

Footnotes

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Make it to Miami!
1993 Annual Meeting: August 13-17

The Long Shadow of Hurricane Andrew

This is the third of a series of articles on Miami prepared by the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Florida International University. Contributors include Guillermo Grenier, Doug Kincaid, Abe Lavender, Anthony Matigot, Betty Morrow, Alejandro Portes, Walt Peacock, Lisandro Perez, and Alex Stepick. Portions of this article are based on research currently underway by the department's Disaster Research Team, a group of faculty and graduate students, with support from the National Science Foundation, Florida International University, and the Knight Foundation.

On August 24, 1992, Hurricane Andrew ripped a forty-mile path of destruction through South Florida. Since then, an extraordinary amount of clean-up and recovery has been accomplished, but several months later, a drive through the affected area is still a painful experience. Many homes, occasionally entire housing developments, remain abandoned, and the air is thick with the smell of mildew and rotting furnishings. Even more troubling are the hundreds of heavily damaged houses occupied by families who have no where else to live while they await the attention of landlords, insurance adjusters, contractors, or some other source of assistance.

Typical of major natural disasters, the hurricane has also exposed a variety of social problems and political failures in the immediate community. As sociologists prepare to ponder the relationship between democracy and markets under this year's program theme of "Transitions to Democracy," it is worthwhile to reflect for a moment on its local significance. Specifically, it is increasingly apparent that economic structures, along with the failure of governmental regulatory responsibilities, played an important role in magnifying the hurricane's destructive force. We may also note the potential consequences of reliance upon the same structures during the recovery process.

During the 1980's, the Miami area experienced a remarkable boom. The decade began with the arrival of 125,000 Cuban refugees in the spring of 1980. Continued immigration from throughout the Caribbean Basin, as well as from other parts of the United States, resulted in the population of Dade County reaching nearly two million residents by 1990. Coupled with an expanding local economy, this demographic spurt fueled a rapid growth in construction. The number of building permits in the county doubled between 1982 and 1988. As a result, housing was both available and affordable for most new residents. A survey by *U.S. News and World Report* prior to the hurricane found that Miami had one of the best housing markets in the United States,

where one could get a larger property for a given price.

Within this picture of market efficiency, there were some obvious problems. In Miami, as in most major metropolitan areas, housing for the poor tended to be inadequate, of poor quality, and insufficient quantity. There were also recurrent problems of red-lining and segregation. The hurricane, however, revealed some additional, previously hidden, costs of development.

During the construction boom years, real estate developers and construction firms sought modifications in building and zoning codes to allow alternative (i.e., cheaper) building materials and techniques, and to open up additional land for development, particularly in south and west Dade County. These interests funneled large contributions into the campaigns of County Commission candidates, as well as bribes, all too often, into the hands of building inspectors. Meanwhile, county officials appointed builders to the critical boards that interpret building codes and make determinations of material quality. The immediate effects of these practices included the weakening of building codes, half-hearted enforcement, and a reliance upon the industry to police itself.

The latent effects were laid bare by Andrew's winds, which, according to current estimates, reached sustained speeds of over 130 mph in the hardest hit areas. Emerging evidence concerning the spatial distribution of damage strongly suggests that wind speed alone did not account for it, but that when a house was built also was a critical factor. Data collected by county inspectors and compiled by the *Miami Herald* indicate that, within the most

severely affected zone, 59% of all homes built in the 1990s were uninhabitable following the hurricane, as compared to 39% of those built in the 1980s, 31% of those built in the 1970s, and only 15% of the homes built in the 1960s. Overall, homes built since 1980 were 63% more likely to be uninhabitable following the hurricane than those constructed prior to that year.

Disaster researchers have long noted that the magnitude of a disaster is not simply a result of the physical event itself, but in addition is a function of the technology employed by the social system. In this sense the devastation of Hurricane Andrew reflected a failure of the social system to utilize adequate technology. Where governmental controls were compromised by the ability of some actors to gain unfair influence and control, the market failed to provide adequately for the needs of community residents.

Similar concerns have arisen over the recovery process. In many developed countries, reconstruction and recovery after a disaster are the direct responsibility of the state. In the United States, by contrast, there is less direct aid, and the market is relied upon for most reconstruction and recovery. There are, of course, some direct government grants and government-sponsored low interest loans, but federal housing programs are more often directed at local government and community infrastructure, rather than private households. Most households must depend upon insurance payments and other non-governmental assistance. Regardless of their source, in any case, these funds are typically expended to procure services from the market.

As a result, the recovery process tends to

be conservative, oriented to the restoration of the status quo and lacking long-term developmental goals. The Federal

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Search for New ST Editor Continues

The ASA Committee on Publications continues to work toward expanding the pool of candidates for the next editor of *Sociological Theory*. The Committee invites nominations, including self-nominations.

The editor-designate will take over responsibility for the editorial office in mid-1994 and will be responsible for issues beginning in 1995. ASA editors serve for three years, with a two-year extension possible.

The Committee hopes to make its selection in August 1993, although it is possible that the selection will not be made until December.

Nominations should include:

- a current vita;
- a brief sketch of the intellectual support in the candidate's department, university, or other easily acceptable institutions that could be called on in meeting editorial responsibilities; and
- a brief statement of the candidate's sense of the journal, its past accomplishments, its problems, and, in particular, its future possibilities.

All materials should be sent by April 1, 1993, to: Karen Gray Edwards, Publications Manager, ASA Executive Office, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036. □

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March 15 Deadline

1993 Congressional Fellowship

The ASA encourages applications for the 1993 Congressional Fellowship. The Fellowship is funded by the American Sociological Foundation and is a part of the Spivack Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy. Dr. Catherine White Berheide, Skidmore College, is the current Congressional Fellow.

The Congressional Fellowship opportunity brings a PhD-level sociologist to Washington, DC as a part of a sabbatical or on leave from an academic or applied setting for the summer or part of the calendar year. The sociologist works as a resource within the Congress or for a Congressional agency (e.g., the Office of Technology Assessment or the General Accounting Office). The Fellowship allows a sociologist to bring the knowledge of our discipline to bear on important issues and to learn more about the policymaking process. ASA will join with other associations' Congressional Fellows to offer orientation, meetings, and support for the person selected. The person will work closely with the ASA's Spivack Program on Applied Social Research and Social Policy, with possibilities for Congressional staff or press briefings, public speaking, writing issue papers, and other opportunities.

Each applicant should have a general idea about the area of interest, some experience in client-driven work, good writing skills, and a commitment to the policy process. The stipend for the Fellowship is \$5000.

Send a statement of interest and a vita to: Felice J. Levine, Executive Officer, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036. Materials must be postmarked by March 15, 1993. □

The Executive Officer's Column

ASA Resolution on Gays in the Military

Over the last several months since the election of President Clinton, the issue of the full participation of gays and lesbians in the military has heated up. It is well known that, as a candidate, Clinton strongly opposed continued discrimination in the military based on sexual preference. Also well publicized is the controversy now triggered by President Clinton's intention to move swiftly to lift the ban on lesbians and gay men in the military. Meeting with visible resistance from military leaders and some key members of Congress, President Clinton agreed to a six-month period for examining the implementation questions involved in rescinding this policy.

This six-month period is a time when sociologists can contribute our knowledge and empirical understandings to this debate. At the annual meeting of the Association in August 1991, ASA Council passed a resolution opposing the continued exclusion of gays and lesbians from the military based on their sexual preference. The resolution of Council reads as follows:

Whereas lesbians and gay men have, throughout history, served with distinction in the United States Armed Forces, to include the Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC), and whereas the Armed Forces and the Reserve Officers Training Corps have provided educational and economic opportunities, and whereas the official justification for current military policy excluding lesbians and gay men is based on popular prejudice rather than empirical research, be it therefore resolved that the American Sociological Association will



instruct the staff of the Executive Office to communicate their opposition to the exclusionary policy to the media and the appropriate military and legislative authorities.

After this resolution was passed by Council, I wrote to the Secretary of Defense, the President, the Senate and House Armed Services Committees, and other government officials informing them of this resolution and urging a reconsideration of this policy. The resolution and the steps we were taking were reported in Footnotes in November 1991.

In December 1992, during then President-elect Clinton's period of transition, ASA joined a coalition of social science and related organizations led by the American Psychological Association (APA) to review the situation in a climate that seemed much more positive for making this policy change. In December, we joined in a press release reiterating the importance of rescinding the gay-exclusion policy, and we agreed to continue to work together as a coalition to monitor the situation. A priority was placed on providing early support for the new President's position and offering recommendations for the implementation of this policy change based on scientific knowledge about this issue and about managing policy change.

Even in December, there was a recognition that social change on sensitive topics

would require close monitoring and continued action. Consistent with its resolution, ASA is prepared to continue to work on this issue. One way we at ASA can contribute is by turning to you, our individual members, who can also help. Expressing your views to Congress based on your expertise can make a difference in how issues are defined and how they unfold over the next several months. Messages via telephone or letters to members of Congress and to the White House in support of lifting the ban and ending discrimination in the military workplace can be an important voice and serve to counter-balance efforts to mobilize opposition. Please keep us posted on what you do.

From the vantage of the Executive Office, we will continue to make the ASA policy statement known, and we will work with this APA-led coalition to supply research, resources, and referrals to sociologists with expertise on gay/lesbian issues and military sociology. Our aim as part of the coalition is to achieve lifting this ban and to help plan for the implementation of this policy change by mapping areas of knowledge as well as identifying education, research, and training needs to, for example, deal with stereotypes, respond to fears, and handle the stresses that comes with normative changes within institutions. ASA Council stepped ahead in August 1991 in passing a resolution. We will do our best to continue to implement this action.—Felice J. Levine □

Roberta Balstad Miller Leaves NSF for CIESIN

Roberta Balstad Miller, Director of the Division of Social and Economic Science at National Science Foundation since 1984, has left NSF to become President and Chief Executive Officer of the Consortium for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN). Miller begins the transition in February and will move to the CIESIN headquarters in Saginaw, MI in March.

CIESIN is a non-profit organization founded in 1989 to facilitate access to, use and understanding of global change information worldwide. As a consortium, CIESIN draws upon the expertise of university, non-profit-research organizations, gov-

Bonner Interim MAP Director

Florence Bonner, Howard University, is serving as interim director of the ASA's Minority Affairs Program. Bonner's involvement in ASA and other professional activities is a rich backdrop for her work for the program, while the position for a permanent director continues. She is the past president of the Association for Black Sociologists and vice president of Sociologists for Women in Society. She was the Director for the Center for Women in Government in Albany, NY before coming to Washington, DC in 1991 to assume the chair at Howard University.

Bonner steps in as the long and fruitful service of Lionel Maldonado winds down. Maldonado served as ASA Deputy Executive Officer and Director of the Minority Affairs Program until 1990, when he took a faculty position at California State University-San Marcos. He has been serving as interim director since March 1992.

Bonner, working with the advisory committees for the Minority Fellowship program (MFF) and the Minority Opportunity Summer Training (MOST) Program, will facilitate the selection of the new cohorts of graduate and undergraduate students. Working with Felice J. Levine, Executive Officer, she will coordinate the fundraising and grant writing efforts to sustain the programs. Bonner will be in the ASA on Mondays and can be reached at extension 322. □

ASA Seeks New Staff

Staff Sociologist/ Director of Minority Affairs

The American Sociological Association (ASA) is searching for a sociologist to join the professional staff and assume special responsibility for minority affairs. The position provides the opportunity to work with a like-minded group of other sociologists and a staff seeking to advance sociology, work on field development, and promote ASA objectives and activities. The Minority Affairs Program currently consists of the Minority Fellowship Program, funded by the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), and the Minority Opportunity Summer Training Program, funded by the Ford Foundation. In addition to directing the Minority Affairs Program, the incumbent will be responsible for at least one other ASA core program, probably the Research on the Profession Program. The applicant should have background in handling large-scale data sets, using SPSS or SAS, writing research reports, and implementing survey research. The new staff member, like the other sociologists, will also serve as liaison to ASA committees.

Nominations, applications, and inquiries are sought. Candidates should have a PhD in Sociology, knowledge of the academy, a facility for program development, a background in preparing proposals and working with funding sources, skills in presenting (in writing and orally) to diverse audiences, experience in mentoring and training students, an appreciation of minority issues and opportunities, and management and administrative skills. Applications should be received by March 25, 1993. The start date and conditions of appointment (e.g., leave from an academic position) are flexible. Candidates should send a letter of interest, resume, and a list of five references to: MAP Search, Executive Office, American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036. For further information, please contact Felice J. Levine, Executive Officer, at (202) 833-3410; FAX (202) 785-0146; e-mail ASAFJL@G-WUVM.bitnet.

A Search Task Force is working to encourage applications and to advise the Executive Office in the selection process. The ASA is interested in identifying persons who are drawn to professional service and who bring a strong commitment to making a difference for sociology and minority affairs. Whether or not you or someone you know is searching for a job or might be interested in a professional change, please do not hesitate to submit a name or encourage an application. Please submit nominations as soon as possible to the MAP Search at the address listed above. □

ernment agencies, foundations and private corporations to meet the challenges of understanding environmental and global issues.

The phrase "human dimensions of global change" echoes a major funding initiative Miller orchestrated in the Division at NSF. In addition to her work at NSF, Miller holds two key positions within the International Social Science Council (ISSC): vice-president of the ISSC and vice-chair of its Committee on the Human Dimensions of Global Environmental Change Programme. She was the founding Executive Officer of the Consortium of Social Science Associations from 1981-1984. □

Applications Invited for NSF Social Science Director

Cora Bagley Marrett, Assistant Director for Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences at the National Science Foundation (NSF) seeks ASA's assistance in identifying potential candidates for the position of Division Director for Social, Behavioral, and Economic Research in the recently created SBE Directorate.

The Division Director for Social, Behavioral, and Economic Research (SBER) manages one of the largest research divisions in the Foundation. It is the primary division supporting research in the social and behavioral sciences. The Division has a staff of 52 employees and a budget of about \$65 million. The SBER Division is responsible for supporting disciplinary and interdisciplinary research and other activities through 16 programs organized into five clusters: Anthropological and Geographic Sciences; Cognitive, Psychological, and Language Sciences; Economic, Decision and Management Sciences; Social and Political Sciences; and Science, Technology, and Society.

NSF is inviting nominations (including self-nominations) of persons who might be interested in coming to the Foundation on either a two-to-three year Senior Executive Service (SES) appointment or an Intergovernmental Personnel Act (IPA) assignment. Send nominations with a curriculum vitae to: Mr. Jeff Fenstermacher, Executive Officer, Directorate for Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences, National Science Foundation, 1800 G Street, NW, Room 538, Washington, DC 20550; (202) 357-7571. The closing date for receipt of nominations is March 1, 1993. □

Focus on Departments

A Discipline in Trouble: Why More Sociology Departments May be Closing Shortly

by David M. Lynch and J. Richard McFerron, Indiana University of Pennsylvania; Lee H. Bowker, Humboldt State University; and Ian A.C. Beckford, University of Pittsburgh

One of the task forces in the original FIPSE/Lilly Foundation project on teaching in sociology dealt with the institutional context of teaching. This task force carried out research into administrative decisions that affected the quality and quantity of teaching offered to sociology students (Bowker, 1981, 1984). The task force research was later extended in national representative samples of graduate deans (Bowker and Lynch, 1984), continuing education deans (Lynch, Kolb and Bowker, 1985), and chief liberal arts academic officers (Lynch, Bowker and McFerron, 1987; McFerron, Lynch, Bowker and Knepp, 1988). The most recent project in this line of investigation is a study of matched national samples of deans, department chairs and faculty in nine disciplines, one of which is sociology (Bowker, McFerron, Lynch and Masquelier, 1991). We believe that data from this most recent study sheds some light on recent administrative actions to close or downsize sociology departments and also on our fear that more sociology units might be closed in the next few years. Our data provide support

for a faculty member in the final data set is matched with his or her department chair and academic dean. While the losses of cases due to modest response rates constitute a significant threat to the national representativeness of the final data set, the strength of our design is that it enables us to compare reports on the same teaching support and faculty development variables from deans, chairs and faculty while simultaneously comparing nine liberal arts disciplines on the same variables. Findings on the 104 sociologists, their chairs, and their deans were reported in a recent *Teaching Sociology* article (Bowker, McFerron, Lynch and Masquelier, 1991). Our comments in this note compare sociology with the other eight liberal arts disciplines represented in the data set.

The Sociology Faculty

The sampled faculty holding appointments in sociology contained the highest proportion of people of color and the second highest proportion of women in the nine disciplines studied. Ten percent of the sociologists reported themselves to be people of color, almost twice the proportion in the other eight disciplines studied. History and mathematics were the next highest, at eight percent. Only English (34 percent)

its), which is exactly the same percentage of sociologists who reported this high a teaching load. Three disciplines—mathematics, English and music—had higher teaching loads on the average, while biology, chemistry, history, political science and psychology all had lower average teaching loads. It is possible that sociology faculty work longer hours than faculty in other liberal arts disciplines, thus handling heavy teaching loads in a smaller proportion of their professional time. If they really spend less time per course than faculty in most disciplines, it is likely that their teaching will suffer. Unfortunately, there is a hint in our findings that this might be the case, for as we shall see below, both sociologists and their deans rate sociology as providing teaching that does not measure up to the standard set by other liberal arts disciplines.

Sociology was also below average in the faculty's rating of the importance of teaching in tenure determinations. Seventy-seven percent of the music faculty identified teaching as the most important factor in tenure determinations, as did 68 percent of the English faculty and 62 percent of the mathematics faculty. In contrast, less than half (47 percent) of the sociology faculty rated teaching as the most important factor in tenure decisions.

These results suggest that the great strides made by the teaching movement in sociology have not been sufficient to make the discipline as teaching-oriented as some of the other disciplines in the liberal arts, notable music, English and mathematics. Sociology's record in affirmative action forms a much stronger comparison with other liberal arts disciplines.

