

# Footnotes



VOLUME 20  
NUMBER 3

MARCH 1992

## Marrett to Lead New Directorate at NSF

National Science Foundation (NSF) Director Walter Massey has appointed Dr. Cora Marrett, University of Wisconsin-Madison, to lead the newly formed directorate for Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences (SBE). The division was created last October, to give visibility to the social sciences. Previously social, behavioral, and economic sciences were merged with, and overshadowed by, biology in the Biological, Behavioral, and Social Science (BBS) directorate.

In his memorandum of appointment, Massey noted Marrett's "extensive record of affiliations with professional associations, including the American Sociological Association, the Social Science Research Council, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the American Educational Research Association. She recently served as a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences and as a member of a number of committees and panels for the National Research Council and the National Institute of Mental Health. In addition, Dr. Marrett has served on NSF advisory panels, was appointed as the first Chair of the NSF Committee on Equal Opportunities in Science and Engineering and was a member of the Board of Governors, Argonne



Cora Marrett

National Laboratory, from 1983 to 1990."

Cora Marrett has been a very active member of the ASA, serving on the Executive Office and Budget Committee, on the Minority Fellowship Committee, three Program Committees, the Committee on the Status of Women in Sociology, the Committee on Committees, the Committee on Teaching, and several editorial boards. Most recently she chaired the Committee on the Cornerhouse Fund, which lead to the development of the Spivack Program in

Applied Social Research and Social Policy.

In her new position, which she will assume in May, Marrett will be responsible for four divisions representing the following research areas: social and economic science, behavioral and cognitive sciences, international cooperative scientific activities, and science and resource studies. Disciplines funded within SBE include: anthropology, archaeology, linguistics, psychology, sociology, economics, geography and political science. Marrett, among her other major responsibilities will oversee the SBE portfolio of NSF-supported research which in FY 92 totaled \$85.87 million.

ASA echoes Massey's statement that "the Foundation is very fortunate to have an eminent social scientist of Dr. Marrett's standing as its first Assistant Director for the Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences. Her stature in the sociological community and her active participation in professional associations and other activities that span the spectrum of the social, behavioral, and economic sciences make her an ideal choice to build the new directorate into a dynamic organization dedicated to the support of the best research in these fields." □

## Spivack Program Launched with Briefing Papers

by Carla B. Howery

The Sydney A. Spivack Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy begins its first year with a set of commissioned briefing papers on important social issues. The Program's advisory board met in November to identify key topics on which sociological work can be brought to bear.

Each briefing paper will integrate existing knowledge, consider alternative policy positions, evaluate and analyze alternative policies, prescribe needed research, note what is known and not known about the topic, and assess the strengths and limits of our current knowledge. The papers are directed to an educated lay audience, including policymaking audiences such as agency staff, campaign platform committees, and voluntary organizations.

The Advisory Board looked to Section leadership as an important source of briefing paper authors. The topics cross cut the domains of any given Section so each Section could provide input on a several topics. This process of interchange leads to a list of important topics and strong briefing paper authors.

The briefing papers will be completed by the middle of May and will be reviewed by the Advisory Board. At that point, the work can be widely disseminated to federal agencies, to lay and scholarly audiences, including special journal issues, at the ASA Annual Meeting, and in special events for Congressional staff or science writers. The Program expects to host Congressional breakfasts and press briefings, to draft executive summaries for House and Senate campaigns, and to share the information with a range of advocacy groups, to name but a few options.

See Spivack, page 3

## Plan for Pittsburgh . . .

### An American Renaissance

*Editor's Note: This article is the second in a series to be published on Pittsburgh and the opportunities of the western Pennsylvania region for sociological relevant travel. It is a city whose own transformations tell a story well in keeping with the theme of the 1992 Annual Meeting, "Sociology and the Reconstruction of Society."*

*Please plan to attend and arrange your schedule to be in Pittsburgh in August. Regardless of age, stage, or presence of travelling companions, there is something at the meetings and in the area for you.*

*For further information on the 1992 Annual Meeting, contact Janet L. Astner, Convention and Meetings Manager, at the ASA Executive Office.*

by Tracey Jill Miodic

Pittsburgh lost 129,000 manufacturing jobs during the 1980s. Monstrous steel mills loomed silently on the shores of its three rivers. But a growing service economy and rapidly developing high technology allowed the city to bounce back. Site of the 1992 ASA Annual Meeting, today's Pittsburgh is one of the nation's corporate capitals. Those who attend the August 20 to 24 convention will discover not only a revitalized skyline, but a renewal of the American spirit.

Pittsburgh was once identified by its smoky skies and sooty sidewalks. Known worldwide as the "Steel City," its image was rooted in hard labor and immigrant tradition. When the U.S. steel industry collapsed during the early 1980s, however, thousands of laborers lost their jobs, and the entire city lost its identity. America's industrial giant lay paralyzed.

But Pittsburghers are a resilient sort. Faced with their most difficult challenge, they rose to the occasion. Today's Pittsburgh is a giant of a different color—a center for education, technology, medicine and service industries. Twelve Fortune 500 companies are headquartered in Pittsburgh, making it the fifth largest corporate headquarters in the nation. Students from all over the world travel to 31 colleges and universities in the Pittsburgh area, while more than 700 local firms are involved in advanced technology. Pittsburgh's focus has shifted from an economy of mass production to a center for innovation.

Nineteenth-century businessmen could not have predicted these changes in the city's character when they first discovered its rich seam of coal. Pittsburgh's strategic location at the confluence of three rivers provided easy access to the best iron deposits in the Great Lakes region. By 1900, Pittsburgh was the nation's largest steel producer. Enormous mills, some as many as seven miles in length, lined the riverbanks, churning out rails, girders and plates as well as heavy machinery. At the height of the steel age, the U.S. Steel Homestead Works employed 30,000 men.

But Pittsburgh's manufacturing glory could not last forever. Foreign competitors played an increasingly large role in the world market for steel as their labor costs sank and their technology advanced. American firms, on the other hand, failed to invest in research and development, while labor costs continued to increase. By the early 1980s, American steel firms folded—taking more than 100,000 regional jobs with them.

Many ex-steelworkers in the Pittsburgh area are still struggling, according to the National Geographic Society. Of 4,000 who answered a 1989 survey, 40 percent are still unemployed. Only two-thirds of those who do work hold full-time jobs, and they have accepted salaries 40 to 60 percent lower than their mill wages. Industrial giants such as Weirton Steel and Westinghouse Electric found their stock portfolios' performances among the area's worst in 1991. But most local residents have been more fortunate. Many, in fact, have prospered from the city's fight to re-establish itself.

When heavy industry declined in the United States, the service sector grew. Although Pittsburgh lost 129,000 manufacturing jobs during the 1980s, it gained 112,000 jobs in non-manufacturing areas such as services and health care. New office and shopping com-

See Pittsburgh, page 4

## Petition Candidate Added to Ballot

Petitions for only one candidate were filed by the January 31, 1992, deadline. Theodore C. Wagenaar, Miami University (Ohio), will be added to the list of candidates for Council, as announced in the December issue of *Footnotes*.

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## The Executive Officer's Column

As sociologists concerned about unraveling the causes and consequences of social phenomena, processes, and even upheaval, we often turn our attention in research and teaching to examining ripple and spillover effects. When examining in particular social transformations or change, we know quite well that outcome variables need to be specified in a broad and textured way in order to capture fully what is happening and why. Perhaps some day, scholars analyzing patterns and practices within the academy during periods of economic recession will speak of the *Yale effect*. Whether a coincidence or an effect, public reports about the state of the Sociology Department at Yale University are unsettling to sociologists and sociology in other contexts.

The "Open Window" metaphor seems to be apt. From the vantage of the Executive Office, I have heard and learned about the speed with which potentially bad news travels and the perturbations on other campuses that seemingly are following in the shadow of Yale. When incidences occur (however intermittent), we at ASA are faced with the challenge of assessing how best to use our window to help advance the discipline. In my New Year's column in the January issue of *Footnotes*, I sought to address the importance of working from the vantage of our strengths to promote the interests and public presence of sociology. Although we are committed to doing so, we are aware of the impact of highly visible events (like Yale) and highly visible reports (like the *New York Times* articles in December and January and the *Newsweek* story in February) on perceptions of the health of the profession. That is why I find myself ruminating about "ripples" and "spillovers."

Perhaps a larger understanding of the facts would help. The *New York Times* provided one picture of the circumstances: Budget troubles at Yale led a committee of faculty and administrators to recommend the closure or reduction of a number of academic departments—with sociology being recommended for cutbacks. Of course, were this to happen, it would not be good news. Nevertheless, after considerable input from Yale faculty (both sociologists and non-sociologists) as well as from outside advisors (e.g., the Yale University Council Committee on the Social-Behavioral Sciences), the contribution and significance of sociology and a strong sociology department are now more fully appreciated in the university community.

There is some reason for optimism that the episode at Yale may go down in history as a false alarm.

From last May and June when news of trouble began to spread until this writing, the situation seems to have improved markedly from the worst case fears. After the Restructuring Committee, comprised of faculty and administrators, issued its report in early January, there was a pervasive negative reaction among Yale faculty members. A Review Committee of faculty members was appointed to examine the report of the Restructuring Committee. This report, about to be issued now, is generally critical of the recommendations of the Restructuring Committee (including reduction of the Sociology Department) and specifically speaks well of sociology and the importance of the department. Any reductions in the size of the department hopefully will be only negligible. While the current situation is yet no cause for



celebration, the story or the future of sociology is not over at Yale.

Instrumental to what seems to be a more positive story at Yale is the role of the Yale faculty. A train that was going much too fast was slowed down considerably because of the strong objections of Yale faculty. We hope the deliberative process now underway will benefit sociology and its place at Yale. Kai Erikson, Chair of the Department of Sociology, will write an article for a forthcoming *Footnotes* to give us further word.

Time in this instance may have worked in sociology's favor because it provided just the right window to act constructively on behalf of the field. The value of sociology in education, research, policy, and practice can be persuasively presented. As we look to the future and continue to disseminate our contributions in a more proactive way, I am confident that gains for the discipline can and will outpace any real or perceived loss.

The "Open Window" is a fine vantage for connecting with our gains. Most notably and as reported on page one of this issue of *Footnotes* is the news that Cora Marrett (Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin) has been named to serve as the first Assistant Director in the newly created Directorate for Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences at the National Science Foundation. In making this selection, Director Massey (a physicist) made just the right choice from a highly competitive list: He chose someone who fully understands the social sciences and can effectively communicate to both scientific and policy communities the opportunities to be realized through the continued contribution, growth, and development of these fields. Cora's understanding of organizations,

her comprehension of issues of stratification and race and gender inequality will serve her well in educating and advocating for the expansion and diversification of the social and behavioral sciences. As she assumes this office, we can expect to see sociological practice at its best. As her tenure unfolds, we should also work to insure that what is being achieved through this new directorate and new appointment will also have ripple and spillover effects.

As we work to promote the health of the field, we welcome information and suggestions. At sites or in situations where there are concerns (however incipient), please let us know. Sociologists will be attending all of the regional meetings and are prepared to learn about grass roots issues. (Some regional associations like the Midwest have sessions on the future of sociology; please come and contribute.) The Executive Office also has available a packet of briefing materials on the status of sociology and will endeavor to serve as a clearinghouse of information. Also, we are available to make site visits, assist in departmental reviews, and offer advisory support. President Coleman is about to create a small advisory group to work with us in anticipating issues and examining strategies.

Of course, if we are to educate and advocate well, we are interested in good news too. Several of you sent me the February 1992 issue of *Money* where "sociologist" was ranked sixth in desirability on a list of 100 occupations, and we appreciate receiving even these nuggets. Across a wide spectrum of possibilities, please let us know about such information, accomplishments, and achievements. We are interested in broadening our knowledge of gains that are occurring so that we can learn from these experiences as well as disseminate this information (even if only in *Footnotes*). My January column has already stimulated some response. Please continue to share your ideas and your information through whatever way the open window works. ASA is committed to making all of the difference that we can.—Felice J. Levine □

## Powell Wins O&O Section Award

Walter W. Powell is this year's recipient of the Max Weber Outstanding Scholarship Award of the Section on Organizations and Occupations for his article, "Neither Network Nor Hierarchy: Network Forms of Organizations," *Research in Organizational Behavior* 12 (1990): 295-336. The Award Committee applied five criteria in making its decision: significance and originality of theoretical framework; contribution to sociological knowledge in the area of organizations and occupations; methodological soundness; empirical plausibility; and quality of writing. Powell's article scored exceptionally high marks on all counts.



Walter W. Powell

"Neither Market Nor Hierarchy" offers a convincing and well-illustrated argument that organizations using network forms of exchange represent a distinctively different form than either those organized in relation to market forms or in terms of hierarchy. Powell modifies his earlier view that the network form constituted an intermediate type along a market-hierarchy continuum. Instead, he argues that network organizational forms can be better understood in contrast to either markets or hierarchies—as cooperative and reciprocal opened relationships that are especially useful in contexts in which speedy dissemination and utilization of information and technological innovation prevail. A wide range of examples document the diverse economic situations in which network forms are found: from socially integrated decentralized production units characteristic of the Emilia-Romagna region of Italy, to the creation of global alliance in the telecommunications industry and new patterns of collaboration and ownership in the auto industry. Through these illustrations, Powell demonstrates that the network form evolves for a variety of reasons, although all of them point to the historically contingent social and economic factors being faced in a specific organizational climate.

In his treatment of network forms of organization, Powell displays a breathtaking ability to distill and integrate a diverse theoretical and empirical literature to move beyond a somewhat narrow debate in order to capture critical and increasingly important dimensions of organizational dynamics. By identifying the network form as a new organizational type and sketching out its applicability to a wide range of organizational locations and functions, he sets the stage for further exploration of the types and determinants of organizational behavior.

Ronnie Steinberg, Temple University □

## National Science Foundation Search for New Sociology Program Director

*Dr. Annette Sorenson has accepted a new position at the Max Planck Institute in Germany and will leave the position of Sociology Program Director at the National Science Foundation. Please consider candidates who would be well suited to this important role.*

The Sociology Program at the National Science Foundation is searching for a new Program Director. The position is for a visiting scientist from an academic or research setting who is challenged by the opportunity to advance sociological research, to expand opportunities for the discipline, to help shape future research policy and the organization of the new Directorate for the Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences. The term would start in the summer of 1992. The responsibilities include evaluating research proposals, representing the discipline of sociology within the National Science Foundation, and representing NSF in the sociological research community. Broad knowledge of the field, at least six years of research experience, administrative skills, and the ability to communicate effectively are required. Salary ranges from \$54,607 to \$85,500 annually. For more information, please contact Thomas Baerwald, Acting Director, Division of Social and Economic Science at (202) 357-7966, or Annette Sorenson, Sociology Program Director, at (202) 357-7802. Send vita and letter of interest to: Division of Social and Economic Science, National Science Foundation, 1800 G Street, NW, Room 336, Washington, DC 20550. □

## Teaching

### New Thrust in Defining Scholarly Work

by Carla B. Howery

The ASA has joined with many other disciplinary societies to work on a special project called "Defining Scholarly Work." The project is coordinated by the Center for Instructional Development at Syracuse University and supported through the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education.

Each disciplinary association appointed a task force to identify discipline specific types of scholarly work. The ASA task force will meet in April and then again at the ASA Annual Meeting. Members who have input may call or write to the task force, but should plan to attend an Open Forum on this topic at the Annual Meeting. Consult the *Preliminary Program* for time and location.

The Sociology Task Force includes: Theodore C. Wagenaar, Miami University (OH); Jeffrey Chin, LeMoyn College (NY); Paul Campbell, Wayne State College (NE); Ernestine Thompson, Augusta College (GA); Robert Davis, North Carolina A and T University; Michael Bassis, Antioch University; Raymond Mack, Northwestern University; Andy Anderson, University of Massachusetts-Amherst; Donald Deskins, University of Michigan; Carla B. Howery, ASA, Co-Chair; and William Pooler, Syracuse University, Co-Chair.

