

Footnotes

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Candidates Announced for ASA Positions

The American Sociological Association wishes to announce the candidates for all ASA Offices, Council, the Committee on Publications, the Committee on Committees, and Committee on Nominations. Current members will receive ballots no later than May 15, 1996. Nominated candidates are as follows:

President-Elect

Jill Quadagno, Florida State University
Theda Skocpol, Harvard University

Vice President-Elect

Margaret L. Andersen, University of Delaware
Cora Bagley Marrett, National Science Foundation and University of Wisconsin-Madison

Council

Paul Burstein, University of Washington
Lucie Cheng, University of California-Los Angeles
Douglas S. Massey, University of Pennsylvania
Phyllis Moen, Cornell University
Victor Nee, Cornell University
Gary D. Sandefur, University of Wisconsin-Madison
Linda J. Waite, University of Chicago
Julia Wrigley, City University of New York

Committee on Publications

Dean S. Dorn, California State University-Sacramento
Kathleen Gerson, New York University
Elizabeth Higginbotham, University of Memphis
Nan Lin, Duke University

Committee on Nominations

District One
Norma Chinchilla, California State University-Long Beach
Dana Takagi, University of California-Santa Cruz

District 2
John Sibley Butler, University of Texas-Austin
Susan E. Chase, University of Tulsa

District 3
Bernice McNair Barnett, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign
Cedric Herring, University of Illinois-Chicago

District 4
Sandra E. Taylor, Clark Atlanta University
Bruce B. Williams, University of Mississippi

District 5
Heidi H. Gottfried, Purdue University
Lowell Hargens, Ohio State University

District 6

Linda Burton, Pennsylvania State University
Andrew Cherlin, Johns Hopkins University

District 7

Marjorie L. DeVault, Syracuse University
Rhonda Levine, Colgate University

District 8

Judith Gerson, Rutgers University
Mary C. Waters, Harvard University

Committee on Committees

District 1

Melvin Oliver, University of California-Los Angeles
Alvin Y. So, University of Hawaii-Manoa

District 2

Benigno E. Aguirre, Texas A&M University
Beth A. Rubin, Tulane University

District 3

Jeylan T. Mortimer, University of Minnesota
William Velez, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

District 4

Lois Benjamin, Hampton University
Terry C. Blum, Georgia Institute of Technology

District 5

Reynolds Farley, University of Michigan
Verta A. Taylor, Ohio State University

District 6

William W. Falk, University of Maryland-College Park
Mary Johnson Osirim, Bryn Mawr College

District 7

Hayward Derrick Horton, State University of New York-Albany
Bettina J. Huber, Modern Language Association

District 8

Lee Clarke, Rutgers University-New Brunswick
Michele Lamont, Princeton University

These candidates have been nominated by the Committee on Nominations and, for the Committee itself, by the At-Large members of Council. As is stated in the By-Laws, additional candidates may be nominated through the open nominations procedure. Petitions supporting candidates for the offices of President-Elect and Vice President-Elect must be signed by at least 100 voting members of the Association; petition candidates for other positions must receive the support of at least 50 voting members. All petitions must arrive in the Executive Office, to the attention of E. Czepiel, by January 31, 1996. □

ASA Testifies House Bill Harmful to Nation, Research



ASA Executive Officer Felice J. Levine testifies before the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee.

ASA Executive Officer Felice J. Levine told a Senate Governmental Affairs Committee hearing on November 9 that proposed legislation, known as the Family Privacy Protection Act, would hurt "the nation's ability to monitor, understand, and address crucial problems among its youth."

Levine testified on behalf of the Research and Privacy Coalition, a diverse group of organizations that represents other scientific societies,

researchers, health care providers, educators, child advocates, and community groups.

The legislation, which passed the U.S. House of Representatives in April, requires that parents must give written consent before their children can participate in nearly all types of federally-funded research.

Sen. Ted Stevens (R-AK), chair of the Governmental Affairs Committee, said

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For the Discerning Sociologist It's More Than a Helluva Town

by Phil Kasnitz, Hunter College

OK, you know it's a helluva town. You know that it has the nation's largest concentration of art, theater, museums, music and dance venues and jazz clubs. You also may know that there are 16,000 restaurants in the naked city, and more open, seemingly, by the hour. These are all fine reasons to visit New York and, combined with the ASA's always scintillating program, they will no doubt help to make the 1996 annual meeting both intellectually rewarding and a great deal of fun. But is there anything about the nation's largest metropolis that is of particular interest to us as sociologists?

While American sociology has not exactly ignored New York, given the enormous role the city plays in the nation's economic, cultural and political

life, its place in the sociological literature is decidedly modest. This is in part due to the fact that no local university ever established a tradition of studying the city comparable to what the University of Chicago has done in the Windy City. Yet,

I think there is also a deeper reason.

Ours is a discipline that often (perhaps too often) focuses on the generalizable. And if there is one thing that New York lovers and New York haters usually agree on, it is that New York is a "deviant case."

