey comprised a cohort of sociologists who received their PhDs between July 1, 1996 and August 31, 1997. To date, of the original cohort, about 73 percent have responded to the 2001 update.

These results are preliminary since the update is still in the field. Any cohort members who have not responded are urged to do so. Because this is a panel study, it is very important that as many members of the original cohort respond as is possible. For additional information, please contact Roberta Spalter-Roth, spalter-roth@asanet.org, or Stacey S. Merola, merola@asanet.org, staff of the ASA’s Research Program on the Discipline and Profession. □

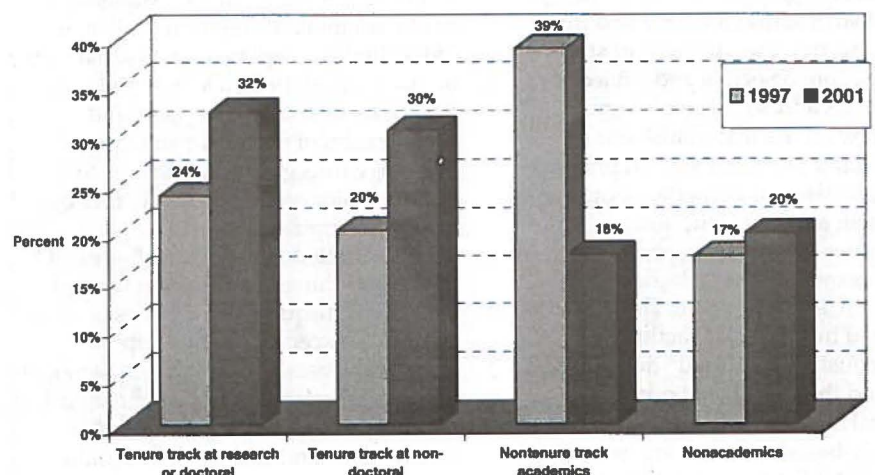


Figure 1: Tenure track, Non-Tenure Track and Nonacademics in 1997 and 2001
Source: American Sociological Association, 1998 Survey of Recent PhD Graduates in Sociology and 2001 update 1997 N = 304, 2001 N = 303.

A World of Opportunity in Community College Teaching

by Carla B. Howery, Director, Academic and Professional Affairs Program

Community colleges remain the least well-known and thus least well-understood segment of higher education by PhD holders and PhD students. With over 1,000 community colleges in the United States, this academic sector offers opportunities for new PhDs.

Faculty positions are also on the rise in community colleges—retirements are projected to increase in the next decade, and student growth will further fuel this increase. Over 3,000 full-time faculty positions were advertised in 1999-2000,¹ and sociology was number seven out of the top ten fields requested in job advertisements. While some or many of these positions will be filled with part-time faculty, many will be full-time hires.²

ASA's Preparing Future Faculty (PFF) program is one intentional way to open up that world to graduate students. In the PFF Program,³ graduate students are experimenting with the opportunities and challenges in teaching in community colleges, four-year colleges, comprehensive universities, and research institutions. Students learn about faculty roles in all of these contexts.

For graduate students not directly involved in PFF, some graduate programs offer special initiatives to prepare future faculty for community colleges. Some of these initiatives are in Schools of Education and some are within sociology departments.

At the University of Arkansas, Dr. James Hammons, Professor of Higher Education, crafted "The Fulbright Program to Prepare Community College Faculty." Graduate students in any field may apply. They complete two three-credit courses and a three-credit internship in teaching in a community college. "This program offers its students an orientation to community colleges by exposing them to the history, culture, and language of community colleges. Further, it gives students practice in developing teaching methodologies that cause optimum learning to occur," says Hammons. Students prepare a teaching portfolio, sample curriculum plans, and engage in role-playing interviews, all "to sharpen their competitive edge when applying for community college faculty positions."

Hammons and his students have done research⁴ on community college positions and the qualities that deans seek in making faculty hires. Deans are generally satisfied with an MA degree, but look for one to three years of teaching experience, preferably in a community college. In response to Hammons' survey, deans identified the following as "essential skills" for faculty:

- Be student-oriented
- Enjoy teaching
- Be adaptable and flexible about incorporating needed instructional changes in the classroom
- Be skilled at teaching students of diverse backgrounds
- Be committed to his or her own personal development
- Have a demonstrated ability to motivate and inspire students
- Be willing to spend time with students and be able to establish rapport with them
- Possess expertise in and commitment to critical thinking skills, outcome assessment, and distance learning.

George Mason University has developed a Doctor of Arts degree for Community College Professionals, in collaboration with the Virginia Community College System. The program is administered by the University's National Center for Community College Education. Students work jointly with a department and with the Center to complete degree requirements including an internship placement in a community college, seminars on teaching and on leadership, and a doctoral project linked to community college teaching. One audience for the program is current community college faculty holding a MA degree but seeking a doctoral program. Contact <http://www.gse.gmu.edu/depart/ncce/handbook.htm>

Sociology departments have also explicitly taken up the challenge to prepare future community college faculty. Humboldt State University (CA) offers an MA in sociology, with an option to concentrate on community college teaching. The department collaborates with Redlands Community College in a 12-unit certificate program called College Faculty Preparation Program. Those MA students have a teaching seminar and practicum in addition to the other MA degree requirements. Contact <http://www.humboldt.edu/~soc/grad.htm>. California State University-Fullerton also offers a seminar called Community College Symposium, as a graduate elective course.

Appalachian State University (NC) has just begun an MA concentration in community college teaching called the Masters of Arts in Social Sciences (MASS). The degree requires 39 hours of coursework including a course in leadership and higher education, and two 18-hour concentrations in social sciences. There is no thesis requirement, but students do take a comprehensive exam.

Faculty engaged in mentoring graduate students about employment opportunities can look more closely at these programs to

prepare future faculty for community college positions. In addition, there is a substantial literature on teaching in community colleges,⁵ which is appropriate for seminars on teaching, for proseminars, and for individual study.

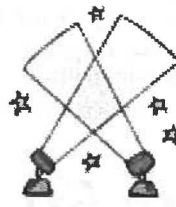
Footnotes

¹Community College Week: *The Chronicle of Higher Education, and Community College Times*.

²Accreditation guidelines require 38% of faculty to be full-time.

³The sociology programs are: North Carolina State University, University of Nebraska-Lincoln; Texas A & M University; and Indiana University. For more information on PFF, contact the author, or visit the ASA homepage or pff@aacu.nw.dc.us.

⁴Hammons, James O. 2000. "Career Opportunities in Community Colleges for non-PhD Graduates," presentation at the Preparing Future Faculty Program.



Spotlight on Departments

An occasional column showcasing accomplishments and innovations in sociology

Enhancing the Curriculum through the Web at Rutgers-Camden

by Meghan Rich, ASA Academic and Professional Affairs Program

The Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Criminal Justice at Rutgers University-Camden has created an interactive departmental website to promote effective learning and the acquisition of transferable skills. Their "web-enhanced curriculum homepage" holds innumerable resources, which are designed to clearly define departmental expectations, provide tutorials and guidelines for the department's courses, increase communication among students and faculty, and publicize research and other opportunities for students.

The site has links to specific classes, individual faculty assignments, library, pedagogy, MicroCase, Excel, methodology, undergraduate research, and other sociology related resources, and hyperlinks to journals. There are also innovative streaming audio and video resources on the site, which were first introduced to Rutgers University as a whole by the department. The faculty also have plans to add to this technology by introducing streaming narrated slideshow tutorials for reviewing content and procedures that students are expected to know from earlier coursework.

This focus on a web-enhanced curriculum reflects a recognition of students' needs. Robert Wood, Chair of the department, states that "by focusing our curriculum more on identifiable and transferable skills, we could both prepare students better for the world of work and at the same time give the sociology major itself more coherence and depth." Because so many students of sociology are not graduate school bound, giving students exposure to computer and research skills is imperative if students are to move on to a technologically based job market.

Rutgers University-Camden is largely a commuter campus, which makes at-home access to educational resources essential. The Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Criminal Justice's web-enhanced curriculum homepage provides resources for students who cannot be on campus every day or spend time meeting

⁵Dickson, Robyn. 1999. "The Changing Role of Community College Faculty: Implications in the Literature." *Community College Review* 26:23-38.

Dougherty, Kevin J. 1994. *Contradictory College: The Conflict Origins, Impacts, and Futures of the Community College*. Albany: SUNY Press.

Fugate, Amy L. 2000. "Career Stages of Community College Faculty: A Qualitative Analysis of their Career Paths, Roles, and Development." *Community College Review* 28:1-22. □

Herideen, Penelope E. 1998. *Policy, Pedagogy, and Social Inequality: Community College Student Realities in Post-Industrial America*. Westport, CT: Bergin & Garvey.

Murray, John P. 1999. "Interviewing to Hire Competent Community College Faculty." *Community College Review* 27:41-57. Van Ast, John. 1999. "Community College Faculty: Making the Paradigm Shift." *Community College Journal of Research & Practice* 23:559-580. □

Call for Applications; Deadline March 1, 2002

ASA Honors Program

2002 ASA Annual Meeting, Chicago, IL, August 15-19, 2002

The American Sociological Association seeks applications from exceptional undergraduate sociology majors who would like to be considered for admission into the 2002 ASA Honors Program.

Honors Program students participate actively in the annual meetings of the ASA, develop important networks with their peers across the nation, and have the opportunity to meet with prominent professionals in the discipline.

Interested students should discuss the program with potential sponsors. For additional information, both sponsors and students should contact: Dr. Duane Dukes, Director, ASA Honors Program, Department of Sociology, John Carroll University, University Heights, OH 44118; (216) 397-4637; fax (216) 397-4376; e-mail dukes@jcu.edu.

For Honors Program applications, requirements, costs, and other important information, please go to <http://www.jcu.edu/sociology/asalahonor.htm>.

with professors outside of class. Because there are links to resources of almost every aspect of the department and these disciplines (including links to disciplinary associations and academic journals) every student has access to resources that assist in learning and research. Key elements of students' work, such as a citations policy, are available on the site, so that students can have something to guide them through the process of writing papers. Because the site is both broad and specific in focus, it allows a student to use resources as needed throughout their undergraduate career. It also gives them a larger view of the disciplines through the linkage of outside sources to the site.

Dr. Wood found through informal conversations and a formal questionnaire that as many as 80 percent of the students access and use the web-enhanced curriculum on a regular basis. Almost all express satisfaction with it, and a number are appreciative of the department's efforts in this area. As one student wrote: "As a sociology major, I have used the computer much more often than in my previous major. I feel that learning how to utilize technology is immeasurably important as we enter into the 21st century. Rutgers-Camden has a great model in the Sociology Department; hopefully, such technological enthusiasm will soon pervade other departments!"

While Dr. Wood contends that technology does not automatically make faculty teaching and a department's curriculum better, the faculty feel that their efforts to move from the web-enhancement of individual courses to the web-enhancement of the curriculum has paid off in many ways. "We feel that it is a relatively low-cost innovation that can strengthen departmental program generally."

See <http://sociology.camden.rutgers.edu/> for the main departmental page and <http://sociology.camden.rutgers.edu/curriculum/index.htm> for the web-enhanced curriculum page.

For more information, contact: Dr. Robert Wood, Chair, Department of Sociology, Anthropology and Criminal Justice, Rutgers University, Camden, NJ 08102; e-mail wood@crab.rutgers.edu. □

NHRPAC, *from page 1*

parties unless IRB's determine that these third parties are subjects as well.

Risk and Harm

In addition to NHRPAC completing its work and advancing recommendations on public use data files and third parties, it also advanced recommendations to the next stage of approval for risk and harm and for confidentiality.

The SBS Working Group first advanced a report and recommendations on risk and harm to NHRPAC in July 2001. Because of other priority issues, including the two topics above, risk and harm was only briefly considered at prior meetings of NHRPAC. At its January 2002 meeting, the statement was thoroughly discussed and positively received. Two major categories of recommendations met with NHRPAC's support: (1) clarification of "minimal risk" (including teasing apart two conflated concepts—the probability and magnitude of harm, as well as providing clearer guidance regarding the application of the "daily life" standard); and, (2) examination of expedited review

categories and creation of best practices for the timeliness of expedited review. Also, NHRPAC responded positively to the report's emphasis on the fact that affirmative steps can be taken to ameliorate risks across areas of research. Accepting the Working Group's recommendations in principle, NHRPAC will be crafting final language for its review and approval.