Sociology And The Dean

Sociology apparently is not highly regarded by most deans. Table 1 summarizes the global ratings of departmental quality in teaching and research made by the deans in our survey. Sociology comes out last on both dimensions. Only eight percent of the deans

rated sociology as doing outstanding research in their institutions (compared with a range of 11 to 33 percent for the other disciplines). For teaching, sociology was again at the bottom. A mere 18 percent of the deans rated the teaching in sociology at their institutions as outstanding, while other disciplines were characterized as outstanding by between 24 and 38 percent of the deans.

Do sociologists agree with their deans? Their self-ratings of the quality of research in their departments were average for the disciplines studied, not well below average as their deans judged them to be. As Table 2 shows, sociologists rated their own teaching less positively than teachers in any of the other eight disciplines. The differences are concentrated in the "outstanding" category, in which 16 percent of sociologists rated the quality of teaching in their department as outstanding, a judgment made about their own department by 34 percent of the historians, 30 percent of the psychologists and political scientists, and 22 to 26 percent of the faculty in the other disciplines studied. Perhaps the deans are biased against sociology because they receive little political support and much criticism from that corner of the campus. And perhaps sociologists are unusually hard on themselves because the teaching movement adequacy in the discipline has raised our standards. We cannot say with the data at hand, but we must admit that deans and sociologists ought to be able to judge teaching quality accurately. When deans and faculty agree on something, it is a rare event that must be taken seriously.

If deans are biased against sociologists, we might expect to find that sociologists return the favor, giving their deans more negative evaluations than the deans receive from faculty in other academic disciplines. We asked our faculty respondents to rate

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Table 1: Deans' Ratings of the Quality of Teaching and Research in Nine Departments

Department	Proportion Rated as Providing Outstanding	
	Teaching	Research
Biology	38%	33%
Chemistry	25%	21%
English	27%	12%
History	36%	24%
Mathematics	24%	12%
Music	26%	11%
Political Science	24%	13%
Psychology	30%	22%
Sociology	18%	8%

N=142

for an understanding of the poor treatment of sociology by deans and other administrators which, if correct, may enable departments in danger to defend themselves more effectively than they have been able to do in the past and thus to avert planned downsizings and closings by their deans.

The Study

Beginning with *Barron's Guide*, we selected a random sample of 440 colleges and universities with a student population of more than 1,000. Questionnaires were mailed to academic deans of nine liberal arts disciplines: biology, chemistry, English, history, mathematics, music, political science, psychology and sociology at all 44 of the institutions serving 10,000 or more students, one-half of the 152 institutions serving 3,000 to 9,999 students, and one-third of the 244 institutions serving less than 3,000 students. Using a snowball design, the deans who completed and returned our questionnaire (a 54 percent return rate) provided names for their chairs, who in turn provided names of department faculty (also a 54 percent return rate). When all of our questionnaires were returned, we had usable results from 1,172 faculty members, 392 department chairs and 142 deans. Every

exceeded sociology (31 percent) in its proportion of female faculty.

Sociology and biology were the least likely of the nine disciplines to believe that their deans considered teaching to be very important in assessing department quality. Just 29 percent of the faculty in sociology and biology believed that their deans rated teaching this highly. In comparison, this opinion was held by 47 percent of the music faculty, 43 percent of the English faculty, and 38 percent of the mathematics faculty.

Relatively few of the sociology faculty spent three-quarters or more of their professional work hours in teaching or teaching-related activities. Only 28 percent of the sociologists were this heavily involved in teaching, as compared with 42 percent for the total sample and 61 percent in music, 54 percent in English, and 50 percent in mathematics. The single discipline ranking below sociology was political science at 25 percent.

Despite spending a smaller proportion of their professional time on teaching than faculty in seven of the other eight liberal arts disciplines studied, sociologists reported a teaching load that was not different from the average of these disciplines. Fifty-five percent of the 1172 faculty surveyed reported teaching 11 or more semester credits (or the equivalent load in quarter cred-

Table 2: Quality of Departmental Teaching as Rated by Departmental Faculty, by Discipline

Quality of Departmental Teaching	Discipline									
	Biology	Chem	English	History	Math	Music	PolSci	Psych	Soc	Total
Inferior	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	2%	0%	1%
Fair	9%	12%	14%	10%	13%	9%	15%	8%	16%	12%
Good	65%	64%	62%	56%	62%	65%	55%	60%	69%	63%
Outstanding	25%	22%	24%	34%	24%	26%	30%	30%	16%	25%
Total	99%	99%*	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	101%*	101%*
N	182	169	152	109	172	97	60	116	102	1159

*Where percentages do not sum 100, it is due to statistical rounding procedures

Table 3: Influence of Faculty Committees on the Direction of Policy, by Discipline

Influence of Faculty Committees	Discipline									
	Biology	Chem	English	History	Math	Music	PolSci	Psych	Soc	Total
Not Influential	16%	19%	18%	20%	16%	13%	17%	14%	21%	17%
Some Influence	44%	41%	37%	38%	42%	44%	41%	46%	52%	43%
Influential	32%	27%	30%	32%	28%	34%	30%	34%	21%	30%
Very Influential	8%	13%	14%	9%	14%	9%	12%	6%	6%	11%
Total	100%	100%	99%*	99%*	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	101%
N	181	170	152	108	171	98	59	115	101	1155

*Where percentages do not sum 100, it is due to statistical rounding procedures

The "Lost Generation" of Sociologists

by Thomas A. Lyson, Cornell University, and Gregory D. Squires, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

Between the mid-1970s and mid-1980s, graduate programs in sociology produced several hundred new PhD's each year. During this period, however, the demand for sociologists in academic institutions, the traditional job market for sociology PhD's, was weaker than in previous periods. One result of this imbalance between the supply of and demand for sociology doctorates was that increasing numbers of new sociology PhD's sought work outside of academia or changed their career plans altogether. The "employment crisis" during the late 1970's and early 1980's generated a great deal of concern within the sociological community. A number of ad-hoc committees and task forces were formed within ASA and other professional associations to address employment issues. Most focused on trying to expand employment options for sociologists and helping unemployed and underemployed sociologists find suitable employment. Throughout this period, however, remarkably little systematic data was available.

To understand what happened to the cohort of sociologists who received their doctorates between 1974 and 1984, ASA provided funding in 1990 to the Committee on Employment to undertake a mailed survey of about 1300 individuals. The response rate was 35.7 percent. Some of the results from this survey are reported below. A description of the study population and methodology can be found at the end of this article. The survey data are available as an SPSS-X export file through the ASA Executive Office.

Employment Characteristics

Although this cohort has been dubbed the "lost generation," about 60 percent of the respondents hold professorial positions, with about 55 percent of the men and 42 percent of the women in senior academic ranks (associate or full professors). Another 25 percent of men and 30 percent of women are in "senior level" research/administrative positions.

As expected, most sociologists in the survey work for either universities or colleges. Less than 30 percent work for non-academic employers, and only 10 percent work in the private sector. Even though a substantial number of the cohort found jobs outside of academia, the bulk of this employment was

within the state/public sector and not the private sector. In fact, even over time, the percentage of non-academic employment held steady. Apparently, once a person finds work outside of academia, there is either little opportunity to move back in or the person chooses not to move into academia.

Looking at their previous job histories, we found that 91 percent of the men and 92 percent of the women who received PhD's between 1974 and 1984 had at least one previous job; 65 percent of the men and 66 percent of the women had at least two different positions; 35 percent of the men and 37 percent of the women reported three previous jobs; and 15 percent of both men and women held four or more jobs. As might be expected, there was a general "upgrading" in job title over time for both men and women. However, men held disproportionately more professorial positions across all previous jobs.

Job Characteristics

A set of questions pertained to the characteristics of jobs respondents held since receiving their PhD's. For the sake of parsimony, only responses to their current job are reported in Table 2.

The vast majority of both men and women feel that their sociological training adequately prepared them for the jobs they have held. This is not especially surprising given the large proportion of the study population working in sociology departments. Somewhat fewer respondents felt that their salary was appropriate, given their level of education.

Overall, men were more satisfied with their salaries than women were with their salaries. Nearly 71 percent of the men, but only 58.4 percent of the women, said their salary was appropriate.

Turning to pride in work, about 90 percent of both men and women reported that they took pride in their work. This pattern held for all previous jobs as well as current job. There was a slight diminishing in the level of pride respondents reported in earlier jobs, however.

About 80 percent of both men and women said that they use their sociological training in their present jobs. However, although the percentage of men who reported using their sociological training remained constant across earlier jobs, the percentage of women who reported using their sociological training in previous jobs was lower for earlier jobs.

Table 2: Job Characteristics

	Men	Women
My graduate sociological training adequately prepared me for the job	79.4	76.4
My salary is appropriate considering my education and training	70.9	58.4
I take a great deal of pride in the work I do on the job	93.5	90.5
This job really utilizes my sociological training	81.5	78.2
This job promotes my career development as a sociologist	65.6	58.8
I would have preferred a different job, but none were available to me at the time	14.5	17.4

Table 3: Background Characteristics

	Men	Women
Marital Status		
Single	7.7	18.8
Married	82.5	56.8
Separated/Divorced	9.3	23.3
Widowed	0.4	1.1
Income:		
Under \$15,000	0.8	5.8
\$15,000-\$19,999	0.4	1.2
\$20,000-\$29,999	4.5	5.8
\$30,000-\$39,999	18.6	19.7
\$40,000-\$49,999	25.5	32.4
\$50,000-\$74,999	33.6	26.6
\$75,000 and over	16.6	8.7
Current member of ASA	64.4	70.9
Attended Annual Meeting		
Washington (1990)	30.7	35.2
San Francisco (1989)	29.1	37.4
Atlanta (1988)	21.9	29.1
Chicago (1987)	30.7	38.0
New York (1986)	27.5	35.2
Washington (1985)	35.9	38.0

Slightly more men than women believe that their jobs promoted their career development as sociologists. About two-thirds of the men and 59 percent of the women felt that their current jobs promote their career development as sociologists. These percentages decline for both men and women for previous jobs. One of the reasons why the respondents left earlier jobs may be the fact that those jobs did not enhance their career development.

About 85 percent of the men and 83 percent of the women are happy with their present jobs. Only 15 percent of the men and 17 percent of the women would have preferred different jobs increases for their earlier jobs.

Job Satisfaction

Several questions pertaining to job satisfaction were included. About two-thirds of both men and women said they would decide without hesitation to "take the same job." Only a very small percentage said that they would "definitely not take [their] current job." Similarly, when asked if they were free to go into any type of job they wanted, two-thirds of the men and 61 percent of the women said they would take the job they now hold. Likewise, almost 65 percent of the respondents would "strongly recommend" their current job to a friend. Over 90 percent of the men and women said they were either very satisfied or somewhat satisfied with their current job. Less than 10 percent said they were not too satisfied or not at all satisfied. Only about 20 percent of the men felt that their gender was a disadvantage in getting a job or in getting promoted. On the other hand, over 45 percent of the women said that their gender was a disadvantage.

Anticipating The Future

Three questions were asked regarding future employment and career opportunities. About 70 percent of the women and 78 percent of the men thought that their opportunities for promotion and advancement were either very good or pretty good. About 80 percent of the men and 70 percent of the women thought that within five years their chances for advancement were very good or pretty good. Finally, when we asked what would be the likelihood of finding a comparable position in the future, if they lost their job, about two-thirds of the men and 56 percent of the women thought that their likelihood was either very good or pretty good.

Background Characteristics

Only 7.7 percent of the men are single/never-married, while 18.8 percent of the women are single; 82.5 percent of the men are currently married compared to 56.8 percent of the women. Less than 10 percent of the men are divorced/single, while nearly one-fourth of the women are divorced.

Men earn more than women. Over half of the men earn \$50,000 or more a year, while less than 35 percent of the women have this level of income.

Slightly more women than men belong to ASA. Nearly 71 percent of women compared to less than 65 percent of men are ASA members. Interestingly, women are consistently more likely to attend ASA meetings than men. When we asked respondents to tell us which of the last six ASA meetings they attended, the percentage of women attending each meeting was higher than the percentage of men.

See *Lost Generation*, page 5

Table 1: Current Employment Status

	Men	Women
Job Title:		
Professor	23.5	15.6
Associate Professor	31.9	27.4
Assistant Professor	10.8	9.5
Instructor/Lecturer	0.8	3.4
Senior Researcher/Scientist/Analyst	25.1	31.3
Junior Researcher/Scientist/Analyst	2.4	5.0
Other	5.5	5.8
(N)	(251)	(179)
Employer:		
University	62.2	57.1
College/Junior College	10.0	11.9
Federal Government	5.6	7.9
State Government	4.8	1.7
Local Government	1.2	1.1
Non-Profit Organization	4.0	6.8
Private Company	10.4	9.6
Other	2.0	2.3
(N)	(251)	(177)

Conferences Held on Issues of Sexual Harassment

by Kristen Dowling

Sociologists Against Sexual Harassment

A new organization entitled Sociologists Against Sexual Harassment (SASH) held a day-long conference in Pittsburgh (August 20), in association with SSSP, to discuss issues relating to sexual harassment in the academic environment. SASH was recently cofounded by Kimberly Cook, University of New Hampshire, and J.R. Bjerklie, Rutgers University at New Brunswick, as a response to their outrage at the sexual harassment of a fellow graduate student. The organization hopes to create a network for individuals who are aware of sexual harassment in the academic community and are working toward ways to minimize it.

An estimated 70 participants listened as the conference's keynote speaker, Phoebe Morgan Stambugh of the University of Arizona, discussed sexual harassment as a discourse, arguing that it is time to listen to victims instead of silencing them. In the talks which followed, students told of their personal accounts as victims of sexual harassment, administrators and faculty members discussed their experiences as authorities, and SASH director Liliane Flöge gave an insightful talk entitled, *Rules Of Responsibility For The Powerful*. Session organizers sought to get participants involved with a very complex topic.

SASH is working to continue dialogue about sexual harassment, and will be participating in the American Society of Criminology Conference in New Orleans in November. Members are also available for future conferences if funding is provided. Those who are interested in being on the

SASH mailing list should write to: Kimberly Cook, Department of Sociology, University of New Hampshire, Durham, New Hampshire 03824; e-mail K.COOK@UNH.H.EDU.

Second International Conference on Campus Sexual Assault

The Second International Conference on Sexual Assault on Campus took place October 1-3, in Orlando, FL. This year's conference focused on getting services to victims, programs to reduce the magnitude of sexual assault, and legal and policy concerns for campuses.

The conference consisted of lectures,

panel discussions, and a "sharing fair," where various groups presented their information on sexual assault as part of an exhibit. The talks addressed every aspect of sexual assault, from the roles played by alcohol, the media, and masculinity, to prevention programs for high schools and recent research on rape theory. Conference co-chairs, Bernice Sandler of the Center for Women's Policy Studies, and sociologist Alan McEvoy of Wittenberg University, hope that the talks will inspire a grass roots movement for social change regarding sexual assault.

The conference was sponsored by The Safe Schools Coalition in conjunction with the following organizations: American Association of Women in Community and Junior Colleges; American Council of Education; American College Health Association;

American College Personnel Association; Canadian Association Against Sexual Assault in Higher Education; For Safety's Sake; College Stores Research and Education Foundation; International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators; National Association of Student Personnel Administrators; National Association for Women in Education; National Inter-fraternity Conference; National Organization for Victim Assistance; and the National Panhellenic Conference.

Plans for next year's conference in Nashville, TN, have already begun. Those interested in participating should write to: Alan W. McEvoy, Department of Sociology, Wittenberg University, Springfield, OH 45501.

Kristen Dowling, Cornell University, is an ASA Intern in Public Policy. □

The Lost Generation, from page 4

Final Questions

At the end of the survey respondents were asked, "Knowing what you know now, if you had to decide all over again what you would do at the time you decided to pursue a PhD in sociology, what would you decide?" Over 65 percent of the men and about 56 percent of the women said they would pursue a PhD in sociology; 15.3 percent of the men and 21.5 percent of the women told us they would pursue a PhD in another field; 13.1 percent of the men and 16.3 percent of the women said they would pursue a professional degree.

Conclusions

The survey of the "lost generation" of sociologists undertaken by the ASA Committee on Employment represents the first systematic attempt to investigate the careers of individuals who received their PhD's during a period when the supply of new doctorates greatly outdistanced the demand for their services. The results, obtained from a "one-shot" survey of persons who received sociology doctorates between 1974 and 1984, reveal that most respondents have been able to secure jobs that matched their training. Most respondents are working in academic settings and most of these individuals hold professional lines. A substantial minority are working for federal and state government agencies, while only a small percentage are employed in the private sector.

Although the main objective of our study was not to examine gender differentials in employment, it is clear that doctoral graduates during this period certainly depended heavily on one's gender. We do not know, of course, the employment status of the proportion of the study population that did not return their questionnaires. It may be that a higher percentage of the non-respondents have abandoned sociology altogether and are working in jobs in which their sociological training is of little use. However, the fact that very few of the people who responded to the survey appear to have "dropped-out" of sociology, suggests that the job market has been able to absorb and utilize the talents of a large number of PhD's that were produced between 1974 and 1984.

The data collected in this survey can be used to address a range of important theoretical, substantive, and policy questions pertaining to the labor market activities of sociology PhD's. The results presented in the report represent only a very broad overview of the type of information that has been collected.

How The Study Was Organized

A subcommittee of the Committee on Employment took responsibility for organizing and carrying-out the study. The subcommittee consisted of Gregory Squires, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee; Angela Aidala, Columbia University; and Thomas Lyson, Cornell University. Squires organized the mailing lists and handled the printing and mailing of the questionnaires. Aidala took the lead in constructing the questionnaire. And Lyson handled the data processing. When the Committee on Employment first began discussions with ASA regarding this study, it was projected that there would be sufficient funds to send surveys to approximately 1,000 individuals. The subcommittee in charge of the survey speculated that this would require obtaining cooperation from about 10 or 12 universities. They also determined that the most efficient means for obtaining a population of this size would be to focus on larger departments.