Whereas London and Paris are particularly viewed as quintessentially "English" or "French," Americans often point to the ways in which New York is unlike the rest of the country.

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The Executive Officer's Column

The Meanings of Membership

As we approach the holiday season, it is a good time to appeal to your spirit of giving and also reflect on what it means to be a member of the American Sociological Association.

Let me first note that, in 1995, the sociological community's response to the efforts of ASA has been wonderful and gratifying. With some 5,000 attendees, the 1995 Annual Meeting was the largest and most successful in the Association's 90-year history. Also, this year, membership in ASA stood at 13,254, the highest level since 1978.



Sociologists responded in other important ways as well. You reacted quickly to our Congressional action alerts, agreed to serve (often with little personal benefit) on time-consuming panels and committees, and, as always, made constructive suggestions on how ASA should seek to better achieve its goals.

Many of you are committed to ASA because you see it as a responsibility, part of your professional contribution to enhancing the discipline. I agree with those sentiments; the value of ASA membership transcends the sum of its parts.

Certainly, members enjoy tangible benefits . . . ASA's scholarly journals, professional directories, teaching material, reduced fees at conferences and meetings, and other discounts. But as articles in any issue of *Footnotes* illustrate, there exist other benefits as well. Some benefits may be less tangible at the individual level, but nevertheless just as real and meaningful from the vantage of our collective good. These benefits speak directly to the overall strength of the discipline and its role in our society. A few examples make the point:

ASA Facilitates the Acquisition of Sociological Knowledge. We do this through the publication of eight quality journals, hundreds of dynamic and substantive sessions at the ASA Annual Meeting, the newsletters and meetings of our 34 sections, and a host of reports, teaching materials, and services provided by our Academic and Professional Affairs Program, our Program of Research on the Profession and Discipline, and ASA's small grants program (Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline) for cutting-edge research.

ASA Represents the Interests of Sociology at the National Level. We do this through our Public Affairs activities that include opposing harmful bills like the Family Protection Act and the attack on the Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences Directorate at the National Science Foundation. We also urge federal science agencies, like the NSF and the National Institutes of Health, to examine and formulate policies for considering the social and behavioral perspective when confronting major societal issues (e.g., violence, HIV/AIDS) and to ensure that sufficient federal funding exists for important social science research.

ASA Creates Opportunities for A More Diverse Discipline. We do this through the Minority Fellowship Program, which has supported more than 350 students since its inception in 1974. We also do this through our Minority Opportunities through School Transformation (MOST) Program, which is helping schools improve curriculum, academic climate, and mentoring of minority students.

ASA Enhances Society's Understanding of Sociology. We do this through our Public Information Program which refers reporters daily to sociologists across the country and sends out releases and hosts press conferences on important sociological research. We do this as well through our Spivack Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy, which links sociological knowledge to social policy through Congressional seminars, special workshops and briefings throughout the nation, and local Community Action Research Fellowships.

When you join and contribute to ASA, in sum, you are part of a larger effort to build *knowledge and networks* within the discipline and to external communities in other scholarly fields, academia, government, and the larger society.

Belonging to ASA is at once a valuable expenditure and a great investment, but I do not want to minimize the cost of membership. For some of you, the cost is quite steep, even with a progressive dues structure. Several subcommittees and the Committee on Executive Office and Budget (EOB) have wrestled with the issues of income bracket fairness. The ASA Council is considering ways to make the ASA's dues rates more progressive. I suspect that, in the end, those who can afford to do so may pay more and that for others the financial burden will be eased. Whatever the Council proposal may be, any change will come before the membership as a referendum in the spring. With Council next meeting in January, please share your thoughts and suggestions now.

I do hope many of you will consider making contributions beyond your regular dues. Also, for those of you in universities and colleges, there are ASA-Department subsidized memberships for a cohort of students in which ASA pays \$5 of the \$34 student dues and departments are asked to subsidize what they can and have students pay the remainder. Also, consider giving a holiday membership to a student or a gift to a student as a departmental prize for a fine paper, thesis, or special service to the department. This is an excellent way to help launch a student's professional identity and recognize the professional accomplishments of new members of our community.

Of course, we also welcome contributions to one of the five ASA funds so that ASA can better serve you and the discipline: the American Sociological Foundation, Fund for the Advancement of Discipline, Minority Fellowship Program, Soft Currency Fund (to assist international scholars in soft currency countries), or Fund For ASA Program Initiatives. We value donations as part of your membership renewal or sent separately for those who have already renewed.

As we approach the close of 1995, I want to say personally and on behalf of ASA how grateful we are for the support and commitment you have given. We hope you continue to enhance the life of the discipline and the Association. Together, we are part of a single team, one dedicated to improving human lives and society through sociology and sociological understanding. Have a wonderful and peaceful holiday.--Felice J. Levine □



ASA Testifies Before Federal AIDS Panel

A representative of the ASA told a federal AIDS/HIV review panel that sociological research perspectives should be incorporated in its efforts to better understand the social dimensions of the disease.