Confidentiality

In January, NHRPAC also accepted in principle a report and recommendations prepared by the SBS Working Group on "Issues in Confidentiality and Research Data Protections." The recommendations, spanning five topic areas, aim to: (1) convey to IRBs that the degree of confidentiality protection required in research should be commensurate with the degree of risk, while allowing a good data protection plan to reduce or eliminate the risk; (2) encourage OHRP to examine existing confidentiality protections in certificates of confidentiality offered by federal agencies and in various

statutes; (3) encourage OHRP to provide guidance to IRBs and investigators regarding limitations in confidentiality protections and how this information can be conveyed effectively during the consent process; (4) emphasize the research institution's role in supporting investigators' attempts to protect confidential information from compelled disclosure; and (5) clarify for IRBs and investigators that when identifiable data are shared between investigators, the original confidentiality protections are transferred with the data.

NHRPAC will be preparing a final set of recommendations based on comments from its members. With considerable enthusiasm for the substance of the report, NHRPAC members underscored its applicability to all areas of research, not just to social and behavioral science research.

Next Steps

Executive Officer Levine will chair subcommittees of NHRPAC crafting the final editions of the risk and harm as well as confidentiality recommendations. The efforts of the Social and Behavioral Science Working Group to identify areas in the human subjects protection system that can operate more efficiently and

effectively have been well-received by NHRPAC. Informed consent is actively on the agenda of the SBS Working Group and of NHRPAC. The Working Group is in the process of setting its next priorities with benefit of input from the social and behavioral science community. The goal is to ensure protections for research participants without unnecessarily restricting scientific pursuits or the training of new investigators.

As *Footnotes* goes to press, the NHRPAC recommendations on Public Use Data Files and Third Parties are about to be formally transmitted to the Secretary of Health and Human Services. They are also being posted on NHRPAC's website at <http://ohrp.osoph.dhhs.gov/nhrpac/nhrpac.htm>. Interested readers should check this website regularly as well as the website for the SBS Working Group at <http://www.asanet.org/public/humanresearch/>. The SBS Working Group welcomes comments on all reports and draft recommendations posted on their website as well as general comments or concerns. The work of all NHRPAC Working Groups is important input and advice to NHRPAC as it executes its official duties as a Federal advisory committee. □

The Ideal Suburb Turns 50

by Stacey S. Merola

When people think of the ideal American suburb, one of the places that might come to mind is Levittown, PA. Levittown, PA is now 50 years old, and U.S. society is still feeling the effects of this revolution in community design. Infamous for its "cookie-cutter" style homes, Levittown sparked the exodus to the suburbs that began after World War II and formed the basis for many taken-for-granted aspects of our lives today. The impacts of Levittown have been both broad and diverse; ranging from longer commutes to work and "sprawl," to a democratization of home ownership that placed the American dream within the reach of many.

Levittown, PA was the second of the building projects created by Bill Levitt, president of Levitt and Sons. The first project was Levittown, New York, which opened with 6,000 homes in 1947. In this first Levittown, Levitt and Sons used their new system for quickly and cheaply building quality homes by mass-producing them. The houses in this first community were about 60 feet apart and made of pre-assembled components. These pre-assembled components were then added to concrete slabs at the site.

Bill Levitt's success in selling these homes came from being able to present these communities as both a new ideal form of American life, and the middle-class dream, which was available at an affordable price. He also made the process of buying a home very simple. As described by Chad Kimmel, a graduate student in sociology at Western Michigan University doing his dissertation research on Levittown, PA and a Levittowner himself: "For first generation residents, Levittown was a step up on the social ladder; it provided one with a beautiful community, a home, a driveway, and a good sized lawn. Home ownership was key here, and the process of obtaining a home was simple—you stood in front of four model homes and picked one."

The location for Levittown, PA was chosen for its proximity to Philadelphia and the Fairless Works Steel plant. In Levittown, PA many Philadelphia

natives and returning World War II veterans were able to buy homes for as low as \$10,000. Families could get an average mortgage of \$24 per month with a \$100 deposit. These low prices put the American dream in reach of people who might have otherwise considered it unaffordable. As discussed by Peter Hales of the Art History Department of the University of Illinois of Chicago, the communities were created using not only new building technology but also by drawing on Depression-era urban theory. Levittown was built as a cluster of neighborhoods with "village centers" that held the community together. The houses did come with some stipulations, however. When they bought the houses, each property owner agreed to have no fences around their property, not to change the color of their homes, not to hang laundry out on Sundays, and to use an umbrella-type clothes line when clothes were to be hung out.

Levitt also refused to sell homes to blacks until 1960 when he was building his third Levittown in Burlington County, NJ. At that time, the New Jersey Supreme Court ruled that the restrictive sales policies violated the state constitution. Prior to this ruling, in 1957 a black family purchased a home in Levittown, PA sparking large protests. The Meyers family was able to purchase a house through a private transaction over which Levitt had no control. White mobs formed outside of the house burning crosses and issuing bomb threats. The state of Pennsylvania eventually won a permanent injunction against the mob leaders and the Meyers family moved to York, PA in 1961.

Of course, Levittown PA has changed over the past 50 years. Kimmel attributes the alterations over the years to changing family demographics, growing wealth disparities, a rising sense of individualism, and an aging population. To commemorate the anniversary, the Levittown 50th anniversary committee is planning a year of events including parades, plays and exhibits of Levittown memorabilia. Information on the planned events can be found on the web at www.levittownpa.org, or by e-mailing info@levittownpa.org. □

Terrorism, *from page 1*

issues. One of the seven areas is behavioral, social, and institutional issues.

The Committee is co-chaired by Lewis Branscomb, emeritus Director of the Science, Technology, and Public Policy Program at Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government, and Richard Klausner, former Director of the National Cancer Institute. This blue-ribbon group is comprised of 24 members, including sociologist (and former ASA President) Neil Smelser. The effort aims to assist the government with both its near-term needs for scientific and technical advice and its longer-term needs for strengthening our institutional capacity for combating terrorism. This work began in December, 2001, and a final report is expected by May 31, 2002.

The Division of Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education (DBSSE) at the National Research Council (NRC) also established a special panel—the Panel on Behavioral, Social, and Institutional Issues—to provide guidance on terrorism. Operating under the aegis of the Branscomb-Klausner Committee on Science and Technology for Countering Terrorism, this Panel is charged with writing a report that will include (1) a typology of terrorism; (2) an evaluation of the current state of knowledge and capacity for dealing with the most significant threats; and (3) a research agenda. Smelser, retired Director of the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences and Chair of the DBSSE Committee, and anthropologist Robert McCormick Adams, former Director of the Smithsonian Institution, serve as co-chairs of this 10-member group. Launched in January 2002, the Panel plans to issue a final report within six months.

Through the NRC Committee on Law and Justice (within DBSSE), the social sciences are also addressing a range of important issues with respect to terrorism. The Committee is currently in the process of establishing a Forum to be chaired by Former Deputy Attorney General Phillip Heyman (now at Harvard Law School) and Michael

Chertoff, Assistant Attorney General of the Criminal Division. The purpose of this activity is to summarize social science knowledge on the roots of terrorism in both the United States and the Muslim world. Papers will address understanding international terrorism in general and specifically based on sociological and political science research. Also, the Forum will examine aspects of terrorism in the Middle East, how terrorists organize themselves, use of profiling in combating terrorism, money laundering, and collective behavior of populations under terrorist threats. A meeting of the Forum is planned for March.

In addition to these efforts within the National Academies, the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) has also launched a Federal interagency working group for the social, behavioral, and education sciences as part of its Antiterrorism Task Force. The working group is being co-chaired by Norman Bradburn, Assistant Director at the National Science Foundation for Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences (SBE) and Raynard Kington, Director of the Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (OBSSR) at the National Institutes of Health (NIH). With leadership and support from James Griffin, Assistant Director for Social and Behavioral Sciences and Education at OSTP, the interagency working group will identify important research that can be useful to the antiterrorism agenda and also areas where further research is essential.

All of these activities are on a fast track. Government and the public seek knowledge that can make a difference in understanding and addressing terrorism. The social scientists in these groups aim to convey what is known, what the limits of this knowledge are, and what should constitute a priority agenda of work. By next August, when the American Sociological Association convenes its Annual Meeting, many new reports and papers should be available. A special plenary is being planned addressed to September 11th and its consequences. □

Locating the State of High School Sociology on the Academic Map

by Michael A. DeCesare
University of Massachusetts

The topic of my PhD dissertation is sociology in public high schools. During the course of my work thus far, I have become convinced of the importance of sociology faculty working with high school teachers.

Let me begin by pointing out that sociology in American high schools is in disarray and has been for much of its 90-year history. The most commonly cited problem with the courses is the uneven sociological training of the teachers who offer them (see Dennick-Brecht 2000; Dorn 1986; Dykstra 1967; Friedman and Howery 1995; Gray 1993; Grupp 1961; Howery 1985; Lashbrook 2001; Short and Matlock 1982; Short et al. 1986; Weber 1978). In addition, the courses have often lacked clear objectives (Grupp 1962; Kraft 1981; Weber 1978), included debatable content (Dorn 1986; Dykstra 1967; Grupp 1962; Kraft 1981; Weber 1978), and utilized poor instructional materials (Dykstra 1967; Grupp 1961, 1962). Despite these long-standing problems, sociology faculty have shown little interest in the high school course.

But the quality of the high school course does affect academic sociologists and sociology. For instance, the quality of high school sociology courses directly affects the number of incoming college students who declare sociology as a major. The better and more interesting the secondary school courses, the more students are attracted to college sociology courses. Having a more robust pipeline into college could lead to more majors, more courses, and even more faculty!

The eventual implementation of an Advanced Placement (AP) course and exam in high school sociology could also cause a change in the enrollment of undergraduate introductory courses (see Persell [2001] for details regarding the work to date of the ASA Task Force on the Advanced Placement [AP] Course in Sociology). By passing the AP sociology course and exam in high school, students would be able to "test out" of the introductory college course and to consider other lower division courses.

The condition of the high school sociology course affects not only what we teach in college, and how many of us teach it, but also who we teach. More rigorous and consistent high school sociology courses could produce better sociology students. One way to improve the quality of our majors is to introduce them at an earlier age to a better introductory sociology course (Levine 1997).

It is also more beneficial to students themselves to first introduce sociology in high school rather than in college. For example, with its typically smaller class sizes, and more personal relationships between teachers and students, high school may provide the most fertile ground for sowing the seeds of the sociological imagination. Further, the discipline as a whole may benefit if it were to be first introduced to high school students rather than to college students. High school students constitute one of sociology's largest public audiences. In front of what better audience can we begin to correct the public's misperceptions about what sociology is and what sociologists do? Many high school students do not pursue college and might be best served by some of the insights of our discipline.

Like most of our undergraduate students, many of us are interested only in that which we feel is directly relevant to our own lives. I am arguing that the condition of high school sociology is directly relevant to each of our professional lives. Having seen this, I think the next step is for

academic sociologists to begin paying consistent and serious attention to changing the secondary sociology course for the better. Doing so will not only positively affect each of us as individual sociologists, but also the collective sociological enterprise.

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ASA Statement and Resolution on Access to Public Data Adopted by Council

Background

The American Sociological Association appreciates that, in the fragile circumstances immediately after the September 11th terrorist attacks, government agencies saw the need to remove access to certain public data. The Association also understands that access to some information may require tighter controls. However, the extent of restrictions on environmental and public health information seems to exceed what is necessary for such ends and to result in denying access to essential information previously made available for research and public decisionmaking.

These government data have proven vitally important to public health professionals, policymakers, industry, and communities over the last 15 years. Such information restrictions also compromise the ability (or, in some cases, making it entirely impossible) for social scientists to examine associations among important variables, such as race, class, and gender, and technological risks.

Examples of environmental and public health information withholding include:

- The Landview IV website now says, "Access to the LandView demonstration file and the sale of the LandView product have been withdrawn temporarily as part of a government wide review of national security." The Landview IV project is a joint project of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). The program allows users to browse, map, and query records extracted from the Environmental Protection Agency's Envirofacts Warehouse, demographic statistics from the U.S. Census Bureau's Decennial Census, and the USGS Geographic Names Information System.

- On Oct. 12th, the Federal Depository Libraries received a request, on behalf of the U.S. Geological Survey's Associate Director for Water, to destroy all copies of a CD-ROM publication: Source area characteristics of large public surface water supplies I 19.76:99-248 USGS Open-File Report no. 99-248.

- The site for the National Transportation of Radioactive Materials at DOE was completely removed from the internet. This website allows community residents to learn more about radioactive materials that may be transported through their neighborhoods.