From the 1990 *Guide to Graduate Departments*, published by the ASA, all PhD granting institutions were ranked in terms of the number of full-time faculty on their staff. The alumni offices of the first 10 on the list were contacted to solicit their participation. Early in the process, two universities indicated that they would probably not be able to participate. Anticipating some degree of non-participation, the next 10 universities on the list were contacted. While 13 schools provided mailing lists of their sociology PhD's, this does not mean that the other seven refused to cooperate. Some schools indicated that they would or might be able to participate. However, when the names and addresses of 1150 sociology PhD's from 13 schools were received, the subcommittee stopped soliciting names.

The following schools provided names of persons who received PhD's in sociology from 1974 through 1984: University of Indiana; University of North Carolina; North Carolina State University; University of California at Los Angeles; University of Massachusetts; University of Maryland; Purdue University; University of Wisconsin; University of California-Berkeley; and University of California-San Diego.

Questionnaires were mailed to the 1150 persons beginning in December of 1990 and continuing through March 1991. One inadvertent result of this first mailing was to include only public universities. Because both ASA and the Committee on Employment thought it was important to gather

information from persons who received their PhD's from private universities, a second mailing took place in late 1991.

The method for selecting the private universities was similar to that employed for the public ones. The ten largest private institutions were selected from the ASA Guide to Graduate Departments. Alumni offices of each of these schools were contacted with requests for current names and addresses of all individuals receiving sociology PhD's between 1974 and 1984. Seven schools agreed to participate. As a result, 151 names were obtained from Brown University, Boston College, Boston University, Howard University, Loyola University of Chicago, Northeastern University, and the University of Pennsylvania. Questionnaires were sent to individuals who received sociology PhD's from these schools beginning in late 1991.

In total, 1301 (1150+151) questionnaires were mailed to the names we received from the public and private universities. Of these, 50 were returned as "undeliverable" by the U.S. Postal Service, 36 respondents reported that they received their PhD outside of the 1974-1984 window, six received their PhD's from a university not on our list, and three individuals reported a non-sociology PhD; 95 questionnaires were deemed unusable. This lowered the base N to 1206 (1301-95). Of the 1206, 431 completed questionnaires were returned for a 35.7 percent response rate. It should be noted that only one mailing was sent to the names on the list; because of limited funds, no reminder postcards or follow-up questionnaires were sent.

In general, the schools selected represent a diverse range of programs. They are geographically diverse, including schools from the East, South, Midwest, and West. They include both top-ranked departments and more middle range programs and, of course, represent both private and public institutions. □

Correction

A citation was omitted in the article by Beth Hartung in November Footnotes. It should have read:

"The complete essay is forthcoming in *A Critique of Contemporary American Sociology*, Ted Vaughan, Gideon Sjoberg, and Larry Reynolds (editors), General Hall: 1993."

We apologize for the omission. □

A Two for One Media Opportunity: Scientists' Institute for Public Information and ASA

by Wendy Hanson, ASA Administrative Assistant

The Scientists' Institute for Public Information (SIPI) is a national, nonprofit organization that coordinates a Media Resource Service, a service featuring 30,000 scientists, engineers, and physicians who are experts in their field. Established in 1980, the Media Resource Service strives to improve the public's understanding of science and technology by maintaining a pool of scientists and specialists who will comment on their area of expertise. SIPI's objective is to provide a free media outlet for journalists. SIPI is especially interested in enlarging the pool of experts in the Media Resource Service to include.

The ASA often receives requests from SIPI for sociologists to comment on a variety of topics. Please let us know if your expertise so we can link journalists to you. We will also forward your name and a summary of your work to SIPI. For more information on SIPI's Media Resource Network, contact SIPI-Media Resource Service, 355 Lexington Avenue, 16th floor, New York, NY. If you would like to join the ASA's media referral, please contact Wendy Hanson at the ASA Executive Office, 1722 N Street, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 833-3410. □

Open Forum

Are There Floor Scores?

The November 1992 issue of *Footnotes* carried an important article by James Wood and Amy Wong that demonstrated the low correlation between GRE scores and graduate school success. I have long believed that, in general, GRE scores (and for that matter SAT scores for undergraduates) are not predictive of academic or professional success, both because of inadequacies in the tests and because motivation and the willingness to work hard are extremely important components of success in any endeavor and are probably unrelated to test scores.

However, there is one crucial way in which standardized test scores may be quite predictive of academic success, which simple correlational studies cannot address. It may be that there exists for each discipline and specific graduate program a "floor score" on the total GRE or on one of its components (verbal or math). Students who score below this "floor" may be so inadequately prepared to do the academic work required in a given program that success is highly unlikely, regardless of the student's commitment to hard work. Scores above the "floor score" indicate that virtually all students are basically capable of doing the work required at an adequate level, and their level of success would be best predicted by other variables.

I am no specialist on this topic and do not know the literature in the area. I write this letter to ask if any studies exist that attempt to identify whether such "floor scores" exist and what they might be for different disciplines or programs? If such studies have been done, it is important that the results be widely disseminated. If they have not, I think that it is very important that such research be conducted before we either continue the demonstrably unfair, but apparently widespread practice of assuming a linear relationship between standardized test scores and success, or, conversely, conclude that such scores are irrelevant and their use is unnecessarily harmful to many students. If, indeed, "floor scores" do exist, then rejecting applicants who fail to achieve them saves a lot of agony and failure for those students (in addition to time and probably money), as well as scarce departmental resources, without penalizing those students whose potential to succeed is reasonably high but whose test scores are merely adequate.

Finally, if initial research demonstrates that there is such a thing as a "floor score," it should be incumbent upon each department in each discipline to establish empirically what that score is—on the total GRE and on its constituent parts. There is every reason to believe that such scores will vary not only between disciplines, but within each discipline among departments, whose strengths, requirements and specialties vary.

Janet Saltzman Chafetz, University of Houston

GRE Issues to Consider

In the last issue of *Footnotes*, Wood and Wong attack the use of Graduate Record Examination (GRE) scores in graduate school admissions. From 1983 to 1991, I thought about graduate admission test use a lot, as I was then vice president-research and then vice president for research and test development at the Graduate Management Admission Council (GMAC), the sponsor of the Graduate Management Admission Test (GMAT), which is taken by about a quarter

of a million college graduates each year. I either performed, reviewed, designed or had some responsibility for more than 400 different graduate school admission test validity studies. Some of these studies were on foreign students, some on minority students, some on students at schools with highly competitive admissions and some students at schools with virtually open admissions. Some studies dealt at length with analyses, some involved Stein estimation and empirical Bayes estimators. Some studies dealt at length with sample selection problems (because most graduate students would rather drop out of school than flunk out, for example). Based on my experience with these test studies, and my reading of the considerable literature on such topics, I think it is appropriate to hesitate before accepting Wood and Wong's advice to ignore standardized admission test scores. Here are some reasons for caution.

■ *Test scores lack predictive validity at some schools, but have high validity at others.* Great volumes of research make it virtually certain that there are many graduate schools at which no ability or achievement measures, including standardized test scores, undergraduate grades, and letters of recommendation, have any discernible effect on academic performance, whether that performance is measured by graduate school grades, degree completion probability or speed, or other success measures. However, when performance is measured by first year graduate school grade point average, we find some schools at which GRE-like scores (GMAT scores in particular) have partial standardized regression effects of 0.4 or higher (without reliability correction).

■ *In general, schools with highly competitive admissions show substantial admission test validities, while less selective schools tend to show lower validities, if any validity at all.* Predictive validity also tends to be higher when test scores are used to predict performance in required courses, first year courses, and a mix of both quantitative and nonquantitative courses. This is not surprising, since these tests are generally designed to predict performance in such courses.

■ *Letters of recommendation and undergraduate grades often predict graduate school grades less accurately than standardized test scores.* None of the alternatives are very impressive, alas.

■ *Admission test predictive validity studies generally understate test validities.* Applicants use test scores to decide where to apply for graduates school, or even if to apply at all. The effects of selection on these independent variable (sometimes called "restriction of range" effects) are relatively straightforward to estimate and often result in understatement of test validities by 50 percent or, sometimes, much more. Graduate school performance measures (such as course grades) also suffer from unreliability, and those bias validity measures downward too. Selection on dependent variables also occurs, but those effects are much harder to determine.

■ *There are reasons why graduate programs often hesitate to publicly claim the irrelevance of ability test scores to academic performance by their students.* Because test scores are validated in a variety of different ways, they are generally defensible as measures of achieved ability, even if their empirically observed predictive validities in highly selected populations are not discernible from zero. One might hesitate to imply that one's graduate program is well-suited to students of low academic ability.

■ *The GRE and similar tests were never intended to measure all characteristics which affect graduate school performance.* Other factors which might be even more important include creativity, perseverance, health, effort, honesty and social skills. Good admission practice involves more than sorting candidates by their GRE scores.

One might wish to consider the above issues before accepting Wood and Wong's recommendation to dispense with use of the GRE.

Ross M. Stolzenberg

Throw out the GREs? Whoa!

Wood and Wong ("GRE Scores and Graduate School Success," *Footnotes*, November 1992, page 6) argue that the GRE's should not be a basis for graduate admission. They are to be commended for reviewing the literature and presenting some of the information that they uncovered. However, there are a few points to consider before eliminating the GRE's as a predictive device.

In general, objective criteria are regularly found to be more predictive than individual judgment. [A recent review and analysis may be found in Dawes, R.M., Faust, D., Meehl, P.E., 1989. Clinical versus actuarial judgment. *Science*, 242:1668-74.] A standardized test such as the GRE is not employed, then one might consider GPA but colleges differ greatly (as do programs within a single institution) and interpreting GPAs across undergraduate programs is very difficult. Nevertheless, GPA is another useful objective (relatively), if not standardized, tool.

The actual results reported by Wood and Wong aren't as weak as they appear. Their 100 variances provide an average r of .27. (This figure was obtained by first taking the square root of each variance.) Forty-four are between .30 and .53. The relationships, on average, are not inconsequential for several reasons.

First, there is a restriction of range. The students admitted to a graduate program are usually narrowed by two factors. Scores that are very high result in invitation but, if high enough, the student may decide to enter another program. In other words, each program has a relatively narrow range of GRE's among its students and this would reduce the observed association. Secondly, the 100 values that were reported by them probably include several from the same university. It would be valuable to know which cases are at the high end and which at the low. Further, some of the dependent criteria may have been subjective, e.g., ratings by professors. To the extent that the subjective ratings are likely to include a large component of unreliability (as might any measure), the correlation of the predictor with it will be reduced. It would also be worthwhile to know if differences emerged based on the criteria.

As the authors state, the GRE's have limited utility and their value may be very low in a number of instances. However, until other predictors can be shown to objectively substitute for the unique variance of prediction offered by the GRE score, eliminating it from consideration may reduce the validity of the selection of students and further subject them to the biases and narrow perspectives of the selection committee. (My limited access to the grapevine suggests that these invalid criteria may even enter into selection and advancement within the academic community.)

It seems reasonable to select students based on multiple criteria. The evidence supports the GRE as one component in the selection equation.

Sheldon G. Levy, Wayne State University

Use GREs Appropriately

The recent item by James L. Wood and Amy C. Wong listed a series of findings that GRE scores have very low correlations with various measures of success in graduate school. They conclude, "Thus, any policy basing much of a decision about graduate admissions and graduate employment on GRE scores is seriously misguided and should be abandoned." This is utter nonsense. Departments select graduate students, in part, on the basis of their GRE scores. The restriction of range generated by the selection process guarantees that there will be a low correlation between GRE scores and success. To test the validity of GRE scores one needs to ask a different question, viz., whether there would be a high correlation between GRE score and success if the scores were not used to screen applicants for graduate training.

An old story illustrates the point nicely. Among applicants for NSF predoctoral fellowships in mathematics and physics, verbal GRE scores predict awards, but quantitative GRE scores do not predict awards. Does this imply that quantitative GRE scores are not valid indicators of potential for graduate study in mathematics and physics? No. All of the NSF applicants in those fields have quantitative scores of 800, the highest possible score.

In that case, self-selection guarantees the absence of correlation between one measure of aptitude, the quantitative GRE score, and an early measure of success in graduate study, winning a national fellowship. Similarly, selection of students into graduate programs on the basis of their GRE scores lowers the correlation between GRE scores and success among matriculants.

Robert M. Hauser, University of Wisconsin-Madison □

Input Sought for Code of Ethics Revision

The Committee on Professional Ethics (COPE) seeks membership input for a revision of the ASA Code of Ethics planned for 1994, five years since the Code was last extensively revised and distributed to ASA members. The Code is conceived as a living document that will continue to require occasional updating and modification through time, just as it has since the first version was adopted in 1971. COPE will consider changes whenever they arise, but will submit accumulated revisions to the ASA Council for approval at the end of each five-year period. As announced last year, COPE urges all members, Sections, and groups immediately to consider any changes they feel are needed in the Code. A proposed change normally is revised by relevant ASA groups that have an interest in the issue as well as by COPE and ultimately by ASA Council. To ensure the consideration of changes, additions, and/or deletions to the Code, please provide comments by June 20, 1993, to either William H. Martineau at the ASA Executive Office or to Suzanne Bianchi, COPE Chair, HHES Division, Iverson Room 302, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233-3300; (301) 763-8354; FAX (301) 763-8412. □

Focus on Departments, from page 3

the amount of participation allowed by the dean in his or her management style, and also for the adequacy of the dean's communications with faculty. We then repeated these two questions with respect to each faculty member's department chair. Sociologists were not more critical of the dean's communication than other faculty, and they were actually slightly more positive than average on their evaluation of the dean's management style. They were similar to other faculty in their ratings of the management style and adequacy of communications of their department chairs. There is nothing in these results to suggest that sociologists are unusually negative about their deans.

Two other questions in the survey asked about educational potency and enfranchisement. Our educational potency question inquired about the degree of impact that faculty members had on the quality of education in their department. Sociologists did not differ from other faculty on this variable, however there were some interesting differences on the enfranchisement question. In Table 3, we see that sociologists were less likely than other faculty respondents to believe that faculty committees were influential or very influential in the university. Twenty-seven percent of the sociologists viewed faculty committees as influential or very influential, as compared with 41 percent of the other faculty respondents. Faculty in other disciplines were remarkably consistent in their opinions about the influence of faculty committees, varying only from 40 to 44 percent among the eight disciplines. This makes sociology stand out as by far the most subjectively disenfranchised field that we studied.

We have outlined above some dimensions on which sociology differs from eight other liberal arts disciplines in academia. Sociologists are more diverse, more critical of their department's teaching, less respected by their deans for the quality of both their research and their teaching, and feel more disenfranchised in university politics. The general picture of sociology departments which emerges is one of political befuddlement which we believe has led to many of these departments being in serious trouble with their deans.

Consequences For Sociology Departments

As the title of this article implies, we believe that the recent talk (and some action) about closing sociology departments around the country is not just random cost cutting by administrators. It reflects the dean's view that teaching and research carried out by sociologists is of significantly lower quality than teaching and research by anybody else at all in the liberal arts. Where deans and other administrators believe that they have to choose a department to be closed or decimated, sociology will be more commonly chosen than other disciplines unless we can persuade deans to improve their opinion of sociology.

We did not include questions about threats to departmental integrity in our survey, an oversight that should be corrected in future research. We did include a number of questions on the administrative support of teaching and faculty development. A series of four questions on travel to conferences and funds committed to faculty development is examined below as an illustration of how well the discipline does in competition for resources with other fields that are more highly regarded by deans.

Both subjective and objective data about resources are available in our data set. Subjectively, sociologists reported less adequate funds for travel to conferences than any of the other eight disciplinary faculties surveyed. Just 21 percent of sociology faculty reported that the availability of funds for conference travel was good or excellent, as compared with a sample-wide average of 33 percent and

scores of 35 percent for psychology, 39 percent for mathematics and 40 percent for English. Sociology faculty were the most likely to report that funding for conference travel was poor—47 percent. Only 19 percent of mathematics faculty reported their conference travel to be poor, with the other seven disciplines ranging from 27 to 40 percent.

Turning to objective ratings of faculty travel, we find that sociologists are admirably active in their discipline. More than half (53 percent) of the sociologists reported attending two or more out-of-state professional conferences during the previous academic year, which is the highest proportion of any discipline studied. To some extent, this reflects sociology's placement in the social sciences, for the four most heavily travelled disciplines were history, political science, psychology and sociology.

Deans did not reward this commitment to self-improvement by sociologists with an average or above average level of travel reimbursement. Quite to the contrary, sociologists were among the least well reimbursed of all traveling faculty. Just over a quarter (28 percent) of sociology faculty were reimbursed for more than three-quarters of their expenses for out-of-state professional meetings. The average for all disciplines was 38 percent. Mathematics led the others with 57 percent of their faculty receiving reimbursement for more than three-quarters of their out-of-state conference travel expenses. Sociologists thus had to bear an unusually high proportion of their travel costs, effectively reducing their income as a result. They are to be congratulated for their perseverance in travelling despite such poor support from their institutions. In no other profession would workers be reimbursed so poorly for travel that is required in order to remain current in one's field.

The final resource question that we will examine concerns the dollars spent by the institution on each faculty member's professional development during the previous academic year. Once again, sociology is near the bottom of the list. Music was the only discipline receiving less funds per faculty member than sociology. Nine percent of music faculty and 17 percent of sociology faculty received more than \$1,000 in professional development funds during the previous year, including all travel reimbursements. Sociology was well below the average of 30 percent, comparing very poorly with the related social sciences of political science (34 percent) and psychology (37 percent).

Our findings on resource allocation lead us to believe that deans have a negative bias against sociology in everyday decisions as well as major decisions about the fate of departments. The major professional development resource in most sociology departments is the money the faculty earn as salaries, not administrative allocations for travel, equipment or operating expenses. This puts sociologists at a disadvantage when compared with professors in other liberal arts disciplines.