"Through the examination of social relationships, families, communities, institutions, and cultures, sociological perspectives can uncover features of the HIV/AIDS environment which contribute to the transmission and potential prevention of the disease," said ASA staff sociologist Cynthia Costello.

Costello made her comments on November 2 at a public session of a review panel of the Office of AIDS Research at the National Institutes of Health. Known as the Working Group Area Review Panel on Behavioral, Social Science, and Prevention Research, it is one of six panels designed to review and assess NIH's AIDS research endeavor. The six panels plan to make recommendations to the Office of AIDS Research Advisory Council addressing the overall NIH AIDS research initiatives, both intramural and extramural, and identify long-range goals in the relevant areas of science. The recommendations will provide the framework for future planning and budget development on the NIH AIDS research program.

In her testimony, Costello said sociological perspectives have enhanced scientific understanding of AIDS on issues related to transmission, prevention, intervention, and consequences. On the issue of transmission, she noted, sociology is useful because it emphasizes the importance of social norms, social networks, and social units from couples to communities.

"Research has shown that a major source of HIV infection is the strong sexual connections that exist between members of drug-using networks and others in the non-drug-using community," she said. Despite the contributions of existing research, she added, more research is needed about how norms, networks, and communities operate—including how they are defined or influenced by gender, race/ethnicity, culture, and class. Sociological perspectives can assist in AIDS prevention research, Costello said, because of sociology's ability to uncover the complex linkages between individuals and their social structure.

"Several levels of social interactions—ranging from couples to bounded groups to overlapping social networks and even to society as a whole—can influence behavior related to the prevention of HIV,"

she said. "Some of the social and relational factors that are important to examine include the role of gender dynamics, peer pressure, emotions, cultural beliefs, and organizational structures in communities at risk." Costello said one promising area for prevention research is the study of decision-making processes for different demographic groups, such as teenagers vs. adults, and their impact on sexual and drug-related behavior.

Current AIDS intervention research, she said, has focused on the identification and modification of individual behaviors—especially those related to drug use and sex. "Sociological research," Costello said, "shifts the focus of intervention strategies from the individual to the community level." She added that a variety of sociological traditions—including community studies, field experiments, evaluation research, and organizational studies—can contribute to the design and implementation of more effective, broad-based HIV interventions.

Costello said social science research can also enhance understanding of the consequences of AIDS for families, communities, different demographic groups, and social institutions. She noted that, while most of the research to date on the consequences of AIDS has focused on the psychosocial impact of AIDS on individuals with the disease, the epidemic has profound implications for the family, community, and social networks that surround and support people with AIDS. "Sociological research has much to offer in examining the characteristics of the people giving care and the social, psychological, and economic consequences of their caregiving," she said. □



Cynthia Costello



PUBLIC AFFAIRS UPDATE

✓ **NSF Director Lane Affirms Support for Social Sciences . . .** At the 1995 Annual Meeting of the Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA), NSF director Neal Lane showed no sign of backing off on the agency's commitment to social science research, despite the recent urgings of Congressional budget cutters. Lane said the social sciences "are what one might call 'partner sciences' or 'enabling sciences'" and provide a perspective on how the world actually operates. "Whatever we discover and uncover in the physical sciences—be it biology, chemistry, or physics—that knowledge gives us only part...of the wherewithal for beneficial usage. It is, in the long run, the pattern of human application of that knowledge in social, economic, or political systems that determines our societal success or failure. It is our understanding of these patterns through research in the social sciences, combined with an evolving system of individual and collective human values, that can keep the human race from continuously falling on its collective sword." The COSSA meeting was held on November 20 in Washington, DC, and attended by ASA Executive Officer Felice J. Levine, who serves on the COSSA Executive Committee.

✓ **More "Parental Rights" Legislation Introduced . . .** A highly controversial measure designed to protect parental rights against the government is gaining momentum in Congress. The Parental Rights and Responsibilities Act of 1995 "prohibits any Federal, State, or local government from interfering with or usurping the right of a parent to govern the upbringing of a child." The author of the bill, U.S. Rep. Steve Largent (R-OK), says the bill is designed to protect against such government "infringements" as condom distribution, sexually explicit curriculum, teacher certification of home-schooling parents, and mandatory community service. U.S. Rep. Barney Frank (D-MA) charged that the bill "is the most direct assertion of federal superiority over the states I have ever seen." The House Judiciary Subcommittee held a subcommittee hearing on the measure in October, and a Senate panel was expected to consider it in December. So far, 103 members of the House have co-sponsored the bill.