- The state of New Jersey removed chemical information from its web site. New Jersey is withholding Internet access to information — collected under its

Community Right-to-Know Survey — on 30,000 private sector facilities that must report on chemical storage, including quantities and types of containers, for about 1,000 to 1,200 different chemicals.

- Risk Management Plans, which provide information about the dangers of chemical accidents and how to prevent them, were removed from the EPA website. EPA removed from its website Risk Management Plans (RMP) that are collected under the Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act. These plans provide access to information about chemicals being used in plants: a hazard assessment, a prevention program, and an emergency response plan.

Additional examples and related information can be found at: <http://www.mapcruzin.com/right-to-know-issues.htm>.

Resolution

WHEREAS, federal, state, and local governmental authorities are actively removing information from public access.

WHEREAS, access to data through the Freedom-of-Information Act (FOIA) has been further limited after a memorandum

issued on October 12, 2001 by the Attorney General that instructed federal agencies to exercise greater caution in disclosing information requested under FOIA.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED,

- that the American Sociological Association urges that immediate consideration be given to the rationale for restrictions on environmental and public health information by relevant Federal agencies and officials and by Members of Congress with jurisdiction over these matters;

- that recognized scientific, academic, and citizens organizations engaged in lawful use of such data be granted access to such information through data access provisions; and

- that an advisory committee on public access to environmental and public health data be formed, with representatives of the National Academy of Sciences, National Science Foundation, National Institutes of Health, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and other relevant agencies and organizations, to guide government agencies in maximizing reasonable public access.

CARRIED, unanimously. □

2002 Student Travel Awards

Applications Due May 1

General Information

The Student Forum of the American Sociological Association (ASA) administers student travel awards to the ASA Annual Meeting. We anticipate granting approximately 25 awards in the amount of \$200 each. These awards are made on a competitive basis and are meant to assist students by defraying costs associated with attending the Annual Meeting. All applicants are encouraged to seek additional sources of funding to attend the Annual Meeting.

Four copies of the complete application must be submitted no later than May 1, 2002. Decisions will be announced no later than June 15, 2002. No part of the application may be submitted by fax, and only applications from individuals on their own behalf will be accepted.

Eligibility

Applicants must be students pursuing an undergraduate or graduate sociology degree in an academic institution and a current student member of ASA (at the time of application). Participation in the Annual Meeting (e.g., paper sessions, roundtables), purpose for attending (e.g., workshop training, Honors Program participation), student need, the availability of other forms of support, matching funds, and the potential benefit to the student are among the factors taken into account in making awards.

Awardees will be selected by a travel award committee of the Student Forum convened especially for this purpose.

Application

The 2002 Student Travel Award Application is available on ASA web page (<http://www.asanet.org/forms/travelapp.doc>) or by request in hard copy. For more information please contact the ASA Executive Office at (202) 383-9005, ext. 303, or via e-mail at studentforum@asanet.org.

New Departments Move to Top (Graduate) Chair-Producing List

by Kathleen A. Tiemann, University of North Dakota, and Thomas L. Van Valey, Western Michigan University

Between 1974 and 1986, there was an apparent monopoly in chair production by less than 10 percent of the nation's graduate departments of sociology. While these top chair-producing departments produced 55 percent of chairs in 1974, by 1996 they produced only 30 percent of the chairs. Since then, a more diverse group of sociology departments that award the PhD has emerged as top chair producers. In this follow-up to our examination of graduate departments of sociology in the U.S. (Van Valey and Tiemann 1989), we used the ASA's *Guide to Graduate Departments in Sociology* as our data source. As before, we coded the PhD alma maters of people who served as chairs of a graduate department of sociology during the period under study, in this instance, 1986-1997.

Table 1 provides the rank orders of top chair-producing departments. The left-hand column indicates the rank of each of the top 10 chair-producing departments during the 1986-1997 period (including ties). Chicago, Texas and Wisconsin each appeared annually over the 12 years, while California-Berkeley, Harvard, and North Carolina appeared nine times each or 75 percent of the time. Minnesota, Indiana, Ohio State and Columbia were among the top 10 chair-producing departments for six of the 12 years examined. The remaining 17 top departmental chair-producers made the list between one and five times.

The middle column of Table 1 shows each department's rank as a top chair-producing department in the 1974-1985 period (including ties). An examination of these two time periods shows both stability and change. For example, Chicago maintained its track record as a top chair producer. It appeared on the list of top producers 12 times in each time period. Texas and Wisconsin also appeared 12 times each between 1986-1997, but were

much lower in rank than in the period between 1974-1985. Columbia and Michigan were both on the list of the top producers for 11 years between 1974-1985, but these departments appeared only six and five times respectively in the latter time period. By 1986-97, Michigan has slipped from the top ten. The situation is more striking for Iowa, Michigan State, Yale University, and Louisiana State. While these departments were on the list for at least seven years each between 1974-1985, they made the list only once between 1986-1997. Thus, overall none remained in the top ten departments producing chairs of graduate departments.

To summarize, the data show the strength of a cluster of schools to produce chairs over a long span of time (1974-97). In the first span, due to a tie, 12 schools were on the top ten list. Taking these top 12, eight of these schools or two-thirds remain in this strong position. The data also make clear that the dominance displayed in the period from 1974 to 1985 is not entirely stable. There was a measure of turnover in chair-producing departments between 1974-85 and 1986-97. While Iowa, Michigan, Yale, and Louisiana State dropped during the recent period, the University of Texas, the University of Minnesota, Indiana University, and Princeton University moved into higher rankings as chair-producer departments.

One might speculate as to why some of the departments that had dominated so clearly in the earlier 12-year period were unable to maintain their levels of chair production from 1986-97. One explanation might simply be that departments have broadened their searches for chairs to include more candidates from other universities. Increasing the competition in this manner would quite likely result in more successful candidates coming from a wider range of departments. In such instances, it might be that prior experience as a chair in another department of similar size or institutional context is a more

important selection factor than the prestige of one's alma mater or possibly even the length of one's vita. A second explanation is related to the costs and benefits of being a chair. Perhaps the people trained in the top-ranked universities are more likely to see the role of chair as a hindrance to their research careers and thus their personal prestige and/or mobility. In many cases, the commitments of time and energy involved in chairing a department often leave little remaining for personal research and scholarship. Thus, they may define the costs of being chair as greater than the benefits, at least until they have reached a

stage in their academic careers where they see that additional research experience has less marginal utility for them than administrative experience.

Regardless of the explanation for the relatively few changes in chair production that did occur, the fact remains that most of the people who chair graduate departments come from a relatively small number of relatively high prestige institutions. This pattern was clear from 1974 to 1985 (Van Valey & Tiemann, 1989) and it remains equally clear from 1986 to 1997. It only remains to be seen how long the pattern continues. □

Now Available for Early Career Sociologists from the ASA!

Advice from the Field: New Faculty Discuss Academic Job Searching

By Shelia Cotten, Jammie Price, Shirley Keeton, Russell Burton, and Janice Clifford Wittekind

This useful guide aims to demystify the job search process for sociologists moving into assistant professor positions, while at the same time providing a sociological analysis of this process. The authors report and analyze their experiences as they moved from graduate school, post-doctoral fellowships, an applied research position, and a non-tenure track teaching position to assistant professor positions. They detail the process of going on the market, how to find positions, supported documents that are needed to prepare application materials, how to arrange, schedule, and prepare for interviews, what to expect during and after interviews, what to do when you receive (or do not receive) an offer, commonly negotiated terms, and the transition process once you have accepted an offer. 43 pages, 2002. Stock #132.A02. \$5.00 for ASA members, \$7.00 for non-members.

New Faculty Discuss the First Year as an Assistant Professor

By Jammie Price, Shelia Cotten, Shirley Keeton, Russell Burton, and Janice Clifford Wittekind

The authors of *New Faculty Discuss Job Searching* present their experiences of transitioning to assistant professors in the 1999-2000 academic year. They cover the following topics: settling into a new job, teaching expectations and activities, research expectations and activities, service expectations and activities, summer terms, negotiating multiple responsibilities, job satisfaction, career aspirations and professional development, and recommendations for change for new assistant professors, graduate departments hiring institutions and the discipline. 34 pages, 2002. Stock #133.N02. \$5.00 for ASA members, \$7.00 for non-members.

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TABLE 1: TOP CHAIR-PRODUCING DEPARTMENTS

Institution	Rank in 1986-97	Rank in 1974-85	Change in Rank
Chicago	1	1	0
Texas	1	19	+18
Wisconsin	1	10	+9
California-Berkeley	4	7	+3
Harvard	4	1	-3
North Carolina	4	6	+2
Minnesota	7	14	+7
Indiana	8	19	+11
Ohio State	8	5	-3
Columbia	10	3	-7
Michigan	11	3	-8
Princeton	11	— ¹	—
Florida State	13	—	—
Pennsylvania	13	19	+6
Stanford	13	—	—
Vanderbilt	13	15	+2
Washington	13	13	0
Brown	18	—	—
Colorado	18	—	—
UCLA	18	—	—
Yale	18	7	-9
Illinois	22	19	-3
Kentucky	22	—	—
Michigan State	22	10	-12
Purdue	22	—	—
Washington State	22	15	-7
Iowa	—	7	-7
Louisiana State	—	10	—
Missouri	—	15	—
Cornell	—	15	—
New York University	—	19	—
Oregon	—	19	—
Northwestern	—	19	—
Penn State	—	19	—
Southern California	—	19	—

¹Dashes indicate that the university was not ranked during that time period.

Bourdieu, from page 5

pensions, job security, open access to higher education, and other provisions of the social state—against budget cuts and other attacks in the name of free markets and international competition. In the process, he became one of the world's most famous critics of neoliberal globalization, a theme central to his two short volumes, *Acts of Resistance* (1998) and *Firing Back* (2002) and to his forthcoming volume of political essays, *Interventions, 1961-1991*. In alliance with Günther Grass, Hans Haacke, and others he sought to join progressive intellectuals in a new internationalism.

Though remarkably famous—apt to be recognized in the street or cafes, especially after he was featured in the award-winning film, *Sociology is a Martial Art* (2000)—Bourdieu was a very private and surprisingly shy person. He loathed academic pomp and official honors. He steadfastly refused to appear on television and once expressed shock at the willingness of

Americans to talk publicly about their marriages, sexual mores, and personal habits—even while they refused to have open political arguments. The French were the opposite, he said, and he might have meant himself personally. He sheltered his family life and felt acutely the sacrifices public life demanded of time with his wife and three sons. For decades he quietly supported students from Kabylia in the pursuit of higher education, a fact that speaks not only to his personal generosity and sense of obligation, but to his faith that, for all their complicity in social reproduction, education and science remain our best hope for reducing domination. He will be missed deeply both by those who knew him well as well as by those, in and out of the social sciences, whose knowledge and vision of the world were transformed by his work.

Craig Calhoun and Loïc Wacquant □

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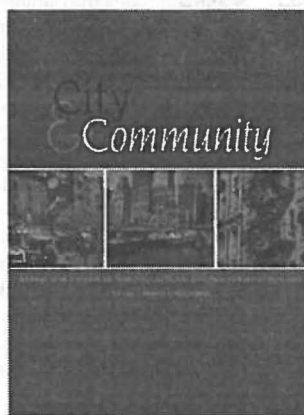
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**2003
 August 16-19
 Atlanta, Georgia**

□□□

**2004
 August 14-17
 San Francisco, California**

Footnotes

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Minutes, continued

the pros and cons for each. Council discussed several options to obtain member preferences, including a survey, an e-mail survey, and a survey piggybacked to the fall referendum. After posing the pros and cons, Council asked for a vote on earlier August dates.

Motion: To continue the Annual Meeting dates during the first two weeks in August. (5 approved, 8 opposed)

Council member Calhoun argued against August meeting time as it interrupts research time and vacation time. Council member Nee spoke against conducting a sample survey and supported the deferral of a decision until the winter Council meeting when the Executive Office could provide more information. Council further discussed options for surveys, for the scope of the questions, including asking members why they do or do not attend. There was consensus that the timing of a survey should not conflict with the special fall membership referendum already planned.

Motion: To gather the opinion of ASA members about meeting dates through the use of a survey, the form of which to be determined. Motion withdrawn.

Motion: To table the discussion to the winter Council meeting and ask that the Executive Office provide information about options, pros and cons so that informed decisions can be made. (14 approved; 2 abstained.)

Levine indicated that she would contact other associations to find out how they went about making a change and report back to Council in January. Council then returned to the discussion of the option to hold the 2007 Annual Meeting in San Francisco. ASA was offered a set of dates for San Francisco but needed to commit as soon as possible; else, the hotel would release the dates held to other interested groups.