Conclusions

We conclude that departments of sociology are not random targets of administrative violence (or strategic planning, as deans often refer to it). They instead are more likely than other disciplines to be targeted for downsizing or elimination because their deans (and presumably their deans' superiors) honestly believe that sociologists do inferior teaching and research. We suspect that the current financial crises in most states have increased the power of the administration and weakened faculty committees, thus setting the stage for administrative actions that would have been unthinkable a few years ago. If chairs of sociology departments fail to take this problem seriously, we will be likely to see additional sociology departments under attack in

the remainder of this decade.

We recommend that sociology chairs purchase a copy of *The Role Of The Department Chair* (2nd ed.) (Bowker, Mauksch, Keating and McSeveney, 1992) and consider to what extent the strategies suggested therein for departmental advancement and for dealing with deans are applicable in their particular setting. New chairs should attend the workshop on academic leadership held each year on the day before the ASA national conference. In general, chairs, supported by committees of departmental faculty where appropriate, need to do things such as the following:

- (1) Keep the dean informed of departmental achievements as soon as they occur.
 - (2) Amass evidence of departmental achievements in all categories for us in a variety of reports as needed, often on very short notice.
 - (3) Put departmental faculty up for membership on all major university committees and campaign as forcefully as local norms allow to get them elected.
 - (4) Encourage all department members to be good academic citizens by attending graduation ceremonies, retirement parties and other college and university-wide social events at which politically astute departments are always well presented.
 - (5) Do a long-range plan for the department even if the institution does not require it, and persuade the dean to buy into the process.
 - (6) Enliven the campus by staging intellectually exciting seminars highlighting the achievements of departmental faculty and bringing outstanding scholars to campus; invite the dean personally; publicize the events widely so everyone on campus will define your department as central to the quality of intellectual life at your institution.
 - (7) Invite the dean to at least one department meeting a year; make up a pretext if nothing else comes along in the normal run of business.
 - (8) Network with other sociology chairs in your system, conference, area, or regional association to share ideas about department success strategies; and with selected chairs of other departments in your institution to build collegiality and to counter any tendency the administration might have toward dividing and conquering.
 - (9) Use one or two consultants from the ASA's Teaching Services Program to focus the administration's attention on departmental strengths or at least on the department's intention to make continuous improvements in the years to come.
- Details on these and other hints for dealing with deans, as well as building department strength in general, may be found in *The Role Of The Department Chair*.

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Miami, from page 1

Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) mandate exemplifies this bias. As one official put it, "If a person only had a trailer before, that is all they should have after." The consequences for future disasters tend to be ignored.

Agriculture, for example, a major part of South Dade's economy, is highly dependent upon seasonal migrant labor. The migrant trailer camps and most low-income housing in the vicinity were leveled by the hurricane. During the aftermath, community leaders talked about using the opportunity to plan and build better migrant labor housing. At the same time, local officials were under pressure to quickly solve the housing problem from growers who needed to get crops planted. Thus, while permanent solutions are still in the planning stage, the old labor camp has been restocked with trailers and even more have been moved into an adjacent open field. There is an obvious risk that this temporary solution will become a permanent solution...at least until the next hurricane.

Another apparent result of market-driven recovery is the ability of national chains to bet back into business well before small businesses can rebuild. One dramatic example was the sudden appearance, days after the hurricane, of a new fast-food franchise in a heavily damaged locale—pre-fabricated, trucked in, and complete with landscaping and generator.

The reproduction of poverty during the recovery process was particularly evident in the tent cities erected by the military to provide temporary housing for those who had no better alternative. One interview with a woman living in a tent city was unforgettable. It was a hot September day and the air was thick with the smell of diesel fuel and the oil used to water-proof the tent canvas. The constant din of military trucks and helicopters forced the interviewer to yell simply to be heard. This situation, the woman said, was for her an improvement: three meals a day for her family, medical care, and a safe place for her children to play under the watchful eyes of the military. Knowing it would not last, however, she had told her children not to get used to it.

A few weeks later, the tent cities were disbanded. Most residents were sent to other emergency relief centers, homeless shelters, FEMA trailers, or left to their own means. With a major shortage of new housing, and ongoing evictions from existing dwellings declared unsafe or emptied by landlords, recent surveys suggest a new post-Andrew population of homeless is growing.

A major objective of sociologists conducting disaster research in the wake of Hurricane Andrew is to evaluate the effects of class, race, ethnicity, and gender on the recovery process. The agenda includes following a sample of households over the next few years to compare patterns of access to and use of resources, decision-making, and the rate and degree of recovery. Findings from the first stage of the research will be presented at the ASA meetings in Miami Beach—an appropriate commemoration of the first anniversary of Andrew's visit. □



Parochial Content Reported in U.S. Undergraduate Sociology

by J. Michael Armer, Florida State University

Undergraduate courses in sociology at U.S. colleges and universities continue to neglect information and insights from the rest of the world according to a recent report of the ASA Committee on International Sociology's Task Force on Undergraduate Education. The Task Force surveyed a systematic one-fourth sample of all sociology departments (including joint departments with other disciplines) in universities, colleges, and junior colleges throughout the United States. A letter and survey were sent in March 1992 to the chairpersons of these departments requesting that all undergraduate courses for the spring term be listed and that the instructors estimate the amount of time spent on international content in their undergraduate courses.

Replies received from 111 departments provided information regarding 1525 sociology courses. On the survey form, instructors were asked to "Estimate how many

total class hours are devoted to international content during the term" in each course they were teaching. Out of the 40-45 class hours that most courses meet each semester or quarter, the average amount of international content was 5.3 class hours for all courses in the survey. According to the Task Force report, this mean score probably overestimates the typical international content because a small number of courses (such as those on international development or particular societies) devote virtually the entire course (30 to 45 hours) to international content. In fact, the modal number of hours of international content per course is 0 (for 250 courses). Half of all courses had from 0 to 3 hours of international content, i.e., the equivalent of one week or less out of a normal 15 week semester. In only 4 percent of the courses did instructors estimate they spent at least half of the class time (21+ hours) on international material. (See Table 1)

The Task Force suggested that the amount of international content is likely to be even lower in departments that did not reply to the survey. Thus, the overall evidence suggests that the vast majority of undergraduate sociology courses in U.S. institutions contain little or no international content according to instructors' own estimates.

In Table 2 of the report, specific courses that constitute the core undergraduate curriculum in most departments indicate an even lower amount of international content than the total pool of courses. Introductory Sociology, Social Problems, Marriage and the Family, and Social Psychology are the four most frequently offered courses in the sociology departments surveyed (45 percent of all courses). The mean number of hours spent on international content in these basic courses ranges from 4.3 to 4.7 hours. For the pool of all remaining courses, the mean is 5.9 hours, a statistically significant difference. These results do not vary much by type of department, term length, or 2-year versus 4-year institutions.

The Task Force acknowledged that the data compiled for the survey are very crude as a result of the limited objectives and resources available, but argued that the general picture is quite clear. The undergraduate curriculum in sociology is extremely parochial and pays very little attention to human behavior or social forms beyond the boundaries of U.S. society. The report states that, "In a world in

which international linkages, external forces, and global interdependencies are increasingly pervasive and in which cross-cultural understanding and international awareness are increasingly crucial for intelligent functioning of societies and individuals, the lack of international content in the sociology curricula in U.S. universities and colleges is a serious shortcoming of education in the discipline."

In addition to reporting on the current state of internationalization of sociology curricula, the Task Force seeks to increase the international component in other syllabi collections and materials published by the ASA Teaching Resource Center and to con-

tinue the project of "What Should Sociology Majors Learn About the World," a set of essays by Edward A. Tiryakian, Immanuel Wallerstein, William Foote Whyte, and J. Michael Armer published in *Group Portrait: Internationalizing The Disciplines* (edited by Sven Groenings and David Wiley, 1990). The Task Force members are Michael Armer (chair), Neal Goodman, Anne W. Martin, Raymond Olson, and Donald F. Wheeler. Persons having suggestions or an interest in joining in projects to promote international content in undergraduate sociology courses are encouraged to contact a Task Force member. □

Table 1: Total Hours of International Content in Undergraduate Sociology Courses, Spring 1992

Hours	Courses	Percent
None	250	16.4
1	124	8.1
2	184	12.1
3	205	13.4
4	157	10.3
5	147	9.6
6	88	5.8
7	33	2.2
8	53	3.5
9	109	7.1
10	54	3.5
11	3	.2
12	14	.9
13	4	.3
14	2	.1
15	17	1.1
16	4	.3
18	5	.3
20	12	.8
22	1	.1
23	6	.4
24	6	.4
26	1	.1
30	12	.8
34	1	.1
35	2	.1
36	3	.2
40	17	1.1
41	3	.2
42	2	.1
45	2	.1
Total	1525	100.02

50.0

4.0

Persell Named As First Williams Lecturer by ESS

Caroline Hodges Persell, chair of New York University's Department of Sociology, has been named as the first Robin M. Williams, Jr., Distinguished Lecturer by the Eastern Sociological Society and will serve in the position for the 1993-94 year. The award was established by ESS in 1992 to honor Williams' many contributions to the Society, most recently as the founding editor of its journal, *Sociological Forum*.



Caroline Hodges Persell

In selecting Caroline Persell to inaugurate the Lectureship, the ESS Executive Committee was impressed by the degree to which she personifies the qualities sought for the position. As is demonstrated in such books as *Education And Inequality* (Free Press, 1977) and *Preparing For Power: America's Elite Boarding Schools* (with Peter Cookson; Basic Books, 1985), Persell has the ability to tackle large themes in a sociologically rigorous way and, at the same time, to speak to a broad audience. Moreover, undergraduate education has been a special concern throughout her career. She has written a major introductory textbook, *Understanding Society*, which is currently in its third edition (Harper Collins, 1990). In 1990, her contributions to teaching were recognized by the ASA Undergraduate Education Section, which bestowed on her the Hans O. Mauksch Award.

Persell earned her PhD at Columbia in 1971 and came to NYU, where she has remained except for one-semester stint as a Visiting Fellow at Yale. She has been a Professor of Sociology since 1986 and chair of the Department since 1987. In addition to her books, her work is reflected in numerous articles, which have appeared in such journals as *Sociology Of Education*, *Teaching Sociology*, *Social Problems*, and the *Harvard Educational Review*. Active in the Eastern

Sociological Society for more than two decades, she has served it in a number of capacities and was elected Vice President for 1988-89. Other elective professional positions she has held include the chairs of the Educational Problems Division of the SSSP (1978-80), the ASA Sociology of Education Section (1983-84), the ASA Section on Undergraduate Education (1988-89), and the ASA Publications Committee (1987-89). She currently serves as a member of the ASA's Distinguished Career Award Committee.

As the Williams Lecturer, Persell will visit two campuses in the ESS region during 1993-94 and present a plenary lecture to the ESS membership at the 1994 meeting in Baltimore. The Society congratulates her on a distinguished career of scholarship, teaching, and professional leadership and welcomes her as the first in what is expected to be a long line of Williams Lecturers. □

Berkeley Establishes Fellowship In Honor Of Bendix

The Institute of International Studies (IIS) at the University of California-Berkeley has announced establishment of the Reinhard Bendix Fellowship Fund. The fund will support an annual fellowship to a Berkeley graduate student working in the areas of political and social theory or historical studies of society and politics. The award is intended to keep alive the traditions of interdisciplinary, comparative, and theoretically-informed scholarship created by Professor Bendix.

In testimony to Bendix, Berkeley colleagues in the IIS write that his "final hours were spent in the classroom; this was a fitting conclusion to a long and lustrous career devoted to scholarship, service to the university and the profession, and very importantly, to teaching and mentorship. His intellectual contributions and generosity of spirit have been deeply appreciated for more than five decades by students and colleagues throughout the world."

Bendix, who died in 1991, was President of the ASA in 1969-70 (see his obituary in the May 1991 issue). The Bendix family has made an initial bequest to support the fund; contributions may be sent to: The University of California, Institute of International Studies, Berkeley, CA 94704-9978. □

Table 2: Mean Total Hours of International Content in Undergraduate Sociology Courses by Type of Course, Department, Term, and Institution, Spring 1992

Course	Mean	SD	Cases
Total Courses	5.3	6.9	1525
Specific Courses			
General or Introductory Sociology	4.7	3.5	333
Social Problems	4.6	4.7	133
Marriage and the Family	4.5	4.3	168
Social Psychology	4.3	5.3	53
All other courses	5.9	8.4	838
Department Type			
Sociology	5.6	7.2	841
Sociology + other discipline	4.9	6.4	684
Term System			
Semester	5.5	7.3	1069
Quarter	4.8	5.9	409
Type of Institution			
Four-year + sociology graduate program	5.7	7.5	662
Four year BA or BS only	5.3	6.8	671
Two year only	4.0	3.8	183

Call for Papers

CONFERENCES

International Conference on "Children and HIV/AIDS: Medical, Ethical, and Legal Issues," June 20-26, 1993, International Institute for the Sociology of Law, Onate, Guipuzcoa (near Bilbao-San Sebastian), Spain. Send abstracts of papers and other proposals by April 1, 1993. For more information contact Professor Emilio Viano, School of Public Affairs/DJLS, The American University, Washington D.C. 20016-8043; phone (202) 885-2953; FAX (202) 885-1292 or (202) 885-2353; Bitnet: EVI-ANO@AUJVM; Internet: EVI-ANO@AMERICAN.EDU.

Studying Human Lived Experience: Symbolic Interaction and Ethnographic Research '93, May 19-22, 1993, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada. Send paper titles, abstracts, and cvs, as soon as possible. Contact: Bob Prus, Department of Sociology, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G1, (519) 886-6134; Lorne Dawson (519) 885-1211, ext. 5340 or (519) 886-9426; Keith Warriner (519) 885-1211, ext. 3956 or (519) 741-0683 or e-mail, WNNR@watatw.uwaterloo.ca. FAX (519) 884-8995. The '93 Program will be largely organized around the following themes: Acquiring Perspectives; Achieving Identities and Reputations; Being Involved; Doing Activity (Performing Activity, Pursuing Cooperation, Making Commitments, Coordinating Activities, Negotiating Organizational Routines); Experiencing Relationships. While theoretical and methodological statements pertinent to particular generic social processes (GSPs) (e.g., acquiring perspectives, pursuing cooperation, experiencing relationships) are very much welcomed, so, too, are reviews of the ethnographic literature pertaining to these social processes. However, particular priority will be given to Chicago style ethnographic research which addresses one or other of these GSPs. This is an especially valuable forum for ethnographic work in progress. There will also be a workshop, Ethnographic Research Inquiries and Substantive Applications. Here, researchers in particular fields will present papers dealing with the processes and problematics of doing field research in those substantive realms. Contact Scott Grills, Sociology, Augustana University College, Camrose, Alberta T4V 2R3, (403) 679-1531, FAX (403) 679-1129, E-Mail grills@augustana.ab.ca.

Society for Literature and Science 1993 Annual Meeting, November 18-21, 1993, Back Bay Hilton, Boston, MA. Theme: "Possible Worlds, Alternate Realities: Literature and Science as World-Making." Abstracts and proposals due March 1, 1993. For information write to: Alvin Kibel, Literature Department, MIT, Cambridge, MA 02139.

Society for Utopian Studies Eighteenth Annual Meeting, November 4-7, 1993, St. Louis, Missouri. The Society is an international, interdisciplinary organization devoted to the study of literary and experimental utopias. Please submit inquiries, panel proposals, or 300-500 word abstracts to our program chair by June 15, 1993. Contact Naomi Jacobs, English Department, University of Maine, Orono, Maine 04469-0122, (207) 581-3809. FAX (207) 581-1604. E-Mail NJACOB@S@MAINE.

University of Durham, England, Sociology of Early Christianity Workshop Second Annual Meeting, May 29-31, 1993, England. Contact Anthony J. Blasi, Department of Sociology, Muskingum College, New Concord, Ohio 43762, (614) 826-8289 or 826-7074; or Peter Staples, Faculty of Theology, State University of Utrecht, Heidelber-

glaan 2, 3564 CS Utrecht, The Netherlands.

Fifth International and Interdisciplinary Forum on Built Form and Culture Research, and Second Center for the Study of the Practice of Architecture (CSPA) Symposium on Architectural Practice is planned on Crossing Boundaries in Practice, October 14-17, 1993, Cincinnati, Ohio. Crossing Boundaries in Practice is intended as an opportunity to discuss approaches to architecture and built environments across cultures and disciplines. Our aim in this event is to bring together, in productive, supportive, and creative contexts, the research-oriented members of the field with the practice-oriented participants. We invite abstracts of papers, symposia, workshops and exhibits from building sponsors and community groups and from professionals and scholars in humanities, social sciences and design fields. Abstracts or inquiries should be sent no later than March 1, 1993, to: David G. Saile, CSPA University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH 45221-0016, (513) 556-3413, FAX: USA (513) 556-3288.

American Studies Association annual meeting, November 4-7, 1993, The Boston Park Plaza, Boston, MA. Theme: Cultural Transformations/Countering Traditions. We would like to encourage sessions that emphasize processes of change: survival, westering, emerging, meeting, conflict, migration, immigration, parting, collaboration, interaction, insurgency, exchange, removal, invasion, segregation, integration, gathering, schism, progress, growth, incorporation, conversion, assimilation, resistance, revolution, canonization, decanonization, fads, trends, schools, cycles, movements, etc. We would welcome proposals that analyze the ways in which such processes become traditions countering traditions. Proposals should be submitted by no later than January 15, 1993, to: 1993 ASA Program Committee, c/o American Studies Association, 2101 South Campus Surge Building, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742.

The second International Interdisciplinary Conference, Qualitative Health Research, will be held May 18-21, 1994, and sponsored by the Penn State School of Nursing in State College, PA. To participate, please submit abstracts (300 word double-spaced) on qualitative methods or research by December 1, 1993, to Dr. Janice Morse, The Pennsylvania State University, 307 Health and Human Development East, University Park, PA 16802.