✓ **New Report Urges Government to Rethink Federal R & D . . .** A Congressional-mandated report by a joint committee of the National Academies of Science and Engineering and the Institute of Medicine urges the federal government to adopt a unified set of principles when developing its science and technology budget. Several of the Committee members released the report at a November 29 press conference. The members said federal science and technology budget decisions should give preference to funding projects and people rather than institutions, make competitive merit review the basis for allocating funds, and give academic research a higher priority for funding. Committee chair Frank Press, a senior fellow at the Carnegie Institution, said federal science and technology funding should favor academic institutions "because they provide flexibility, quality control, and linkage of research and education." But he added, "universities need to strengthen their ability to do interdisciplinary work, maintain emphasis on their educational mission, and reduce costs." The report, *Allocating Federal Funds for Science and Technology*, can be obtained by calling 1-800-624-6242 and at no charge on the World Wide Web at <<http://www.nas.edu/nap/online/>>.

Sociology Plays Central Role at Graduate Teaching Conference

by Carla B. Howery, Director
Academic and Professional Affairs

Sociology was well represented at the 5th National Conference on the Education and Employment of Graduate Teaching Assistants. The conference, built around the theme of "The Professional Apprentice: TAs in the 21st Century," was held in Denver, on November 8-11.

The conferences, which are held every two or three years, bring together administrators, directors of faculty development and TA training programs, faculty and graduate students, to talk about effective programs in TA training. The conferences encourage the participation of the disciplinary associations because of their special role in supporting TA training.

As one of three disciplinary associations co-sponsoring the conference, ASA encouraged departments to send teams of at least one senior faculty member and a graduate student. The eight sociology department teams represented were Indiana University, University of Kentucky, University of Maryland, Purdue University, Syracuse University, Texas Woman's University, Western Michigan University, and University of Washington.

No other discipline sent as many teams nor had as many sessions on the program. ASA organized a session on "Exemplary Practices and Lessons on Preparation for Teaching from Sociology Departments," which highlighted the work of the eight teams. I served on the

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NSF's Law and Social Science Program Searches for a New Program Director

The Law and Social Science Program at the National Science Foundation is searching for a new Program Director. The position is for a visiting scientist from an academic or research setting who is challenged by the opportunity to advance the field of sociological studies and to help shape future research policy and the Division of Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences.

The term would start in the summer of 1996. Responsibilities include evaluating and recommending funding for research proposals, representing this multi-disciplinary field within the National Science Foundation, and representing the National Science Foundation in the law and social science community and other relevant settings. The position requires broad knowledge of the field, a PhD or the equivalent, at least six years of research experience, administrative skill, an interest in working with others, and the ability to communicate effectively. Appointments are for one year and are renewable for not more than two years. For more information, please contact current Program Director C. Neal Tate, (703) 306-1762, e-mail: ctate@nsf.gov, or Division Director William P. Butz, (703) 306-1731, e-mail: wbutz@nsf.gov. Both may be reached by mail at: Division of Social, Behavioral and Economic Research, National Science Foundation, Room 995, 4201 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, VA 22230. □

Nominations Sought for Major ASA Awards

The American Sociological Association confers six major awards for outstanding sociological work. In 1997, a new award recognizing Contributions to Public Understanding of Sociology will be made. The award nominations are due March 1; award committees, appointed by the Committee on Committees and approved by ASA Council, are constituted to receive and review the nominees and make a final decision. Each committee meets at the annual meeting and makes the award selection for the following year. Therefore, nominations are now sought for awards which will be presented at the 1997 Annual Meeting in Toronto. The 1996 award winners were selected last August; May *Footnotes* will carry their names, as will the Preliminary and Final ASA Annual Meeting Programs.

Award for Distinguished Scholarly Publication

This award is given for a single book or monograph published in the three calendar years preceding the award year. The winner of this award will be offered a lectureship known as the Sorokin Lecture. Regional and state sociological associations/societies may apply to ASA to receive this lecture at ASA expense after the award recipient is announced. Two members of the Association must submit letters in support of each nomination for the award. Nominations for 1997 should include name of author, title of book, date of publication, publisher, and brief statements from two (differently located) sources as to why the book should be considered. Send nominations to Michael Schwartz, Department of Sociology, SUNY at Stony Brook, Stony Brook, NY 11794. The deadline is March 1, 1996.

Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology

This annual award honors outstanding contributions to sociological practice. The award may recognize work that has facilitated or served as a model for the work of others, work that has significantly advanced the utility of one or more specialty areas in sociology and, by so doing, has elevated the professional status or public image of the field as a whole, or work that has been honored or widely recognized outside the discipline for its significant impacts, particularly in advancing human welfare. The recipient of this award will have spent not less than a decade of full-time work involving research, administrative, or operational responsibilities as a member of or consultant to private or public organizations, agencies or associations, or as a solo practitioner. Nominations may be sent to Ross Koppel, Social Research Corporation, 813 Pardee

Lane, Wyncote, PA 19095. The deadline is March 1, 1996.