The issue at hand is to identify, evaluate, and reward a broader definition of scholarly work. This work could include the following:

- Basic research
- Research supervision
- Evaluation research
- Professional presentations
- Synthesis or review articles
- Book reviews
- Textbooks and readers
- Software and simulation design
- Writing for the media or serving as a media resource
- Developing public policy
- Serving as an expert witness; testifying
- Consulting for a full range of clients, including pro bono work
- Public and community service; participatory research
- Service to the schools
- Mentoring students, including collaborative work, taking them to professional meetings, advising, supporting student clubs
- Mentoring junior faculty
- Course and curriculum development
- Development of new instructional techniques
- Preparing grants and contracts
- Serving as a peer reviewer for grants and articles
- Reviewing book and textbook prospecti
- Involvement in cross-cultural and cross-disciplinary activities
- Leading seminars, colloquia, etc. on social issues
- Assessment of learning and other methodological consulting to the community and on campus

on to consumers, among them the children of the unemployed.

More important, there is nothing in this questionnaire about my abilities to do the work of the Publications Committee. There is nothing about my vision of what ASA publications ought to look like, even with respect to gender. There is nothing about my experience—or lack of it—as editor, reviewer, or even author. There is nothing even about my vision for sociology itself, other than whether or not that vision includes the advancement of women.

As I wrote to the Vice President of SWS in response, "I therefore conclude that SWS is more interested in my gender politics than in my ability to help sociology in this capacity. And that SWS presumes that feminist gender politics entail an ability to help sociology while non-feminist politics entail a disability to do so. Myself, I think my abilities more important than my politics. And I do not agree that feminist gender politics necessarily entail (or that non-feminist politics necessarily preclude) an ability to help the discipline. I must therefore decline to fill out your questionnaire, although I am quite well aware of the threat your covering letter is meant to convey.

"I would not have accepted nomination for office in the ASA had I not the intention of working for the betterment of the discipline and all its members, of whatever kind. I shall interpret my election or non-election as my colleagues' judgment of my ability as a professional to work for that betterment."

Andrew Abbott, University of Chicago □

- Data archiving
- Developing or maintaining a data lab
- Please add additional items to the list, as well as inform the Task Force (via communication to its chair) of ways you and your colleagues have measured, evaluated and rewarded such work.

After the August Open Forum, the Task Force will prepare a report and recommendations to the ASA Council. With their additions and approval, a report will be sent to all departments and any interested members.

The combination of the discipline-specific task forces and the collaboration with task forces from other fields provides an opportunity to develop a useful statement and set of guidelines for our work. Please join us at the Open Forum in Pittsburgh. □

### Four New Sections in the Making

At its mid-winter meeting last month, Council voted to approve by-laws submitted by the Section on Alcohol and Drugs and the Section on Sociology of Mental Health. This action marks the final step in the formation of these two new sections. Each held organizational meetings at the Annual Meetings in Cincinnati, recruited the requisite minimum of over 200 members (as of February, Alcohol and Drugs-270 and Mental Health-268), and will hold their first election of officers later this spring. In Pittsburgh each section will have two sessions on the Annual Meeting Program, in addition to their business and council meetings.

Council also approved two petitions for section in-formation status. The Sociology of Children and Sociology of Law will become the 31st and 32nd sections of the Association, pending completion of other formal steps. Both sections in-formation will hold organizational meetings at the Pittsburgh Annual Meeting on Friday, August 21. Interested members should consult the Final Program for specific information on time and room.

Contact persons for each of the four sections are:

*Alcohol and Drugs:* Helene Raskin White, Center for Alcohol Studies, Rutgers University, Piscataway, NJ 08855.

*Sociology of Children:* Gertrud Lenzer, Department of Sociology, Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, NY 11210.

*Sociology of Law:* Terence Halliday, American Bar Foundation, 750 North Lakeshore Drive, Chicago, IL 60611.

*Mental Health:* R. Jay Turner and Blair Wheaton, Department of Sociology, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada M5T 1P9. □

### Spivack, from page 1

The topics for this initial year include:

- Environmental management of toxic waste

- Immigration pressures and issues
- The what and whys of white collar crime

- The impact of the feminization of the workforce

- Revising the American dream
- The social context for understanding and dealing with AIDS

- Drug use and abuse
- Family needs, quality of life, and child care

- Understanding violence in our society
- The voucher system and public education

Footnotes will carry updates about the Spivack program components. No doubt some of these papers will be featured at the Annual Meeting. □

### Etzkowitz, Fox Receive Major NSF Grant

Henry Etzkowitz (SUNY-Purchase and RPI) and Mary Frank Fox (Pennsylvania State University), (both ASA members) have won the award of a \$459,539 grant from the National Science Foundation (NSF), Office of Studies and Program Assessment, for the study of "Women in Science and Engineering: Improving Participation and Performance in Doctoral Education."



Henry Etzkowitz



Mary Frank Fox

Etzkowitz and Fox will identify and assess organizational factors to help determine the conditions that work and do not work to improve the participation of women in doctoral education in science. Thus, they will be addressing the critical national problem of human resources in science.

The researchers will focus upon programs (organized administratively or from below) and upon organizational factors (e.g., culture of the workplace, training, and evaluation schemes) within five fields: biology, chemistry, physics, computer science, and electrical engineering. Their major questions are: How do these organizational factors affect women's participation and performance in scientific doctoral education, and their retention, reported satisfaction, productivity, and job placement?

This study builds upon Mary Frank Fox's work on women in organizations and occupations, especially academic and scientific ones, and upon her study of publication productivity, funded by the Sociology Program at NSF. Likewise, it builds upon Henry Etzkowitz's case studies of women in science, also funded by the NSF Sociology Program. Fox credits "the leadership of Phyllis Moen (former director of the Sociology Program at NSF) in putting forth initiatives for the study of women in science and science policy for women." □

## Open Forum

As a candidate for the Publications Committee I have received from Sociologists for Women in Society a questionnaire about certain of my activities. Apparently, every candidate for ASA office since 1982 has received a similar questionnaire. The items asked were:

(1) Whether I am a member, officer, or supporter of SWS;

(2) Whether I have worked for women's studies programs, affirmative action policies, sex discrimination or harassment suits, women's support groups, and child or parental leave policies, with a brief description of each such activity;

(3) What women's rights organizations I belong to;

(4) What actions I would take, if elected, to enhance the position of women in the ASA; and

(5) What public commitments I have made to feminism.

It is clear that my responses to these items were considered adequate for an informed vote for or against me. It is also clear which responses would be associated with which vote.

Now this questionnaire has its own implicit biases. For example, child and parental leave policies are regressive social programs, since those most eligible for them are in fact dual-employment families with their relatively high average incomes. Half the poor children in the U.S. belong to families without an employed adult, with average incomes of about one-quarter those of the average dual-income family. The most desperately needy children of all are in fact hurt by parental leave policies, whose costs are simply passed

# Candidates for ASA President, Vice-President

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

## President-Elect

### WILLIAM A. GAMSON



**Present Position:** Professor of Sociology, Boston College (1982-Present). **Former Positions:** Professor of Sociology, University of Michigan (1962-82); Research Associate, Harvard University (1959-62). **Degrees:** PhD 1959, MA 1956, University of Michigan; BA 1955, Antioch College. **Professional Accomplishments:** *SimSoc (Simulated Society)*, 4th ed. (1991); *The Strategy of Social Protest*, 2nd ed. (1990); *What's News* (1984); *Encounters with Unjust Authority* (co-author, 1982); *Power and Discontent* (1968). **Honors and Awards:**

ASA Distinguished Contributions to Teaching (1987); ASA Sorokin Award (1969); AAAS, Annual Social-Psychological Prize (1962). **Offices Held in Other Organizations:** President, Eastern Sociological Society (1989); Committee on International Conflict and Cooperation, National Research Council (1985-present); President, Peace Science Society (1981-82); Editorial Board, *Sociological Forum* (1987-present). **Offices, Committee Memberships, and Editorial Appointments Held in ASA:** Council (1978-81; 1985-87); Chair, Section on Collective Behavior and Social Movements (1990-91); Chair, Section on Political Sociology (1986-88); Chair, Section on War and Peace (1981-82); Chair, Section on Social Psychology (1971-72).

### CHARLES TILLY



**Present Position:** University Distinguished Professor, New School for Social Research (1984-Present). **Former Positions:** Professor of History and Theodore Newcomb Professor of Social Science (1981-84), Professor of Sociology and History (1969-81), University of Michigan; Professor of Sociology, University of Toronto (1965-69). **Degrees:** PhD 1958, BA 1950, Harvard University. **Professional Accomplishments:** *Coercion, Capital, and European States, A.D. 990-1990* (1990); *The Contentious French* (1986); *Big Structures, Large Processes, Huge Comparisons* (1985); *As Sociology Meets History* (1981); *An Urban World* (1974); *The Vendue* (1964). **Honors and Awards:** ASA Award for a Distinguished Publication (1989); SSSP C. Wright Mills Award (1987); Fellow, German Marshall Fund (1983-84); Common Wealth Award in Sociology (1982); Guggenheim Fellow (1974-75); Fellow, Center for the Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences (1968-69); Member, National Academy of Sciences. **Offices Held in Other Organizations:** Co-chair, History Panel, Survey of the Behavioral and Social Sciences, Social Science Research Council/National Academy of Sciences; Council, Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research; Chair (1977), Mathematical Social Science Board; Chair, Committee on Mathematics in the Social Sciences (1978-79) and Committee on States and Social Structures (1985-90), Social Science Research Council; Founder and Chair (1989-91), Committee on International Conflict and Cooperation, and Commission on Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education (1981-85), National Research Council; Member, advisory councils for the USSR Academy of Sciences, the International Interuniversity Center, and the International Institute of Social History; Member, editorial or advisory boards of more than thirty journals. **Offices, Committee Memberships, and Editorial Appointments Held in ASA:** None listed.

## Vice President-Elect

### BARRIE THORNE



**Present Position:** Streisand Professor, Department of Sociology and Program for the Study of Women and Men in Society, University of Southern California (1987-Present). **Former Positions:** Assistant Professor to Professor of Sociology, Michigan State University (1971-87); Visiting Associate Professor of Sociology and Feminist Studies, Stanford University (1981-82); Visiting Associate Professor, University of California, Santa Cruz (1980-81). **Degrees:** PhD 1971, MA 1967, Brandeis University; BA

1964, Stanford University. **Professional Accomplishments:** *The Girls and the Boys: Together and Apart in School* (forthcoming); *Language, Gender and Society* (co-editor, 1983); *Rethinking the Family: Some Feminist Questions* (co-editor, 1982); "Where are the Children?" *Gender and Society* (1987); "The Missing Feminist Revolution in Sociology," *Social Problems* (co-author, 1985). **Honors and Awards:** Phi Kappa Phi Honor Society (1988, USC faculty award); Endowed professorship, USC (1987); Cheryl Miller Lecturer, Loyola University (1986); Michigan State University Distinguished University Woman Award (1982); Marshall Scholarship (1964); Woodrow Wilson Fellowship (1964); Phi Beta Kappa (1963). **Offices Held in Other Organizations:** Contributing Editor, *Theory and Society* (1990-present); National Advisory Council Project On Equal Educational Rights (1991); Board of Directors, Society for the Study of Social Problems (1987-90); Associate Editor, *Social Problems* (1981-present) and *Urban Life* (1983-87); Editorial Board, *Signs: Journal of Women in Culture and Society* (1983-present) and *Qualitative Sociology* (1982-89); Program Co-Chair, Society for the Study of Social Problems (1979); Advisory editor, *Gender and Society* (1987-89); Chair, Social Issues Committee, Sociologists for Women in Society (1984-86). **Offices, Committee Memberships, and Editorial Appointments Held in ASA:** Council, Section on Sociological Theory (1990-92); Associate Editor, *Sociological Theory* (1990-present); Editorial Board, *Rose Monograph Series* (1988-89); Chair, Committee on the Status of Women in Sociology (1979-80); Council (1978-79) and Chair (1983-84) Section on Sex and Gender; Associate Editor, *Contemporary Sociology* (1980-83); Committee on Nominations (1975-77).

### CHARLES V. WILLIE



**Present Position:** Professor of Education and Urban Studies, Harvard University (1974-Present). **Former Positions:** Vice President, Syracuse University (1972-74); Professor of Sociology and Chair, Syracuse University (1967-71); Visiting Lecturer in Sociology, Harvard Medical School (1966-67). **Degrees:** PhD 1957, Syracuse University, MA 1949, Atlanta University; BA 1948, Morehouse College. **Professional Accomplishments:** *A New Look at Black Families*, 4th ed. (1991); *African Americans and the Doctoral Experience*

(co-author, 1991); *Effective Education* (1987); *Five Black Scholars* (1986); *Black and White Families* (1985). **Honors and Awards:** Honorary degrees from Berkeley Divinity School at Yale University, Episcopal General Seminary, Morehouse College, and Rhode Island College. **Offices Held in Other Organizations:** President, Eastern Sociological Society (1974-75); Executive Committee (1971-75) and Board of Directors (1969-71), Social Science Research Council; President's (Carter) Commission on Mental Health (1977); Member, Sociologists for Women in Society, Association of Black Sociologists, and Technical Advisory Committee (Maurice Falk Medical Fund); Chair, Board of Trustees, Greeley Foundation for Peace and Justice. **Offices, Committee Memberships, and Editorial Appointments Held in ASA:** Chair, ASA Task Force on the Minority Fellowship Program (1985-89); Executive Office and Budget Committee (1982-85); Endowment Fund Campaign Committee (1985); Council (1979-82); Associate Editor, *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* (1972-75); Council, Section on Sociology of Education (1983-86), Section on Race and Ethnic Minorities (1980-83), and Medical Sociology Section (1977-78); Committee on Election Procedures (1975-77); Committee on Committees (1971-72).

## Pittsburgh, from page 1

plexes appeared on the city's skyline with funds from the Renaissance II construction program. Stocks in financial companies such as Landmark Savings, PNC Financial and Parkvale Savings blossomed even during the 1991 recession. Pittsburgh emerged from its identity crisis not just alive, but rejuvenated.

One reason for the city's resurgence is its involvement in high technology. More than 700,000 area employees work in advanced technology; by the year 2000, Pittsburgh will be one of the largest research and development centers in the United States. Coalitions of business, government and academia have united to sponsor growth in computer software, biomedicine, factory automation and advanced materials.

The Chevron Corporation, for instance, donated its research and development center in Harmarville to the University of Pittsburgh for use in advanced technology. Known as the University of Pittsburgh Applied Research Center, or U-PARC, the facility now houses more than 160 small high technology firms. The local stock portfolio's best performers include pharmaceutical suppliers such as Mylan Laboratories, as well as promotional retailers like Action Alcoa, Allegheny Ludlum, Bayer USA, H.J. Heinz, PPG Industries and USX. More than 35 miles of riverfront land remain available for further development.

In addition to these advances in business, Pittsburgh is recognized worldwide as a leader in healthcare. Home of the polio vaccine and of synthetic insulin, the University of Pittsburgh medical complex is one of the world's leading centers for organ transplantation. Its Children's Hospital hosts the largest diabetes clinic in North America. Education is a Pittsburgh priority at the undergraduate level as well. More than 100,000 students are enrolled at 31 area colleges and universities.

Renovation is also underway at the 40-year-old Greater Pittsburgh International Airport, soon to become the \$600 million Midfield Terminal Complex. Highway improvements will provide better access to both the airport and the growing industrial area surrounding it. Southwestern Pennsylvania Regional Plan-

ning Commission officials estimate that the increased volume of passengers, the expansion of nearby developable lands and the new job opportunities within the complex itself will bring \$9.46 billion to the area economy. Total employment by 2005 is projected to be greater than the average annual employment in the steel industry during the late 1980s.

Pittsburgh's Renaissance is most evident, however, in the building project that bears its name. New structures of steel, glass and marble have combined with streetscape improvements to render the city's steel-town image a vision of the past. Standouts include One Oxford Centre, a 46-story office/shopping tower, and PPG Place, a multi-building Gothic glass complex with an extensive food court and a beautifully preserved Wintergarden. Even the traditional Jenkins Arcade on Stanwix Street has been remodeled to create Fifth Avenue Place, a 31-story Victorian paradise of shops, boutiques and restaurants.

The City's visual appeal has attracted the attention of Hollywood. More than 24 films have been shot in the Pittsburgh area since 1977, and the average project brings \$1.5 million to the local economy. Pittsburgh neighborhoods disguised as sections of Chicago, Washington, DC, Tennessee, and Ohio appeared in *The Silence of the Lambs*, while Jack Nicholson and Danny DeVito are currently in town filming their biography of Jimmy Hoffa. Pittsburgh has also played itself in feature films such as *Flashdance*, *The Deer Hunter*, and *Dominick & Eugene*.