National Association for Welfare Research and Statistics 1993 Annual Workshop, August 7-11, 1993, Scottsdale, AZ. Theme: Toward Self Sufficiency: Social Issues in the 1990s. The workshop will focus on research, forecasting and policy implications of helping individuals and families move toward self sufficiency. Topics may include: welfare and other forms of assistance, children's issues (including child support, health, child care, teen pregnancy), elderly, social networks, behavioral health issues (including criminal justice, homelessness, mental health, substance abuse), labor force and training, data linkages and methodology. Proposals for theme sessions, panels, or roundtables presentations will also be considered. Please make proposals specific. Please send full papers or 500-word abstracts (with complete title, name, address and phone number) by March 15, 1993, to: Carol Welch, Program Chair, NAWRS, State of Washington, Office of Support Enforcement, P.O. Box 9162, Olympia, WA 98507; (206) 586-3468.

The Committee on Family Research of the International Sociological Association will hold its XXX Seminar, November 6-9, 1993, in Annapolis, MD,

USA at the Historic Inns of Annapolis. Theme: Gender and Families: Choices, Challenges and Changing Policy. Abstracts are due May 15, 1993 (completed drafts due by September 1), to Barbara H. Settles, 111 Alison Annex, Department of Individual and Family Studies, University of Delaware, Newark, DE 19716. Further conference information is available by request, FAX (302) 831-1038, phone (302) 831-2934.

Society for Phenomenology and the Human Sciences, in conjunction with the Society for Phenomenology and Existential Philosophy, October 21-23, 1993, Clarion Hotel, New Orleans, Louisiana. Submissions of paper proposals (500 words), panels, and papers (eight-10 pages) being accepted. Deadline for Submissions: March 31, 1993. Mail to Kenneth Liberman, Department of Sociology, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403.

Peace and War Section Student Roundtables. Students who are interested in presenting a paper in a Peace and War Section roundtable at the Miami meetings. Deadline: February 20, 1993. Papers might address the range of topics in the study of peace, conflict resolution, military sociology, and social movement and intergroup conflict. Full papers or abstract/summaries are acceptable for those wishing to present papers on which they plan to work this spring and/or summer. Contact Jackie Smith, Institute for International Peace Studies, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556, E-Mail jgsmit@vma.cc.nd.edu, FAX (219) 631-6973, Phone (219) 631-6970.

Medical Sociology 1993 Dissertation in Progress session. We are extending the deadline and need a letter of intent or a paper by April 25 and the final paper by June 1. This session is meant to give doctoral candidates who are currently writing their 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 the dissertation and/or particular problems related to doing the dissertation. Please send a copy of your paper to either of the student representatives by April 25, 1993. The student representatives would appreciate any comments or thoughts students might have on last year's meetings or any questions about next year's meetings. Please write Carol Engelbrecht, 1006 Bromfield Road, Hillsborough, CA 94010, phone (415) 348-3009, or Glenda Turner, Department of Anthropology, Sociology and Social Work, University of Toledo, Toledo, Ohio 43606, Department phone (419) 537-2791.

Mid-South Sociological Association 1993 Annual Meeting, October 27-30, 1993, Montgomery, AL. Submit any activity you are willing to handle and suggest a title or theme. If you have more than one idea, list them in the order of your preference. Send name, address, and telephone number, along with activity choices to: Stanford M. Lyman, College of Social Science, Florida Atlantic University, P.O. Box 3091, Boca Raton, FL 33431-0991.

International Conference on Critical Thinking and Educational Reform, August 1-4, 1993, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA. The conference brings together over 1200 scholars and educators from all levels and domains of education to discuss the theory and practice of critical thinking. The conference will focus on both the need for Educational Reform for the 21st Century and on thinking critically about the New Global Economic Realities and their implications for Teaching and Learning, Business and Politics, Population and the Environment, and Human Rights and Human Conflicts. Session proposals are requested and must be received by April 15, 1993. For

more information on proposal forms or registration, contact: Center for Critical Thinking, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA 94928 USA; (707) 664-2940, E-Mail CCT@Sonoma.EDU, or FAX (707) 664-2505.

Illinois Summer Research Laboratory on Russia and Eastern Europe, June 14-August 6, 1993, University of Illinois. This program, begun in 1973, is for scholars who wish to use the resources of the University of Illinois Library for independent research and who wish to participate in other scholarly activities organized in conjunction with the Lab. In 1993, associateships will be available for periods of one to eight weeks any time between June 14 and August 6. 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, including free access to the stacks, the use of a carrel, and the right to check out books and periodicals. For further information, contact the Russian and East European Center, 104 International Studies Building, University of Illinois, 910 South Fifth Street, Champaign, IL 61820.

Exploring Rural Studies: An Interdisciplinary Workshop, summer workshop, Cornell University. Contact: David L. Brown, (607) 255-3163.

Race, Ethnicity and Nationalism at the End of the Twentieth Century, September 30-October 2, 1993, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. This conference will examine the impact of race, ethnicity and nationalism on global peace and stability. In a comprehensive yet sharply focused array of papers, twenty-three scholars/public officials from the United States and around the world will engage in such topics as race and biology; race in history; the cultural foundations of ethnonationalism; race, ethnicity and nationalism and the integrity of the state; ethnonationalism and regional conflicts; and the role of regional and supranational organizations in transcending racial, ethnic and national cleavages. For further information contact Thomas Tornesen, Associate Director, or Judy Treskow, Senior Administrative Specialist, University of Wisconsin System Institute on Race and Ethnicity, at (414) 229-6701/4700/4804 or FAX (414) 229-4581.

18th National Conference on Men and Masculinity, Building Bridges for a Multicultural Men's Community, July 8-11, 1993, San Francisco State University, San Francisco, CA. Conference hotline: (602) 577-7234.

1993 Annual Research Conference (ARC 1993), March 21-24, 1993, Doubletree Hotel, National Airport, Arlington, Virginia. ARC 1993 will comprise a mix of topics such as simplification of census questionnaires, census evaluation, confidentiality issues, uses of administrative records, creating economic databases, automated coding, CAPI questionnaire design, geographic information systems, imputation and variance estimation, evaluation of automated data collection, coverage and nonresponse, survey reinterviews, and analyses of survey and census data. For further information contact Ms. Maxine Anderson-Brown, ARC Conference Coordinator, Office of the Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, (301) 763-1150.

The Inclusive Curriculum: Setting Our Own Agenda, April 16-18, 1993, Parsippany Hilton, Parsippany, NJ. A national conference on transforming the curriculum to reflect issues of gender, race/ethnicity, class sexuality, and culture, this conference will bring together teachers, scholars, activists and cultural leaders to share insights, knowledge, and strategies, to assess our accomplishments and to imagine together a curriculum for the 21st cen-

tury. For more information contact National Conference, The New Jersey Project, White Hall, Room 315, William Paterson College, Wayne, NJ 07470, Phone 201-595-2296, or FAX 201-595-2418.

PUBLICATIONS

The Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency invites original manuscripts that examine the relationships between "Race and Punishment." Manuscripts are welcome that present original empirical or theoretical research, analyses of law and/or legal theory, or historical studies. Critical overviews of theory and methodology also are welcome. All manuscripts will be subject to the Journal's peer review process. The standard submission requirements for JRCDD apply to the special issue. The closing date for receipt of manuscripts is April 1, 1993. Please send four copies of the manuscript to: *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, School of Criminal Justice, S.I. Newhouse Center for Law and Justice, 15 Washington Street, Newark, NJ 07102, Attn: Todd R. Clear.

The Journal of Drug Issues is planning a special issue on "Drug Users Promoting Risk Reduction Among Their Own." Research manuscripts are solicited bearing on the formation, organization and workings of Junkie Unions, drug user self-help or peer-support groups, user-driven health intervention projects, and related issues. The editor of the special issue, Robert S. Broadhead seeks a broad array of manuscripts. Empirical studies are especially welcome, including rich case studies, ethnographies, and research based on participant observation. Analyses are also sought of drug policy issues as they affect the users. Please send abstracts or manuscripts at your earliest convenience to Robert S. Broadhead, Department of Sociology, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06269, or E-Mail Broadhead@UCCON-NVM. Approximately twelve, professionally-referred papers will be included in the special issue.

The Wisconsin Sociologist, the oldest continuously published state sociology journal in the U.S., invites articles and note length manuscripts on issues pertaining to all areas of sociological inquiry and practice, including basic and applied/evaluation research, teaching and curriculum matters, and clinical practice. We encourage submission of review essays on theoretical, methodological, and substantive topics, as well as papers on ethical issues and on the history of sociology. Papers should be prepared in ASR style and four copies submitted to Ronald Berger or Bruce Wiegand (co-editors), Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin-Whitewater, Whitewater, WI 53190.

Technology Studies announces a Special Issue on Technology and Ethics, to appear in Volume 4 (1996). *Technology Studies* is a multidisciplinary, international journal published by Water de Gruyter, Inc. (Berlin and New York). The issue on Technology and Ethics will provide a forum for discussion of ethical issues which arise from the implementation of specific technologies, as well as with more general concerns about the increasingly technological nature of society. Papers should address ethical and political issues likely to contribute to an understanding of the proper use of technology, and of its role in society. All papers should conform to the APA Style Guide, and each manuscript must have a concluding section entitled Implications for Research and Management. For more information or to submit, please mail five copies of your manuscript to: Grant A. Brown, Special Issue Editor, Technology Studies (TS), Fac-

Continued on next page

Call for Papers, continued

ulty of Management, University of Lethbridge, Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada, T1K 3M4, Phone: (403) 329-2075 or (403) 329-2109 (Stella Kedoin, Assistant), FAX (403) 329-2038, E-Mail: Internet: BrownG@HG.LULeth. CA; BitNet: BrownG@HG.UNCAEDU. BitNet; from CompuServe: Internet: BrownG@hg.uleh.ca; from MCI Mail: To: Grant A. Brown (ems); EMS: INTERNET / MCI ID: 376-5414; MBX: BrownG@hg.uleh.ca.

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Meetings

February 14-17, 1993. *The National Network of Runaway and Youth Services, Capital Hill and Towers, Washington, DC.* Theme: Leading the nation as a voice for youth, transition to a new administration and Congress. For more information contact: The National Network of Runaway and Youth Services, 1319 F Street, NW, Suite 401, Washington, DC 20004, (202) 783-7949 or FAX (202) 783-7955.

March 31-April 3, 1993. *The Pacific Sociological Association Meetings, Portland, Oregon.* The PSA meeting will be held at the Marriott Hotel. Four teaching seminars will be presented on Wednesday, March 31: Teaching the Multicultural Class; Teaching Introductory Sociology; Selecting Textbooks for Undergraduate Courses; and Using Teaching Techniques to Teach Key Concepts. Regular paper sessions begin on Thursday, April 1. The theme of the meeting is "Social Conflict." For information contact Fred Preston, Department of Sociology, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Nevada 89154-5033, (702) 597-4005; or Masako Ishikuntz or Randall Collins, Department of Sociology, University of California, Riverside, California 92521, (909) 787-5444/5129, BITNET: Masako@ucrcvms, FAX (909) 787-3330.

April 2, 1993. *Eighteenth Annual New England Undergraduate Research Conference in Sociology, Providence College, Providence, Rhode Island.* For information contact Josephine A. Ruggiero, Conference Coordinator, Department of Sociology, Providence College, Providence, Rhode Island 02918-0001, (401) 865-2514.

April 1-3, 1993. *The Enduring Spirit: Women as They Age, UNO's Peter Klewit Conference Center, Omaha, Nebraska.* For more information contact Shirley Waske, Department of Gerontology, University of Nebraska at Omaha, Omaha, Nebraska 68182, phone (402) 554-2292.

April 1-3, 1993. *Black Brazil: Culture, Identity, and Social Mobilization, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL.* For more information contact Randall Johnson, Department of Romance Languages and Literature (904-392-2423), Larry Crook, Department of Music (904-392-6287), or Olabiyi Babalola Yai,

Department of African and Asian Languages (904-392-2422), University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611.

April 15-17, 1993. *Seventeenth Annual Conference on the Political Economy of the World System (PEWS).* Theme: Historical development of global agricultural and food systems, the social and historical geography of world food systems, agrarian and food politics in the interstate system, agro-food ecologies and technologies in the world-economy, and agricultural regulation-national/international dimensions. For more information contact Philip McMichael, Department of Rural Sociology, Warren Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853-7801, BITNET: PDMX@CORNELL.A, (607) 255-5495, FAX (607) 255-9984.

April 15-18, 1993. *North Central Sociological Association Annual Meetings, Toledo, Ohio.* Theme: Influencing Institutions: Sociology's Responsibility? For more information contact Vicki Demos, 1993 Program Chair, University of Minnesota-Morris, Morris, MN 56267, phone (612) 589-2648, BITNET: DEMOSVP@CAA.MRS.UMN.EDU.

April 21-24, 1993. *Urban Affairs Association 23rd Annual Meeting, Indianapolis, Indiana.* Theme: Understanding the Metropolitan Mosaic. For further information contact Professor Roger Caves, 1993 Program Co-Chair, Center for Urban and Public Affairs, Wright State University, Dayton, Ohio 45435, phone (513) 873-2285, FAX (513) 873-2422.

April 21-24, 1993. *Annual Meeting of the Chronic Disease and Disability Section of the Western Social Science Association.* For more information contact Stephen C. Hey, Department of Sociology, Willamette University, Salem, OR 97301.

April 22-24, 1993. *29th Regional Meeting of the Chicago Linguistic Society, Chicago, Illinois.* For more information: BITNET: csl@sapir.uchicago.edu or phone (312) 702-8529.

April 23-24, 1993. *Conference on "Style, Fashion, and the Negotiation of Identities," University of California at Davis, California.* For further information contact Joan Chandler at (916) 752-2282.

April 23-25, 1993. *Independent Scholars Conference, Washington, DC.* Theme: Independent Scholars in the '90s: Intellectual and Practical Issues. For further information contact National Coalition of Independent Scholars, 3314 Brooklawn Terrace, Chevy Chase, MD 20815-3901.

April 28-May 1, 1993. *Southern Gerontology Society Annual Meeting, Richmond, Virginia.* Theme: Applied Gerontology: Merging Diverse Fields, Exploring New Frontiers. To receive registration materials contact Jim McAuley, SCS Program Chair, Center for Gerontology, 237 Wallace Hall, Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, VA 24061-0426.

Funding

French-American Foundation Bicentennial Fellows 1993-1994. The French-American Foundation is offering two one-year fellowships in 1993-94 for predoctoral research in France. The Bicentennial Fellowships are open to American graduate students to support research on French society, civilization and culture. Fellows will be selected in the spring of 1993, with the expectation that they will be affiliated with an officially recognized institution of higher learning in France for the fall semester of the 1993-1994 academic year, and up to two semesters of the following academic year. The deadline for all applications is March 1, 1993. Incomplete or late applications will not be considered. For further information and additional application forms, write to:

Program Associate, The French-American Foundation, 41 East 72nd Street, New York, NY 10021.

Postdoctoral and predoctoral fellowship in Mental Health Services Research. The University of California at Berkeley's School of Public Health, Program in Health Policy and Administration, and the School of Social Welfare offer a multidisciplinary training program, funded by the National Institute of Mental Health, to promote the development of investigators who will focus their research on the organization, financing, and delivery of mental health services. Co-directors: Richard M. Scheffer and Steven P. Segal. Four predoctoral (\$8,800 stipend) and four postdoctoral (stipend ranging from \$18,600 to \$32,300) fellowships are available. Applicants must be U.S. citizens or permanent residents; predoctoral applicants should be currently enrolled in a doctoral program. For more information or an application, contact the Academic Coordinator of Fellowship Programs, Health Policy and Administration Program, School of Public Health (510-643-8614) or Ann Greenwater, School of Social Welfare (510-642-4407), University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720. Application deadline: March 1, 1993.

Predoctoral and Postdoctoral Fellowships in Cancer Prevention. The University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center invites applications from individuals in any discipline related to cancer prevention including: social and behavioral sciences, epidemiology, biomedical statistics, basic biomedical sciences, medicine, nursing, and related public health disciplines. Trainees will work in one of many ongoing cancer prevention and control research projects under the mentorship of an established investigator. Predoctoral candidates must be concurrently enrolled in a graduate program in the Houston area. Postdoctoral trainees may pursue an additional degree, such as MPH, and may be expected to enroll in selected courses related to cancer prevention and control. Applicants should submit a CV, a brief statement of their area of interest related to cancer prevention and control, educational objectives, and three letters of reference. Applicants must be U.S. citizens, nationals or lawfully admitted permanent residents of the U.S. The multiyear fellowships are renewable annually, based on performance. Applicants who wish to compete for the fiscal year beginning September 1, 1993, must submit before May 1, 1993. A detailed program description is available from Robert M. Chamberlain, PhD, Principal Investigator, M.D. Anderson Cancer Center, Department of Epidemiology, Mailbox 189, 1515 Holcombe, Houston, Texas 77030 (713) 792-3020, (713) 792-0807 FAX.

Mini-Grant Program for 1993-94. Sponsored by the American Bar Association, the program is to enhance undergraduate students' education about law, the legal process, and law's role in society. The Commission promotes integration of law with the liberal arts; they do not fund projects of a pre-law, professional or paralegal nature. Awards of up to \$1,200 are given. The grant period is for July 1, 1993 - June 30, 1994. The deadline for submitting proposals is March 15, 1993. To: Commission on College and University Nonprofessional Legal Studies, American Bar Association, 541 N. Fairbanks Court, Chicago, IL 60611-3314, Attn: John Ryan. For questions or ideas contact: John Ryan (312) 988-5734.