Career of Distinguished Scholarship

This annual award honors scholars who have shown outstanding commitment to the profession of sociology and whose cumulative work has contributed in important ways to the advancement of the discipline. The body of lifetime work may include theoretical and/or methodological contributions; the committee is particularly interested in work that substantially reorients the field in general or a particular subfield. Members of the Association and other interested parties may submit nominations to John Logan, Department of Sociology, SUNY-Albany, Albany, NY 12222. Please include a copy of the nominee's curriculum vita and letters in support of the nomination. The most compelling cases include eight to 10 letters from a variety of individuals able to speak to the qualifications of the nominees. These may be obtained by the person making the nomination and forwarded to the committee, with the nominee's vita, as a package. Nominations remain active for five years from date of receipt. The deadline is March 1, 1996.

1996 Dissertation Award

Inaugurated in 1989, the ASA Dissertation Award honors the best PhD dissertation from among those submitted by advisors and mentors in the discipline. Nominations must be received from the student's advisor or the scholar most familiar with the student's research. Nominations should explain the precise nature and merits of the work. Dissertations defended since January 1, 1995, will be eligible. Send nominating letters (followed by two bound copies of the dissertation and nominee's curriculum vita with current address) to Deborah T. Gold, Box 3003, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC 27710. Questions will be addressed by Gold by phone, (919) 660-7530, or e-mail, dtg@geri.duke.edu. The deadline is March 1, 1996.

Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award

This award is given annually to honor outstanding contributions to the undergraduate and/or graduate teaching and learning of sociology which improve the quality of teaching. This is not an award given for simply being an outstanding teacher. The award is for outstanding contributions which span a career or series of projects that deserve recognition beyond local institutions such as publications related to teaching, workshops, program development, innovative teaching techniques, and contributions to state, regional and

national associations. The award may recognize either a career contribution or specific product. Individuals, departments, schools, or other collective actors are eligible. Nominations should include the name of the nominee and a statement explaining the basis of the nomination. Nominees will be contacted by the committee and invited to submit supporting materials (such as vita, course materials, text books, or other evidence of contribution). Members of the Association or other interested parties may submit nominations in writing to Rosanna Hertz, Wellesley College, Wellesley, MA 02181. Questions will be addressed via e-mail, Rhertz@Lucy.Wellesley.edu. The deadline is March 1, 1996.

Jessie Bernard Award

The Jessie Bernard Award, now an annual award, is given in recognition of scholarly work that has enlarged the horizons of sociology to encompass fully the role of women in society. The contribution may be in empirical research, theory, or methodology. It may be for an exceptional single work, several pieces of work, or significant cumulative work done throughout a professional career. The award is open to work by women or men and is not restricted to works by sociologists. The work need not have been published recently; however, it must have been published by the date of nomination.

Nominations for the 1997 Jessie Bernard Award may be submitted only by members of the ASA. If nominations are for a book award, include a one-to-two-page statement explaining the importance of the work. If nominations are for a life work award, include a letter of nomination, two copies of the vitae of the nominee, and examples of relevant scholarship or other materials. Nominations should be submitted to Rachel Kahn-Hut, Department of Sociology, San Francisco State University, San Francisco, CA 94132. The deadline is March 1, 1996.

Award for Contributions to the Public Understanding of Sociology

The Award for the Public Understanding of Sociology will be given annually to a person or persons who have made exemplary contributions to advance the public understanding of sociology, sociological research and scholarship among the general public. The award may recognize a contribution in the preceding year or for a longer career of such contributions. Nominations should be sent to Jerry Lewis, Chair, Committee on Public Information, Department of Sociology, Kent State University, Kent, OH 44242. The deadline is March 1, 1996. □

Sections Seek Nominations for 1996 Awards

Undergraduate Education

Hans O. Mauksch Award

Undergraduate Education Section seeks nominations for the 1996 Hans O. Mauksch Award for Distinguished Contributions to Undergraduate Sociology. The nominee may be an individual, a program, or an organizational unit. To nominate, send a letter of recommendation indicating the name of the nominee, institutional affiliation, and a brief explanation reflecting the nature of his/her/its distinguished contributions to Undergraduate Sociology. Please indicate the mailing address, e-mail address and telephone number where both you and the nominee may be contacted. The deadline is February 15, 1996. Application portfolios must be completed by March 15, 1996. Mail nominations to Carol A. Jenkins, Award Committee Chairperson, Department of Social Science-Sociology, Glendale Community College, 6000 West Olive Avenue, Glendale, AZ 85302; (602) 435-3602; fax (602) 435-3329; e-mail: jenkins@gc.maricopa.edu.

Environment and Technology

Marvin Olsen Award

Manuscripts to be considered for the Environment and Technology Section's Marvin E. Olsen Outstanding Graduate Student Paper Award should be sent to the Olsen Student Paper Award Committee Chair, Stephen Couch, Department of Sociology, Penn State University, 200 University Drive, Schuylkill Haven, PA 17972. The deadline is May 1, 1996. The Olsen Graduate Student Paper Award is chosen from graduate student authored papers accepted for presentation at the ASA Annual Meeting and is accompanied by \$200 to defray the expenses of travel and lodging.