Motion: To approve holding the 2007 Annual Meeting in San Francisco. Failed. (6 approved, 7 opposed, 3 abstained)

13. Committee Appointments

Recommendations from the Committee on Awards. The Committee on Awards advanced slates of nominees to fill vacancies on the eight award selection committees. Vice President-elect Ivan Szelenyi was concerned about the limited time that Council members were given to review the materials and make a decision. Council was also concerned about members from the same institutions being nominated to the same committee and asked if the "skip rule" would be used.

Motion: To use the skip rule in seating new members, skipping persons from institutions that are already represented. (Withdrawn)

Motion: After applying the skip rule and deleting persons who have accepted appointments to other committees, to refer the list back to the Committee on Awards. (Withdrawn)

Motion: To appoint a subcommittee of Council to review the list (Calhoun, Nee, Denton, Risman). Carried unanimously.

Motion: That all lower ranked persons from the same institution be eliminated (if the first one accepts the nomination) and that the subcommittee be instructed to provide institutional information on ongoing members of each committee. To delegate to the subcommittee the task of reviewing the list, considering nominations from the Committee on Awards and advancing a slate. Carried unanimously.

Recommendations from the Executive Officer for Advisory Panels. Levine presented a slate of nominees for vacancies on the various Executive Office Program Advisory Panels.

Motion: To approve the recommended list for Advisory Panels as presented. Carried unanimously.

Recommendation from the Secretary for the Committee on the Executive Office and Budget (EOB). Secretary Kalleberg presented a slate of names for the one vacant position on the EOB.

Motion: To approve the recommended list as presented. Carried unanimously.

14. Dates for the Winter Meeting

Council agreed to hold its winter meeting on January 25-27, 2002.

15. Information Technology Briefing

Deputy Executive Officer Phoebe Stevenson reported on the successful completion of upgrading the membership database and management system. While the implementation process created expected interruptions to the operations of the Executive Office (such as, the delay in sending out membership renewal reminders), the end results were welcomed by all staff members. Building on these enhancements, ASA introduced a searchable *Online Preliminary Program* and a personal scheduler for the 2001 Annual Meeting. Other internet related developments include: expanding the Call for Papers program to an Online Abstract and Paper Center (which replaced Paper Sales at the Annual Meeting) and the online audiovisual request system for use by presenters. Looking ahead, we will continue to expand internet-based services that are integrated with the membership database, such as membership application, renewal, publication sales, and meeting registration supported by e-commerce. Levine indicated that the ASA Online Journal Builder Program, built upon *Journal Manuscript Tracker*, was undergoing beta testing by the editorial offices of ASR and JHSB.

16. Task Force Reports

Task Force on International Focus of American Sociology. The Task Force analyzed the participation of international sociologists from 1965 to the present. They also reviewed the international content of syllabi sets published by the ASA Teaching Resources Center for a range of courses. The Task Force discussed ASA's involvement in and collaboration with (national) regional sociological associations beyond ISA and the World Congress. The Task Force requested the participation of Council Liaison and asked about the results of an earlier survey about international participation of members. The Task Force will continue its work through the mid-year meeting of the Council.

President Reskin asked what the charges of the Task Forces are and Council's expectation. Levine indicated that Task Forces had different charges. Some were asked to prepare reports on specific issues in order to brief Council; others were more directed to providing guidance and recommendations. Reskin proposed that when a Task Force report is submitted, the Executive Office liaison and a few members of Council would review the report carefully. The group would then report to Council and recommend actions. Council reaffirmed the value of the task force approach, the importance of clear "charges," and timely reports that Council would consider carefully.

Motion: To ask Task Forces to include recommended actions for Council to consider as part of their final reports. Carried unanimously.

Task Force on ASA-AAAS Relations. The Task Force made a series of recommendations and viewed that it has completed its charge. Levine proposed that Walters, the Council liaison for the Task Force, and the President and Levine review the recommendations and determine which recommendations should be moved forward. Walters stated that it would take a lot of effort to make inroads into the AAAS. Levine indicated that ASA has been making positive progress in recent

years. One possibility is to have section representatives also work as a group rather than solely rely on individuals making inroads into single sections.

Task Force on Implications of Assessing Faculty Productivity and Teaching Effectiveness. The Task Force requested an additional one or two members be appointed by September to fill some vacancies. The Task Force was interested in having an in-person meeting in Cleveland. It asked for guidance about human subject protection clearance for some of the research they are conducting. Reskin requested that Levine report back to Council in the winter regarding the human subject protection issue with regard to the Association conducting research using data on membership.

Development Committee and Centennial Committee. Levine briefed Council on the background of the Development and Centennial Committees. Council discussed the importance of each and encouraged their activation.

Motion: To approve the appointment by the President of Development and Centennial Committees. Carried unanimously.

International Sociological Association (ISA). The 2002 ISA meeting will be held in Brisbane, Australia. ASA will be represented by Doug Kincaid, ASA's representative to ISA. Also, Past President Massey, President Reskin, and Executive Officer Levine are planning to represent ASA. President Reskin will serve on a panel with other association presidents.

17. New Business

Professional Development at the Annual Meeting. Reskin outlined her ideas for more intensive and formal professional development workshops at the Annual Meeting. These workshops would attract attendees, who may or may not otherwise be presenting at the meeting, and would meet the need for continuing education for many colleagues, such as high school teachers, practitioners, and people in aligned fields. She proposed the possibility of ASA offering a certificate for participation in these workshops. In particular, the 2002 Program Committee has planned to have a set of sequenced events on a topic, beginning with a plenary session and followed by breakout discussions and perhaps teaching workshops on that topic. Reskin indicated that ASA would promote such offerings in the *Chronicle of Higher Education* and other medium that are not normally used to advertise the Annual Meeting.

Council viewed that this innovation as an attractive idea especially for attendees from 2- and 4-year colleges. Further, such "strands" might draw attendees who are outside of the discipline. Howery indicated that the former Task Force on 2- and 4-year Colleges expressed interest in receiving such certification. Furthermore, persons in sociological practice would benefit from these workshops as their employers would consider these Annual Meeting sessions as "training." Smith-Lovin indicated that high school teachers might be interested in the workshops as some states have requirements (such as, for re-education) and these workshops might be able to meet some of the requirements. Reskin asked whether there are costs to the ASA and Levine reported that the costs would be minimal. Some workshops have modest registration fees to cover cost of materials. She indicated that it is possible for ASA to pay for an extra night needed for the organizer/teacher. Levine indicated that she discussed the possibility with the Spivack Advisory Committee as well as the Committee on Professional Ethics (COPE). The former cautioned that we do not implement too many training workshops all at once but limit the number so we can implement effective programming and promotion. COPE was very excited about the possibility of conducting training workshops on human subject protection. Lynn Smith-Lovin cautioned the scheduling of such

sessions as some attendees who are teachers might have started school at that time in August. Sessions could be scheduled for Saturday and Sunday.

President Reskin indicated that this new attention to workshops and training makes sense only if it were featured for the foreseeable future, not just in 2002. Council indicated its support of this emphasis.

Motion: To approve enhancing the professional development component of the Annual Meeting and certificates of attendance. Carried unanimously.

Committee on Publications. Risman requested the appointment of a task force to reevaluate the structure of the Committee on Publications (COP). She provided a briefing on the structure of the COP before and after the restructuring. Risman and Walters thought that COP and Council's deliberations and decisions could benefit from input from editors. Alba presented his observation of two events, editors' view about the selection of the ASR editor, and now, editors' perception of the dues decoupling. Nee indicated that Council has the talent and skills to address the topic of COP structure and that there did not seem to be the need to form a task force.

Motion: To place this topic on the January meeting agenda. Carried unanimously.

Levine suggested that we would look at models used by other learned societies and inform Bernice Pescosolido, Chair of the Committee on Publications, of Council's interest in this issues.

18. Program Reports

Minority Affairs Program (MAP). Alfonso Latoni started his report with a brief overview of the Minority Fellowship Program. He focused his remarks on the incoming cohort for 2002-2003; the orientation workshop for this group—thanking Diane Brown for her excellent presentation to the students; and the success of both the session with presentations from minority fellows and the professional development workshop, which was overflowing with attendees. Latoni also gave highlights on the MOST Program, indicating that the Association was entering its last year of this initiative with MOST departments. He noted to Council that considerable time would be devoted to writing a final report and planning for the capstone conference to take place in the late spring.

Academic and Professional Affairs Program (APAP). Carla Howery provided an update and progress report on the activities of the Preparing Future Faculty (PFF) Project. She emphasized as well that MOST was an important element of the APAP as well as MAP Programs. She also emphasized the importance of the Integrating Data Analysis into the Curriculum Project (IDA) and the extent to which it was an outgrowth of the ASA's emphasis on working with departments on intentional change. She said that key to APAP for the coming year was a central involvement in the ASA Task Force on the Undergraduate Sociology Curriculum and the Task Force on the AP Course in Sociology. She concluded by noting the success of the Chair Conference held in conjunction with the Annual Meeting.

Research Program on the Discipline and Profession. Roberta Spalter-Roth highlighted the work on the Research Program and its multi-faceted approach to getting information out on the discipline and profession through *Footnotes* articles, research briefs, and the ASA homepage. She emphasized the importance of the use of the homepage for making information accessible to a wide number of persons interested in the discipline. She noted that this resource also provided an efficient way for the Research Program to respond to a wide number of inquiries for information. Spalter-Roth indicated that her presentation to the Chair Conference included discussion of the department survey to be fielded in 2001-2002. She said that this

survey would be very useful to the Association and its committees; she also noted that it would be an asset for departments to have current information.

Spivack Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy. Howery and Levine provided a brief introduction to the work of the Spivack Program. Howery noted that the fellowship component of the Spivack Program was operating successfully and that Congressional Fellow Larry Burmeister had had a very successful experience in Senator Kent Conrad's office. Levine focused on plans for a Congressional seminar in the fall and spring and that three topics were under consideration. Since the Rose Series would be publishing a book on school to work transitions by James Rosenbaum, a Congressional seminar timed to the release of that volume is planned. She noted as well that attention to the race project and to working with the ASA Task Force on an ASA Statement of Race were important elements of the Spivack Program. Roberta Spalter-Roth and she look forward to bringing both of these efforts to fruition in 2002.

Public Information and Public Affairs. Building upon the written reports, Levine summarized the primary areas of emphasis for both the public information and public affairs programs. She noted the considerable coverage of the Annual Meeting in the media despite the Anaheim location and the lower turnout. She emphasized that the posting of press releases on wire services and an increasing number of journalists working online and remotely have increased media coverage of the Meeting and of the substance of sociology throughout the year. Levine also reported on ASA's public Affairs activities on behalf of the discipline. She emphasized that considerable attention in the period since January had been devoted to human research protection issues and advocacy efforts on behalf of the human rights of sociologists in China and in Egypt who have been incarcerated and also had their professional work severely limited.

19. 2001 Financial Reports and Budget Analysis

Secretary Kalleberg reported on the 2001 financial reports. He indicated that the current projection was for a deficit of \$114,153. The deficit could be attributed to a revenue shortfall of \$148,920 due to lower than budgeted income projections for membership dues, subscription, *Employment Bulletin* listing fees, and Annual Meeting registration. The \$50,000 in Editorial Office Support from Blackwell for *Sociological Methodology* and *Sociological Theory* which did not materialize this year also contributed to the shortfall. On the expense side, conservative spending in almost all functions of the Executive Office is expected to result in a projected saving of \$94,319 for the year as compared to the approved budget. Kalleberg indicated that it is too early to be alarmed at this point until the revenue and expenditure related to the Annual Meeting become available though it would take considerable savings to return a balanced budget by year-end.

20. Report on the Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline (FAD)

Spalter-Roth reported that ASA obtained a three-year grant from the National Science Foundation (NSF). FAD received 14 proposals (as compared to 16 in the last cycle) in the current round of competition. She reported that a workshop, presided by Paul Burstein, was held at the Annual Meeting where four former FAD recipients discussed strategies to make proposals more successful. The session was very well attended. It was suggested that short articles be written for *Footnotes* to feature the winners and their projects.

The FAD Advisory Panel also discussed guidelines for conference proposals.

Council adjourned at 5:30 p.m.

Minutes, continued

and approved the proposed By-Laws. With Council's approval of the By-Laws, Labor and Labor Movements will become a full section beginning in the 2002 membership year.

Motion: To approve the proposed By-Laws for Labor and Labor Movement. Carried unanimously.