Hollywood's fondness for the former Steel City is easily understood, for Pittsburgh is a fairytale town of its own. Although the industrial giant has passed away, the pioneer spirit lives on. Pittsburgh, like Hollywood, is a visionary city—one that finds challenge in crisis, that unites to fight economic disaster, and that remembers the American dream which built it in the first place.

Tracey Modic is a student at Ohio University and a resident of Pittsburgh. *Footnotes* has asked her to write several articles on the city. □

# The 1990 Census and the Politics of Apportionment

by Patrick G. Feeney, Catholic University of America

The 1990 census has been the most contentious count in 70 years. By the 1920s, massive immigration and migration from rural to urban areas would have dramatically shifted political representation away from rural states to urban ones. Representatives of rural states charged the Census Bureau with undercounting the rural population, and overcounting the urban population. At the same time, several reapportionment formulas were debated in Congress, each with its own political advantage. As a result, for the only time in U.S. history, Congress refused to reapportion itself. By 1930, the changes in the distribution of congressional seats was dramatic; 21 states lost a total of 27 seats to 11 (mostly urban) states.

In 1940, Congress agreed upon the "method of equal proportions" and a number of congressional seats (435) to be used for reapportionment then and in future decades. Subsequently, the Census Bureau began a number of follow-up surveys to estimate the accuracy of the census counts on which reapportionment is based. These provided a mechanism for examining the magnitude of undercounting or overcounting. However, Congress and the courts left open the question of redistricting within states. While the number of seats a state received was a function of the census count and reapportionment formula, states were free to gerrymander their own congressional districts.

The disproportionate power of rural interests was thus protected until the "reapportionment revolution" of the 1960s. Then, a series of Supreme Court decisions firmly established the principle of "one person, one vote." This ensured that congressional as well as state legislative districts should be balanced in population size.

Population counts also were used in the voting rights legislation of that decade. Though the Voting Rights Act of 1965 applied to all states, certain provisions of the Act applied only if the turnout of Black voters in a state fell below a predetermined percentage. Adequate enforcement of the Voting Rights Act was tied to census counts that provided the basis for calculating those percentages. Also, the distribution of federal funds to states was tied to census counts in the 1960s, as legislators sought ways to "depoliticize" spending by making the distribution of billions of dollars a function of population.

The Congress, courts, and Census Bureau have attempted to establish fair and accurate mechanisms for apportioning political power and spending. However, conflicts over the 1990 census and reapportionment suggest that politics is endemic to the process of using population estimates to redistribute federal funds and political representation. The framers of the Constitution were aware of the political potential of population counts. They sought to offset potential conflict between large and small states by making the collection of taxes dependent on population size. As part of the "price" for greater representation, large states were required to pay a greater share of taxes. Since taxes are no longer apportioned among states based on their population (indeed, such taxes were rarely used even in the 19th century), there are no offsetting benefits to states that experience an undercount. Similarly, there are de facto penalties for minority groups who are underrepresented or undercounted in the census. To make use of civil rights legislation, a group (or groups) must be counted in the census in order for some cases of discrimination to be argued. It is thus necessary to be recognized on the census forms (a relatively recent attainment for some groups), as well as counted accurately.

The precision of census counts, and what

can be done to improve them, form the basis for the continuing conflict over the 1990 counts. While the percentage of people missed by the census has generally declined since 1940, the differential undercount has not. The difference in the undercounting of Blacks and whites, for example, actually increased from 5.2 percent in 1980 to near six percent in 1990. Consequently, those states that have large urban populations of African-Americans and Hispanics stand to lose both political representation and government funding.

The negative impact of the differential undercount on fair representation formed the basis for lawsuits filed against the Commerce Department (of which the Census Bureau is a part) by Detroit and the state New York after the 1980 census. In those cases, the plaintiffs sought to force the Bureau to use its adjusted population estimates, based on the Bureau's post-enumeration survey, as the official count for their jurisdictions. Both cases eventually were unsuccessful. From 1981 to 1987, the Census Bureau worked on mechanisms to provide adjusted counts, if necessary, for the 1990 census. Those adjustments were to be based in part on a post-enumeration survey of approximately 350,000 households. But, shortly after the New York case was settled in 1987, then-Secretary of Commerce William Verity announced that the 1990 census would not be adjusted. The size of the post-enumeration survey was cut in half. In the words of Undersecretary Robert Ortner, the Commerce Department had decided not to "play with the numbers."

The Secretary's announcement prompted the city of New York to file suit against the Commerce Department even before the 1990 census took place. New York argued that, in effect, the Department was "playing with the numbers" by pre-empting the efforts of the Bureau to provide adjusted data if the initial count was not of sufficient accuracy. As part of that case, in July of 1989, the plaintiffs and Commerce agreed to the formation of an eight-person panel (four members chosen by each side) to advise the Secretary as to feasibility of adjusting the 1990 census, with his decision due no later than July 15, 1991.

To the surprise of very few observers, Commerce Secretary Robert Mosbacher announced on July 15 that the 1990 census would not be adjusted. He cited a lack of "consensus" among his advisors on the feasibility of adjustment. (He left the possibility that the adjusted data might be incorporated into the Bureau's intercensal estimates.) The advisory group formed as a result of the New York lawsuit split exactly along "appointment" lines, with the four members named by Commerce advising against adjustment.

Within the Bureau itself there was substantial sentiment towards adjustment. Director Barbara Bryant testified before the House Post Office and Civil Service subcommittee on Census and Population that the adjusted data were, on the whole, a more accurate reflection of the population. Likewise, the undercount steering committee of the Bureau split seven to two in favor of accuracy of the adjusted numbers. It was not their role to recommend a decision either way, but the steering committee's confidential position was leaked to the *New York Times*.

Secretary Mosbacher's decision brought immediate charges of political bias. Democrats would have benefited from an adjustment since the undercount is disproportionately centered in traditionally Democratic areas. Chairman of the subcommittee on Census and Population, Rep. Thomas Sawyer (D-Ohio), subsequently requested adjusted figures, which Mosbacher had refused to release at his July subcommittee appearance. When his request was not acknowledged, Sawyer sent a written request in September for the adjusted data, with a deadline of Sep-

tember 30th, before the subcommittee would take further action. According to Terri Ann Lowenthal, subcommittee staff director, the Commerce Department's response was a phone call at six on the evening of the 30th. Their position was still "no" on releasing the data.

During the same months, other efforts were underway to release adjusted data. The State Assembly and State Senate of California each filed suit in federal court to gain access to adjusted block-level data. Though both suits met initial success, the Commerce Department, represented by the Department of Justice, was temporarily successful in its appeals. On September 10th, with a six to three vote, the Supreme Court granted a temporary stay in the State Assembly case until it can be heard on its merits. California's deadline for redistricting was September 13. That case is scheduled to be heard early this year. Other states filing similar requests for adjusted block-level data include Florida, Ohio, Texas and New York.

The New York City lawsuit (which was joined by Chicago, Los Angeles, Houston, Dade County/FL, California, the U.S. Conference of Mayors, the League of Cities, the NAACP, and the League of United Latin American Citizens) also is scheduled to be heard early this year, possibly this month.

Ultimately, the U.S. House Subcommittee on Census and Population voted to subpoena the adjusted block-level data, and set December 10th as a deadline for Secretary Mosbacher to either produce the data, or explain why they should not be released. On November 19, the Secretary sent a letter to Chairman Sawyer offering a compromise: a one in six sample of adjusted block-level data. Sawyer responded that a compromise would be acceptable if the sample applied "within each state, as well as to each jurisdiction within a state." In January, Commerce agreed to give the subcommittee computer tapes with adjusted counts for a random sample of half of the 6.9 million census blocks, plus aggregate adjusted information for all U.S. jurisdictions of 1,000 or more.

Significant legislation also has been passed. Sawyer, along with the ranking Republican on the subcommittee, Rep. Thomas Ridge of Pennsylvania, cosponsored the Decennial Census Improvement Act of 1991. The Act, signed into law by President Bush, authorized a three-year study by the National Academy of Sciences for a comprehensive review of the census, its methods, and the data needs of the nation.

In addition to the controversies over the accuracy and availability of the adjusted data, the method of apportionment itself is under criticism for the first time in 50 years. Massachusetts has filed suit challenging the "method of equal proportions," claiming it is not the fairest method for apportioning seats among the 50 states. Massachusetts lost a seat to the state of Washington as a result of the inclusion of overseas federal and military personnel in apportionment calculations. (Those persons were assigned to the states where they were residents at the time they became government or military personnel.) It was only the second time overseas personnel were counted for the purposes of apportionment. The first time was in 1970, during the Vietnam War.

Massachusetts has proposed that the "method of major fractions" replace the current apportionment formula, which would have the effect of shifting the seat back to Massachusetts. In their 1982 book, *Fair Representation*, Balinski and Young demonstrated that the "method of major fractions" (or the "method of Webster," as it is sometimes called) really is the fairest method available since it minimizes the absolute differences in constituency size between states. The current "method of equal proportions" (also referred to as the "method of Hill") minimizes the relative differences in constituency size between states. By min-

imizing the absolute difference in the number of individuals between constituencies, the Webster method comes closest to meeting the ideal of "one person-one vote." While both methods sometimes give identical apportionments to the fifty states, the current method tends to favor smaller states in the long run. The Supreme Court has agreed to hear the cases of Massachusetts and Montana (which also has raised questions about apportionment methods.)

The census and reapportionment of 1990 resulted in the shift of 19 seats among 21 states. States in the South and West gained the most representation. If the apportionments were based on the adjusted census data, both Arizona and California would have gained a seat at the expense of Wisconsin and Pennsylvania. More importantly, the adjusted data could have had a dramatic impact on redistricting within each state. Recent Supreme Court decisions have established very strict standards on acceptable population variations between congressional and state legislative districts. Those differences are well within the boundaries of the national differential undercount of six percent (which can be considerably higher in urban areas). The net effect is to diminish the political representation of the nation's cities, particularly those with large minority populations, and increase the relative representation of suburban areas, where the undercount is considerably lower. According to Rep. Sawyer, "in the last analysis," the decision not to adjust the census, "has the effect of a gerrymander on a national scale."

The accuracy of the census also is a key element in the distribution of federal money. About \$39 billion a year is distributed on the basis of population. Between \$300 to \$500 per year is lost to local governments for each person missed in the census. For large cities especially, the costs of the undercount compound their fiscal crises in an era when economic resources are already strained, widening the economic as well as the political gulf between cities and suburbs.

The controversies over the non-adjustment decision (or the adjustment "non-decision"), the Department of Commerce's position on releasing adjusted block-level data, and apportionment formulas will be the focus of a good deal of litigation this year. At the center of the conflicts is the increasingly complex issue of redistricting, which has become more democratized since census data is available for use on personal computers, and software has been written for the construction of redistricting plans, allowing many more "players" into the game. In North Carolina alone, according to Marshall Turner of the Census Bureau's Data User Services Division, there were over 300 different redistricting plans proposed (including those from elected representatives, as well as private citizens).

Howard Hogan of the Census Bureau's Statistical Support Division, says the intercensal estimates the Bureau is currently working on are "less political" in the sense that representation will not be affected directly (though funding will be affected). In the long run, however, those estimates may become much more "politicized." Terri Ann Lowenthal, Staff Director for the House subcommittee on Population and Census, believes that process will begin once a decision has been made on whether and how intercensal estimates will be adjusted. In her view, those estimates will likely become "as controversial as the adjustment decision itself." In fact, the distribution of federal money during the decade will be affected by this.

Further complicating the position of the Commerce Department is the departure of Secretary Mosbacher, who will head the



## IIS Meets in Kobe, Japan

Three hundred and fifty participants from thirty nations gathered in Kobe, Japan, for the 30th World Congress of the International Institute of Sociology (IIS), August 5-9. The Conference theme was "Ecology, World Resources and the Quality of Social Life." This marked the first time IIS, in its nearly 100-year history, had ever held a Congress in Asia, and the first time a sociological meeting of such international import had been held in Japan.

Thirteen major Japanese ministries, agencies and associations supported the 30th World Congress, along with financial contributions from 23 foundations, corporations and associations, including Hyogo Prefecture and Kobe City.

Plenary sessions took up the mornings of the first three full days, with ten working sessions each afternoon. Two symposia were organized on the morning of the last day, followed by five working sessions that afternoon. The plenary sessions focused on the Congress' main theme from three different perspectives and were presented by world-renowned sociologists.

The first day's Plenary Session focused on "High Technology: Industrialization and Problems of Development." Speakers included Anthony Giddens, Cambridge University; Alex Inkeles, Stanford University; and Gyorgy Szell, University of Osnabruck, Germany. The second Plenary Session's Perspective was "Restructuring and Alternatives of Development." Speakers were S.N. Eisenstadt, the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel; Raymond Boudon, University of Paris-Sorbonne; Akinsola Akiwowo, Ondo State University, Nigeria; and Lu Xueyi, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, People's Republic of China. The last Plenary Session's perspective on the theme was "Social Movements and Social Policies."

Speakers included Erwin Scheuch, University of Koln; Tharaileth Oommen, Jawaharal Nehru University, India; Tatiana Zaslavskaya, the National Public Opinion Research Center, USSR; and Pierpaolo Donati, University of Bologna. The two symposia focused on "Perspectives on Environmental Sociology," and "Children's Human Rights as Social Resources."

Dignitaries participating in the Opening Ceremony included Eiichi Isomura, President of the Japanese Organizing Committee of the 30th IIS World Congress; Paolo Ammassari, President of IIS; Kiyomi Morioka, President of the Japanese Sociological Society; Tharaileth Oommen, President of the International Sociological Association; Toshitami Kaihara, Governor of Hyogo Prefecture; and Yukitoshi Sasayama, Mayor of Kobe City.

Opening lectures following the Ceremony were presented by Edgar F. Borgatta of the University of Washington, Past President of IIS; Paolo Ammassari, President of IIS; and Eiichi Isomura. A special lecture was presented by Toshitami Kaihara, Governor of Hyogo Prefecture.

Two major national newspapers, one local newspaper and two television stations provided coverage of the Congress. Comments by participants of the Congress were that it was "well-organized, with high-level presentations and discussions, with a splendid mix of social events and special programs for accompanying persons" as well as providing a "warm and friendly atmosphere." William D'Antonio, Vice President of the IIS, credited the success of the Congress to the organizing committees headed by Drs. Masamichi Sasaki of Hyogo Kyoiku University; Eiichi Isomura of Tokyo; Yoshio Yonebayashi of Tokyo; Akhiro Ishikawa of Tokyo; and Shogo Koyano of Tokyo.

Social events included a Welcome Reception hosted by the Governor of

Hyogo Prefecture and a Special Party hosted by the Mayor of Kobe City. Programs for accompanying persons included a boat tour of Kobe, and a bus tour to Himeji Castle. A tea ceremony, a kimono ceremony, and a demonstration of Ikebana, the Japanese art of flower arranging, were all hosted by the Japanese Organizing Committee.

The Proceedings of the Congress will be published as *The Annals of the IIS*. Programs and Abstracts from the 30th World

Congress are available by contacting the Congress Coordinator, Masamichi Sasaki, Graduate Center, Hyogo Kyoiku University, Yashiro-cho, Kato-gun, Hyogo-Ken, Japan.

IIS's next World Congress will be held in 1993 in Paris, France, where the IIS was founded, and will mark the organization's centennial celebration.

\*Dr. Ammassari died on September 25. An obituary will appear in a future issue of Footnotes. He was President of the IIS and Vice President of the International Sociological Association at the time of his death. □

## D'Antonio Elected IIS President

William V. D'Antonio was recently elected President of the International Institute of Sociology (IIS) to complete the term of the late Professor Paolo Ammassari of Rome, who died of cancer in September 1991.

D'Antonio, who had been serving as Vice President, will be responsible for overseeing the 31st Congress of the IIS, to be held in Paris at the Sorbonne, in June 1993. This Congress will mark the 100th birthday of the IIS, the oldest sociological association. Professor Michel Maffesoli of the Sorbonne, an IIS Vice President, will chair the Organizing Committee for the Centennial Congress.

The IIS is and has always been an international organization of sociologists sharing research and theoretical interests. Its founding members and early leaders included Rene Worms, Gabriel Tarde, Ferdinand Toennies, Georg Simmel, Franklin Giddings and Albion Small. Until WWII it was the only sociological association affording scholars from different countries an opportunity to share ideas. During the early years, sociologists from 13 European countries and the U.S. served as presidents.