Boguslaw Award for Technology and Humanism

The award honors Robert Boguslaw by recognizing a scholar whose work reflects the interests of ordinary people in developing innovative approaches for addressing emerging societal issues about technology, values, and social concerns. The nominee must be a new scholar who is pursuing a graduate degree or no more than five years postdoctoral; the scholarly work should have been written or published since 1992. Nominees do not need to be members of ASA. The work and supporting letter of nomination should be submitted to Dora Lodwick, Chair of the Boguslaw Award Committee, Department of Sociology, University of Colorado at Denver, Campus Box 105, P.O. Box 17336, Denver, Colorado 80217-3364. The deadline is March 1, 1996.

Distinguished Contributions Award

Nominations are invited for the Award for Distinguished Contributions to the sociology of the environment and technology. The purpose of this award is to recognize individuals for outstanding service, innovation, or publication in environmental sociology or sociology of

Through ASA's Academic and Professional Affairs, Consultants Can . . . Help Build Departments . . .

As part of ASA's commitment to helping departments and department chairs create strong, vital programs, ASA's Academic and Professional Affairs Program (APAP) sponsors the Departmental Resources Group (DRG), a cadre of over 50 sociologists from universities, colleges, and community colleges who are experienced and trained in consulting with sociology departments and assisting in departmental reviews or evaluations. The DRG consultants reflect a wide range of institutional affiliations and substantive interests, but all share a common concern for the enhancement of departmental strength.

Most DRG consultants have completed ASA's specialized training for conducting departmental visits; others have developed expertise through conducting visits over the years. All are dedicated to empowering department chairs and faculty during periods of self-reflection, external review, or general departmental revitalization.

Departmental consultations may take a variety of formats, and each one can be tailor-made to fit the specific needs of the host department. Many departments request help in conducting routine self-studies required by their institution. Others take advantage of a DRG visit to adapt to financial constraints or new procedures and standards imposed by higher education administrations or legislatures.

The nature of each visit depends on the department's needs. *DRG consultants do not evaluate individuals for promotion, tenure, or personnel decisions of any kind.*

Departmental visits are usually arranged through the department chair or an appropriately designated faculty member. Deans may also sponsor such visits, although this is less common. In either case, the goal remains departmental improvement. DRG consultants do not visit a department with the mission of dis-

crediting the program or its faculty members. Conversely, they will not automatically serve as advocates for the departments. Rather, the consultants are trained to serve as a catalyst and facilitator for honest, meaningful, and creative reflection and revitalization.

DRG consultants work with both undergraduate and graduate programs, sociology programs or joint programs, and newly-developing departments.

Examples of Recent Visits

DRG visitors have been involved in many kinds of consultations, including the following:

- a departmental review of a sociology department in a major research university undergoing routine five-year evaluation

- a departmental review of a five-person sociology/anthropology/social work department debating whether to split or offer a joint major

- a consultation with an undergraduate liberal arts college interested in adding an applied sociology component to the major

- a two-day workshop for all departments in a large state university, hosted by the sociology department, on "Academic Leadership: The Role of the Chair"

- a one-day workshop with an eight-person department to set up outcome assessment measures for sociology majors

ASA Field Coordinator, Ed Kain, makes the arrangements for the DRG consultations. As much as possible, he identifies consultants who are from a similar type of institution, who have expertise on the particular teaching/curriculum topic of most importance to the department, and who are geographically close to reduce travel expenses. □

. . . and Provide Teaching Workshops

Has your department been thinking about revising the undergraduate curriculum in sociology? Are you struggling with ways to integrate computers and other technologies into the classroom? Have you considered developing a system for the peer review of teaching? These are only a few of the many workshop topics on which members of the ASA Teaching Resources Group may be able to assist as you grapple with issues related to teaching sociology.

The Teaching Resources Group has worked with teaching workshops for nearly two decades. The ASA Field Coordinator links sociologists trained in workshop development to the particular needs of your department or program.

A decade ago, the ASA typically sponsored a half dozen national teaching workshops each year. These workshops covered a wide variety of topics, ranging from teaching the mass class and internationalizing the curriculum to developing a local research center or using computers to do qualitative analysis. In recent years, with rising airfares and tighter department budgets, national workshops have become a less viable method for discussing issues related to the teaching of sociology.

One alternative that campuses have explored are locally sponsored teaching workshops. Often a department sponsors such a workshop and invites faculty from local campuses. In each of these workshops, one campus/department sponsored the workshop and faculty from other departments and/or campuses were invited to attend.

Local sponsorship and development of teaching workshops using the expertise of Teaching Resources Group members provide a number of advantages to sending one or two representatives to a national workshop.

First, a departmental workshop is eco-

nomical. It is less expensive to bring workshop staff to your campus than it is to send faculty members to such a workshop. The cost of bringing several staff to campus and providing honoraria typically matches the cost of sending only two or three people to a national workshop. A local workshop produces a larger impact from the same amount of money. More people in your department and on your campus can benefit from the workshop. The entire faculty of the department can participate and a more widespread impact on teaching may result. Graduate students often join in the workshops—linking their participation to teacher training which is offered in their department. People from other departments on campus and from other disciplines can be invited as well.