Bielby also reported on COS' recommendation to better align the Annual Meeting session allocation structure with the 300-membership requirement for sections. Under the current structure, sections with fewer than 200 members receive one session, sections with 200-399 members receive two sessions, and so on. He indicated that COS is considering a revised structure which would further increase the incentive for sections to reach and maintain the 300-member requirement: Sections with fewer than 300 members will receive one session and sections with 300-399 members will receive two sessions. Bielby also briefed Council on COS' discussion on the possibility of and options for changing the membership count cutoff deadline. Over the years, the September 30 deadline creates the practice of last minute efforts among sections to achieve target membership counts. He indicated that COS would continue the discussion at its winter conference call meeting.

4. Rental of Mailing List and Survey Participation

Executive Officer Levine reported that ASA had received a rental request for mailing labels of ASA members for the purpose of including sociologists in a major report that included political scientists and economists in a survey. ASA's policy is not to provide mailing lists where ASA members would be approached to be research subjects. She and Past President Massey decided to discuss this with Council as a possible exception. In this request, sociologists would be invited to participate in a survey and the outcome of the study could be informative to the general public and social science. Council noted that the study is more for public interest than for scientific research and discussed the rationale for prohibiting such a rental. Both Levine and Council reaffirmed that ASA should remain very careful about releasing members' contact information for research. Levine also indicated that members have the option of opting out of such inclusion in mailing list rentals for professional purposes. Council cautioned that were ASA to approve this request, many more members might choose to opt out of mailing list inclusion. Council discussed other options, such as using the membership listserv to encourage members to participate in the survey.

Motion: To approve the sale of the mailing list for the specific purpose of approaching ASA members to participate in this survey and to reaffirm the general policy whereby only the Executive Officer under rare circumstances can make or seek approval for an exception. Carried (11 approved; 5 opposed; 1 abstention).

President Reskin suggested adding a discussion on sociologists' access to data on ASA members for research as a topic on the agenda under New Business.

5. Report of the President

Reskin reported on the 2002 Annual Meeting theme and the sessions planned. She indicated that the planning process has moved along very smoothly and that the Program Committee has been working together very productively. She encouraged Council members to recommend new books for the Author Meets the Critics sessions, which have not been finalized.

Reskin briefed Council on her aspiration to offer extended "short-course" workshops for the 2002 Annual Meeting

and to introduce a credit-granting mechanism. She indicated that there were a number of possibilities but that she and Executive Officer Levine saw two as most likely candidates. The first workshop is on Teaching Racial Profiling and will provide a more in-depth training component to the plenary and thematic sessions on Profiling Across Social Institutions. Those registering for this workshop will take an extended seminar in the morning, and conclude with an extended session to strengthen the links between research on profiling and disparities and teaching about these issues following the plenary and thematic sessions in the afternoon. The second workshop is on Human Research Protections in Sociology and the Social Sciences. This pre-meeting workshop will cover core issues in the ethics of research with human subjects and will focus specifically on issues and procedures for addressing specific situations more commonplace in the social sciences.

ASA will offer certificates to attendees attesting to the successful completion of these courses. Attendees are expected to pre-register before the Annual Meeting and to complete preparation in advance to reap the benefit of this training. The course on profiling is intended to attract new teachers of sociology who have not yet specialized in this area. It also aims to reach high school and community college teachers who seek training and certification of their knowledge. The course on ethics and human subjects research should attract attendees who want more in-depth training and knowledge than what other general courses or web-based seminars can provide.

6. Report of the President-Elect

President-elect Bielby proposed a slate of members of the 2003 Program Committee: Evelyn Nakano Glenn, University of California-Berkeley; Alex Hicks, Emory University; Joyce Iutovich, Keystone University Research Corporation; Arne Kalleberg, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill; Verna Keith, Arizona State University; Felice J. Levine, ASA (ex officio); Ross Matsueda, University of Washington; Ivan Szelenyi, Yale University; David Takeuchi, Indiana University; Fran Winddance Twine, University of California-Santa Barbara; Linda J. Waite, University of Chicago. The Program theme will be on a topic relating to culture. There are many ways to connect many segments of the discipline to culture.

Motion: To approve the 2003 Program Committee as proposed. Carried unanimously.

7. Report of the Secretary

Secretary Arne Kalleberg reported that his transition from Secretary-elect to Secretary went very smoothly and that he benefited from working with Past Secretary Bonner this year. He indicated that his immediate goals are to address the dues decoupling issue and the income categories in the progressive dues structure.

8. Report of the Executive Officer

Executive Officer Levine provided only a short overview since most substantive issues were otherwise on the agenda. She briefed Council on the call for applications for the Integrating Data Analysis (IDA) project recently being funded by the National Science Foundation. Six sociology departments will be selected to participate, beginning with summer workshops in 2002. These departments will work with Census data and other data sets to infuse research training in the undergraduate curriculum.

Levine reported on recent efforts on human subjects protection. She also reported that Paula Skedsvold, a social psychologist and former science policy advisor at the National Institute of Health, will be joining ASA to work on ethics and public affairs in the coming year. OBSSR has provided \$75,000 to ASA for a year to defray the expenses incurred for the Social and Behavioral Science Working Group of the National Human Research Protection Ad-

visory Committee (NHRPAC). Levine co-chairs this Working Group.

Levine distributed draft reports on Public Use Data Files, Risk and Harm, and Third Parties prepared by the Social and Behavioral Science Working Group. She reported that the ASA Committee on Professional Ethics (COPE) discussed the drafts at its meeting and that there was also a town meeting session on the topic. She encouraged Council members to review the materials and provide feedback.

9. Membership Outreach

Levine reported on the efforts extended by the Executive Office in membership outreach this spring in response to the lower renewal rates—the membership count in June was nearly 500 below comparable totals from June 2000. All staff members were involved in the outreach efforts and non-renewed members (separated in different target groups) were contacted by customized e-mail messages and personal phone calls. Members were also encouraged to register for the Annual Meeting if they had not already done so.

She reported on her efforts this summer to work with chairs of sections on membership renewal and recruitment. She also indicated that the Committee on Sections (COS) met with section officers to discuss possible outreach efforts to sociologists who may not be members of the Association. The Executive Office will continue to work with sections on membership outreach efforts in 2002 but much earlier in the membership year.

Levine briefed Council on her discussion with department chairs at the Chair Conference about the importance of membership outreach to students and to department faculty in the fall so that new members may benefit from being an ASA member for the full membership year. Levine encouraged Council members and their departments to take advantage of the membership bundling arrangement whereby sociology departments and ASA share the cost of membership for students joining ASA.

10. Report on ASA Publications

Levine reported on the new arrangement with Blackwell Publishers for *Sociological Methodology* and *Sociological Theory*. She also stated that as part of the contract renegotiation, Blackwell will be publishing *City and Community*, the new journal of the Section on Community and Urban Sociology. She reported that, although it is very difficult at the present time to find a publisher willing to assume financial risk of launching a new journal, the timing of the renegotiation of *SM* and *ST* helped in arriving at our agreement for *City and Community*.

2002 Journal Subscription Rates for Institutions and Non-Member Individuals. Levine indicated that institutional and non-member subscriptions rates were raised three years ago and are generally reviewed every two to three years. Given that ASA's rates are lower than those of other learned societies, a rate increase is prudent. President-Elect Bielby asked whether ASA has information on the elasticity and price sensitivity of institutional subscribers. Levine indicated that the market could absorb such small increase without affecting the number of subscriptions.

Past Vice President Alba asked about the member journal subscription rates especially given the relatively low costs for printing the *American Sociological Review*. Levine indicated that, while the cost for producing journals might vary, it would be very confusing and to introduce a new price structure at the same time that members were being asked to approve separating base dues from subscriptions.

Motion: To adopt the proposed rates for non-member and institutional subscription rates. Carried unanimously.

11. Committee Appointments

Reskin indicated that, in making committee appointments, efforts were made

to ensure that each Committee, to the extent possible and appropriate, has diversity in representation. She presented her lists of nominees for Council's review.

Council member Calhoun encouraged the Executive Office to utilize the new technology and database to make available to committees making nominations so that membership characteristics, such as employment type, can be readily available.

Motion: To approve President Reskin's recommendations on committee members. Carried unanimously.

12. Annual Meeting Planning

Janet Astner and Janis Waldner, staff in the ASA Meeting Services Department, joined the Council for the discussion on Annual Meeting planning. Reskin thanked them both for their good work.

Registration Fees for 2002 Annual Meeting. Executive Officer Levine provided an overview of the proposal for a new fee structure, reducing the current three-tier structure (early-bird, pre-registration, and on-site) to a two-tier structure (pre-registration and on-site). Astner indicated that registration fees for the ASA meetings are lower than those of comparable learned societies. The proposed change would simplify the fee structure and yet allow for the Association to increase the fees.

Council engaged in a more general conversation about Annual Meeting revenue and expenses. Council member Barbara Risman asked whether Council would reconsider distributing the *Preliminary Program* in print copies. Levine stated that the cost involved in producing a print *Preliminary Program*, which greatly resembles the *Final Program* (except for information on meeting room location), was close to \$90,000 and therefore EOB and Council had voted to eliminate this print publication. She also reminded Council that members wishing to receive a print copy may request one from the Executive Office. Council encouraged the Executive Office to highlight the availability of the print version via announcements in *Footnotes* and on the website.

Risman raised the concern about the possible change in membership dues structure for 2002 (pending the outcome of the special membership referendum) or the approved COLA increase (which would go into effect with Council's approval if the referendum failed) while at the same time changing the meeting fees. Council asked whether the proposed increase in registration fee is sufficient to cover costs; or more generally, whether revenues from Annual Meeting cover all expenses. Levine indicated that, while revenues cover the direct costs, the net gain of the Annual Meeting to ASA was minimal when indirect costs (such as staff time) were considered.

Motion: To approve the principle of abolishing the early bird registration rates, to ask the Executive Office to devise a rate structure so that the preregistration rate for members would not exceed \$100 while adjusting the onsite rates to cover the difference in revenue from the original proposal. Carried unanimously.

Site Selection for 2005. Levine indicated that Council needed to decide on a meeting site for 2005 which will allow for a special celebration of the ASA Centennial. Levine noted the importance of easy accessibility of joint hotels and favorable room rates. Extensive information on three cities: New York, Washington, DC, and Philadelphia, was shared with Council to guide the discussion on and decision for the 2005 site selection.

Janet Astner, Director of Meeting Services, reported that the 2005 decision might affect ASA's multi-year contract possibilities. The need to lock in bookings as soon as possible has become more important; conventions are being booked well in advance and the availability of suitable properties for an ASA meeting is more limited now than before. New

York could be an option if ASA were to choose New York as part of a multi-year agreement so that the room rates would be below \$200 and that there would be concessions from the hotel. New York was presented as an option because it was the location for the first ASA Executive Office. Council inquired about the possibility of moving the meeting dates to earlier in August. Astner indicated that such dates would cut further into the peak tourist seasons with higher hotel rates. Lower rates would be possible if ASA chose to meet over Memorial Day or Labor Day weekends.

Past Vice President Alba asked about accessory costs of these cities, such as catering costs for section receptions. Astner indicated that the costs in New York would be highest, then Washington, and Philadelphia being the lowest. Council inquired about prior attendance in the various cities and to which cities ASA members were attracted. Council also stressed the importance of central meeting places and easy accessibility between co-host hotels so that participants could move easily between sessions; thus, creating a better critical mass. Past President Douglas Massey described the attractiveness of Philadelphia: hotel proximity, easy transportation (by air and train), urban setting, and relatively lower costs.

Discussion on dates. Council discussed the timing of future dates for the Annual Meetings. Some Council members felt that dates in the summer were difficult because of the disruption of family vacations. Some suggested the possibility of the Labor Day weekend as it is a three-day holiday which offered low hotel rates. Others expressed concerns about current dates as they coincide with the start of many elementary and secondary schools as well as colleges and universities, and it is difficult for members to miss the first week of classes. Council member Walters cautioned that some universities hold class on Labor Day. Levine indicated that, in general, holding meetings in August is not family friendly and that August dates are no longer "bargain" time. She raised the possibility of pre-summer dates, such as June. Council was supportive of moving away from August and cautioned about the selection of Labor Day weekend as it conflicts with the start of schools. Council appreciated that it is difficult to be both work-friendly and family-friendly. Council was aware that many members are accustomed to the August dates and that any major change must be for very compelling reasons. Council member Walters proposed the possibility of surveying members for their preferences. She suggested the selection of Philadelphia for 2005 but with earlier August dates. Council member Risman stated that, even if we may not learn anything definitive from members, the process of member involvement in major decision for the Association is very important.