It is distinct from the International Sociological Association which is primarily an

association of national and other associations, although it has in recent years encouraged individual membership. The IIS is a member of the ISA. The IIS meets every two years, while the ISA meets once every four years. The most recent meeting of the ISA was in Madrid in July 1990, with more than 6,000 in attendance. The most recent meeting of the IIS was in Kobe, Japan, in August 1991. The Kobe meeting attracted more than 350 participants and attendees, and was a resounding success from every aspect.

The IIS seeks to bring together scholars from many nations who share research and theoretical interests. The IIS tries to maintain membership at 400-500 levels so members can get to know each other and benefit over time from their cross-national contacts.

Other officers of the IIS currently serving with D'Antonio are: Past President Edgar Borgatta; Vice Presidents Michel Maffesoli, the Sorbonne; and Karl Van Meter, Paris; Secretary/Treasurer R. Alan Hedley, Victoria; Council members Tatyana Zaslavskaya, Moscow; Roberto Cipriani, Rome; Jacek Szmata, Krakow; Masamichi Sasaki, Hyogo-ken; and Yoshio Yonebayashi, Tokyo; and auditor, Erwin Scheuch, Koln.

Persons interested in information about membership in the IIS should write to R. Alan Hedley, Department of Sociology, University of Victoria, BC V8W 3P5, Canada. For information about the 1993 meeting write to William V. D'Antonio, 3701 Connecticut Avenue NW, Apt. 818, Washington, DC 20008. □

## Census, from page 5

President's reelection campaign this year. It is as yet unclear where his successor, Barbara Franklin, will stand on the issue of releasing the adjusted block-level data. Whatever the outcome of the litigation this year, it is clear that the politics of counting the population will remain a conflictual, if relatively unrecognized, part of the political process during non-census years. [The year 2000 Census Advisory Committee held its first meeting in December.]

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For further reading on the history of the Census and apportionment, see:

Anderson, Margo. 1988. *The American Census: A Social History*. New Haven: Yale University Press.

Balinski, Michel L., and H. Peyton Young. 1982. *Fair Representation*. New Haven: Yale University Press.

Cohen, Patricia Cline. 1982. *A Calculating People*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Congressional Research Service. 1980. *The Decennial Census*. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office.

Eckler, Ross. 1972. *The Bureau of the Census*. New York: Praeger Publishers. □

## Four Receive ASA/NSF Grants; June Deadline Nears

The Council Subcommittee on ASA/NSF Small Grants awarded \$8,832 to four of 12 proposals from the November 1991 grant round. Normally in the range of \$2,500 or less, grants are made from the ASA's Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline, supplemented by a grant from the National Science Foundation. Recipients were:

George Bridges (University of Washington) and Martha A. Myers (University of Georgia), "Inequality, Crime, and Social Control";

Helen Rose Ebaugh (University of Houston), "Latent Avenues of Social Mobility for Women in Traditional Societies: The Role of Catholic Convents";

Helen Fein (Harvard Law School), "Cross-National Scaling of Lives at Risk"; Vicki Smith (University of Pennsylvania), "Employee Involvement: Workers, Managers, and the Transformation of Hierarchy."

### Proposals for June Deadline

The ASA/NSF Small Grants Program hosts two grant rounds per year, on June 15 and November 15. The Committee wishes to emphasize the unique thrust of this program in supporting substantively important, basic research activity—either through actual research projects or through conferences which bring scholars together to work on new ideas or developments. Authors are encouraged to be innovative and

cutting-edge. Proposals which address issues of the profession are inappropriate. Proposals which cover "familiar ground" (no matter how excellent in other respects) will not receive high scores in this program; therefore the incremental or unique contribution to sociology should be made clear. Specific guidelines follow:

**Scope:** Requests for funds must show relevance to issues of basic research in sociology. Clear statements of theoretical/conceptual background, methodology, and the potential contribution of the project should be evident. Higher ratings are given to applications which are clearly on the "cutting-edge" of the discipline, represent innovative activity, are of substantive importance, would be most helped by a small grant, would have difficulty being funded through traditional sources, foster new networking among scholars, and foster the discipline of sociology (as a body of knowledge) as distinguished from the profession. The nature of the request may include but is not limited to the following: an exploratory study, a small conference, a program of study at a major research center, and projects not ordinarily supported by other sources of funds. The grants are restricted to postdoctoral research. Preference will be given to applicants who have not previously received a Small Grant.

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

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

**Format:** Proposals should include the following: a cover sheet with a 100-200 word statement of the research question/conference topic, a text of no more than three single-spaced pages (with no appendices), a budget statement, a bibliography and vita. Both the title and author(s) should appear at the top of the cover page. Applicants are required to notify the ASA if other funding is received for the proposal. Please enclose a self-addressed postcard if you wish receipt of your proposal acknowledged. Send 8 complete and individually bound copies of the entire packet to: ASA/NSF Small Grant Program, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036. □

# Observations on the Passing of the Soviet Empire

**Editor's Note:** Wayne Youngquist is a broadcast journalist, pollster, political analyst, one of the "boys on the bus" of the 1978 Presidential campaign. He is political correspondent and reporter for WISN-TV, the ABC affiliate in Milwaukee, Wisconsin—and a sociologist with a PhD from Rutgers University who teaches an occasional sociology course at the University of Wisconsin, Whitewater. Youngquist was one of fourteen American and British journalists who participated in a National Press Club tour of the former Soviet Union late last year.

by Wayne Youngquist

In November of 1991, I had the privilege to travel with a small group of working journalists to what was still the USSR. We traveled in and out by way of Helsinki and Finnair; we made stops in Moscow, Kiev, and Tallinn. The trip was sponsored and arranged by the National Press Club and was coordinated with the newly-emerging press clubs in our host cities. What follows are my personal reflections and sociological ruminations as we glimpsed the union's last days.

Old-fashioned sociological elite theory provides a useful framework for developing hypotheses about the passing of the Soviet empire. First, perestroika and glasnost can be seen as attempts to revitalize the moribund Soviet elite and to open up blocked channels of elite circulation. Second, having lost the Cold War to the West and facing mounting non-Russian population growth which threatened to swamp its instruments

of power with unreliable staffers, the elite lopped off whole countries it could not hold. They began to redefine the relationship of the center to the periphery.

Despite stated universalistic goals, the Kremlin pursued a particularistic policy of Russification wherever possible throughout the USSR. As the Russian ethnic birthrate declined and the birthrate of other—especially Islamic—ethnic groups grew, Russia itself was faced with being overrun with the backwash of Russification. The current realignment, though not without risks, allows the Kremlin elite to have ethnically reliable instruments of power and to dominate more or less effectively most of the old USSR through the Russian state.

A hard currency social elite with big cars and fancy restaurants has grown up in Moscow. Thanks to our hosts and the new Radisson Hotel, our group caught a glimpse of this social set. Even young people working in the foreign-oriented hotels can live a fast life unavailable to the average citizen. Their pay is in rubles but tips are in hard currency.

The similarities to the social scene in Berlin after the first World War are a bit unsettling; then, as now, inflation was rampant. All but speculators and others with access to hard currency or ownership of goods were financially destroyed. (When we left New York City, the official exchange rate was one U.S. dollar to 28 rubles; in a few weeks it went from one to 34, then one to 47; by January it was one to 100. The average monthly wage is about 600 rubles per month.)

The move to a market economy has some risks that are not generally noted, including the emergence of an underworld-style elite. Our delegation met with some Moscow "businessmen" who reminded us all of 1920's American gangsters. They claimed to have access to large amounts of hard currency and were anxious for privatization to move ahead rapidly so they could buy up many assets now in government hands.

Shortages may in fact be very real, but it is hard to ascertain their true extent and perceptions are easy to manipulate for Western consumption. Although long lines for few goods are a fact of life, in Moscow I found the longest lines in the main parts of town, places easily visible via Western television. When I walked through neighborhoods, I noticed that lines were shorter: Goods and delivery trucks were bringing in supplies more routinely. The Kremlin elite have a vested interest in maintaining a perception of shortages. The KGB, which gave the world the term "disinformation" and was used historically to manipulate perceptions, is still intact, although greatly modified. Intourist appears to continue to function as an arm of the KGB. Our guide/translator constantly attempted to keep us doing things that kept us busy but away from real news. (She was not successful, but she tried.) When meeting with the president of Estonia, she surreptitiously took down every word.

It is not true that the only communists left in the world are in Cuba and on American campuses. Every day during our stay there were small demonstrations in Mos-

cow by the party faithful. Our guide did her best to steer us away from them, and the public ignored them. With a true touch of irony, communists are no longer "politically-correct" in Russia.

Russian attempts to culturally and socially dominate other ethnic groups are extensive. Serious efforts were made over time to simply wipe out Estonia as a social and cultural entity. For resisting these attempts, one of our journalist hosts in Tallinn spent eight years in Siberian prison camps. And Ukrainians see the causes of and responses to the Chernobyl disaster as yet another example of Russian high-handedness toward them.

Both Ukraine and Estonia were displaying problems of boundary maintenance during our visit. Russian organized crime is considered a grave threat by the people of the region. Even in Helsinki, people expressed concern. In Tallinn, capital of Estonia, the head of security at our hotel treated organized crime as a fact of life; prostitution in his hotel was run out of St. Petersburg. Though supposedly a sovereign nation, Estonia was defined as a domestic flight by Aeroflot, its official currency was the ruble, effective border stations did not exist, and most of the basic economic infrastructure was under Kremlin control. Estonia has yet to seal its borders or get its own currency. Its police force is brand new, since the old Soviet police were unreliable. Soviet troops were quartered in large numbers and even the question of who was a citizen was problematic. But the moves toward working autonomy were underway: Intourist was replaced, plans for a currency were in progress, and the new police were resisting the dress of the empire.

In Ukraine, while waiting for the new currency to be implemented, a coupon system was designed to prevent Russians from traveling to Kiev and buying up goods not available back home; this created shortages and drove up prices.

Let me suggest, tongue-in-cheek, that a major reason for the collapse of "godless atheistic communism" was Aeroflot Airlines. I have flown on many of the world's airlines, including some fairly obscure carriers, but I quickly realized on our flights to Kiev and Tallinn that I had never really flown before. It soon became obvious that there are no atheists on Aeroflot. The pilots are excellent but the equipment is out of "Indiana Jones" and the airline itself has serious systemic problems. Prayer is a natural response to rickety equipment in bad weather. . . . or Aeroflot in any weather. The more the Soviets used their airline, the more the political ideology was undermined. (According to press reports, three days after our trip to Kiev the same flight crashed on a post-Kiev leg.)

In a more serious vein, I should add that the transformations we witnessed at the end of 1991 were just the beginning, as later events have proved. Before the transition is completed, sociologists should be swarming into the old Soviet Union, especially the subordinated nations of the old communist empire, to study the processes of massive social, political, and economic upheaval—the transformation of a society from one system to another. This is a classic opportunity to observe places where identifiable societies and cultures exist but independent government structures are just now being developed.

I do not suggest that American sociologists go with the idea of "teaching" these tough and intelligent people how to forge a workable society. Rather, this is a chance that will soon be lost for sociologists to add to the scientific literature on social change and revolution. There is also much for Western intellectuals to learn about courage, both political and academic—and for sociologists on both sides of the old Iron Curtain to share in terms of insights and approaches to understanding society. □

## Perestroika for Russian Health Care?

**Editor's Note:** Sociologist Donald Light, Professor of Comparative Health Care Systems at the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, was invited by the Russian Ministry for Health and the Moscow Ministry for Health to review proposed reforms. His observations on the future of medical care in Russia appeared in *The Lancet* (Vol. 339, Jan 25, 1992:236).

by Donald W. Light

During the turmoil of the fall of 1991, I traveled to Moscow with a team of international health experts (physicians, health administrators, and health economists) to attend a meeting of health ministers and officials from Russia and other republics. Our purpose: to review the sweeping reforms planned for Russia's faltering health care system.

In many ways the current health reforms taking place in the Commonwealth are "American-style" reforms. Because of the extreme differences between the CIS and the USA's health care systems and economic structures, it is difficult to compare efforts toward restructuring. The only Commonwealth facilities that are close to American health care institutions are the hospitals for the elite of the former USSR. Money and free markets so preoccupy

Russian policy makers that in reforming their huge but sputtering health care system they seem likely to ignore basic clinical needs. This could lead to the creation of a bureaucracy still larger than the centralized one they rejected in moving to a Commonwealth of Independent States.

Constructing a market will be costly and chaotic for the faltering medical systems of the new CIS. The central reform, which has been passed as a law to be implemented in 1993, calls for employer-based health insurance and decentralized competitive bidding for hospital and specialty care.

That may sound perfectly sensible to American ears, but collecting insurance from employers will be extremely difficult in the CIS republics. Large industrial sectors are losing money and one in every seven companies is expected to go bankrupt. Start-up enterprises that are the hope of the future can least afford the burden of health insurance. In addition, the bureaucracy necessary to design insurance policies, collect the money, define and price thousands of medical treatments, and then settle claims is much greater than a tax-and-budget system.

At present, the Russians have not defined what types of medical services they would buy or at what prices. The task of identifying and pricing 10,000 or more

"products" will take several years and a few billion rubles. The large variations in practice by region and the drive for different republics to develop their own information systems (that may be incompatible with each other) will plague attempted reforms.

Decentralized competitive bidding for contracts may make more sense. Because any health care system in the CIS must serve a population characterized by enormous diversity in language, values, and circumstances, regional operations might be more responsive and manageable. However, interrelations among the former Soviet republics and reciprocity would have to be worked out. Some strong force needs to close or consolidate the 23,700 small hospitals (four times the U.S. number) that consume 70-80 percent of the entire health care budget.

Less attention is being paid to more fundamental issues: Doctors, clinics, and hospitals lack rudimentary supplies and equipment to carry out procedures. In Moscow, local participants in the conference told me that primary care doctors (three times as many per capita as in the U.S.) are poorly trained. Without competent clinicians who have access to appropriate medical supplies, attempts to refinance and reorganize services seem pointless, a triumph of bureaucratic hope over reality.

What should the former Soviet republics do? First, invest in supplies and equipment rather than brick and mortar; second, simultaneously upgrade the skills of physicians. The way delivery of medical care is financed and organized is only one part of the problem, however. The other part lies in the social and economic causes of illness and death.

High infant mortality rates are one of the most sensitive overall measure of life conditions in any society. These rates have risen in the former Soviet republics since 1970 to 25 per thousand, while Western Europe and North America rates have fallen to 10 or below. If mortality rates

### HEALTH STATUS OF THREE SOCIETIES

Reported Causes of Death	Soviet Union (1988)	UK (1987)	USA (1987)
Maternal mortality (per 1000 births)	47.7	6.4	6.6
Infant mortality (per 1000 births)	25.1	9.0	10.4
Age-adjusted mortality (per 100,000)	1160	854	827
Circulatory diseases	673	389	365
Malignant neoplasms	185	224	195
Injuries and poisonings	105	34	59
Respiratory diseases	85	16	8
Suicide	21	8	12

Sources: D. Rowland and A.K. Telyukov, "Soviet Health Care from Two Perspectives," *Health Affairs* 1991, 10(3):71-86; and D. Rowland, "Health Status in Eastern European Countries," *Health Affairs* 1991 10(3):202-215.

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# Sociological Statement on War and Violence

**Editor's Note:** The following was prepared and adopted by the ASA Section on the Sociology of Peace and war at the request of the ASA Council following Council's endorsement of the Seville Statement on Violence at its August 1991 meeting in Cincinnati. Given the difficulties associated with endorsing such a broad interdisciplinary statement, Council asked the Section to summarize the sociological evidence bearing on the Seville Statement, but has elected not to take further action.

The Seville Statement on Violence, written by a distinguished international group of psychologists, ethologists, and other scientists is one with which most sociologists would agree. Its five major propositions are consistent with sociological research; humans are not genetically programmed to do violence to each other. Although war and violence are widespread, so are peace and cooperation; we need to explain variations in both. This statement provides a sociological perspective on the issues the Seville Statement addresses.

How people define and use the terms "violence," "war," and "conflict" significantly affects their social conduct. They use the terms to make sense of social events and to influence these events.