If faculty and students from other departments or institutions are invited, a local workshop has the third benefit of providing the department with visibility both on and off campus. This illustrates and reinforces the serious commitment both of your department and of the discipline to the improvement of instruction.

When faculty from other departments are invited to join, it is also possible that funding from several sources can be pooled to support the workshop. Deans and other administrators are more likely to fund teaching workshops when this widespread impact can be demonstrated.

If you are interested in sponsoring a teaching workshop for your department or campus, please contact Edward L. Kain, ASA Field Coordinator, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Southwestern University, Georgetown, TX 78626; (512) 863-1967; e-mail: kainel@southwestern.edu. You can also contact the Assistant to the Field Coordinator, Kathy Buchhorn, at (512) 863-1937. □

Minority Fellowship Program Continues to Prosper

Continuing a tradition of growth and success, ASA's Minority Fellowship Program (MFP) is providing financial support to 10 additional fellows for the 1995-96 academic year.

The additional fellows bring to 38 the total number of MFP students currently enrolled in PhD sociology programs. The students are enrolled in 31 institutions of higher education throughout the United States.

Since MFP's inception in 1974, 352 students of color have been supported by the program. As of this summer, 174 fellows had completed the PhD and a significant number are working towards completion of their doctoral programs.

The MFP is funded by a research training grant to the ASA from the Division of Epidemiology and Services Research Branch at the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH). As a result of the funding, MFP currently funds 32 fellows with academic and research interests in the sociology of mental health.

The MFP also receives substantial

contributions from universities where Fellows are enrolled, often through tuition waivers or remissions. In addition, financial contributions are made by ASA members and sister and regional associations, including Alpha Kappa Delta, The Association of Black Sociologists, Sociologists for Women in Society, Midwest Sociological Society, and the Southwestern Sociological Association. With funds obtained from the associations, the MFP funds six PhD students in sociology programs outside the area of mental health. In order to increase the number of non-NIMH Fellows in PhD programs, the MFP strongly urges that contributions be made to the program.

The MFP Advisory Committee meets in February to select trainees for the following academic year. The MFP Committee, appointed by ASA Council, consists of nine voting members and a liaison from Council. Members typically maintain research and teaching backgrounds in the sociology of mental health and illness. A number of former MFP Fellows serve on this committee.

Applicants can be new or continuing

graduate students. Fellows are selected on the basis of their commitment to research in mental health and mental illness, academic achievement, scholarship, writing ability, research potential, financial need, and racial and ethnic minority background. Only a limited number of highly qualified students are selected for the program.

The application deadline for the MFP is December 31, 1995. Applications post-marked after the deadline will not be considered. Awards will be announced by April 15. For applications, please call or write to: Minority Affairs Program, American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 833-3410, ext. 322. □

Newly Appointed MFP Fellows for the 1995-96 Academic Year

The 10 new MFP Fellows for the 1995-96 academic year, their university affiliations, and selected demographic characteristics are as follows:

Fellow	Race/Ethnicity	Graduate Institution
Allen, Raphael	Male/African American	Rutgers Univ.
Anazagasty-Rodriguez, Jose	Male/Latino	Washington State Univ.
Brown, Naima C.	Female/African American	Univ. of Florida-Gainesville
Brown, Phyllis A.	Female/African American	Iowa State Univ.
Bruce, Marino A.	Male/African American	North Carolina State Univ.
Fuentes, Norma E.	Female/Latina	Columbia Univ.
Ha, Francis Inki	Male/Asian	Univ. of California-Santa Barbara
Hernandez, Pedro Rafael	Male/Latino	Brandeis Univ.
Hyllton, Kevin Kenton	Male/African American	Howard Univ.
Yoo, Grace	Female/Asian	Univ. of California-San Francisco

More Section Awards from ASA's 1995 Annual Meeting!

Community and Urban Sociology

Robert and Helen Lynd Award

The Robert and Helen Lynd Award, given for distinguished, lifetime contributions to community and urban sociology, was presented to Lyn H. Lofland, University of California-Davis. Lofland's diverse scholarly writings on cities have explored the social order of urban public life, the culture of cities, the gendered character of the city as place, and the theoretical legacy of Chicago school urbanists. At the same time, her scholarship has celebrated the craft of doing sociology, both through methodological writing and exemplary work. Lofland's service to community and urban sociology has been generous and wide-ranging. Within the section, she has served as Chair, Council Member, Archivist, and Session Organizer. Within the profession, she has lent her editorial skills and urban expertise to the major journals of our discipline (*ASR*, *Symbolic Interaction*, *Journal of Contemporary Ethnography*, and *Comparative Urban and Community Research*) and she has been called to lead related professional organizations, serving as president of the Pacific Sociological Association and the Society for the Study of Symbolic Interac-



Lyn H. Lofland

tion. Finally, Lofland has excelled as a teacher of community and urban sociology, offering her wealth of knowledge, thoughtful comments, and active encouragement to students and colleagues.