Motion: To hold the 2005 meeting in Philadelphia during the second week in August. Carried unanimously.

Council discussed the possibility of securing another multi-year contract. Levine sought Council's input because a multi-year commitment at this time may preclude our ability to explore alternative dates. Also, Council discussed the proposal from the Hilton for hosting the 2007 Annual Meeting in San Francisco. Walters asked whether Seattle and Vancouver were possible sites. Astner indicated that ASA would need to use convention centers in those cities which would require more financial and human resources. Furthermore, summer hotel rates are high in those cities due to peak tourist season. Risman asked about the schedule whereby Council needed to make decision so that membership could be involved in the discussion. Council felt that an informed discussion of alternative dates should be held when there is more concrete information on the options and

Continued on next page

Obituaries, *continued*

ronment. He participated in a bridge club and in athletics as well. He played racquetball and handball with various people around the university, and could still beat the socks off the young graduate students after he passed the age of 65.

Brooks never spoke harshly of his associates and did not complain or seek retribution for even the meanest practical jokes played on him, but always showed respect. He was a gentleman in the very best, and the most literal, senses of the word. Both professionally and personally, he worked quietly to better human lives.

Lewellyn Hendrix, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale

Robert Murray Hunter (1933-2001)

Robert Murray Hunter, Professor Emeritus of Sociology at Colorado University-Boulder, died of natural causes on December 22, 2001, in Louisville, CO. He was 68.

Robert was born September 18, 1933, in Lansing, MI, the son of James Robert Hunter and Edna F. Harper Hunter. He married Ellenor Barrie Moore on June 11, 1955, in Boulder. She died on September 26, 1996.

Robert graduated high school from Howe Military Academy in Indiana. He earned a Bachelor's degree in Political Science in 1955 and a PhD in Sociology in 1969, both from the University of Colorado. He had lived in Boulder, CO since 1950.

Robert served as a Commissioned Officer in the U.S. Navy from 1955 to 1958. After leaving the Navy, he became a Professor of Sociology at the University of Colorado (CU) where he taught for 30 years until his retirement in May 2000. While at CU, he also directed an Internship Program to prepare students for careers in the Juvenile Justice and Adult Community Corrections Systems and other social service careers.

Robert was the Director of the Center for Action Research for the Bureau of Sociological Research at CU since 1986. His Action and Evaluation Research were directed at developing Project PRINCE (Preparing Instructional Teams to Teach Effective Citizenship Education), a law-related education curriculum that brought community police officers into middle and high school social studies classrooms to co-teach students about their rights as juveniles within the U.S. justice system. Project PRINCE, implemented in numerous school districts, locally in the Boulder/Denver, CO area and throughout the U.S., proved to reduce rates of juvenile delinquency. In addition, he served as a Gubernatorial Appointee on the Colorado Council for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention from 1983 to 2000 and to the Law-Related Education Advisory Board for the State of Colorado from 1995 to 2000.

In 1990, he was appointed Chairman of the National Coalition of State Juvenile Justice Advisory Groups in Washington, DC. In 1992, the Society for Applied Sociology presented him with the Lester Frank Ward Distinguished Contributions Award. He was also recognized for his contributions to the National Crime Prevention Council. In addition, he was a longtime Committee Member of the Conference on World Affairs, held annually at CU-Boulder.

During the 1960s and 1970s, Robert was involved in directing several research and social service programs. He was Associate Director for the Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA) Education Program and Director of Training, Research, and Evaluation for the Colorado Migrant Council. He was Associate Director of the U.S. Department of Labor New Careers Program for the Oglala Sioux Tribal Reservation, Pine Ridge, SD, which was instrumental in establishing

the Oglala Lakota College. He also was Research Director for The Pediatric Nurse Practitioner Training And Evaluation Project, University of Colorado Health Services Center in Denver, CO.

He enjoyed traveling, gardening, cooking, and music.

Robert is survived by a daughter, Anne-Barrie Hunter of UC-Boulder; a son, Kevin Hunter of Anchorage, AK; a sister, Suzanne Landes of Northport, MI; four grandchildren; and a care companion, Virjean Butler of Boulder, CO. He was preceded in death by a daughter, Allison Hunter, on Sept. 23, 1999.

A memorial service was held January 31 at the Old Main Chapel on the University of Colorado-Boulder campus.

Memorial contributions may be made in his name to the Alzheimer's Association or Hospice of Boulder County, in care of Crist Mortuary, 3395 Penrose Place, Boulder, CO 80301.

Anne-Barrie Hunter, University of Colorado-Boulder

Natalie Rogoff Ramsay (1924-2002)

Natalie Rogoff Ramsay, aged 77, died on January 18 in Washington, DC at the Washington Home and Hospice where she had lived since suffering a stroke almost four years ago. She was widely known in her field for her teaching, publications, speeches, memberships, and most particularly as the first Director of the Norwegian Institute for Sociological Research (INAS).

As a young American scholar and researcher at Columbia University, the then Natalie Rogoff had been invited to come to Oslo to help initiate a graduate studies program at the University of Oslo. A Fulbright fellowship was made available to assist her. A remarkable career in Norway developed, and stretched for the rest of her life. She married Odd Ramsay, a fellow Professor at the University. When the Norwegian government decided to establish an Institute whose studies would support social legislation, Natalie was chosen to head it. Her book, "Norwegian Society" (1973), published in English and Norwegian was widely used as a standard reference work well beyond academia.

During sabbaticals she taught at Harvard University and participated at the Institute for Advanced Studies at Stanford University.

She was a member of the American Sociological Association in Washington and the District of Columbia Sociological Society.

She was a graduate of Barnard College of Columbia University and of the University of Chicago. She leaves her brother, Mortimer Rogoff of Washington, DC and three nieces, Louisa Thompson of Ellicott City, MD, Alice Rubenstein of Bethesda, MD and Julia Rogoff of New York City and three grand nieces and a grandnephew.

Mortimer Rogoff (first appeared January 23, 2002, in the Washington Post)

John Winchell Riley, Jr. (1908-2002)

An honorary degree from Bowdoin College (1972) cited John W. Riley, Jr., as "a rare example of a scholar and a social scientist who has carved out a distinguished career in both the academic world and the business world and who continues to make major contributions to both." Following three decades as an outstanding professor of sociology at Rutgers University and elsewhere, he took the daring step of deserting academia to join a large life insurance company (The Equitable) as a social scientist where, undaunted, he became a Senior Vice President. Although he was mandated to "retire" formally in 1973, he remained active as an independent research scholar and consulting sociologist up to his death in 2002. Through out his long life his capacity for research-

based innovation has benefited social science, industry, and the larger society.

John ("Jack") Riley's early life provided a secure setting for this career. He was born on June 10, 1908, in Brunswick, Maine, on the kitchen table of his mother, Marjorie Prince Riley. In his boyhood he enjoyed catching six-inch trout (then legal) in local streams; a high school championship on the Brunswick golf course; and a Maine guide license. When he graduated from Bowdoin in 1930, his father the senior John Riley, celebrated his 25th reunion and his grandfather his 50th. Jack's PhD thesis at Harvard was a systematic study of social life in early Brunswick. Jack and Matilda White, his future wife, had a "hope chest" while they were both in Brunswick High School. They were married in 1931 in Brunswick's First Parish Church.

Jack's academic work was both prolific and innovative. He brought the fledgling program in sociology at Rutgers College to a well-earned prominence as one of the major departments in the country. He devoted systematic attention to such hitherto neglected topics as patterns of alcohol drinking and the social meaning of dying and death. He published numerous books and scientific papers on a wide variety of subject matters: aging, research methods, communications, military sociology, and education. Often collaborating with his wife, he strove to reshape attitudes toward aging as not completely determined by biology. As he liked to put it, "People do not grow up and grow old in laboratories, but in constantly changing societies."

Because of his firm conviction that the sociological perspective could be drawn upon to advance humane causes, he embarked upon wide ranges of innovative activities. During World War II, Jack and two other non-combatants adapted the skills of opinion research under fire on the Normandy beachhead, a feat he later performed again in the Korean War. Similarly, at the Equitable Life Assurance Society in New York, Jack brought sociological insights and findings into the life of the company, wielding his Vice Presidential power over research, advertising, public relations, corporate philanthropy, and a host of other areas. For example, Jack published a book on *The Corporation and its Publics*, which called attention to the corporate responsibilities in addressing such issues as health, education, housing, and the changing roles of women, minorities, students, and the aged. Here his efforts succeeded in completely altering the company's agency policies toward women and blacks. Perhaps most powerful of Jack's influences were exerted through his far flung relationships with national and international organizations which elected him to office, appointed him to their boards, or honored him with awards.

Jack is survived by his wife of 70 years, a physician son, John W. Riley III of Seattle, Washington; an artist daughter, Lucy Sallick of Westport, Connecticut; eight grandchildren; eight great-grandchildren; numerous other relatives, and a host of former students and professional associates here and abroad. Widely noted were the benefits from his wonderful gifts of wit, wisdom, song, good humor, story telling, critical analysis, problem solving, and creativity. During the unexplained back pain of his last days, he was attended by incomparable physicians, nurses, and caretakers. His granddaughter, who was with him and his wife when he died peacefully in Mt. Auburn Hospital on January 4, 2002, sang his favorite song to him, "Dona nobis pacem."

Memorial services to celebrate Jack's life will be announced at a later date. In lieu of flowers, gifts may be made to Bowdoin College (The Matilda and John Riley Fund for Sociology and Anthropology) 4100 College Station, Brunswick, ME 04011.

Official Reports and Proceedings

2001-2001 Council

August 22, 2001

Present: Richard D. Alba, Elijah Anderson, William T. Bielby, Diane Brown, Michael Burawoy, Linda Burton, Craig Calhoun, Robert D. Crutchfield, Nancy Denton, Arne L. Kalleberg, Douglas S. Massey, Ross Matsueda, Victor Nee, Barbara F. Reskin, Barbara Risman, Lynn Smith-Lovin, Ivan Szelenyi, Pamela Barnhouse Walters

Absent: Paul J. DiMaggio
Staff: Felice J. Levine, Carla B. Howery, Alfonso R. Latoni, Roberta Spalter-Roth, Phoebe H. Stevenson

President Barbara Reskin called the meeting to order at 8:45 a.m.

1. Approval of the Agenda

The agenda was approved as presented.

2. Welcoming Remarks

President Reskin welcomed incoming Council members and expressed appreciation to continuing members for their service to the Association. Reskin indicated that Council would first address some items of unfinished business from the third meeting of the 2000-2001 Council prior to reports from the officers.

3. Report on Committee on Sections

Council member William Bielby reported on the meeting of the Committee on Sections (COS) and the meeting of COS with sections chairs. He indicated that the latter meeting generated healthy discussion. He reported that COS was reviewing the *Section Manual* and will propose revisions for Council's review in January. The Committee also discussed the criteria by which sections are being evaluated quantitatively and qualitatively. The Committee reaffirmed the importance of sections in the life of the Association, as an important vehicle for member participation as well as taking on leadership positions.


Bielby reported that COS approved unanimously the section name change request submitted by the Section on Undergraduate Education (SUE). Executive Officer Felice Levine indicated to Council that last February Council delegated to COS to determine whether the change would be acceptable. COS and SUE consulted with the Section on Sociology of Education to explore potential overlaps in substantive interests. The proposed name, Section on Teaching and Learning in Sociology, provided a satisfactory proposition for all parties involved. A special membership referendum is planned for this fall to obtain SUE member approval.

Bielby also reported that the group proposing a section-in-formation on Ethnomethodology and Conversational Analysis presented 100 signatures of current ASA members. As per Council's approval in February 2001 pending the successful collection of 100 required petition signatures, the group has now met the petition requirement to become a section-in-formation.

COS also discussed different incentive structures so that very small sections may disband as formal sections but remain as interest groups and be given opportunities to meet and sponsor sessions at the Annual Meeting. The objective is to provide opportunity for intellectual exchange without the expenses of operating as a full section (such as, election, newsletters, and so forth.) Past Vice President Richard Alba encouraged further investigation of creating alternative entities to provide a forum for small sections to disband and even for "interest groups" to form without necessarily seeking section status. He also stressed that, if such groups are created as a new organizational "form" within ASA, that the ASA would not have to heavily subsidize their activities.