Violence is conventionally regarded as illegitimate hurting of people. Thus, even killing someone may not popularly be considered violence, when it is done by persons who are regarded as having the authority to commit the act. The word is often used as a way of claiming or denying legitimacy of various acts. Social scientists usually regard conventional definitions as part of the explanation for variations in the use or threatened use of coercion which physically harms other persons. War popularly refers to all kinds of large-scale intense conflicts, but generally is understood to be struggles conducted by governments employing organized armed forces against each other. Sociologists add that it is a particular social-cultural institution, a social invention.

Conflicts are conventionally viewed as disruptions of order in which antagonists

seek to harm each other. Sociologists, however, generally regard conflict as an inherent aspect of social life and a way of changing relations among adversaries. It does not necessarily entail physically damaging others since conflicts can be waged in many different ways.

(1) Violence occurs in a wide variety of settings and forms, e.g., interpersonal fights, family feuds, organizational rivalry, class-based revolutions, communal riots, and state-based international wars. No single set of genetic dispositions, social conditions or social processes accounts for this great variety of ways in which people injure or kill each other. Thus, relatively elaborate and extensive forms of violence require explanations about the boundaries of group identifications, coalition promotion, norms about what violence is legitimate, and obedience to authority. Of course, these same matters are as relevant to peacemaking and cooperation as to violence and conflict. Whatever relevance humans' genetic make-up may have for interpersonal or even interfamilial violence, it contributes little to explaining the

great variations in large-scale socially constructed forms of conflict such as wars. They are sustained by cultures and social organizations which greatly vary.

(2) Violence, war, and conflict are best understood in the context of the full range of human relations, including cooperation, love and mutual dependency. Certainly people relate to each other in struggles, but most social life is cooperative, and social interaction always blends both conflict and cooperation. Moreover, it is possible to wage fights without violence or war, by using nonviolent coercion, persuasive appeals, and by offering benefits for cooperation.

Violent forms of conflict survive largely because they receive some form of social legitimation. Wars, for example, are an institutionalized way of conducting conflict among peoples whom governments direct. Even interpersonal and intergroup violence is most often caused by people doing what the groups to which they belong regard as appropriate conduct. Those kinds of violence which are not socially approved are considered deviant and have different sources.

(3) Violence and war in part arise from and are exacerbated by forces internal to the perpetrators, whether individuals, groups, organizations, or countries. The forces which support violence are social, cultural, and economic, as demonstrated in research on areas such as the military-industrial complex, gender socialization, group solidarity, socialization into group identities, including nationalism, and collective behavior and social movements.

(4) The social system within which potential antagonists exist greatly influences the likelihood of violence and war. Norms and values about violence and the availability of institutionalized means for resolving conflicts shape the strategies adversaries choose to pursue their goals. In every society, systems of dispute settlement, including elaborate legal systems, provide nonviolent means of managing conflicts. The limited nature of such systems globally, and the lack of confidence in their efficacy, contribute to making war and large-scale violence more likely. Over the past two centuries, there has been a trend of increasing attempts to institutionalize international systems for the prevention of control of war and other forms of violence.

(5) Social, cultural, and economic integration among potential antagonists reduces the risk of violence and war. Mutual dependency, crosscutting identities and bonds, and cultural and political similarities also lessen the likelihood of violence and war. In contrast, socialization of group members which emphasizes ingroup virtues and outgroup vices increases the likelihood of violence and war, as does the perception of injustice or illegitimate inequality. There is then, much we can do to make the world safer and less violent. □

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## Russia, from page 7

during the first thirty days of life are lower than in the U.S., as officials claim, then the picture is still more appalling. The causes of death during the other eleven months of an infant's first year are almost entirely avoidable and imply a different agenda.

As a senior Russian authority explained to me, adult as well as infant mortality rates are much higher than in comparable countries because of inadequate nutrition, polluted air, polluted water, alcoholism, and smoking. Medical care repairs the damage of these five and therefore comes sixth in causal importance. □

## Call for Papers

### CONFERENCES

**Conference of Attrition in Longitudinal Surveys.** The National Science Foundation, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bureau of the Census and Department of Education are jointly funding a conference of attrition in longitudinal surveys. All longitudinal surveys, including the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID), the various cohorts of the National Longitudinal Surveys (NLS), the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), the National Longitudinal Study Survey of the Class of 1972, High School and Beyond and the National Education Longitudinal Survey of 1988 lose portions of their samples to nonresponse. Analysis of attrition in the above mentioned surveys are encouraged. Comparative analyses of two or more of these data sets are especially encouraged, as are studies that bear on the design of future longitudinal surveys. Abstracts are due April 15, 1992. A committee appointed by the PSID Board of Overseers will select authors by May 15. We anticipate that about 20 proposed papers will be selected. It is expected that abstracts will be three to four pages long and reflect careful thought about aims, data, methods, and models. A 12-month analysis period is provided for completion of the papers. We expect that authors will devote considerable effort to their papers in the summer months of 1992 so that preliminary versions of papers might be presented at seminars and professional meetings during late 1992 and early 1993. Completed papers will be presented at a conference in the spring-summer of 1993 and circulated to discussants and other authors at least one month prior to the conference. Travel and living expenses will be paid for by the grant. The editorial board of the *Journal of Human Resources* will decide which of the conference papers they will send out for review for possible publication in the *Journal*. Abstracts should be sent by April 15, 1992 to: Mary Wrenford, Room 3200 ISR, University of Michigan, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1248. You may send electronic mail to WRENFORD@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU or USERSWA@UMCHUM.BITNET.

**Conference on Latent Variables Analysis in Developmental Research,** May 4-6, 1992, Penn State University, University Park, PA. The conference will cover the following areas: (1) causality and latent variables analysis; (2) latent variables analysis for continuous variables; (3) latent variables analysis for discrete variables. Invited and contributed papers will be presented. Observers are most welcome. Contributed papers can be accepted as they fit in these categories. Please request information or submit a one-page abstract for review to either: Alexander von Eye, Department of Human Development and Family Studies, S-211 Henderson Building, Penn State University, University Park, PA 16802; or Clifford C. Clogg, Population Issues Research Center, 22 Burrows Building, Penn State University, University Park, PA 16802. Deadline to submit abstracts is March 31, 1992.

**Dissertations in Progress—Health and Illness,** August 20-24, 1992, Pittsburgh, PA. (special evening session during the ASA Annual Meeting) This session is meant to give doctoral candidates, who are currently writing health-related dissertations, an opportunity to present and receive feedback on some aspect of their work. We are looking for papers that either address a substantive focus of your dissertation and/or address particular problems related to doing your dissertation. Please send a copy of your paper by April 15, 1992 to either: Lynn Schlesinger, RR5 Box 321, Plattsburgh, NY 12901; (518) 562-3431, or

Carol Engelbrecht, 1006 Bromfield Road, Hillsborough, CA 94010; (415) 348-3009.

**18th Annual Conference on Social Theory, Politics and the Arts,** October 9-11, 1992, The Annenberg School for Communication, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA. Papers can focus on a wide range of themes, including relations between popular and elite arts; the arts and the political sphere; the arts and dimensions of "difference" (race, gender, sexuality); the economy of culture; the arts and national/ethnic identity; the role of the arts in the "multiculturalism" debates; the structure and functioning of art worlds; the emergence of transnational arts and culture; censorship and the arts; etc. Submission deadline: April 15, 1992. The conference will consist for the most part of three or four-paper, 90 minute panels; submissions may be either completed papers (no longer than ten double-spaced pages) or three or four-paper panel proposals (detailed abstracts),

detailed abstracts of single proposed papers may be considered (alternative session formats may also be proposed with detailed descriptions). Proposals must specify audio-visual requirements, if any: overhead projector, 35 mm slides, VHS video, non-U.S. format video, video disk, 16 mm film. Send two copies of all papers/proposals, including names, addresses, and phone numbers of all proposed participants, to: Larry Gross, The Annenberg School for Communication, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104; (215) 898-5620; FAX: (215) 898-2024; INTERNET: FLG@ASC.UPENN.EDU (e-mail submissions are acceptable). For more information contact Larry Gross at the above address.

**Sixth Meeting of the Society for Human Ecology,** October 2-4, 1992, Snowbird, UT. Theme: "Human Ecology: Crossing Boundaries." The general theme of the meeting emphasizes the role of human ecology in spanning boundaries between traditional disciplines, theory

and practice, individuals and society and the social, biological and physical environments. The meeting will accommodate a variety of forms of participation, including paper presentations, poster sessions, workshops and roundtable discussions. The deadline for submission is April 1, 1992, but submissions received after that date may also be considered. Please submit proposals for papers, sessions, or other forms of participation to: Scott D. Wright, FCS Department, University of Utah, 228 AEB, Salt Lake City, UT 89112; (801) 581-8750; FAX: (801) 581-3007; Mailed: ATTN Scott Wright.

**International Sociological Association Conference,** June 25-27, 1992, Erasmus University, Rotterdam, The Netherlands. Theme: "The Good Society: Applying Social Science." Papers are invited about theory, methods and/or utilization of: (1) diagnosing policy programs; (2) evaluating policy programs; (3) designing and/or implementing policy interventions; (4) constructing and/or

utilizing social indicators. Abstracts should be submitted until April 1, 1992 to: Mark van de Vall, Department of Sociology, Erasmus University, Post Box 1738, 3000 DR Rotterdam, The Netherlands. Information about hotels, etc. also at FAX: 31-10-4530758. EMAIL: VALL@SOC.FSW.EUR.NL.

**11th International Congress of Criminology,** August 22-27, 1993, Budapest, Hungary. Proposals for workshops are invited. Each workshop must be sponsored by two researchers from different countries. Proposals for sessions, sponsoring researchers, and participants should be submitted by April 15, 1992, to the Secretary General of the International Society of Criminology: C. Picca, 4 rue Ferrus, 75014 Paris, France; FAX 33-1-45-89-40-76).

**International Sociological Association's Research Committee #28 Conference,** August 17-18, 1992, Salt Lake City, UT. Theme: "Stability and Change in Stratification Systems." Tentative session titles are: Trends in Cross-national Social Mobility, World System Stratification, Ethnic and Racial Stratification, Organizational and Institutional Aspects of Stratification, Methods and Models of Social Mobility and Inequality and Public Policy. Send abstract of paper by May 30, 1992 to: Bam Dev Sharda, Department of Sociology, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84112; (801) 581-8029; FAX: (801) 585-3784; EMAIL: SHARDA@CC.UT.AH.EDU.

**Marxism in the New World Order: Crises and Possibilities,** November 12-14, 1992, University of Massachusetts-Amherst. The conference is being called to reflect on society, capitalism, and socialism and to discuss Marxian theory in the context of its many traditions and challenges. Submissions of papers and especially of formed panels are encouraged. The submission deadline is June 1, 1992. For information contact: Antonio Callari, Conference Coordinator, Economics Department, Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, PA 17604; (717) 291-3947; FAX: (717) 399-4413.

**Mid-Atlantic Region Association for Asian Studies, Inc.** Twenty-First Annual Conference, October 30-November 1, 1992, West Chester University. The conference will include: Panels on Asia in the humanities, social sciences, and other professions; performing arts event; teaching Asia workshop for high school and junior high teachers; book exhibit; curriculum consultation service for educational institutions and agencies. Send proposal and inquiries to: Murray Rubenstein, Chair, MAR/AAS Program Committee, Baruch College, CUNY, New York, NY 10010.

**Sociology of Early Christianity Workshops,** August 15-17, 1992, St. Vincent College, Latrobe, PA. Theme: "Methodology in the Sociological Study of Early Christianity." Deadline for receipt of papers (one copy) is April 16. Contact: Anthony J. Biasi, Department of Sociology, Muskingum College, New Concord, OH 43672; (614) 826-8289 or 826-7074.

**Southern American Studies Association Meeting,** February 25-28, 1993, New Orleans, LA. Cultural Crossroads: World Fairs, Expositions, Museums, New Art Forms, Modernism, Jazz, Blues, Photography, Cities, Expatriates, Collectors, Politics and Art (the New Deal), WPA, FSA), Art and Cultural Economics, and other cultural topics. Proposals for complete sessions and individual fifteen minute papers welcome. Deadline for submissions: October 15, 1992. Send proposals with brief vita to SASA New Orleans 1993 Meeting, Richard H. Collin, History Department, University of New Orleans, New Orleans, LA 70148; (504) 286-6880.

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## Call for Papers, continued

**Twelfth Annual International Conference on Critical Thinking and Reform**, August 9-12, 1992, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA. Theme: "Cultivating the Reasoning Mind: Teaching, Testing, Standards, and Assessment." The Center invites proposals for sessions of any aspect of critical thinking. We are especially interested in sessions on the role of critical thinking in various disciplines and domains of thought. No honoraria or travel subsidies are available. Session proposals due by April 15, 1992. For more information on proposal forms or registration contact: The Center for Critical Thinking and Moral Critique, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA 94928; (707) 664-2940.

**Nineteenth Annual Communal Studies Conference of the Communal Studies Association**, October 15-18, 1992, Nauvoo, IL. Theme: "Utopian Communities: Rural Patterns of Settlement and Life." Send one-page summary and brief biographical statement to program chair, Robert P. Sutton, Department of History, Western Illinois University, Macomb, IL 61455; (309) 298-1053.

## PUBLICATIONS

**Mid-American Review of Sociology** is requesting submission of papers pertaining to Critical Theory for the spring 1992 edition. Papers must follow standard ASA format and should cover pertinent themes related to the Frankfurt School and Critical Theory. Topics may include, but should not be limited to: authoritarianism, ethnocentrism, authority and the family, and racism. Graduate students as well as professional sociologists are encouraged to submit manuscripts. If accepted for publication, authors must provide: 5 1/4" floppy in WordPerfect 5.0 or higher and a hard copy of the manuscript. Papers must be submitted by March 15, 1992 to: MARS, Coleen Greer, University of Kansas, Department of Sociology, Lawrence, KS 66045.

**Sociological Viewpoints**, the official journal of the Pennsylvania Sociological Society invites papers for consideration in its next issue (Vol. 8). *Sociological Viewpoints* is a refereed journal catering to all topics of sociological interest. Articles appearing in the journal are indexed and abstracted in *Sociological Abstracts*. Three copies of the manuscript should be sent to: Lawrence Rosen, editor, Department of Sociology, Temple University, Philadelphia, PA 19122.

**Women and Economic Restructuring**, a special issue of *Economic Development Quarterly*, invites proposals for papers. Papers can address any of a broad range of topics. Some key questions include: How have women's fortunes changed during regional economic restructuring? Why have some women fared better and some worse during regional economic restructuring? How has industry response to restructuring affected women? How has the character of the female labor force altered regional and industrial change? What appropriate policies for dealing with the problems that arise as a result of differential effects of regional economic restructuring on men and women? A one-page proposal for a paper should be submitted to Margaret Dewar, University of Michigan, Urban Planning Program, 2000 Bonisteel Boulevard, Ann Arbor, MI 48109; (313) 936-0247 by June 15, 1992. Papers will be due January 15, 1993. Authors will be asked to revise papers to respond to the editors' comments; revised papers will be reviewed by referees for the journal, and decisions about publications will be based on the referees' comments. Other editors for the focus issue are Joan Fitzgerald, University of Illinois-Chicago, Center for Urban Economic Development, 815 West Van Buren, Suite 500, Chicago, IL 60607; (312) 996-6671, and Nancy Green Leigh, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Department of Urban Planning, P.O. Box 413, Englewood Hall 149, Milwaukee, WI 53201; (414) 229-5323. Those who have questions about submitting proposals are invited to contact any of the editors.

## Meetings

**March 19-22. AUPHA 1992 Annual Meeting**, Washington, DC. Registration information is available by calling AUPHA at (703) 524-5500.

**April 24-25. Department of Sociology, University of Connecticut two-day Conference**, Storrs, CT. Theme: "Maurice Halbwachs and the Concept of Collective Memory." Contact: Harold Abramson or Gaye Tuchman, Department of Sociology, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06268; (203) 486-4422.

**April 28. Sixth Annual Mood Disorders Symposium**, Baltimore, MD. Contact: Program Coordinator, Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions, Office of Continuing Education, Turner Building, 720 Rutland Avenue, Baltimore, MD 21205; (410) 955-2959.

**May 26-31. 1992 Annual Meeting of the Law and Society Association**, Philadelphia, PA. Contact: Executive Offices of the Law and Society Association, Hampshire House, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003; (413) 545-4617; FAX: (413) 545-1640.

**May 31-June 2. Annual Conference of the Canadian Association for Security and Intelligence Studies**, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. Contact: Jeffrey Ian Ross, Department of Political Science, University of Lethbridge, Lethbridge, Alberta, T1K 3M4.