Neighborhood Research Grants Program. Sponsored by the Foundation for Child Development, up to seven grants at levels of \$25,000 to \$50,000 will be awarded. The grants will support the development and piloting of new measures that could be used in future evaluations of community-change initiatives designed to benefit families and children. Two areas of measurement will be given priority: 1) assessing the prevalence of family risk factors associated with poor child development outcomes in a neighborhood population, and 2) measuring dimensions of neighborhood social ecology. Scholars with a PhD in a variety of disciplines are invited to apply. Applications will be accepted through March 30, 1993. For further information and application materials please contact: Foundation Child Development, Neighborhood Research Program, 345 East 46th Street, New York, NY 10017.

The SSSP Division of Health, Health Policy, and Health Services is offering an award for the best student paper in the amount of \$100. Papers should be on a topic relevant to the general interests of the Division and should be submitted by April 1 to Lynn Schlesinger, Department of Sociology, State University of New York-Plattsburgh, Plattsburgh, NY 12901. For further information, please contact Lynn Schlesinger at the university or by BITNET at SCHLESLG@SNYPLAVA; or Dr. Aliza Kolker, Department of Sociology, George Mason University, Fairfax, VA 22030 or by BITNET at AKOLKER@GMU.VAX.

National Science Foundation QIAS Summer Program plans to select twenty social scientists to attend the 1993-94 workshop on Quantitative Instruction on American Society (QIAS). The summer program will be held June 16-22 at Wellesley College (outside of Boston) and led by Professor James A. Davis of Harvard University. Participating faculty will receive intensive instruction in the use of the microcomputer in teaching undergraduates, using data sets such as the General Social Survey and the National Election Study. Following this initial workshop, participants will prepare instructional material for their own individual teaching situations. Participants will return in January for a three-day demonstration workshop at Arizona State University where they will discuss the teaching innovations they have made. Those selected will receive a small daily stipend, as well as room, board and all costs associated with attending the workshop. Travel expenses are NOT covered. Interested faculty may apply by submitting a curriculum vitae and letter indicating the nature of their interest and the extent of institutional support for using microcomputers in the curriculum to: S. Peterson-Hardt, QIAS Director, Department of Sociology, Russell Sage College, Troy, NY 12180. For questions call (518) 270-2282. The deadline is March 15, 1993.

The National Research Council announces the 1993 Resident, Cooperative, and Postdoctoral Research Associateship Programs to be conducted on behalf of 30 federal agencies or research institutions whose 115 participating research laboratories are located throughout the United States. Approximately 350 new full-time Associateships will be awarded on a competitive basis in 1993 for research in: chemistry; earth and atmospheric sciences; engineering and applied sciences; biological, health, and behavioral sciences and biotechnology; mathematics; space and planetary sciences; and physics. Awards are made for one or two years, renewable to a maximum of three years; senior applicants who have held the doctorate at least five years may request a shorter period. Annual stipends for recent PhD's for the 1992 program year range from \$27,750 to \$44,000. Financial support is provided for allowable relocation expenses and for limited professional travel during duration of the award. The host laboratory provides the Associate with pro-

grammatic assistance including facilities, support services, necessary equipment, and travel necessary for the conduct of the approved research program. Applications to the National Research Council must be postmarked no later than April 15 and August 15 for reviews in June and October respectively. For more information or application materials, contact Associateship Programs (GR430/D2), National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20418, FAX (202) 334-2759.

Graduate Student Paper Award Competition. The Theory Division of the Society for the Study of Social Problems announces the 1993 award competition for graduate student papers. To be considered, a paper should be (1) focused on examining and developing social problems theory (any theoretical perspective), (2) no longer than 30 double-spaced pages, (3) single-authored by a graduate student. The award recipient will receive \$100 as well as registration and banquet fees for the SSSP meetings in Miami where the award will be presented. Send three copies no later than June 1, 1993, to: Doreen R. Loseke, SSSP Theory Division Chair, Department of Sociology, Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, New York 12866.

The 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, exceptional PhD thesis) produced within the preceding three years. Past winners include Emily Martin (1988) for *The Woman in the Body*, Joan Jacobs Blumberg (1989) for *Fasting Girls*, Faye Ginsberg (1990) for *Contested Lives: The Abortion Debate in an American Community*, and Nancy Scheper-Hughes (1992) for *Death Without Weeping*. Individuals must be nominated for 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, 1993.

Competitions

National Search for Research Assistants. One to two 12 month assistantships are available to PhD students in the ASU-School of Justice Studies on a Department of Labor Grant pertaining to women breaking the glass ceiling and the downsizing of the military. Students will be expected to work with Professor Rita Mae Kelly, principal investigator of the grant and chair and director of the School of Justice Studies, on gender, power, and leadership research themes and with employment issues in both the private and the public sector. Admission to the PhD Program in Justice Studies begins in the fall semester of each year. February 15, 1993, is the application commitment deadline. A completed application is due March 1, 1993. To apply for the interdisciplinary doctoral program in Justice Studies and for these assistantships contact Ms. Becky Holverson, Program Coordinator, Interdisciplinary PhD Program, Arizona State University, School of Justice Studies, Tempe, AZ 85287-0403.

Continued on next page

Competitions, continued

to Lynn M. Morgan, Chair, Eileen Basker Memorial Award, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Massachusetts 01075.

The Organization of American Historians has announced annual prizes for the best book and the best article on American history published in a foreign language. The prizes include English translation and publication of the winning entries. The article will be published in the *Journal of American History*; the book will be published by Cambridge University Press. Entries for 1994, the first year the awards are to be given, must have been published between January 1, 1988, and December 31, 1992. For each successive prize, entries must have been published in the preceding calendar year. Deadline for entries is April 1, 1993. For more complete information and details of submission procedures, write: Award and Prize Coordinator, Organization of American Historians, 112 N. Bryan Street, Bloomington, IN 47408-4199; phone 812-855-7311.

Mass Media

William Axinn, University of Chicago, and **Arland Thornton**, University of Michigan, were quoted in the *Cincinnati Inquirer*, September 3, 1992, in an article on the risks of love and living together.

Robert D. Bullard, University of California, Riverside, research on environmental and economic problems confronting people of color in the United States and abroad, was featured in the *E Magazine*, May/June, 1992, *Multinational Monitor*, June, 1992, *New Orleans Times Picayune*, July 4, 1992, *Houston Chronicle*, July 13, 1992, and the *National Law Journal*, September 21, 1992. He also appeared on National Public Radio "Talk of the Nation," September 25, 1992, to discuss his book *Dumping in Dixie: Race, Class, and Environmental Quality*.

James D. Davidson, Purdue University, appeared on KAMC, Public Radio in Albany, New York, about Sociology of Religion, October 1992.

Raymond A. Eve, University of Texas at Arlington, was invited to speak at Fermi National Accelerator Laboratories in Batavia, Illinois. Eve presented a colloquium speech to the scientific staff of Fermi Labs (approximately 120 nuclear physicists attended). Eve's

topic was: "Religious fundamentalism, the 'Big Bang,' and the Funding of Big Science." The presentation concerned itself with the political and personal conflicts between religion and science. In particular, recent research in particle physics increasingly concerns itself with what happened at the creation of the universe 17 billion years ago. Many politicians, school board directors and members, and members of public audiences are unwilling to accept such an ancient age for the universe for religious reasons. The funding dilemmas raised by the conflict were also examined.

Kenneth F. Ferraro, Purdue University, was quoted in *USA Today* for his research on religion and health.

Frank Furstenberg, Jr., University of Pennsylvania, and **Edward Kain**, author of *The Myth of Family Decline*, were quoted in an article on "kids having kids."

Donna Gaines has recently completed a three city book tour following the June 1992 paperback publication of *Teenage Wasteland: Suburbia's Dead End Kids* (Harper Collins Perennial). Since the book's publication in hardcover last year, the book has been reviewed exhaustively. Gaines has been interviewed on TV, radio and print media all over the USA, Canada, Denmark, Holland and in the UK. She was also interviewed on September 28 about youth violence by FOX-TV Channel 29, Philadelphia, and by CBC on 10/5/92 (Canadian Broadcast System) for a Primetime special on youth culture. The book is on reading lists in departments of English, Cultural Studies, Sociology, Criminology and Social Work. Gaines published "An American Girl: Amy Fisher's Teenage Wasteland" in *Village Voice*, New York, October 13, 1992.

Chad Gordon, Rice University; **Barry Glassner**, University of Southern California; **Ronald Kessler**, University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research; and **Glen Elder**, University of North Carolina, were quoted in *Newsweek*, December 7, 1992, in an article on middle age and midlife crisis.

James Gundlach, Auburn University, and **Steven Stack**, Wayne State University, had their *Social Forces* article on country music and suicide as covered in *Newsweek* (November 23/30), *USA Today* (November 18D1), CNN cable news, *The Wall Street Journal*, NBC network radio, ABC Network radio, and the Canadian Broadcasting System. Gundlach and Stack's work was the lead story on national television on Entertainment Tonight (November 23), and they aired on over two dozen radio

talk shows including ones in Los Angeles, DC, Dallas, Seattle, and Denver. Among page one stories in the press included ones in their home states in *The Detroit News*, and *The Montgomery Advertiser*.

Michael Hill, University of Nebraska, authored a letter to the editor, which was published in the *New York Times*, October 18, 1992, about Herbert Muschamp's essay on Eastern State Penitentiary.

Fred Hoffman was interviewed by *La Opinion*, Los Angeles' Spanish-language daily, on October 11, 1992, about a multicultural performance therapy program for mentally disabled persons in a psychiatric residential facility.

Lynda L. Holstrom, **Barbara Bunker**, and **J. Zubek**, State University of New York; **Naomi Gerstel** and **Harriet Gross**, sociologists and authors of *Commuter Marriage*; and **Edward Kain**, author of *The Myth of Family Decline*, were quoted in *Sky Magazine*, December 1992, in an article on long-distance marriages.

Roslyn Arlin Mickelson, University of North Carolina at Charlotte, was interviewed December 6, 1992, by SWOC radio, Charlotte, for a public service program on workplace diversity in the coming decade.

Matilda White Riley was featured in a lengthy interview in the *AARP Bulletin*, December 1992 entitled "Matilda Riley's Revolution."

Ruth P. Rubinstein, Fashion Institute of Technology, who studies the effect of politics and the economy on styles, has this advice: if you want to know what people will be wearing next season, look to the White House. "If George Bush wins, we will see a much more conservative look, less style and less ornamentation," says the sociologist. "But if Bill Clinton wins, we will have a mixture of a hippie, yuppie, preppie look, more shine, a livelier look."

Roy Silver, Southeast Community College, was the subject of an article in the *Lexington Herald-Leader*, December 13, 1992, about community service.

Barrie Thorne, professor of sociology and director of women's studies at the University of Southern California, was quoted in *The Cincinnati Enquirer*, October 11, 1992, in an article on "flirting."

Barry Wellman, Professor of Sociology, University of Toronto, was chosen by the university for his paper "Men in Friendships" (from Peter Nardi's *Friendship*, Sage 1992) as their "Research Highlight" for August, 1992.

People

George Beslow, a 1942 graduate of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, and his spouse, **Erda**, have made a gift to the Department of Sociology and the Department of Anthropology (combined at the time of his graduation from UIUC) to fund a graduate fellowship in his name in alternate years in each department. Mr. Beslow, as an undergraduate at UIUC, was a teaching assistant for Professor William Albig and assisted with his work on *Public Opinion* (McGraw-Hill: New York, NY 1939). A portion of his duties with Professor Albig was spent collecting radio announcements; he remembers well that his salary was \$3.35/hour! The first Beslow Fellow in Sociology will be selected for the 1993 academic year.

Amitai Etzioni, George Washington University, delivered a lecture on November 12, 1992, at the Foundation Roi Baudouin in Brussels on "The Responsive Community: Rights and Responsibilities." He also discussed the

communitarian movement with **L. Tayard de Borms**, Director of the King Baudouin Foundation; **Jerome Vignon**, President of the Conference, Forward Studies Unite, European Commission; and three other leading staff members.

Amitai Etzioni, George Washington University, along with several other leading Americans, was the guest of Chancellor Helmut Kohl and the German Government in September to discuss ways to maintain and strengthen the relations between Germany and America. While in Germany he also met with the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, Dr. Richard von Weizsacker; the Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Klaus Kinkel; and the Mayor of Berlin, Mr. Eberhard Diepgen.

Donna Gaines was appointed Research Assistant Professor at the Institute for Social Analysis at the State University of New York at Stony Brook.

Richard Gigliotti, University of Akron, was asked by President Peggy Gordon Elliott to deliver the commencement address at the winter graduation ceremonies. Gigliotti received the university's "Outstanding Teaching" award.

Charlene Harrington, has been appointed Chair, Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences, at the School of Nursing, University of California, San Francisco, effective January 1, 1993. Professor Harrington has been a member of the UCSF School of Nursing faculty since 1980 and also serves as Associate Director for the Institute for Health and Aging at the School.

Suzanne Kunkel was elected Secretary of the Association for Gerontology in Higher Education.

Linda Nelson, Evergreen State College, Olympia, Washington, is teaching in the Masters of Environmental Studies Program.

Ed Ransford, University of Southern California-University Park, has been awarded the Associates Award for Excellence in Teaching. This is the university's highest honor for outstanding teaching and includes a \$5,000 prize.

Carolyn C. Rizza was elected President-Elect of the Association for Gerontology in Higher Education.

Awards

Kathy Charmaz, Sonoma State University, was awarded the 1992 Charles Horton Cooley award by the Society for the Study of Symbolic Interaction for her book, *Good Days, Bad Days: The Self in Chronic Illness and Time*, and also received the 1992 Distinguished Scholarship Award by the Pacific Sociological Association for this book.

Gilbert Geis, professor emeritus of criminology, law and society in the UCI School of Social Ecology, received the third annual Donald R. Cressey Award from the National Association of Certified Fraud Examiners at a recent meeting in Nashville. Geis was honored for his research on white-collar crime.

Shirley Kolack, University of Massachusetts-Lowell, has been awarded a cultural grant from The Lowell Historic Preservation Commission, U.S. Department of the Interior to write a monograph on the historical Jewish Community of Lowell. She will explore historically and sociologically the experiences of Jews in Lowell from the mid-19th century to the present.

Sharon Methvin, Cameron University, recently received an award from the Keep Oklahoma Beautiful Association for her effort to show students how the individual can make a difference in society. Students in Introductory Sociology classes formed a social movement to generate an interest in recycling. The project included multifaceted research on recycling in the Lawton community. The project objective was to develop students who will be action oriented in helping to bring about recycling in the future and get involved in other social change activities.

Continued on next page

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 SCORE B Z
 END
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FELLOWSHIP OPPORTUNITIES
The Chapin Hall Center for Children
at the University of Chicago

Chapin Hall Center for Children is an independent research center affiliated with the University of Chicago and dedicated to the study of policy and practice affecting children and families. The Center is pleased to announce a fellowship program offering one- and two-year appointments beginning Autumn 1993.

The Chapin Hall Fellowships in Children's Policy Research is a new program designed to increase R&D capacity and to develop leadership in the field of child and family policy. The program is open to persons with any of a wide range of disciplinary interests and training, including public policy, psychology, human development, social work and sociology. The program is designed to accommodate several educational levels—those who have completed the bachelors or masters degree, doctoral students, and post-docs; separate competitions will be conducted at each of these three levels. Most fellows will work on existing Chapin Hall projects in one of three broadly defined areas of research: (1) community-based service systems; (2) data development; (3) developing and testing new ideas. Some senior fellows may work on projects of their own design that fit the Chapin Hall research agenda. Competitive stipends will be provided; travel and housing will be the fellows' responsibility.

Application process: To initiate the process, send a letter incorporating a statement of interest along with a resume. Send applications to Mr. Laurence Stanton at Chapin Hall, 1155 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637. Deadline: April 1, 1993, but early applications will be appreciated. For further information, contact Mr. Stanton at 312/753-7592.

Awards, continued

Joshua Meyrowitz, University of New Hampshire, won the 1992 Lindberg Award for Outstanding Scholar-Teacher in the College of Liberal Arts.

Stewart Tolnay, State University of New York-Albany, and E.M. Beck, University of Georgia, received from the Social Science History Association's 1992 President's Book Award for the manuscript entitled *A Festival of Violence: An Analysis of the Lynching of Blacks in the American South, 1882-1930*. The book will be published by the University of Illinois Press.

Sharon Zukin, Brooklyn College and City University Graduate School, won the C. Wright Mills Book Award of the Society for the Study of Social Problems for her book *Landscapes of Power: From Detroit to Disney World* (University of California Press, 1991).

New Books

Martin Bulmer, University of Southampton; Kevin Bates, University of Westminster; and Kathryn Kish Sklar, State University of New York, Binghamton; *The Social Survey in Historical Perspective, 1880-1940* (Cambridge University Press, 1992).

Fred Davis, *Fashion, Culture, and Identity* (University of Chicago Press).

Timothy Diamond, *Making Gray Gold: Narratives of Nursing Home Care* (University of Chicago Press).

Kevin E. Early, *Religion and Suicide in the African-American Community* (Greenwood Press).

Joe R. Feagin and **Clairee Booher Feagin**, *Racial and Ethnic Relations*, fourth edition (Prentice Hall, 1993).

Roger Finkle, Purdue University, and **Rodney Stark**, University of Washington; *The Churhing of America 1776-1990: Winners and Losers in Our Religious Economy* (Rutgers, 1992).

Ludwig I. Geismar and **Michael Camasso**, Rutgers University; *The Family Functioning Scale. A Guide to Research and Practice*, (New York: Springer Publishing Company, 1993).

Hal L. Kendig, Director, Lincoln Gerontology Centre, La Trobe University, Melbourne, Australia; **Akiko Hashimoto**, Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Pittsburgh; and **Larry C. Coppar**, Adjunct Associate Professor, School of Social Work, University of Michigan (editors), *Family Support for the Elderly* (Oxford University Press).

Regina H. Kenen, Trenton State College; *Reproductive Hazards in the Workplace*.

Gideon Kunda, Tel Aviv University; *Engineering Culture* (Temple University Press).