Bielby presented COS' recommendation to approve the proposed By-Laws for the Labor and Labor Movements Section-in-formation. He indicated that the section-in-formation reached the required 300-member mark during its first section-in-formation year and that COS reviewed

Continued on next page



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Call for Papers

CONFERENCES

Association of Management (AoM) and the International Association of Management (IAoM) 20th Anniversary Conference, Quebec, Canada, July 31-August 3, 2002. Paper submissions, abstracts, panels, and etc. are solicited in the following categories: Business Functions and Applications, Human Resources Management, Organizational (Behavior) Management, Leadership and Leaders, Health Care Management, Entrepreneurship, Educational Administration and Management, Distance Learning, Information Systems and Information Technology, Doctoral Research Division. All divisions, complete with specialty topical areas, are found on: <<http://www.aom-iaom.org>> at: <<http://www.aom-iaom.org/dir3-div.html>>. See member and participant awards information located on <<http://www.aom-iaom.org/dir9-awar.html>>.

Association for the Study of the Cuban Economy (ASCE) will hold its Twelfth Annual meeting in Miami, FL, August 1-3, 2002. Theme: "The State, Institutions and the Market Economy." ASCE invites papers on a variety of subjects related to the Cuban economy and society, including: macroeconomics; banking and finance; agriculture and the sugar industry; tourism; social and political aspects of economic development; education; health; environmental policy; law and legal institutions; civil society; gender issues; governance; infrastructure; and civil-military relations. Papers dealing with these topics will be particularly welcome. Proposals for panels, roundtables or individual papers should be sent to Jorge Pérez-López, Chair, Program Committee, 5881 6th Street, Falls Church, VA 22041, e-mail perezlop@erols.com, by March 1, 2002.

European Consortium for Communications Research (ECCR) in association with the Faculty of Journalism of Moscow State University invites papers for its International Conference to be held in Moscow, Russia, October 17-20, 2002. Theme: "Mass Media and Communications in the e-Society of the 21st Century: Access and Participation." Issues related to the development of mass media and telecommunications will be discussed in the framework of the conference. Working languages of the Conference are English and Russian. The deadline for the submission of abstracts is March 1, 2002. For further information, contact Natalia Bolotina, e-mail n_bolotina@journ.msu.ru.

Global Business And Technology Association. Theme: "Beyond the Boundaries: Challenges of Leadership, Innovation, Integration, and Technology." Rome, Italy, June 25-29, 2002. Call for papers. Electronic submissions are encouraged (Microsoft Word format). Direct submissions to the Conference Chair; e-mail delenem@stjohns.edu. Deadline for receipt of submissions of March 15, 2002. For more information see <<http://www.gbata.com/updatejune4.html>>. Several papers will be selected for competitive awards. Winning papers will be recognized for their distinction at the Conference and will also be considered for inclusion in the *Journal of International Business and Technology* or the *Review of Business*.

PUBLICATIONS

ASA Sociology of Gender Instructional Materials. Co-editors: Betsy Lucal, Indiana University South Bend, and Amy Blackstone, University of Minnesota. Submissions of syllabi and other instructional materials are invited for the new edition of the ASA "The Sociology of Gender: Syllabi and Other Instructional Materials." Materials may include, but are not limited to, the following: complete syllabi from courses related to the sociology of gender, course assignments, class activities, relevant film reviews, hand-

outs, and any other written materials relevant to teaching courses in areas related to sex and gender. Deadline for submissions is April 15, 2002. Submissions via e-mail or postal service are accepted, though electronic submissions are encouraged. Send submissions to either co-editor: Betsy Lucal, Department of Sociology, Indiana University-South Bend, P.O. Box 7111, 1700 Mishawaka Avenue, South Bend, IN 46634; e-mail blucal@iusb.edu; or Amy Blackstone, Department of Sociology, University of Minnesota, 909 Social Sciences, 267 19th Avenue South, Minneapolis, MN 55455; e-mail black043@umn.edu.

ASA Sociology and Disability Studies. Editors invite submissions for revised instructional materials. Materials may include but are not limited to: syllabi, course outlines, handouts, exercises, assignments, reviews of relevant materials (books, films, etc.), essays on disability studies and pedagogy, or any other written material relevant to the inclusion of disability-related issues in teaching sociology. The first edition included syllabi for a variety of courses that integrated disability studies throughout the curriculum (e.g., Introduction to Sociology, Sociological Methods), as well as courses that focus primarily on disability (e.g., Sociology of Disability, Gender and Disability). We are particularly interested in materials that deal with disability from a global perspective, and/or that examine disability in relation to other social characteristics (e.g., class, race, sexual orientation, age). International submissions are welcome in addition to materials from the U.S. Deadline for submission is March 1, 2002. Guidelines for submission, and the table of contents for the first edition of the Guide, may be found at <<http://faculty.plattsburgh.edu/lynn.schlesinger/asa.htm>>, or obtained from the editors. Contact Lynn Schlesinger, Department of Sociology, Plattsburgh State University of New York, Plattsburgh, NY 12901; (518) 564-3004; fax (518) 564-3333; e-mail Lynn.Schlesinger@plattsburgh.edu; or Diane Taub, Department of Sociology, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL 62901-4524; (618) 453-2466; fax (618) 453-3253; e-mail dtaub@siu.edu.

Comparative Sociology is an international scientific journal, publishing four issues per year and is dedicated to the advancement of comparative sociology broadly defined as involving two societies or more. *Comparative Sociology* welcomes papers focusing issues in all areas concerned with comparative sociological study, from macro to micro, qualitative and quantitative. Submit four copies of manuscripts to: Masamichi Sasaki, Editor, *Comparative Sociology*, Department of Social Science, Hyogo Kyoiku University, Yashiro-cho, Kato-gun, Hyogo-ken 673-1494 Japan. For manuscript preparation style/guidelines, see: <<http://www.brill.nl/services/authors.html>>.

International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy. Call for papers: A special edition will focus on the social dimensions of the AIDS epidemic. The overall theme is that risk and infection are social rather than just psychological in character. The editors are interested in theoretical and field research exploring new dimensions of the under-explored aspect of the epidemic with potential for more effective preventions. Contact: bbowser@csuhayward.edu.

Michigan Sociological Review (MSR) requests submissions for its Fall 2002 issue. The MSR is an official, peer-refereed publication of the Michigan Sociological Association. Now beginning its sixteenth year, it has been recognized as one of the leading state journals in the nation. The MSR publishes research articles, essays, research reports, and book reviews on a wide range of sociological topics. The MSR has recently published papers on the Russian Mafia, perceptions of gender inequality, using videos in sociology courses, the Asian-American Movement, and the evolution of science. Submissions will be accepted until May 1, 2002. Send

three hard copies in ASA style, the word-processed file on disk (Word, Word Perfect, etc.), and a brief biographical statement to: Jay Weinstein, Editor, Michigan Sociological Review, Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti, MI, 48197. A \$20.00 processing fee is charged to authors whose papers are accepted for publication. E-mail soc_weinstei@online.emich.edu.

Meetings

March 3-6, 2002. 15th Annual National Conference for Children's Mental Health Concerns, University of South Florida, Research and Training Center for Children's Mental Health. Theme: "A System of Care for Children's Mental Health" Expanding the Research Base." For more information see: <<http://rtckids.fmhi.usf.edu/rtconference/rtconf.htm>> or e-mail Catherine Newman at cnewman@fmhi.usf.edu.

April 18, 2002, Federal Forecasters' Conference, Washington, DC. The conference is organized around statistical issues within the scope of methodologically-oriented sociologists and substantive research issues that are largely socio-economic. For more information see: <<http://nces.ed.gov/surveys/ffc/>>.

April 19-20, 2002. Interdisciplinary Graduate Colloquium, Vanderbilt University. Theme: "The Limits of the Past." See the conference website <http://www.vanderbilt.edu/rpw_center/conference.htm> for more information.

May 22-25, 2002. Third International Congress of the Work and Labor Network, Osnabruck, Germany. Theme: "Labor, Globalization and the New Economy." For more information on the RLDWL-network see <<http://www.ipielle.emr.it/monolang/rlawl/rlawl.html>>.

Funding

Foundation for the Promotion of Social Science Research on World Society, World Society Foundation funds selected proposals for research on the structure of and change in world society. Researchers may submit a short proposal of only two pages showing their research intention for which they seek funding until March 31, 2002. These short proposals should be sent either by fax to 41-1-6344989 or by mail to the address below (arriving in Zurich before March 31, 2002). Further information see <<http://www.wsf.unizh.ch>> or write World Society Foundation c/o Institute of Sociology, University of Zurich, Ramistrasse 69, 8001 Zurich, Switzerland; e-mail shindler@soziologie.unizh.ch.

Harvard University. The Henry A. Murray Research Center of the Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study announces the availability of postdoctoral grants of up to \$10,000 for research drawing on Murray Center data on adolescence and youth or on data in its Diversity Archive. Doctoral dissertation grants up to \$5,000 and undergraduate research awards up to \$1,000 are also available. See <www.radcliffe.edu/murray/grants> for more information, or contact the center at mrc@radcliffe.edu or (617) 495 8140.

International Research Exchange (IREX). Applications are now available for the 2002 John J. and Nancy Lee Roberts Fellowship Program. This program supports cutting-edge research in the social sciences on: Eastern Europe (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia); the New Independent States (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan); the Near East (Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan, and Turkey); and

Asia (China, Mongolia, North Korea). A single grant will be awarded each year for up to 18 months in length. The principal investigator for the grant must be a U.S. citizen or permanent resident. Collaborative research programs involving international colleagues are strongly encouraged. Applicants must hold a PhD or other professional degree at time of application. To apply, submit a completed application form, reference form, a project proposal, budget, timeline, and curriculum vitae. The deadline for applications is April 15, 2002. Applications can be downloaded from: <<http://www.irex.org/programs/roberts/application.htm>>. For more information or for mailed copies of applications, contact IREX at <roberts@irex.org> or (202) 628-8188.

Northeast Consortium for Dissertation Scholars-In-Residence. Dissertation-Year Fellowships for Graduate Students of Color in Humanities and Social Sciences. Dissertation Scholars will be given special opportunities to consider possible faculty positions at the host campuses or elsewhere. Application materials must be postmarked by March 1, 2002. For more information, contact: JoAnn Moody, Consultant, Diversity in Higher Education; e-mail joannmoody@rcn.com.

Competitions

The 10th Stein Rokkan Prize for Comparative Social Science Research will be awarded in 2002. The laureate will be requested to deliver a public lecture before the ISSC General Assembly, during the celebration of its 50th Anniversary in November 2002. Criteria: (1) Submission must be a very substantial and original contribution in comparative social science research; (2) Submission can be either an unpublished manuscript of book length or a printed book or collected works published after December 31, 2000; (3) Candidate must be under forty years of age on December 31, 2002. Requirements: (1) Four copies of manuscripts typed double space or of printed works should be submitted by April 30, 2002; (2) the above should be accompanied by

a formal letter of application with evidence of the candidate's age attached; (3) Submission should be sent directly to the chairman of the jury: Alfio Mastropaolo, Dipartimento di studi politici, Università di Torino, via Maria Vittoria 19, 10123 Torino, Italy.

In the News

Carl L. Bankston III, Tulane University, discussed school desegregation on the Louisiana Public Broadcasting television program "American Apartheid," which was broadcast in late November and early December 2001.

Cynthia Caron, Cornell University, had a letter to the editor published in the September 30 *New York Times* in response to an article "Solar Power is Reaching Where Wires Can't." She is preparing a doctoral dissertation related to renewable energy in Sri Lanka.

Deborah Carr, University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research, was featured in a *New York Times* December 5, 2001 article for her research on Wisconsin mother's views of their daughters' lives.

Douglas Harper, Duquesne University, was interviewed by Gretchen H. Gerzina on "The Book Show," NPR, relevant to his new book *Changing Works: Visions of Lost Agriculture*.

Ross Koppel, University of Pennsylvania, appeared on NPR, regarding the cost of Alzheimer's disease to U.S. Business, October 2001.

Louis Kriesberg's, professor emeritus, Syracuse University, Letter to the Editor on a Friedman column was published in the December 11, 2001 *New York Times*.

Rhonda Levine, Colgate University, had her new book *Class, Networks, and Identity: Replanting Jewish Lives from Nazi Germany to Rural New York*, reviewed September 13, 2001 in the *Aufbau* a German-Jewish newspaper in New York city.

Stanford M. Lyman, Florida Atlantic University, was quoted in the *Palm Beach*

Continued on next page

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In the News, continued

Post, October 7th, 2001, in an article on the Japanese of Florida during the Second World War.