**June 4-7. Diversity in Food, Agriculture, Environment, and Health**, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI. Contact: Lawrence Busch, Department of Sociology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824-1111.

**June 21-24. Fourth Symposium on Violence & Aggression**, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. Contact: Registration Office, Extension Division, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, SK S7N 0W0; (306) 966-5560; FAX: (306) 966-5567.

**July 3-7. International Sociological Association's Research Committees #17 and #20 Joint Conference**, Japan. Theme: "States, Firms, and Fundamental Values: An Exploration of the Shift of Power From States to Firms and the Consequences of the Shift for Fundamental Values." Contact: Secretariat, H.K. Nishio, Kibi International University, Takahashi-shi, Okayama-ken, 716 Japan; 011-81-866-22-7178; FAX: 011-81-866-22-0768.

**August 11-16. 8th World Congress for Rural Sociology**, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA. Theme: "Rural Society in the Changing World Order." Sponsored by the International Rural Sociology Association (IRSA), this Congress will be followed immediately by the **55th Annual Meeting of the Rural Sociological Society**, August 16-19, also at The Pennsylvania State University. Theme: "Rurality and the Global Environment." Contact: Local Arrangements Office, World Congress/RSS Annual Meeting, 306 Agricultural Administration Building, Penn State University, University Park, PA 16802.

**October 22-25. The Association for Humanistic Sociology Annual Meeting**, Portland, MI. Theme: "Dispelling Myths—Seeking A Just World Order." Contact: Jill Bystydzienski, AHS Program Chair, Department of Sociology, Franklin College, Franklin, IN 46131.

## People

**Marco Diani**, Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, Paris, has been appointed to the Withney Davis Chair of Contemporary Theory, at the School of the Art Institute of Chicago.

**Susan Cozzens, RPI, Henry Etkowitz, Sunny-Purchase, RPI, Frank Fox, Pennsylvania State University, and Ger-**

**hart Sonnert**, Harvard, were invited to present their research at the Symposium on Science Policy for Women in Science, sponsored by the National Science Foundation and Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, December 1991.

**Jan Hajda**, Portland State University, visited Prague, Czechoslovakia in November 1991 and delivered a lecture for the members of the Society for Social Research on the contemporary sociological theories.

**Eleanor M. Miller**, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, has been appointed Assistant Vice-Chancellor for Equal Opportunity and Assistant to the Chancellor for Affirmative Action at that institution effective February 1, 1992.

**William O'Hare**, University of Louisville, has been elected president of the Southern Demographic Association.

**Allan H. Kasso** announced that he will step down as the International Research Exchange Board's Executive Director on June 30, 1992, after serving in that post for 24 years. He will lead a major new project on ethnic relations in Eastern Europe.

**Valentine M. Moghadam**, United Nations University, WIDER Institute, Helsinki, Finland, is now Senior Research Fellow.

**Herbert J. Ulrich** has assumed the chair of social sciences at Keuka College, Keuka Park, NY.

## Awards

**Henry Camp**, Kansas State University, received the William Stamey Award for outstanding teaching in the College of Arts & Sciences.

**Robert W. Duff**, University of Portland, has been named the 1991 recipient of the Sears-Roebuck Foundation Teaching Excellence and Campus Leadership Award.

**Jeremy Hein**, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire, received a fellowship from

the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique to compare civil rights eras in the U.S. and France.

**Jim Satterlee**, South Dakota State University, was named teacher of the year—College of Arts & Sciences.

**Dmitri Shalin**, University of Nevada-Las Vegas, has been awarded \$7,000 in support of a joint Russian-American study "Perestroika in Soviet Culture" by the SEROS Foundation and International Research and Exchange Board.

## New Books

**Cynthia B. Costello**, *We're Worth It: Women and Collective Action in the Insurance Workplace* (University of Illinois Press, 1991).

**Marco Diani**, *Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, Paris L'intelligenza dell'automazione, Technologie Dell'informazione, comunicazione e organizzazioni* (Franco Angeli, 1991).

**Marco Diani**, *Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, Paris. The Immaterial Society, Design, Culture and Technology in the Postmodern World* (Prentice Hall, 1992).

**Joe R. Feagin, Anthony M. Orum and Gideon Sjoberg** (editors), *A Case for the Case Study* (University of North Carolina Press, 1991).

**Giuseppe Gabarro**, University of Verona and **Dudley L. Poston, Jr.**, Cornell University (editors), *Essays on Population Economics: In memory of Alfred Sauvy* (Padua: CEDAM, 1991).

**Steve Gold**, Whittier College, *Refugee Communities: A Comparative Field Study* (Sage Publications, Inc., 1992).

**R. Alan Hedley**, University of Victoria, *Making a Living: Technology and Change in the United States, Britain and Japan* (Harper Collins, 1992).

**Martha K. Higgins**, Union College (editor), *Vigilantism and the State in Modern Latin America* (Praeger, 1991).

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## New Books, continued

Jane Allyn Piliavin, University of Wisconsin, and Peter L. Callero, *Giving Blood: The Development of an Altruistic Identity* (Johns Hopkins University Press, 1991).

David J. Pittman, Washington University, and Helene R. White, Rutgers University, *Society, Culture and Drinking Patterns Reexamined* (Rutgers Center of Alcohol Studies, 1991).

Harvey J. Kaye, University of Wisconsin-Green Bay, *The Powers of the Past: Reflections on the Crisis and the Promise of History* (University of Minnesota Press, 1992).

H. Elaine Lindgren, North Dakota State University, *Land in Her Own Name: Women as Homesteaders in North Dakota* (North Dakota Institute for Regional Studies, 1992).

Donileen R. Loseke, Skidmore College, *The Battered Woman and Shelters: The Social Construction of Wife Abuse* (State University of New York Press).

Michael A. Messner, University of Southern California, *Power at Play: Sports and the Problem of Masculinity* (Beacon Press, 1992).

Philip R. Newman and Barbara M. Newman, *When Kids go to College: A Parent's Guide to Changing Relationships* (The Ohio State University Press, 1992).

Paul M. Roman, University of Georgia, *Alcohol: The Development of Sociological Perspectives on Use and Abuse* (Rutgers Center of Alcohol Studies, 1991).

Joseph B. Tamney, Ball State University, *The Resilience of Christianity in the Modern World* (State University of New York Press, 1992).

Will C. van den Hoonaard, University of New Brunswick, *Silent Ethnicity: The Dutch of New Brunswick* (New Ireland Press, 1992).

## New Publications

*Political Prisoners and the Repression of Human Rights in the United States, Vol 15, No. 4*, a special issue of *Humanity and Society*, Kathryn Stout and Richard A. Dello Buono, Guest Editors. 105 pp. Copies (\$8 for ASA members) can be ordered from: Dragan Milovanovic, Editor, Department of Criminal Justice, Northeastern Illinois University, 5500 N. Street, Louis Avenue, Chicago, IL 60625-4699. Available for course adoption.

## Mass Media

Brian C. Aldrich, Winona State University, and Matt Vetter and Stan Pollock, St. Mary's College, were quoted extensively in the *Winona Daily News* on a series of gay bashings which had occurred in the community.

Lars Bjorn, University of Michigan-Dearborn, was interviewed on *WWOR-AM* in New York City (The Gene Burns Program) on December 19, 1991, about the state of the American auto industry in the wake of the layoffs announced by General Motors.

Joseph Conforti, SUNY-Old Westbury, was quoted in a January 27 *Newsday* article entitled: "Affirmative Action Backlash: Animosity Toward Programs in the Workplace is Increasing."

Dale Dannefer, University of Rochester, was interviewed in the CBC/PSB documentary, *Chrome Dreams*, on the culture of antique automobile collectors. He also was interviewed on a spe-

cial edition of *Rainbow's End*, a regionally distributed television program on aging, on the topic of aging and diversity.

Kirk Elifson, Georgia State University, had his work with prostitutes and their customers cited in a January 9 *Newsweek* special issue on safe sex.

Joe Feagin, University of Florida, was asked to prepare an op-ed piece titled "Blacks Still Face the Malevolent Reality of White Racism," which appeared in the Thanksgiving 1991 issue of *The Chronicle of Higher Education*.

Herbert J. Gans, Columbia University, had an article appear in the January 8 *Chronicle of Higher Education* entitled "Fighting the Biases Embedded in Social Concepts of the Poor."

Wanda Harold, University of Pittsburgh, had a journalistic account of a study she conducted on patterns of fire outbreak in the City of Pittsburgh titled "Fire Preys on the Poor" appear in the December 15 *Pittsburgh Press*.

Philip Kasinitz, Williams College, was quoted in the January 14 issue of the *Washington Post* on racial violence in New York City. He also appeared as a guest on WABC-New York's "Eye Witness News Conference," discussing "bias" attacks, on January 19.

Thomas Koenig, Northeastern University, and Michael Rusted, Suffolk University Law School, were interviewed and quoted in a January 6 *Wall Street Journal* article about punitive damage awards. The two also testified before the Senate Commerce Committee on September 19 against \$5.640 which would have protected firms from being assessed punitive damages in a variety of situations.

Phillip J. Obermiller, Northern Kentucky University, was quoted and the results of his collaborative research on the effects of pollution on children in low-income communities were cited in an article on environmental health in *Cincinnati Medicine* (Volume 14, Number 4, 1991) published by the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine.

James M. O'Kane, Drew University, was quoted in an article entitled "Slaying Sets Record" in the January 7 issue of *USA Today* on his views on the record number of homicides in 1991.

Brian Powell was this year's recipient of the Outstanding Young Faculty Award at Indiana University.

H. Laurence Ross was interviewed and quoted in a December 31 *USA Today*

article on deaths caused by drinking and driving.

Mady Wechsler Segal, University of Maryland, was quoted in an article on coeducational Navy boot camp in the December 8 *Orlando Sentinel*.

Dmitri N. Shalin, University of Nevada-Las Vegas, had articles on Boris Yeltsin and the Russian Federation appear in the December 1 *Christian Monitor*, the November 21 *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, and the August 18 *Boston Sunday Globe*.

Wil van den Hoonaard, University of New Brunswick, was interviewed about his book *Silent Ethnicity: The Dutch of New Brunswick in the Telegraph-Journal* on December 29.

## Summer Programs Funding

**1992 Summer Research Laboratory on Russia and Eastern Europe.** Thanks to support from the U.S. Department of State, the U.S. Department of Education, the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, and the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Russian and East European Center at the University of Illinois will again offer in 1992 its Summer Research Laboratory on Russia and Eastern Europe. This program, begun in 1973, is for scholars who wish to participate in other scholarly activities organized in conjunction with the Lab. In 1992, associateships will be available for periods of one to eight weeks any time between June 15 and August 7. Lab Associates receive a housing award for up to fourteen nights of free housing at a campus dormitory, and visiting faculty privileges in the Library. For further information, contact: the Russian and East European Center, 104 International Studies Building, University of Illinois, 910 S. Fifth Street, Champaign, IL 61820.

**National Institute on Aging of the National Institutes of Health** announces the Annual Summer Institute in Research on Aging for new investigators. The 1992 Summer Institute will be held July 19-25 at Airlie Conference Center in Warrenton, Virginia, and is co-sponsored with the Brookdale Foundation. For additional information and/or application forms write to: Summer Institute, National Institute on Aging, Building 31, Room 5C-39, National Institutes of Health, 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20892; (301) 496-0765.

**University of Southern California,** Department of Sociology, Population Research Laboratory, Population Policy and Research Program offers two courses in each of two sessions: (1) May 13-June 20, 1992, methods of population and ecological analysis and population trends, public and private policies; and (2) July 1-August 19, 1992, computer applications to sociology and other social sciences and fertility control policies. For further information please contact: Maurice D. Van Arsdol, Jr., University of Southern California, Department of Sociology, Population Research Laboratory, 3716 South Hope Street, Room 385, Los Angeles, CA 90007-4377; (213) 743-2950; TELE: 674803; FAX: (213) 743-7408.

**Fellowships in Child and Family Policy.** The Chapin Hall Center for Children and the Harris Graduate School of Public Policy Studies, University of Chicago, and the Center for the Study of Children and Families, Teachers College, Columbia University, in cooperation with the Society for Research on Adolescence and the Society for Research on Child Development offer summer fellowships in a variety of policy settings in New York and Chicago, beginning Summer 1992. The major goal of the new disciplines, who may pursue a long term interest in child and family policy research. Application deadline is March 20, 1992; fellowships will begin in June 1992 and end in August. A small monthly stipend is available; fellows will be responsible for travel to Chicago or New York and for housing. For application information, contact the fellowship directors at each site: P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale, Chapin Hall, Center for Children and Families, Teachers College, Columbia University, 525 West 120th Street, New York, NY 10027; (212) 678-3904.

**Fulbright Scholar Program** for 1993-94 includes some 1,000 grants for research, combined research and lecturing, or university lecturing in over 120 countries. The basic eligibility requirements for a Fulbright award are U.S. citizenship and PhD or comparable professional qualifications; for certain fields such as the fine arts or TESOL, the terminal degree in the field may be sufficient. For lecturing awards, university or college teaching experience is expected. Language skills are needed for

some countries, but most lecturing assignments are in English. Applications are encouraged from professionals outside academe and from independent scholars. Fulbright seeks good teachers as well as active researchers. Early deadlines exist! June 15, 1992 for Australia and South Asia; August 1 for Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America, the Middle East, and Canada. Other deadlines are in place for special programs. Application materials are available beginning March 1, 1992. For further information and applications, call or write the Council for International Exchange of Scholars, 3007 Tilden Street, NW, Suite 5M, Box NEWS, Washington, DC 20008-3009; (202) 686-7877.

**Indo-U.S. Subcommission on Education and Culture** is offering nine long-term (6-10 months) and nine short-term (2-3 months) awards for 1993-94 research in India. These grants will be available in all academic disciplines, except clinical medicine. Applicants must be U.S. citizens and hold the PhD or comparable professional qualifications. The fellowship program seeks to open new channels of communications between academic and professional groups in the United States and India and to encourage a wider range of research activity between the two countries than now exists. Scholars and professionals with limited or no prior experience in India are especially encouraged to apply. The program is sponsored by the Indo-U.S. Subcommission on Education and Culture and is funded by the United States Information Agency, the National Science Foundation, the Smithsonian Institution, and the Government of India. Application deadline is June 15, 1992. Application forms and further information are available from the Council for International Exchange of Scholars, 3007 Tilden Street, NW, Suite 5M, Box INDO, Washington, DC 20008-3009; (202) 686-7877.

**National Council on U.S.-Arab Relations** is now accepting applications for its 1992 Joseph J. Malone Faculty Fellows Program in Arab and Islamic Studies to one or more of the following countries: Bahrain, Egypt, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia, Yemen, and the United Arab Emirates. The Program is open to college professors in the humanities and social sciences who have not previously travelled to the Arab world and to administrators responsible for curriculum development and community outreach. The National Council is accepting applications from the following states: Minnesota: Spring Program (April 13-April 25, 1992), North Carolina and South Carolina: Summer Program (June 23-July 19, 1992). Application deadline for Summer Program: March 16, 1992. To obtain further information and applications, please contact: Erika Alin, Program Coordinator, National Council on U.S.-Arab Relations, 1735 Eye Street NW, Suite 515, Washington, DC 20006; (202) 293-0801; FAX: (202) 293-0903.

**University of Southern California,** Department of Sociology Population Research Laboratory announces the availability of two Fred Bixby Foundation Pre-doctoral Traineeships in Population Policy as of May 1, 1992. Trainees from developing countries may undertake brief internships with similar agencies in the United States. Trainees are enrolled in population programs in the Departments of Sociology, Economics, Geography, and Political Science, and in the Schools of Public Administration, Urban and Regional Planning, Gerontology, and the Annenberg School of Communication. Other Population Research Laboratory support sources include: (1) Hugo R. Santora

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### Instructor

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

### Who Should Attend

Researchers with a knowledge of basic statistical inference and substantial experience with multiple regression who want to apply EHA. No previous knowledge of EHA is assumed.

### For Further Information

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

**Funding, continued**

Endowed Fellowships in Population Studies in Memory of Jene F. Foote; (2) William and Flora Hewlett Foundation funded traineeships; (3) U.S. National Institute on Aging funded pre- and postdoctoral traineeships in the demography of aging; (4) University of Southern California fellowships, teaching assistantships and research assistantships. Contact: Maurice D. Van Arsdol, Jr., Population Research Laboratory, 3716 South Hope Street, Room 385, Los Angeles, CA 90007-4377; (213) 743-2950; FAX: (213) 743-7408. Inquiries will be referred to the appropriate program directors.