Michele Lamont, *Money, Morals, and Manners: The Culture of the French and the American Upper-Middle Class* (University of Chicago Press).

Bronislaw Misztal and **Anson Shupe**, Indiana University-Purdue University (editors), *Religion and Politics in Comparative Perspective: Revival of Religious Fundamentalism in East and West* (Westport, CT: Praeger Publishers, 1992).

Sylvia Pankhurst, *Women, Suffrage and Politics, the Papers of Sylvia Pankhurst, 1882-1960* (Norman Ross Publishing).

David Rogers, Stern School of Business, New York University; *The Future of American Banking: Managing For Change* (McGraw-Hill, 1992).

Barrie Thorne, University of Southern California and Marilyn Yalom, Stanford University (editors), *Rethinking the Family: Some Feminist Questions*, Revised Edition (Northeastern Univer-

sity Press, 1992).

Carlos Alberto Torres, *The Church, Society, and Hegemony: A Critical Sociology Of Religion in Latin America* (Praeger Publishers).

Amanda Vickery, Consultant Editor, Churchill College, Cambridge; *Women Advising Women* (Norman Ross Publishing, 1992).

Philo C. Wasburn, Purdue University; *Broadcasting Propaganda: International Radio Broadcasting and the Construction of Political Reality* (Praeger, 1992).

Summer Programs

Tenth Annual Summer Series on Aging, July 13-16, 1993, Hyatt Regency Hotel, Lexington, Kentucky, is being sponsored by Sanders-Brown Center on Aging at the University of Kentucky. Contact Linda Cadwallader, Sanders-Brown Center on Aging (606) 257-5179.

The Department of Sociology at the University of Georgia will host the second annual Summer Workshop in Field Work Methods in Athens, Georgia, from June 20 through July 19, 1993. This National Science Foundation-supported program provides advanced training in field work methods, combining seminar-type sessions with field work in the Athens area, carried out under the guidance of a faculty mentor. The workshop is limited to 15 participants. The program is open to graduate students, postdoctoral scholars, and faculty. We anticipate awarding up to 12 stipends, available only to graduate students. Stipends provide \$1,000 in travel/living costs and a waiver of the workshop fee. Application deadline is March 15, 1993. For further information and an application form, please contact Professor Linda Grant, Workshop Director, Department of Sociology, Baldwin Hall, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602. Phone: (706) 542-3228 or 542-2421. E-mail: LGRANT@UGA(Bitnet).

Other Organizations

Free catalog available from the Center for Early Adolescence. A new catalog, detailing over 30 books, training materials, and other resources published by

the Center for Early Adolescence of the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, is available free-of-charge. To receive your free catalog, contact: Center for Early Adolescence, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, D-2 Carr Mill Town Center, Carrboro, NC 27510; (919) 966-1148; FAX: (919) 966-7657.

The Social Science Research Council has announced the availability of the Urban Underclass Database, a consolidated public use data containing panel study data over a 30 year period (1960-1990) and some 5,800 economic, social, demographic, crime and health indicators for nation's 100 largest cities and their poverty subareas. The Database was designed by sociologist John D. Kasarda of the University of North Carolina. For further information contact Andrea Bohlig, Kenan Center, CB# 3440, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3440, (919) 962-8201.

Contact

I want to contact colleagues who teach courses on poverty in the United States. Please contact: E. Emory Burton, 9903 Lanshire Drive, Dallas, TX 75238.

I am a graduate of the University of Tulsa, Tulsa, Oklahoma, majoring in sociology. My husband, who is employed by Royal Dutch Shell Petroleum, and I presently reside in The Netherlands. We are being transferred to the Shell facility in Gabon, Africa. My husband will be the Director of Planning and Economics for that facility. We will be located in a remote region with limited activities available, and I have decided that it would be an opportune time to pursue my graduate studies, but I am having difficulty finding an accredited institution which offers any type of correspondence course. If you can give me any direction, please contact me at my mother's address: Sheri Jay Goyon, c/o Jan Jay, 300 South First, #56, Donna, TX 78537.

The curriculum advancement committee of the Organizations and Occupations Section of ASA is seeking materials that will help integrate issues of cultural diversity into courses in the sociology of work. In traditional courses in work, race, ethnicity, gender,

non-Western approaches to work, etc., are treated as "special" topics rather than informing the main body of the course. We are seeking a variety of materials to do the latter: annotated bibliographies, films, lecture ideas, topics, or notes, class exercises, assignments and so on. The final product will be a packet that will be available through ASA's Teaching Resource Center. Please send all materials to: John Zipp, Department of Sociology, P.O. Box 413, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Milwaukee, WI 53201. Deadline is March 15, 1993.

If you would like more information about a National Institute of Mental Health study which provides compelling evidence of a genetic link between depression and substance abuse disorders, please contact Lynn J. Cave, 301-443-4536.

Deaths

Selden D. Bacon, 83, professor emeritus of sociology at Rutgers University and former professor of sociology at Yale University, died December 6 in Massachusetts.

David Caplovitz, formerly of the Graduate School and University Center of City University of New York, died October 1.

Obituaries

Frances Robbins Allen (1908-1992)

Frances Robbins (Frank) Allen, retired Professor of Sociology at Florida State University, died October 29, 1992, following a short illness. Although he retired officially in 1980, he had continued teaching part-time at FSU through 1987 and was further active professionally until the year of his death.

Frank was born in Hartford, Connecticut, and attended the Loomis School during his prep days, continuing on to Antioch College where he acquired an A.B. degree in 1931. He studied with Robert MacIver and others at Columbia University where he received an M.A. degree in 1936. He moved on to the University of North Carolina; but World War II interrupted his higher education, and he joined the U.S. Army. That was not before

he married the love of his life, Gertrude Ashenfelter, in 1942. Frank was involved militarily in North Africa and Italy, rising in rank from Private to First Lieutenant. When the war ended in Europe, he spent six months as an Army instructor in Florence teaching social science to the troops there.

On his return to the States, he resumed his doctoral study at Chapel Hill and earned the PhD in Sociology in 1946 with a dissertation supervised by Rupert B. Vance. His first academic position was at the University of Alabama from 1946 to 1948, but the most significant event of his professional life took place in 1947 when he did postdoctoral study under the tutelage of William Ogburn at the University of Chicago. Ogburn was about to retire and head for Florida State University in Tallahassee where he would spend his remaining years. When he was hired by the Chair, Raymond Bellamy, he remarked to him and to his new FSU colleague and continuing textbook co-author, Meyer Nimkoff, about the bright young man who had worked with him recently. Frank was appointed to Florida State as an Associate Professor in 1948 and began a fruitful collaboration with Ogburn. In 1960, Frank was promoted to Full Professor, a position he kept until he retired in 1980. During this time, he was an avid teacher and researcher and served the faculty as President of FSU chapter of AAUP.

As might be expected of a protege of Ogburn (and of a great admirer of Franklin Delano Roosevelt and his New Deal, a date of history that he experienced when at Columbia), Frank's interests were heavily in social change. In addition to a number of journal articles on the topic, he co-authored *Analysis Of Social Problems* (1954), was editor and co-author of *Technology And Social Change* (1957), and produced his own volume on *Socio-cultural Dynamics: An Introduction To Social Change* (1981). He was "Mr. Social Change" to FSU's students and colleagues.

Retirement did not come easy for Frank and he continued to be active in the profession, both on and off the campus. He introduced a course on the Future Society in the Department, wrote a departmental history, and founded the Tallahassee chapter of the World Future Society, of which he was President several times. He was also President of the FSU Retired Faculty Association.

Frank's devotion to the Department of Sociology (he rarely missed a departmental meeting, guest speaker, or a party, even after retirement) was exceeded only by his devotion to Gertrude, who was almost always at his side at professional meetings and at town and campus events. The two of them were perennial hosts to faculty and students at their home, offering sizable helpings of delicacies, good cheer, and warm Southern hospitality to their guests.

Augmenting the many contributions Frank made to the Department was his donation of book and journal collections to the Sociology Library. The collections stand as a memorial to a scholar and colleague who, early on, was among the small group of dedicated faculty who helped establish sociology as a graduate program at Florida State University.

The Frances Robbins Allen Graduate Fellowship in Sociology was established to honor him. Contributions to the Fellowship can be sent to the Department of Sociology, R-130, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306-2011.

Charles B. Nann, Florida State University

James H. Barnett (1906-1992)

Jim Barnett was born in Owensboro, Kentucky, and received his bachelor's degree from Berea College in 1928. He worked as research secretary for the Presbyterian Board of Education from 1928 to 1933 and took his masters and doctorate in sociology from the University of Pennsylvania in 1930 and 1939, having begun teaching at the University of Connecticut in 1935. During World War II he worked for the War Relocation Authority as a community analyst at a Japanese relocation camp in Gila, Arizona. He headed the

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Obituaries, continued

sociology department at University of Connecticut from 1948 to 1962, and during that time it expanded from four to over 20 faculty and began its successful doctoral program. He also served as executive secretary for the small grants program at the National Institute of Mental Health from 1963 to 1965 and was the first Director of the University's new Honors Program from 1967 to 1970, when he retired.

Jim was a humanistic sociologist. A lover of the arts and literature, he published his dissertation, *Divorce And The American Divorce Novel*, and he was co-editor of *Reader In The Sociology Of Art And Literature*. His interests in ritual, festivals, popular culture, and symbolism led to a series of papers on American holidays and a much admired book, *The American Christmas*. He also produced charming vignettes of several outstanding colleagues and administrators and of topics in local history.

A public-spirited man, Jim was elected to the local board of education, to the town council, and as justice of the peace. He served on the board of directors of the Connecticut Prison Association and Connecticut Children's Services and was the key figure in establishing the town's Department of Social Services and the University's School of Social Work.

Described in a profile as a "gentle man," a "thoughtful man," "very much a gentleman of the old school," and "witty" with "a fine sense of the ludicrous," Jim was an outstanding teacher much loved by his students and colleagues. He was fond of good jokes and is reputed to have told book salesmen that he would listen to them only if they would tell him a joke.

Jim's wife Esther (for fifty-five years) died two months after him, a victim of Alzheimer's disease.

Walter I. Wardwell, University of Connecticut

William M. Phillips, Jr. (1923-1992)

William M. Phillips, Jr., Professor Emeritus of Sociology at Rutgers University, died peacefully on November 3, 1992, at his home in Skillman, New Jersey, after an eighteen month battle with pancreatic cancer. A rare combination of qualities made him an esteemed colleague, respected teacher, and trusted friend. Considerate and kind in his relationships with others, he was nonetheless a penetrating critic who, with whimsy and astute questioning, could raise points a student—or colleague—had never thought about. Collaborating with him, as I did both in teaching and writing at various times, was intellectually exciting. Generous with his time, Professor Phillips would as readily read and critique a book manuscript as invite a student to drop by for a chat. A very warm human being, he was, at the same time, the personification of dignity and integrity.

Phillips was at Rutgers from 1963 to 1987. His academic career began at Arkansas A.M.&N College (now the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff) in 1954. In 1959 he was a visiting professor of sociology at the University of Alberta, Canada and in 1962 a Senior Fulbright lecturer at the University of the Punjab in Pakistan. Born in Waco, Texas, he attended Langston University in Oklahoma before volunteering for the U.S. Navy in World War II where he served for more than three years. He subsequently received his bachelor's and master's degrees from Fisk University and his PhD from the University of Chicago in 1957.

Professor Phillips' concern for social policy is reflected both in his writings and his public roles. He assisted many community-based and public service institutions, in both consultant and volunteer capacities. For example, he was instrumental in creating and became first director of the Office of Research and Development of the New Jersey Department of Education. Earlier he had been active in the civil rights movement, especially the Little Rock, Arkansas, desegregation phase. He continued his community involvement as a member of

the board of trustees of the New Brunswick Urban League and the Somerset Community Action Program and as a director of the New Jersey chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union. He also served on the New Jersey Supreme court district fee arbitration committee and the Millhill Child and Family Development Center in Trenton as a member of its board of trustees.

In addition to the ASA, Phillips was a member of the Association of Black Sociologists and Alpha Kappa Delta and a life member of the NAACP. He was a charter member of the Theta Psi Lambda chapter of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, which honored him with its Martin Luther King, Jr. award for community service in January 1992 and a member of the Mu Boule of Sigma Pi Phi fraternity. During his retirement he completed a book that reflected his long-standing interest in intergroup relations, *An Unlustrous Alliance: The African American And Jewish American Communities* (1991). Earlier he had co-edited *Trouble In The Communities: The Issues In Black And White*. He also wrote, *The School Sociologist: A Need For An Emergent Profession*, as well as numer-

ous articles, reviews, research reports and chapters in books.

Phillips is survived by his wife of 42 years, Marie Yvonne (nee Beverly); two sons and daughters-in-law, William III and Linda, and Eric Hugh and Catherine; a brother, Waldo Bruce; four grandchildren, and many other relatives and friends. We all miss him so very much. Memorial contributions may be made to the General Alumni Fund, Fisk University, 1000 17th Avenue North, Nashville, Tennessee 37208-3051.

Rhoda Lois Blumberg, Rutgers University

Official Reports and Proceedings

Section Annual Reports

Organizations and Occupations

The Organizations and Occupations Section mounted an extensive program at

the 1992 Annual Meeting and expanded its membership during the year. The Section newsletter published a series of reports on university and research developments in the area of occupations and organizations; the Annual Meeting included a special session on careers in the field, a visit by a labor leader and a session on organizations and economics; and the Section compiled a set of teaching materials on the field.

The annual Weber Award for the outstanding book published during the preceding three years was presented jointly to Arthur Stinchcombe for *Information And Organizations* (University of California Press, 1990) and Michael Hannan and John Freeman for *Organizational Ecology* (Harvard University Press, 1989). The award committee consisted of Lynne Zucker, chair, and Walter W. Powell and Jitendra Singh.

The Thompson Award for the outstanding student paper of the past year was presented to Dongyoub Shin, a doctoral student at Yale University, for "Contradictory Institutional Pressures and Loose Coupling: Organizational Legitimacy and the Rise and Decline of Reli-

gions in Social Movements." The award committee was chaired by Joseph Galaskiewicz and included Mary Zey and Robert Thomas.

Guiding the Section's work during the year were Chair-Elect David Knoke, Secretary-Treasurer Daniel Cornfield, and Council members James Lincoln, Patricia Roos, Neil Fligstein, Joanne Miller, Toby Parcel, and Vicki Smith. The newly elected Chair for 1993-94 is Cynthia Fuchs Epstein. The new Secretary-Treasurer is Patricia Roos, and Paula England and Mark Mizruchi joined the Council.

Section activity at the Annual Meeting included three regular paper sessions and an extensive roundtable session. The program committee that reviewed the large number of submissions and organized them into sessions consisted of Raymond Russell, Chair, Bradford Gray, Diane Vaughn, Donald Tomaskovic-Devey, and Joyce Rothschild. Arne Kalleberg organized a special session on integrating sociological and economic perspectives on organizations. The panelists were Nicole Biggart, Mark Granovetter, James D. Montgomery, and Arthur Stinchcombe.

Continued on next page

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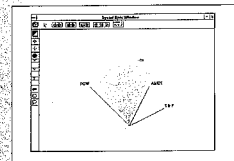
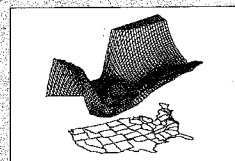
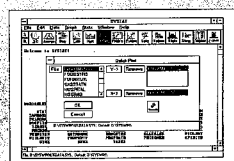
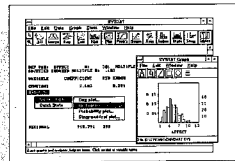
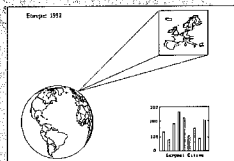
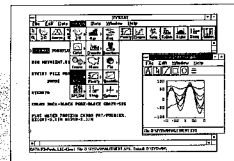
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Reports, continued

Nicole Biggart created a session on career development in the areas of organizations and occupations, with commentary by Marshall Meyer and W. Richard Scott. The Section also hosted a special visit by the International President of the United Steelworkers of America, Lynn Williams, who discussed future directions for the U.S. labor movement.

The membership of the Organizations and Occupations Section continued to display relatively steady growth. Using end of September counts, the 1990 membership stood at 832, the 1991 count rose to 867, and 1992 membership reached 934. The Section Membership Committee, which undertook several initiatives to increase membership during the year, was chaired by Nicole Biggart and included David Jacobs, Donald Palmer, and Deborah Dougherty. Under the leadership of Robert Kaufman, the Section also published a new membership directory.

The Section newsletter included commentary on future directions for the Section and field by Howard Aldrich, Daniel Cornfield and others; descriptions of programs in organizational studies at Stanford, Michigan and elsewhere; and an overview by Arne Kalleberg of the new NSF-sponsored data base on organizations and human resources. Terry Blum served as editor; she was assisted by William C. Martin, book review editor, and five regional editors: James Frey, Jeanne S. Hulbert, Linda Kaboolian, Jack Martin, Clark Molstad, and Maurice Punch.

The Curriculum Advancement Committee, with David Knoke as chair and with members Naomi Kaufman and John Freeman, produced a set of course outlines and teaching materials in the organizations area that are now available through the ASA's Teaching Resources Center. The Section's annual elections were guided by the Nominations Committee, with Paul DiMaggio serving as chair and Paula England, Jerald Hage, Eleanor Westney, and Mayer Zald serving as members.

The Section's annual business meeting drew approximately 80 participants. In addition to the presentation of awards and committee reports, the Section discussed new avenues for further enhancing its membership and role within the ASA.

Michael Useem, 1992 Chair

Sex and Gender

When I became Chair, the Sex and Gender Section was second largest in ASA; when I left office, it was first—with a total of 1,191 members, 40 percent of whom are graduate students. I view this development as both satisfying and interesting for what it says about ASA members' interest in sex and gender scholarship and, I believe, the changing demographics of our field (the growing percentage of women). The immediate benefit of large size is an increased number of programmatic sessions at the Annual Meeting. In 1992, we had six two-hour (and one one-hour) sessions in which 53 authors delivered 23 papers in non-roundtable sessions and 107 delivered 64 papers in the refereed roundtable session.