J. Steven Picou, University of South Alabama, was interviewed about the World Trade Center disaster by WKRG, Channel 5 News on October 26. He was also quoted in an article that appeared in the November 18th *Anchorage Daily News* on the Court of Appeals decision in the Exxon-Valdez litigation.

Mark Regnerus, Calvin College, was featured in an August 16 *USA Today* article discussing his research (with Glen Elder, UNC-Chapel Hill) on the protective influence of church attendance on at-risk youth. Their study prompted an invitation to a December 10 panel discussion on the topic at the National Press Club. Regnerus' research on religious influences on parent/child communication about sex was featured in late November on Michigan NPR Radio and in the *Grand Rapids Press* November 26.

Robert Mark Silverman, Wayne State University, was quoted December 18, 2001 in the *Gambit Weekly*. The article titled "Staying in the Black" focused on relations between African-American consumers and entrepreneurs in New Orleans, LA.

Gregory D. Squires, George Washington University, was quoted in the December 14 edition of the *Charlotte Observer* in a story on racial diversity, "Kenworth Area Is Valley's Melting Pot Blacks, Whites, Latinos and Asians Live Side By Side In Hickory's 1st Subdivision."

Ezra Vogel, Harvard University, and **Jeffrey Broadbent**, University of Minnesota, were featured speakers at a forum on "Asia and the World after the Terror Attacks" sponsored by the Nishi Nippon

Newspaper in Fukuoka, Japan, September 28, 2001. Their talks (given in Japanese) were covered in a half-page story in the *Nishi Nippon* Newspaper, October 18, 2001.

John Zipp, University of Akron, had his research cited in a *New York Times* article, January 10. The article, "Economic Scene: The High Cost and Low Benefit of Sports Subsidies," discussed a deal to issue tax-exempt municipal bonds to subsidize half the cost of building new stadiums.

Awards

Ivar Berg, University of Pennsylvania, received the Ira Abrams Award for Distinguished Teaching, School of Arts and Sciences, 2001.

Jeffrey Broadbent, University of Minnesota, received the Masayoshi Ohira award for his book, *Environmental Politics in Japan: Networks of Power and Protest* (Cambridge University Press, 1998).

Robert Bernard Hill, Westat, Inc., received an Adoption Excellence award for his research on family strengths and adoption from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Douglas Harper, Duquesne University, received the 2001 McAnulty College Award for Excellence in Scholarship and the 2001 President's Award for Excellence in Scholarship.

Cecilia Menjivar, Arizona State University, received an Honorable Mention from the International Migration Section for her book *Fragmented Ties: Salvadoran Immigrant Networks in America* (University of California Press, 2000).

John R. Mitrano, Central Connecticut State University, was honored as the University's 2001-2002 "Excellence in Teaching Award" winner. The award was in recognition for his "outstanding dedication to teaching that inspires extraordinary learning."

Doris Wilkinson, University of Kentucky, Eastern Sociological Society (ESS) Past-President has been honored as ESS Senior Scholar. A reception in her honor with eight special guests will be held in March at the ESS meeting in Boston.

Members' New Books

Ivar Berg, University of Pennsylvania, *Sourcebook of Labor Markets: Structures and Processes* (Kluwer/Plenum, 2001).

Victoria E. Bonnell and **Thomas B. Gold**, both of University of California-Berkeley (editors), *The New Entrepreneurs of Europe and Asia: Patterns of Business Development in Russia, Eastern Europe and China* (M.E. Sharpe, 2002).

Lynne Casper, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development and **Suzanne Bianchi**, University of Maryland, *Continuity and Change in the American Family* (Sage, 2002).

Kevin J. Christiano, University of Notre Dame, **William H. Swatos, Jr.**, Association for the Sociology of Religion and Religious Research Association, and **Peter Kivisto**, Augustana College, *Sociology of Religion: Contemporary Developments* (AltaMira Press, 2002).

Levon Chorbajian, University of Massachusetts-Lowell, *The Making of Nagorno-Karabagh: From Secession to Republic* (Palgrave/St. Martin's, 2001).

Diana Crane, University of Pennsylvania, with **Nobuko Kawashima**, and **Kenichi Kawasaki** (eds.) *Global Culture: Media, Arts, Policy and Globalization* (Routledge, 2002).

Marjorie E. Donovan, Pittsburg State University, **Juan L. Gonzales, Jr.**, California State University-Hayward, and **Harry Humphries**, Pittsburg State University, *Sociology: Relationships That Make A World,*

2nd Edition, (Kendall/Hunt Publishing, 2002).

Riley E. Dunlap, Washington State University, and **William Michelson**, University of Toronto (editors), *Handbook of Environmental Sociology* (Greenwood Press, 2002).

Cornelia Flora, Iowa State University, *Interactions Between Agroecosystems and Rural Communities* (CRS Press-UK, 2001).

Mauro Guillen, University of Pennsylvania, *The Limits of Convergence: Globalization and Organizational Change in Argentina, South Korea, and Spain* (Princeton University Press, 2001).

Douglas Harper, Duquesne University, *Changing Works: Visions of a Lost Agriculture* (University of Chicago Press, 2001).

Craig R. Humphrey, Pennsylvania State University, **Tammy L. Lewis**, Muhlenberg College, and **Frederick H. Buttel**, University of Wisconsin, *Environment, Energy, and Society: A New Synthesis* (Wadsworth, 2002).

Stanford M. Lyman, Florida Atlantic University, *Roads to Dystopia: Sociological Essays on the Postmodern Condition* (University of Arkansas Press, 2001).

Roy Todd, University of Leeds-UK, co-editor with **Martin Thornton**, *Aboriginal People and Other Canadians: Shaping New Relationships* (University of Ottawa Press, 2002).

Howard Winant, Temple University, *The World is a Ghetto: Race and Democracy Since World War II* (Basic Books, 2001).

Betty Yorburg, City University of New York-City College, *Family Realities: A Global View* (Prentice Hall, 2002).

People

Wendell Bell, Yale University, was appointed to the Board of Directors, Institute for Global Ethics, whose mission is to promote ethical behavior in individuals, institutions, and nations through research, public discourse, and practical action. He was also appointed to the Scholar Advisory Board for a new television series, *The Next Thousand Years*, being produced by the Foundation for the Future.

Kathryn Goldman-Schuyler has joined the faculty of Alliant International University as Associate Professor and Director of the College of Organizational Studies for the San Francisco Campus. Kathryn is the Editor of the Newsletter of ASA's Sociological Practice Section.

Stanford M. Lyman, Florida Atlantic University, presented the Distinguished Lecture for 2001 at the annual meeting of the Society for the Study of Symbolic Interaction, and served as the Hilliard Distinguished Lecturer at the University of Nevada/Reno, November 4-18, 2001.

Willie Pearson, Jr. and **Mary Frank Fox**, both of Georgia Institute of Technology, have been appointed to the BEST (Building Engineering and Science Talent) Blue Ribbon Panel on Higher Education. The BEST initiative is sponsored by eight federal agencies, led by the National Science Foundation. Pearson is panel leader, and Fox is panel member.

Saul Pelavin is the new President of the American Institutes for Research, succeeding David Goslin.

Thomas K. Pinhey has joined the sociology department at the University of Hawai'i-Hilo.

Larua Salganik, American Institutes for Research, now heads the Education Statistics Services Institute, which works with the National Center for Education Statistics.

William G. Staples has been appointed department chair at the University of Kansas.

Other Organizations

The new **Sociologists for Women in Society (SWS)** office at the University of Akron can be reached in the following ways: voice mail (330) 972-7918; fax (330) 972-5377; e-mail sws@uakron.edu or nmiller@uakron.edu; U.S. mail Nancy Miller, SWS, University of Akron, Akron, OH 44325-1905.

Caught in the Web

U.S. Census Bureau has recently released data from the Census 2000 Supplementary Survey (C2SS). C2SS was used to evaluate the American Community Survey (ACS) that will be fielded nationally in 2003. Data from the C2SS are available from the Census Bureau website through our "database engine" American Fact Finder (AFF). Data by nativity, citizenship status, previous residence, year of entry, region of birth, and other items are shown for every geographic area in the U.S. with populations of 250,000 or more. Visit the AFF and C2SS websites: http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/BasicFactsServlet?_lang=en, and <http://www.census.gov/c2ss/www/>. C2SS data are not yet available from our foreign-born population homepage: <http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/foreign.html>. However, this page does include data and reports on international migration and the foreign born based on the Current Population Survey (CPS), previous decennial censuses, and the Bureau's national estimates program.

Policy and Practice

Richard Gelles, University of Pennsylvania, testified before the House Select Committee on Education, August 2001, regarding the reauthorization of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act.

Ross Koppel, University of Pennsylvania, is co-principal investigator: introduction of high performance workplace initiatives to Ohio's government (for the state government and its major union), 2000 to the present.

Deaths

Francesco Cordasco, sociologist and writer, died October 4, 2001.

Nathalie Friedman, Yeshiva University, died October 7, 2001.

Betty Maynard, retired Professor of Sociology at Southern Methodist University, died in December 2001.

Obituaries

Melvin Schubert Brooks (1913-2001)

Born in 1913 on a farm near Wapato, Washington, Melvin Schubert Brooks lived a remarkable 88 years. Equally remarkable, his marriage to Lenore Foster Brooks lasted for 65 years. His death on January 6, 2001 followed Lenore's by only 28 days. He is survived by four children, several grandchildren, and other kin. He made a solid contribution to the discipline of sociology, and his personal life was even richer than his professional life.

Brooks' career in sociology began during the Great Depression. His interests were in rural sociology, race and ethnic relations, and research methods. In particular he was concerned with examining social problems and injustices with an eye toward amelioration. In 1935 he

received his undergraduate degree from Washington State University with high honors. His MS and PhD degrees came respectively from Iowa State in 1937 and the University of Wisconsin in 1941. From 1935 to 1940, he supervised research for the Works Progress Administration in Pullman, Yakima, and Madison. From 1941 to 1956, he was on the sociology faculty at Texas A&M. He received a leave to serve in counter-intelligence within the Office of Strategic Services during World War II. Toward the end of his Texas tenure, he also served for two years as Assistant to the Dean of the Graduate School. In 1956 he joined the sociology faculty at Southern Illinois University-Carbondale (SIUC) where he saw the department move from temporary quarters in a large room within the women's gymnasium, to a former family dwelling adjacent to campus, to new quarters in a campus building designated for the School of Business, and finally to more adequate quarters in a building constructed for the liberal arts and social sciences. He remained at SIUC until his retirement in 1983.

Receiving research grants from local, state, and federal agencies, Brooks' research concerned a range of social issues and problems: the education of the children of Hispanic migrant laborers in the Southern Illinois area, children's behavior in families under stress, and the racial attitudes of high school students. Beyond documenting the kinds of attitudes, stresses, and educational problems, Brooks' research was more nuanced than this list suggests. In his study of students' racial attitudes for example, he measured not only attitudes, but also each race's misperceptions of the attitudes of the other, and attitudes about specific forms of discrimination. Moreover, he examined the sensitivity of African-American students to these various forms of discrimination and white student's misperceptions of African-American's views on these various forms. He published articles in the *American Sociological Review*, *Social Forces*, and other social science journals. He was a member of several professional organizations, including AAUP, ASA, MSS, SSSP, and the Rural Sociological Society.

Brooks' affiliations and activities meshed with his social problems concerns as a sociologist. He went out of his way to help minority and international students, not only acting as mentor for several, but also hosting dinners for them in his home when University cafeterias closed during holiday breaks. He was faculty advisor to the Moslem Student Organization for a full decade. Last fall the department's annual alumni award went to Reginald Petty, an African-American who headed the African branch of the Peace Corps for several years. It speaks well of Brooks that he was the one faculty member with whom Mr. Petty wanted to talk. Some international students have spoken of how Brooks traveled to their home countries or stored their belongings when shipping costs prohibited taking them home.

Brooks came from a very musical family. His parents and siblings all played musical instruments, and Melvin played saxophone in his younger days. His middle name, Schubert, incidentally, was given in tribute to Franz Schubert, an ancestor on his mother's side.

Brooks was active in numerous organizations and activities outside the University. He loved to discuss social and political issues. He was an unabashed liberal, and his organization memberships show this. These memberships include Partners (an organization focused on United Nations issues), the Peace Coalition of Southern Illinois, and the Unitarian Fellowship. One channel of expression of his liberal viewpoint was his frequent letters to the editorial page of the town newspaper. These concerned important issues of international relations, arms sales, racism, and the envi-

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Adjunct Advocate

The Science of Silence

The AAAS, Adjuncts & Advocacy



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