**Competitions**

**The ASA Section on Collective Behavior and Social Movements** invites nominations for its 1992 Outstanding Publication Award. All publications on any aspect of collective behavior and/or social movements published during either 1989 or 1990 are eligible for this year's award. Please send nominations to Doug McAdam, Chair Awards Committee, Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, 202 Junipero Serra Boulevard, Stanford, CA 94305. The closing date for receipt of nomination is April 1, 1992.

**Cheryl Miller Lectureship.** Nominations are open for the 1992-93 Cheryl Miller Lecturer. The Lecturer is chosen on the basis of her scholarship and other commitments in the area of women and social change. The purpose of the Lectureship, which was created to honor the memory of Cheryl Miller, is to promote the dissemination of information on women and social change. The Lecturer will give three lectures, one at Loyola University. Nominations should be sent to: Judith Wittner, Department of Sociology, Loyola University, Chicago, IL 60626.

**Crime, Law and Deviance Section** announces its annual student paper competition. Paper topics can cover any subject matter relevant to the sociology of crime, law or deviance. Papers may be reports of original empirical or theoretical scholarship, or evaluations of existing research or theory. Entries must be a maximum of 40 double-spaced pages (including all tables, references and appendices) and should follow the ASA style for citations and references. Eligible papers must have been written while the author was a college or university student anywhere in the world. (ASA membership is not required.) Entries may have been presented or submitted for publication elsewhere, but may not have been accepted for publication or published at the time they are submitted to this competition. The winner will receive a \$500 travel grant to attend the 1992 ASA meeting (August 20-24) in Pittsburgh for acceptance of the award and, at the winner's option, to present the paper at a session. Entry deadline: April 15, 1992. Send papers to: Craig B. Little, Sociology/Anthropology Department, SUNY-Cortland, Cortland, NY 13045.

**Eileen Basker Memorial Prize** was established by the Society for Medical Anthropology to promote superior research in the area of Gender and Health. The award is made annually, in memory of Eileen Basker, to scholars from any discipline or nation, for a finished work (book, article, film, PhD thesis) produced within the preceding three years. Individuals must be nominated to this award by a person who can verify the impact of this particular work on the field. Self nomination is not permitted, and works submitted without an accompanying letter of

nomination cannot be considered. The \$1,000 prize will be given at the annual business meeting of the Society for Medical Anthropology during the annual meetings of the American Anthropological Association. The award recipient will be asked to attend the meeting to receive the award. Submit letter of nomination with the finished work by July 1, 1992 to: Lynn M. Morgan, Chair, Eileen Basker Memorial Award, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, MA 01075.

**Medical Sociology Section** announces its competition for the award for the best doctoral dissertation in medical sociology as summarized in article form. To be eligible for the competition, candidates must be currently paid members of the Medical Sociology Section and have been awarded the PhD degree (not necessarily from a department of sociology) in the two years ending June 1, 1992. Travel support is available to the 1992 ASA meetings in Pittsburgh, and the winner will describe her or his work at the Section business meeting. The paper submitted may have been published, but a reprint cannot be submitted for the competition. Papers must be sole-authored, 30 double-spaced typed pages maximum, with author's name appearing only on the title page. Three copies of a paper based on the dissertation should be sent to: Nancy G. Kutner, Emory University School of Medicine, 1441 Clifton Road, NE, Atlanta, GA 30322. Other members of this year's Awards Committee are Michael Hughes, VPI and State University, and Fred Hafferty, University of Minnesota-Duluth. Deadline: June 1, 1992.

**1992 Nicholas Mullins Award** of the Society for Social Studies of Science (4S) is awarded each year for an outstanding piece of scholarship by a graduate student in the general field of Science and Technology Studies. The 1992 Prize will be a \$500 check and a certificate. Eligible to the competition are papers, in English, based on all types of scholarly products by graduate students in the field of social science and technology studies: unpublished papers, published articles, dissertation chapters, etc. (It is, however, recommended that dissertation chapters are adapted so as to make them "stand-alone") The work may not be older than two years at the moment of submission. The intended readership for the papers is a general STS audience, rather than a specialized disciplinary readership. Papers should not exceed a length of 10,000 words, including notes and references. (Longer papers will be "punished" in the evaluation procedure.)

**Political Sociology Section Distinguished Contribution to Scholarship Award** is offered in successive years for an outstanding published book and an outstanding article(s). In 1992 the award will be for an article. Eligible works must be published in the two preceding calendar years (1990 and 1991). The deadline for submission of nominations and materials for the 1992 award is March 31, 1992. Members of the Awards Committee, to whom copies of the articles should be directly sent, are: Saskia Sassen, School of Architecture, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027; Philo Wasburn, Department of Sociology, Purdue University, Lafayette, IN 47907; Don Tomaskovic-Devey, Sociology, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC 27695.

**Political Sociology Section Distinguished Graduate Student Article Award.** Eligible works must have been written in the year preceding the award (although for the first year of the award works written in the two preceding years, 1990 and 1992, will be eligible). The deadline for submissions

of nominations and materials for the 1992 award is March 31, 1992. Members of the Committee, to whom copies of the articles should be sent are: Hal Beneson, Department of Sociology, McGill University, Montreal, PQ H3A 2T7; Kelly Moore, Department of Sociology, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721.

**Section on Sociology of Peace and War** is soliciting papers for the Elise Boulding Student Paper Award. Papers may be on any topic relevant to the Sociology of Peace and War. Both graduate and undergraduate papers are eligible but theses and dissertations are not. Paper length should be amenable to presentation at the ASA meetings; the paper will be included in one of the section's sessions. The section will help defray the travel costs of the winner to the ASA meetings up to \$200. Send four copies of papers to: Martin Patchen, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN 47907. Tentative deadline for submission is April 15.

**Sociologists AIDS Network (SAN)** announces the availability of a \$400 award to support travel to the 1992 ASA meetings for the best graduate student paper on an AIDS-related issue. To be considered for the award, the paper must (1) address an AIDS-related issue, (2) be accepted for presentation at the 1992 ASA meetings, or meetings occurring concurrently with ASA, and (3) be written by a graduate student. Papers must be received no later than March 15, 1992, to be considered. Send papers to: Mary Gillmore, University of Washington, 4101 15th Avenue NE, JH-30, Seattle, WA 98195. Indicate departmental affiliation and include copy of letter of acceptance of paper for presentation.

**Second Annual Women in Management (WIM) Best Dissertation Award.** This award will be given to the dissertations evaluated as making the most outstanding contribution to the field of women in organizations. The Evaluation Committee encourages dissertations from all theoretical and methodological perspectives. To be eligible, dissertations must be granted between January 1, 1988 and June 1, 1992. Please submit five (5) copies of a two (2) to five (5) page abstract (double spaced) of your dissertation by May 1. From the abstracts, the Evaluation Committee will select three (3) to five (5) candidates to submit complete dissertations by June 15th. The recipient of the award will be announced at the 1992 Academy of Management meetings in Las Vegas. Send five (5) copies of the abstract to: Ellen R. Auster, Faculty of Administrative Studies, York University, North York, Ontario, Canada, M3J 1P3.

**Other Organizations**

**Design Research News**, the newsletter of the Environmental Design Research Association, has a new editor. Beginning January 1, 1992, please send your newsletters, announcements, correspondence, and submissions to: Kimberly Devlin or Kristen Day, Editors, School of Architecture and Urban Planning, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, P.O. Box 413, Milwaukee, WI 53201; (414) 276-2147 (Kimberly) or (414) 962-2315 (Kristen); FAX: (414) 229-6976. Deadline dates for submissions are as follows: Volume 23, #3: July 15, 1992, #4: October 15, 1992.

**Contact**

**Information Needed for a Class on the Sociology of Movies.** The class will apply sociological concepts to popular movies and analyze the ethnicity and gender of movie writers, directors, and producers. If you have taught a similar course in the past, please contact: Suzanne Dvorak, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, New Mexico State University, Box 38V, Las Cruces, New Mexico 88003; (505) 646-3821.

**Attention Graduate Departments!** We are looking for departments who have designed a course specifically for the purpose of preparing Master's level graduates for an examination—regardless of the origin of the examination—to gain certification as an Applied Social Research Specialist. Contact Janet Onnie at the ASA Executive Office, (202) 833-3410, x321.

**Deaths**

**Theodore Miles**, University of Vermont, died in February.

**Charles Page**, University of Massachusetts-Amherst, died on February 9 in Northampton, MA. A memorial service will be held at the Smith College Chapel on April 12 at 2:00 p.m.

**Morris Rosenberg**, University of Maryland, died February 14 in Washington, DC.

**A. Donald Williams**, Larchmont, NY.

**Obituaries**

**Lucky Larry Baber** (1949-1991)

Lucky Baber, Associate Professor of Sociology at Goldey Beacom College,

Wilmington, Delaware, died on December 25, 1991, after a prolonged illness. He was 42 years old and lived in Bear, Delaware, with his wife, Barbara Crittenden, and his stepdaughter, Tanya Averett.

Dr. Baber was born in Ackerman, Mississippi, and grew up in Saginaw, Michigan. He was a graduate of Delta College (BA, 1972), Central Michigan University (MA, 1975), and Bowling Green State University (PhD, 1978). Upon completion of the PhD, Dr. Baber was an Assistant Professor of Sociology at Lincoln University (Oxford, Pennsylvania), where he became department chair. Subsequently, he was an administrator for the Delaware Youth and Family Center, Wilmington, Delaware, and Associate Professor of Sociology at Boldey Beacom College.

Throughout his career, Lucky Baber sought to understand and explain the dynamics of inequality. His scholarly interests were social stratification, race and ethnic relations, sociology of conflict, and the sociology of sport. He combined these interests in his PhD dissertation by investigating the relationship between stratification, race, and sport.

Lucky enriched the lives of his professors, his classmates, his colleagues, and his students. He had a polite and endearing quality, but was driven by his quest for social justice. He was an excellent teacher and motivated his students to integrate complex relationships. Lucky was very approachable, always willing to listen, and asked probing questions.

In addition to his devotion to teaching and scholarly pursuits, Lucky was a member of the Prince Hall Masons and enjoyed photography, fishing, and the outdoors. In fact, shortly before his death, he planned a vacation cottage in rural Michigan. Lucky will be missed by everyone who knew him, particularly those of us who knew him at Bowling Green State.

Donald J. Adamchak, Kansas State University

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## Official Reports and Proceedings

### Section Reports

#### Alcohol and Drugs

More than 40 people attended the first business meeting of the new Section on Alcohol and Drugs. We elected officers and a Council for 1991-92. Chair-Helene White, Secretary/Newsletter Writer-Hugh Klein, other Council members-Richard Clayton, David Pittman and Laurence Ross. We also formed committees including: Program-Patti Adler (Chair); Membership-Richard Clayton, Ann Marie Ellis (Chair); Samuel Friedman and David Pittman; By-Laws-Clifford Broman, Michael Lovaglia, and Benjamin Zablocki (Chair); Nominations-Samuel Friedman, Phyllis Langton, Helene White (Chair), and Richard Wilsnack. A group of regional representatives and other association liaisons were also selected: Florence Andrews (Canada), Michael Hilton (APHA), Joyce Lutovich (Society for Applied Sociology), Stan Robin (North Central), Phyllis Langton (South), David Pittman (Mid-West), and Helene White (ASC). Most of the discussion at the business meeting focused on strategies to meet our 200 member quota before December.

Because of generosity from the Crime, Law & Deviance Section, two paper sessions at the 1991 meetings were devoted to Alcohol and Drugs. Benjamin Zablocki organized both sessions which were well-attended. Helene White acted as Chair for the first session on Alcohol and Drug Use as Social Process, and Benjamin Zablocki acted as Chair and Discussant for the second session on Alcohol, Drugs and Social Behavior. On August 26, 1991, five vice section members (Richard Clayton, Julius Debro, Denise Kandel, Lloyd Klein and Helene White) took part in a press conference on alcohol and drug use and public policy.

Helene Raskin White, Chair

#### Community and Urban Sociology

The Community and Urban Sociology Section (CUSS) continued to grow during 1990-91, up 15% to 458 members as of July. We thank Jim Pinkerton and his membership committee for their hard work. Section finances look excellent. On September 27, 1991, we had a balance of \$1,081, prior to paying for the reception. This should leave us a balance of over \$600 to work with during the next year for membership and directory activities.

David Hummon and Philip Nyden were elected to replace Barry Lee and John Palen on the Council. Thanks to Sylvia Fava, Chris Wright-Isak, and Bonnie Lindstrom on the nominations committee.

A special activity of the Section was the preparation of a directory of CUSS members, listing their areas of interest, to facilitate collegial exchanges. Jim Hudson, his committee, and his university (Pennsylvania State at Harrisburg) are commended for this fine product.

Harvey Choldin edited the newsletter admirably this year.

At the Annual Meeting, CUSS had several activities: We held our reception in conjunction with Science, Knowledge and Technology the night before our section day. It was generally viewed as a successful event. We held two regular sessions of presented papers, a roundtable session, and a one-hour, author-meets-critic session. One panel, organized by Manuel Castells, covered international issues in urban studies. The second, organized and chaired by David Hummon, included four papers on cultural and symbolic aspects of community. Critic Anthony Orum dis-

cussed Gerald Suttles book, *The Man-Made City*, with a reply by the author. The roundtables, organized by Barry Lee, were reasonably well-attended, as were the other sessions, considering that the CUSS day was the last day of the meetings.

The CUSS council decided to help subsidize membership committee activities, previously borne by Jim Pinkerton and his department, and to subsidize updates of the directory produced by Jim Hudson's committee. The council accepted Lyn Lofland's idea to start a section archive and her offer to serve temporarily as archivist. (Founding members are encouraged to communicate with her.)

Two awards were presented at the business meeting. The Robert E. Park Award (chosen by a committee of Larry Lyon, Barry Wellman, and Patricia Wittberg) went to Elijah Anderson for *Streetwise*. Honorable Mentions went to David Hummon, for *Commonplaces*, and Clarence Lo, for *Small Property vs. Big Government*. The Robert and Helen Lynd Award for lifetime contributions (decided by Robert Gutman, Shirley Laska, and William Michelson) went to Sylvia Fava. Both awardees were present to accept their awards.

With growing membership, funds, and participation, the future of the Section looks rosy.

Claude S. Fischer, Chair

#### Family

The Family Section program at the Annual Meeting included four outstanding sessions. Paper sessions focused on Poverty over the Life Course (co-sponsored with the Population Section), Emerging Perspectives on the Family, and Children in Nontraditional Living Arrangements; these paper sessions were accompanied by a series of diverse Roundtable discussions. The sessions were organized by Suzanne Bianchi, Ann Goetting, Jay Gubrium, and Gay Kintan.

A highlight of the meetings was the Family Section reception at which Andy Cherin, Chair of the Goode Book Award Committee, presented this year's award. The winners were Alice and Peter Rossi for their book, *Of Human Bonding: Parent Child Relations Across the Life Course* (Hawthorne NY: Aldine de Gruyter, 1990). Members of the committee included Frank Furstenberg, Harriette McAdoo, Brent Miller, and David Popocno.

The section Business Meeting was attended by approximately 30 members. Several reports were presented at the meeting. The Nominating Committee chaired by Elizabeth Menaghan reported the following new officers: Alan Booth, Chair-Elect; Sandra Hofert, Secretary-Treasurer; and Judith Seltzer and Arland Thornton, Council members. Members of the Nominating Committee included: David Eggebeen, Sara McLanahan, Glenna Spitze, and Jeta Sprey.

The Membership Chair, Becky Glass, submitted a report outlining efforts to increase membership to 600, the number needed to obtain a fourth session at next year's meeting. She extends her thanks to Norma Burgess, Pat Garrett, Jane Hood, Gary Lee, Kay Young McChesney, and Joan Spade for their work at the Welcoming Party and Section Table.

Marion Coleman prepared three issues of the newsletter, *Family Forum*, during the past year. She continues to urge Section members to send her items for the newsletter (Hogg Foundation for Mental Health, PO Box 7998, Austin, TX 78713-7998).