For the first time, the Section Day program was organized by a number of organizers rather than the Section chair. From all accounts, the process worked well. Organizers and topics for the 1992 meeting were as follows. Susan Ostrander and Esther Chow organized "Women's Movements in Formal and Information Organizations"; Karyn Losocco and Norma Burgess organized "Gender, Work and Family"; Lynda Lytle Holmstrom organized "Violence Against Women"; Celene Kraus and Judy Aulette organized "Women, Activism, and the Local Community: Issues of Race, Class and Gender"; and Karen Dugger organized "Women's Economic and Political Power in Comparative Perspective." Irene Padavic organized the Referenced Roundtables and, with Patricia Martin, a one-hour session on "Incorporating Content on Men and Masculinity in Courses on Gender." Additional sessions were co-spon-

sored with other sections; Shirley Scritchfield (representing Medical Sociology) organized "Gender and Health: Reproductive Concerns"; and Silvia Pedraza (representing Race and Ethnic Minorities) organized "Immigration, Race, and Gender in America" (co-sponsored also by the Marxist Sociology Section). Myra Marx Ferree organized a session for Collective Behavior and Social Movements that Sex and Gender co-sponsored.

During 1991-1992, the Section resolved several nagging By-Laws problems. We revised the Preamble to fit the Section's purpose and work more closely, clarified that the graduate student elected to Council at the annual Business Meeting serves for a one-year term only, and clarified that the two members who rotate off Council at the Annual Meeting become Nominations Committee members for the following year. The Chair appointed a Newsletter Editor separate from the Secretary-Treasurer for the first time. Madeleine Adriance served in this capacity and set an excellent example for her successors. After a reprieve of six months due to a Fulbright Fellowship in Brazil, Adriance will resume the editorial job in January 1993. The Section considered proposals to establish a new award that will recognize scholarly excellence by Section members, or others, on the topic of sex and gender. (The committee will assure that the award differs from the Jessie Bernard Award of the ASA.) Judith Gerson and committee hope to have a proposal on the 1993 ballot for reaction by the membership.

The Sally Hacker Dissertation Award, given by the Sex and Gender Section for the best paper on the topic of sex and gender written from a dissertation, was awarded to two students in 1992: Lisa Brush of the University of Wisconsin and Nancy Whittier of Ohio State University. Brush's paper was titled, "So pitiable yet so scorned: Moralism and the problems of single mothers in the U.S. state formation, 1900 to 1988," and Whittier's, "Feminists in the 'post-feminist' age: Collective iden-

tity and the persistence of the women's movement." Each received a plaque and honorarium of \$100.00.

The Chair established two new ad hoc committees, a Workshops Committee and a Publications Committee. The Workshops Committee, chaired by Cecilia Ridgeway (Stanford University), will consider whether the Sex and Gender Section should sponsor one or more working conferences on sex and gender at times other than the ASA meeting, immediately before or afterwards, in some other format. The increased number of sex and gender scholars is over-loading opportunities for participation in the Section program and interest in specialized meetings is high. Anyone with suggestions for workshop goals, format, or strategies is invited to contact Ridgeway (or Judith Lorber, Elizabeth Almqvist or other Sex and Gender Section officers). The Publications Committee was founded for similar reasons. Outlets for sex and gender scholars are overrun with submissions and have rejection rates of 90 percent and higher. Glenna Spitz (State University of New York-Albany) will serve as chair of Publications and consider options such as establishment of a research annual on sex and gender; establishment of a new sex and gender journal; publication of edited books from Sex and Gender workshops; and so on. Members are invited to write Spitz or other section officers with reactions and suggestions.

Muriel Cantor and the Nominations Committee members compiled an excellent slate of nominees for the 1992 ballot and the election results were as follows: Elizabeth Almqvist, Chair-Elect; Michael Kimmel and Gay Young, three-year Council terms; Sara Fenstermaker, Hanna Wartenburg, Jacqueline Boles, and Cynthia Truelove, two year terms on the Hacker Dissertation Award Committee; and Joan Manly, a one-year term as graduate student representative to Council. To encourage interaction and discussion across specialty boundaries (and ASA sections), Sex and Gender, Political Sociology, and Collective Behavior and Social

Movements held a joint reception in Pittsburgh. (We also hoped to save money.) As in times past, the space was crowded, the food (for which all three sections paid dearly) was not sufficient or very good, and the noise level was nearly unbearable. Should we continue holding receptions and, if so, where should we hold them, how can we control costs, and how should they be managed? Sex and Gender members must think about these questions in the coming year. Do we want to spend the bulk of our annual resources on a reception? (Judith Lorber is considering having a breakfast reception in Miami in 1993.) This question was addressed at the ASA Section Chairs meeting and is a general concern. (I encourage Sex and Gender members to write letters for the Section newsletter to express their views.)

In closing, I want to thank everyone who helped me during the year, especially Julia Curry-Rodriguez for making a list for use in recruiting minority members for various jobs; Muriel Cantor for serving as Nominations Committee Chair; Cheryl Gilkes, Mary Romero and Anne Rochelle for their service on council; Kathy Ward for finding homes for gender papers that the Section could not accommodate; Irene Padavic for organizing the roundtables and "masculinities" panel; Judith Lorber for her sound advice and support at every turn; Judy Wittner for her service (and can-do attitude) as Secretary-Treasurer; Deborah King and Lynn Weber for chairing the Hacker Dissertation Award Committee; the seventeen graduate students who submitted papers to the Hacker competition; all program organizers, presenters, presiders, and discussants; the 100+ members who participated in the 1992 business meeting; and Caroline Bugno and Janet Astner of the ASA staff. I extend best wishes to Judith Lorber, Elizabeth Almqvist, and the other officers and chairs for the coming year. I enjoyed the year immensely and appreciate having had the opportunity of serving as Sex and Gender Section Chair.

Patricia Yancey Martin, 1992 Chair

Community and Urban Sociology

With this report, I place the figurative gavel of the chair in the able hands of John Logan.

The Community and Urban Sociology Section (CUSS) continued to hold its own during the year, despite hard economic times. (Official membership on August 9 was 447.) We are grateful to Jim Pinkerton and his membership committee for their hard work. Thanks to healthy enrollment and the increase in dues voted a couple of years ago, section finances look excellent. On May 1, 1992, we had a balance of \$1,370, prior to paying for the reception, but also prior to receiving many dues. This should leave us a healthy balance to work with during the next year for membership and directory activities.

Harvey Choldin was chosen as the new Chair-elect and Barrett Lee as the new Secretary-Treasurer; John Gilderbloom and Sharon Zukin were elected to the Council. Thanks to Richard Taub, Sally Ward, and Louise Jezerski for serving on the nominations committee. Daphne Spain was voted the incoming newsletter editor, replacing Harvey Choldin, who did an excellent job. I now replace Gerry Suttles as Past-Chair. Gerry worked hard and well in the six years of his various roles.

At the Annual Meeting, CUSS had several activities: We held two regular sessions of presented papers, a roundtable session, and a one-hour, author-meets-critic session. One panel, organized by Barrett Lee, covered social network approaches to urban studies. The second, organized by John Logan, included papers on the "ethnic enclave" debate. Craig St. John organized the roundtable session. Elijah Anderson's *Streetwise* was the subject of an Author-Meets-Critic Session. We held our reception in conjunction with Environment and Technology on the evening of our section day.

Two awards were presented at the Business Meeting. The Robert E. Park Award (chosen by a committee of Anne Shlay, Karen Campbell, and Kent Schwirian) went to Martin Sanchez Jankowski for *Islands In The Street*. The Robert and Helen Lynd Award for lifetime contributions (decided by Terry Clark, Harvey Molotch, and Kenneth Wilkinson) went to Herbert Gans.

A variety of issues were dealt with in the Council and in the Business Meetings.

1. On the request of the ASA, we examined our by-laws' provisions for filling vacated offices and discovered that we had no rule for dealing with a vacancy in the Chair. We proposed that an amendment to the by-laws be presented to the membership stipulating that, "If the office of the chair is vacated, the chair-elect will serve out the chair's term, as well as serving his or her own term."

2. We considered the ASA's suggestions regarding how monetary awards and grants should be dealt with. The issue is largely moot for CUSS and the proposed regulations appeared reasonable.

3. Jim Hudson and Jim Pinkerton raised the issue of updating the membership directory. The original work was done in Jim Hudson's office, and he can no longer provide the staff support. The Council endorsed helping fund an update in 1993 and discussed ways of cutting the expenses to do so—for example, having the directory be an issue of the newsletter; condensing it; stipulating rather than binding it; and so on. The immediate need is to find someone who could donate 40 to 50 hours of staff support over the next year. The Section would pick up out-of-hand costs.

4. We discussed pursuing graduate student members more aggressively and came up with two plans: (a) to initiate an annual prize or other recognition for the best graduate student paper in community and urban studies, with an honorarium of \$100. This will require vetting by the ASA, appointment of a committee, and publicity; (b) a program which would allow CUSS members to nominate students for free membership in the Section. CUSS would pay the section fees for one year for students who are, on their own, ASA members. The Council authorized

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Reports, continued

trying this program for two years. It also authorized an expenditure of up to \$400 for this and other membership activities by Jim Pinkerton's committee.

5. We applauded Lyn Lofland's efforts to collect and store archives of the Section. Within a year or two, the Section will need to formalize this process and find an official depository and archivist for the CUSS materials.

6. At the Business Meeting, members suggested that the Section look into ways of videotaping sessions (especially Author-Meets-Critic) for possible sale and classroom use.

Claude S. Fischer, 1990-92 Chair

Social Psychology

The Social Psychology Section has continued to thrive over the past year. After breaking the 600 mark in membership last year we maintained our extra session advantage this year with membership in the 625 range. A significant proportion of our members are graduate students, which speaks well for our future. It also testifies to the efforts of the membership committee, consisting of Judy Howard, Jodi O'Brien, Robert Shelly, Richard Felson, and Lawrence Hembroff.

In another sign of continued vitality, the Section sponsored volume, *Sociological Perspectives On Social Psychology*, under contract for Allyn and Bacon is moving briskly toward completion. Under the able editorship of Karen Cook, Gary Fine, and James House, chapters have been written, reviewed, and are under revision. The completed manuscript should go to the publisher early in 1993.

Inspired by the intellectual and organizational energy of the Section in recent years, I set a goal as chair to increase theoretical dialogue among social psychologists, particularly those from diverse perspectives, about central substantive questions in our field. I had two ideas for furthering this goal. The first was to make a brief theoretical discussions and comments a regular feature of the section newsletter. Richard Felson contributed a stimulating comment on "blame analysis" in social psychology research, to which Michael Schwalbe responded. I did not succeed in making such comments a regular part of the newsletter, however.

My second effort to further theoretical dialogue was to organize three of the section sessions in Pittsburgh into a mini-conference on the question of "Conceptualizing Structure in Social Psychology." Thanks to the quality of papers and distinguished speakers involved, the mini-conference was well attended and stimulating, despite such obstacles as being on the last day. In the morning invited session, James House, Barry Markovsky, Linda Molm, and Sheldon Stryker addressed this common problem for social psychologists from diverse perspectives. The 12:30-2:30 session carried on with a panel discussion among Duane Alwin, Karen Cook, Lynn Smith-Lovin, Ralph Turner, and a very active audience, with Edward Lawler as moderator. The intrepid panelists braved this less structured format with great success. I recommended panel discussions to future program organizers. The final session of submitted papers offered theoretical and empirical analyses of the structure-behavior problem by Peter Callero, Noah Friedkin, Bernard Cohen, David Willer, and John Skvoretz.

In addition to the mini-conference, the section sponsored a workshop and roundtable session, organized by Barbara Ilardi. Among the presentations were two refereed roundtables of student papers, organized by Christina Randall. Peggy Thoits and German sociologist, Harald Wallbott, offered a workshop on the contribution the study of emotions can offer to social psychology. (This was part of an exchange with the Section on Emotions. Two of our members, Viktor Gecas and Karen Hegvedt gave talks on the contribution of social psychology to the study of emotions during the section's sessions.) I know from being at these workshops and roundtables that almost all were well attended and quite lively.

Since they were held during the last session of the last day, this is real testimony to intellectual commitment of social psychologists.

As always, one of the highlights of Section Day in Pittsburgh was the Awards Session. Melvin Kohn accepted a much deserved Cooley-Mead Award. Jeylan Mortimer introduced him with a brief review of his many contributions to social psychology. After tracing his intellectual roots, Kohn gave us an unusual chance to look inside at what it is like to do social research under conditions of radical social change in Eastern Europe. His address and the introduction to it will be published in *Social Psychology Quarterly*.

Kohn was selected by this year's Cooley-Mead Award Committee (Jane Sell, chair, Lynn Smith-Lovin, Peggy Thoits, Jeylan Mortimer, and David Snow.) It was the first to function under new procedures where the committee is appointed by the chair-elect, rather than the chair, so that it can gather nominations before the Annual Meeting, meet to discuss the nominees at the Annual Meeting, and then select a recipient by the following spring. These new procedures,

which allow more discussion of the award candidates, seem to be working well, as evidenced by this year's results.

Also at the Awards Session, Joseph M. Whitmeyer of the University of Washington received recognition for the best paper by a student in social psychology. His paper was chosen from 35 submissions by a committee consisting of Gary Fine (chair), Anne Statham, David Wagner, and David Diekema. The committee also selected two papers by PJ McGann and Harriet Elisabeth Hayes of Brandeis University for honorable mention.

Unfortunately, not all section events in Pittsburgh dealt with such happy occurrences. Morris Rosenberg died this past year, leaving an intellectual and personal gap that was deeply felt by many. The Section co-sponsored a memorial to Manny with the University of Maryland, his department. John Clausen, Roberta Simmons, Melvin Kohn, Ralph Turner, Leonard Pearlman, Viktor Gecas, and Barbara Meeker, and several members of the packed audience rose to pay tribute to Manny and what he meant to us as social psychologists and people.

The memorial was followed by the Sec-

tion reception, jointly sponsored with the Section on Emotions. As in previous years, the reception was mobbed and enjoyable, with well over 100 people attending and spilling out into the hallway. Next year, we will have to be sure that ASA gives us a bigger room.

The Business Meeting, despite being at 8:30 in the morning, was well attended. There were no striking issues raised, but some classic matters of business were attended to. In response to a request from ASA, we voted to modify our by-laws to establish a mechanism for filling a vacancy in the chair position with the chair-elect. Language to this effect will be put to the membership on the next Section ballot.

Speaking of ballots, a second item of business was to announce the results of Section elections. Although the nominations committee (Lawrence Bobo, chair, Allen Liska, Karen Cook, Karen Hegvedt, and Peter Burke) worked under some unusual organizational difficulties this year, they pitched in to produce an excellent slate of candidates and complete the election before the meetings. Gary Fine is our new chair-elect, Jane Sell the secre-

tary-treasurer, and Kathleen Crittenden and Barry Markovsky will join the council, assuring us of first class leadership for a while.

A third item raised at the council and business meetings was the pretrial one of money. The downside of having a lot of student members who pay reduced dues is that our income is low for the size of our membership. Commitments that we have taken on such as paying up to \$350 of expenses for the winner of the student paper award have eaten away our surplus and we are facing a small shortfall before long. Since the Section will receive royalties from the volume we have organized, this is a short term problem. Council members heroically voted to resolve it by paying for their own breakfasts at the already trying 7:00 AM council meetings for the next few ASA meetings.

The business meeting concluded with our new chair, Duane Alwin, presenting his plans for the upcoming year. He intends to organize sessions on social change and social psychology as well as on methodologies in social psychology. It should be both challenging and fun. We

Continued on next page



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1993 Annual Conference, October 14-17th in St. Louis, Missouri. With a keynote address by renowned author and prominent researcher, Earl Babbie, and a variety of workshops and presentations, our annual conference will address the theme: "The Craft of Applying Sociology." Submissions may address this theme and any others related to applied sociology. Contact: Joyce Iutcovich, SAS Vice President & Program Chair, Keystone University Research Corporation, 652 W. 17th Street, Erie, Pennsylvania 16502. Call: 814-453-4713 FAX: 814-453-4714.

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"Isn't it Time to Get Actively Involved in Applied Sociology? SAS welcomes you!"

Steve Steele, President 1992-93, SAS

Reports, continued

are clearly in good hands.

Finally, I would like to thank several outgoing section officers for all their hard work. Retiring council members Lynn Smith-Lovin and Judith Howard have been especially active and dedicated, serving on and chairing Cooley-Mead, nominations, graduate student participation, and membership committees, among others. Mary Glenn Wiley, the outgoing treasurer, is widely acknowledged to have saved the Section from financial ruin by finally sorting out our money situation and rationalizing our accounts. I also want to personally thank my predecessor as chair, Jane Piliavin. She was enormously helpful with records and advice about the duties of the chair which saved me a lot of confusion and organizational chaos. The membership and officers of the Section make the job of chair worthwhile.

Cecilia L. Ridgeway, 1992 Chair

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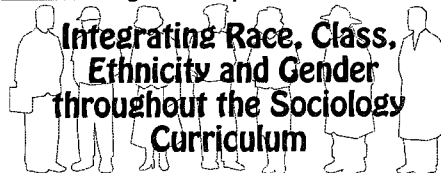
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Staff: Catherine Berheide, Skidmore College
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For additional information about any session or service, please contact: Jeanne Ballantine, ASA Field Coordinator, Department of Sociology, Wright State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

Communicate with Your Organizer!

Authors, presidents, discussants, other participants on the 1993 Annual Meeting Program will be receiving confirmation of their program appearance directly from session organizers this month. Any changes in your program listing should be communicated to your session organizer, who is responsible for the final session listing. The ASA office no longer accepts changes directly from participants.

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