The Goode Book Award Committee for 1992 will consist of Patricia Voydanoff, Chair; Marilyn Inger-Tallman, Ralph LaRossa, Phyllis Moen, Connie Shehan, and Jay Teachman. Section members are urged to send nomina-

tions of book published in 1990 or 1991 to the Goode Committee Chair (Patricia Voydanoff, Center for the Study of Family Development, University of Dayton, Dayton, OH 45469-1445).

Patricia Voydanoff, Chair

#### Social Psychology

By the time you receive this report, the membership of the Social Psychology Section will have exceeded the 600 mark. It had reached 586 at the time our business meeting was held, and all members were enjoined to go home and sign up new graduate student members. Enrolling more graduate students and reaching the "magic number" of 600 had been major goals for the year for our membership committee, which was chaired by Jodi O'Brien and included, Karen Miller, Brian Latane, James Balkwell, Thomas Pettigrew, and Elizabeth McNulty, graduate student member.

Other important business during the year consisted, first, of the nomination and election of new officers for the section. The Nominations Committee, chaired by Allen Liska, and including Sandra Ball-Rocheach, Joseph Berger, Glen Elder, Howard Schuman, and Lynn Smith-Lovin, produced an excellent slate of candidates. Duane Alwin was elected Chair-Elect, and Peggy Thoits, Larry Bobo, and Martie Skinner, the student member, were elected to the Section Council. The continuing members of the Council are Judith A. Howard, Lynn Smith-Lovin, Allen Liska, and Gary Fine. Second, Peter Callero, the new Newsletter editor, developed a new jazzy format for publication and produced four issues with a total of 18 pages during his first year. He has plans for new and exciting features in the coming year.

The 1991 Section program consisted of a two-part "mini-conference" on a theme coordinated to the theme of the entire convention, "The Social Psychology of Intergroup Relations," organized by Jane Piliavin. There was a session of five invited papers from 10:30-12:30, and chaired by Howard Schuman and a session of six submitted papers in the 2:30-4:30 slot, chaired by Steven Tuch. I was rather disappointed in the attendance at these sessions. The 12:30 roundtables and workshops, ably organized by Richard Felson, were extremely well attended. A graduate paper presentation session, organized and chaired by John DeLamater, was held on Sunday evening from 6:30-8:30. Considering the time, it was well attended, and the four papers and commentary by discussant Robert Craddock were extremely interesting. We plan to integrate the graduate papers into the roundtables next year in an attempt to give the students greater exposure.

The business meeting, from 4:30 to 5:30 was well attended. A circulated signup list contained 51 names, but approximately 70 individuals attended. There were no burning issues to discuss; the meeting consisted mainly of reports from the various committees. Of most interest were the reports from the Secretary/Treasurer, which was much more detailed than in previous years, and is attached, and the membership committee. There was also considerable discussion of what to have in the third session at the next meetings, given that it seemed very likely that we would attain the 600 level. The meeting concurred in the decision of the Council not to raise section dues, given our new practice of sharing the reception and its expenses with the Section on Emotions. Cecilia Ridgeway presented her ideas for next year's program, which are already well worked out. She also asked for approval of her appointments to the Cooley-Mead Award Committee, which she did early this year in order to allow them to really discuss the nominees, instead of the usual

practice of working through the mail. They were approved. There was a brief report from Gary Fine, one of the three co-editors of the new Section volume that is currently in process. The chapters for the volume have been decided on, the authors determined, and a contract signed with Allyn and Bacon.

The 5:30-6:30 time slot was taken up with first, the presentation of the graduate student paper award, which was given (in absentia) to Virginia Teas Gill of the University of Wisconsin, for a paper titled "Labeling and the Delivery of Diagnostic News." Her paper was selected over nine others by the committee on graduate student involvement, chaired by Judy Howard and including Richard Serpe, Ed Lawler, and Bonnie Brandreth, the student member, who, being from Wisconsin, was unable to cast a vote for the winner. It was then Lynn Smith-Lovin's pleasant duty to introduce the 1991 award winner, Joseph Berger of Stanford University, which she did with great warmth and humor, as well as great respect and admiration. The selection was made with the help of committee members Larry Bobo, John Clausen (Ex Officio as former recipient), Lenore Weitzman, and Robert Shelly. The award recipient then gave his presentation, "Expectations, Theory, and Group Processes," which both amused and enlightened the large and appreciative audience. His talk, along with Smith-Lovin's introduction, will be published in *Social Psychology Quarterly*, probably in March 1992, as is traditional. The reception that followed appeared to be very well attended, although at that point it did not occur to the then ex-chair to count the house. It was our first joint reception with the Section on Emotions, and both sections agree that it was a success.

At the end of the day, I happily turned over the reins of the Section to Cecilia Ridgeway, who demonstrated already at the business meeting that she will have a highly organized and dynamic term in office. She announced her plans for the section program for the 1992 meetings. I would like to thank all of the members of the Council for their hard work, which left me very little to do except organize two program sessions and order food for the reception! I would also like to thank Jill Mary Glenn Wiley most profusely. Under her persistent stewardship, we finally know how much money we have, where it comes from, where it goes, and how to find out about those things. She also set up the new arrangements between Allyn and Bacon and ASA so that the royalties from the section volume will come directly to the section, perhaps preventing the need to raise section dues in the future. I would also like to thank Karen Cook for leaving me such wonderful records, so that I mainly just had to copy her thorough requests, program formats, and reports. I will bequeath them along with a computer disk of my records, to Cecilia.

Jane Allyn Piliavin, Chair

#### Political Sociology

The Political Sociology Section initiated several new activities, and organized a varied and well-attended set of sessions at the 1991 ASA meeting in Cincinnati.

(1) Panels at the 1991 Meetings: Political Sociology sponsored a session on Political Prospects for the 1990s. Organized by Susan Eckstein, panelists included Fred Block, Benjamin Page, Frances Piven and Richard Cloward. Another panel, organized by William Brustein and Lily Hoffman, focused on political extremism and the resurgence of hypernationalism, xenophobia, antisemitism and racism; Kathleen Blew, Said Arjomand, Ewa Morawska, and Daniel Chirot presented papers. Deborah

ah Abowitz, Berkeley Miller, and Lisa Fuentes organized an impressive set of 11 roundtables for the Section. The roundtables dealt with such themes as politics, perceptions and values; political transitions; the politics of economic development; professions, politics and power; gender and politics; disability policy; the political economy of labor; global accumulation and state regulation; new directions in research on political participation; the role of theory and methods in political research; and the reemergence of extremist politics. The sessions were all well-attended.

(2) New Book Award: The Section awarded its first biennial book award. In alternating years the Section will grant an award for an outstanding political sociology book and an outstanding political sociology article. The 1992 award will be offered, for the first time, for an article. To be eligible works must be published in the two calendar years preceding any given ASA August Meeting. Consult *Footnotes and States and Societies*, the Section's newsletter for more information about the award.

There were two winners of the 1991 award: Kathleen Schwartzman, for her book *The Social Origins of Democratic Collapse: The First Portuguese Republic in the Global Economy* and Thomas Janoski for his book *The Political Economy of Unemployment: Active Labor Market Policy in West Germany and the United States*. Don Tomaskovic-Devey, Rosario Espinal and Paul Berstein served on the Awards Committee.

(3) New Annual Party: The Section initiated its first annual party. The well-attended festivity was co-sponsored with the Collective Behavior/Social Movements Section of the ASA.

(4) Business Meeting: Susan Eckstein (Chair) presided over the meeting. About 40 Section members attended. The following issues were discussed: (a) announcement of newly elected officers: the new Council members are Alexander Hicks and Lily Hoffman; William Brustein (Chair), Heidi Godfried, and Deborah Abowitz served on the Nominations Committee. The Council members serving through the 1991 ASA Meeting were William Brustein, Julia Wringle, Betty Dobratz, John Zipp, Lisa Fuentes, and Beth Mintz. Jill Quadagno is Chair-Elect, and Craig Jenkins is Secretary-Treasurer. (b) Jill Quadagno's request to reduce her term of office as Section Chair from two years to one was accepted; she is the newly elected Vice President of the ASA, and the "double duty" would be burdensome. (c) It was decided at the meeting to introduce a Graduate Student Paper Award, to be offered annually, beginning in summer 1992. For information about the award consult *Footnotes and States and Societies*, the Section's newsletter. (d) Members present recommended that Bill Domhoff's new book be the subject of next year's Section "author meets critics" panel and that the Section substantive panel center on 1992 and the changes in Eastern Europe, if possible.

(5) Alan McCutcheon and William Loquist, of the University of Delaware, continue to do a superb job as editors of *States and Societies*.

Susan Eckstein, Chair

#### Sociology of Peace and War

During the past year, the Section has made four major accomplishments: (1) completed a teaching guide, (2) established an award for distinguished scholarship, teaching and/or service to the profession (3) approved a commentary relating to the Seville Statement on violence and war, and (4) completed a volume on the relations between sociological theory and understanding the transformation of the Soviet Union and East-West relations.

Continued on next page

**Reports, continued**

(1) John MacDougall with the assistance of Helen Raisz, edited *Teaching the Sociology of Peace and War: A Curriculum Guide*. This much needed guide is available through the ASA Teaching Resources Center. The first edition included six essays about the field, fifteen course syllabi, and reports about related resources.

(2) The 1991 Section business meeting approved establishing an annual award for distinguished scholarship, teaching and/or service to the profession; it will be the Peace and War Section Award. The discussions resulting in this decision followed extensive inquiries and reflections by the Ad Hoc Awards Committee, consisting of Edward P. Sabin, David R. Segal (Chair), John M. Wattendorf, and Robin W. Williams, Jr.

(3) At the 1990 Annual Meeting, having endorsed the Seville Statement, the Section requested the ASA to add its endorsement. This was done and the ASA Council requested that the Section prepare a commentary from a sociological perspective. The commentary was drafted by Louis Kriesberg after informal conversations with many people. Several drafts were prepared, circulated, and revised. At the 1991 business meeting, the commentary was approved, subject to further editing and responses from the membership after the revised version was printed in the Section Newsletter. Members of the editing committee were James Burk, Dana Eyre, Jen Hlavacek, Sam Marullo, David R. Segal, and Louis Kriesberg (Chair). This process is complete, and the commentary—as approved by the Section—has been sent to the ASA Council.

(4) At the 1990 Section meeting, we also discussed the importance of reflecting on the relevance of social theory in explaining the transformation of the East-West conflict and the implications of that radical change for social theory. We decided to have a session on that at the 1991 Annual Meeting and to prepare a collection of papers on the subject. The session was held and the papers presented there will be among those appearing in the planned volume. The manuscripts are now completed, and the book will be issued as Volume 14 of the annual series, *Research in Social Movements, Conflicts and Change*, published by JAI Press, edited by Louis Kriesberg and David R. Segal.

In addition to these accomplishments, the Section had a successful day of sessions at the Annual Meeting. One session, on the transformations of the Soviet Union and end of the Cold War, consisted of presentations by Randall Collins and David Waller, Sam Marullo and David Meyer, and by Greg McLaughlin. The other session, extremely well-attended, was a lively set of roundtables on (1) civil and regional wars, (2) domestic opposition to war, (3) military personnel, (4) veterans, and (5) sociologists and the war in the Gulf.

The Section Newsletter, edited by Jen Hlavacek and Lester Kurtz, has continued to be a valuable channel of information about Section business and Section members. It has also been a place to read about current substantive issues regarding peace and war. The sharing of reports by members about their thoughts, work, and experience has been enlightening.

Personally, I have enjoyed the opportunity to participate in the many achievements of the Section this past year. I appreciate the initiatives so

many members have taken to conduct the Section affairs and to support what I have tried to do as Chair. The transformations under way in the world make the work of the Section and of its members more pertinent than ever. There is intellectually important work that needs doing, and we welcome all sociologists with interest in matters of peace and war to join the Section and its endeavors.

Louis Kriesberg, Chair

Additional Section, Editor, and Committee reports will appear in forthcoming issues.

**Classified Ads**

**Editing:** Specializing in social sciences and humanities, from articles to monographs. Timely, dependable, and thorough editing at competitive rates. Formerly managing editor/copy editor of *Contemporary Sociology*; previous editing for other journals and scholarly presses. References available. Martha Dimes Toher, PhD, Suite 308, 703 Ninth Street, Durham, NC 27705; (919) 286-5584; Bitnet DIMES@DUKEMVS.

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- ♦ *American Sociological Review*: Gerald Marwell, Department of Sociology, 1180 Observatory Drive, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706.
- ♦ *Contemporary Sociology: A Journal of Reviews*: Submit books for review to Walter Powell, Department of Sociology, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721.
- ♦ *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*: Mary Fennell, Department of Sociology, Pennsylvania State University, 516 Oswald Tower, University Park, PA 16802.
- ♦ *Social Psychology Quarterly*: Karen Cook, Department of Sociology, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195.
- ♦ *Sociological Methodology*: Peter Marsden, Department of Sociology, 616 William James Hall, Harvard University, 33 Kirkland Street, Cambridge, MA 02138.
- ♦ *Sociological Practice Review*: Robert Dentler, Department of Sociology, University of Massachusetts, Harbor Campus, Boston, MA 02125-3393.
- ♦ *Sociological Theory*: Alan Sica, Department of Sociology, Pennsylvania State University, 211 Oswald Tower, University Park, PA 16802.
- ♦ *Sociology of Education*: Julia Wrigley, PhD Program in Sociology, Box 375, Graduate Center, CUNY, 33 West 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036-8099.
- ♦ *Teaching Sociology*: Dean Dorn, Department of Sociology, 6000 Jay Street, California State University, Sacramento, CA 95819.

The ASA also publishes longer monographs in its *Rose Monograph Series*. For additional information or to submit a monograph for consideration, contact the Series editor: Teresa Sullivan, Department of Sociology, University of Texas, Burdine Hall 336, Austin, TX 78712-1088.

# ASA Bulletin Board

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- Chicago, IL
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Participants are responsible for their own transportation. Non-refundable tickets **should not be purchased** until participants receive confirmation that the workshop will take place as scheduled.

For further information contact: Jeanne Ballantine, Workshop Field Coordinator, Department of Sociology, Wright State University, Dayton, OH 45435; (513) 873-2666.

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1. **Get your department to pay for it.** Some departments pay registration fees for students and the ASA will give group discounts. Some departments may help with transportation (getting a university van, for example) or assist with hotel costs. But you have to ask!
2. **Submit a paper.** Often Associated Student Body (ASB) funds or departmental funds for the 1992 meetings. There are still openings available in the student sessions. Contact Ann Walawander, SUNY-Buffalo, 755 LaSalle Avenue, Buffalo, NY 42165.
3. **Take advantage of student housing rates.** You must preregister for the Annual Meeting in order to qualify. Even if you aren't coming with a group from your school, you may share a room with other students inexpensively. Not only do you save, but you get to know colleagues from around the country as well. Contact Janet Astner at the ASA Executive Office, (202) 833-3410.
4. **Think creatively to keep costs affordable.** Get a group together from your school. Car pool. Pool your resources. Shopping at a local market and having a picnic in the park avoids the high costs of restaurants. Check out the student hospitality suite for free beverages during the day, and don't forget to attend the student party. Also, many of the sections you may be interested in joining will be having receptions.
5. **Check out the possibility of housing contacts in the area.** Contact the department doing local arrangements. (For the 1992 meeting, that's the University of Pittsburgh.) Ask if there are students or other sociologists in the area with whom you can stay. Check with family and friends for your own contacts.



### COMPARATIVE HISTORICAL SOCIOLOGY: TEACHING MATERIAL AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

is being revised and updated for the ASA Teaching Resources Center. The 1987 collection, edited by William G. Roy, will be expanded to reflect current research and pedagogical developments applicable to undergraduate and graduate teaching of comparative and historical sociology courses. General comparative historical sociology survey and methods courses, as well as classes focusing on special topics (i.e., race, class, gender, economics, politics, culture, demography, cities), are of interest. Course descriptions and syllabi; class exercises and assignments; research and paper projects; sample exam and study questions; annotated bibliographies and suggested reading lists; information on films, videos, and software, as well as other pertinent instructional materials, are welcome. The new booklet will be compiled during the summer of 1992. Please send materials to: David A. Smith, Department of Sociology, University of California, Irvine, CA 92717.

## Note this correction:

The 1992 Annual Meeting dates on the new rolodex card are incorrect. The correct dates for the 1992 Annual Meeting in Pittsburgh are August 20-24.



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Published monthly except June and July. Distributed to all ASA members. Subscriptions, \$22.00. Single copies, \$2.50.

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