Robert E. Park Award

The Park Award was given to Alejandro Portes and Alex Stepick for *City on the Edge* (University of California Press, 1993). *City on the Edge* tells the story of Miami's transformation from restrictive playland for an anglo elite to America's most intensely immigrant city. It addresses classic themes in urban research—namely, what are the conditions under which cities are founded, developed and grow. The book details the linkage between the larger economic, social and political forces impinging on Miami, and the unexpected in which the city's ethnic groups both responded to these exogenous shifts, and, in so doing, reshaped the city itself. *City on the Edge* demonstrates the unique insights that sociology can generate in a language that can be readily understood by the educated lay reader.

Student Paper Award

Dalton Clark Conley, Columbia University, won the Student Paper Award for "Separate and Unequal? Household Level Effects of Racially Segregated Housing Markets: Evidence from Two Generations." This paper examines the household level effects of dual housing markets, with particular emphasis on household crowding

which has been shown to be an important determinant of mental health, family stress, and educational achievement. Even when accounting for socio-economic and housing background of their parents, African Americans were less likely to become home owners. It appears that continuing discrimination hampers African Americans' chances to gain housing equality.

Comparative Historical Sociology

Award for the Best Recent Article

Julia Adams and Roger Gould are the co-winners of the Barrington Moore Award for the Best Recent Article.

Julia Adams' "The Familial State: Elite Family Practices and State-making in the Early Modern Netherlands" (*Theory and Society*, 1994) explains the rise and later decay of the Dutch patrimonial state in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Adams identifies the beliefs and practices which allowed the leading Dutch families to maintain the status and wealth of their



Julia Adams



Roger Gould

lineages. Adams traces the concatenation of families' strategies and cultural attachments into the developing Dutch state and shows how the persistence of the Dutch familial state undermined the political and economic viability of the Netherlands in competition with competing rational-legal bureaucrat states.

Roger Gould was named as co-winner for his article "Trade Cohesion, Class Unity, and Urban Insurrection: Artisanal Activism in the Paris Commune" (*American Journal of Sociology*, 1993). Gould shows that workers mobilized for the 1871 insurgency through neighborhood networks rather than membership in craft groups. Because cohesive craft groups were more weakly tied to neighborhoods than geographically dispersed crafts, participation in the insurrection was inversely related to shop-floor protest. His conclusions suggest a reinter-pretation of the bases for working class mobilization.

Political Economy of the World System

Award for Distinguished Scholarship

The Award for Distinguished Scholarship has been given to Giovanni Arrighi for *The Long Twentieth Century: Money, Power, and the Origins of Our Times* (Verso, 1994). From the Award Committee testimonial: "Very few scholarly works successfully situate the present in the past, and the past in the present, at the same time. Arrighi argues that the current world-economic crisis follows a historical pattern—a cycle through productive to financial forms of capital accumulation (tracing) the rise and fall of hegemonies. The financial expansion defining the current crisis marks the declining phase of U.S. hegemony... Arrighi combines impressive historical and comparative scholarship with a provocative theoretical interpretation of the modern world. He demonstrates the power of historical theory in weaving historical narrative into a contemporary problematic (financialization). He demonstrates the power of global analysis by situating prominent political-economic concepts, in historical contexts defined by the changing modes of capitalist power. Arrighi imparts a bold new perspective to social theory, enlivening world-system theory and historical sociology at large, and reformulating the framework of analysis of international and comparative studies."



Giovanni Arrighi

SWS Celebrates Its 25th Anniversary

by Kathryn P. Meadows Orlans

For Sociologists for Women in Society (SWS), 1995 has been a year of celebration and reflection as the organization celebrated its 25th anniversary and began looking to the challenges ahead.

It is difficult to believe that it was only in 1969 when a few hundred women gathered in a San Francisco church as ASA's "counter-convention," preparing a Women's Caucus Manifesto. A core group of 18 women founders met in New Haven, CT the following year to form an organization dedicated to the full participation of women in sociology and the use of sociology to improve the lives of women in society. Since 1970, the organization has grown to include an international membership of more than 1,100 social scientists.

Current SWS activities include the publication of the bi-monthly journal, *Gender & Society*, a mentoring program for young scholars, financial support for a woman minority scholar, a feminist lectureship, and research on women's issues. SWS meets in conjunction with the ASA Annual Meeting and midyear at locations around the country.

"SWS is one organization where the various roles of sociologist, activist, parent, partner, friend, mentor, teacher, and writer find holistic support and development. SWS is a home base, a safe house, a launching place," according to ASA deputy officer and former SWS president Carla Howery.

The 1995 meeting, held on August

19-23, 1995, in the Washington Hilton Hotel, Washington DC, reflected these central goals and themes. To mark the anniversary, the ASA program committee allotted three sessions to SWS: "How Washington Changed Women and How Women Changed Washington," "Twenty-Five Years of SWS: Where Have We Been and Where are We Going?" and "Changes in the Status of Women, 1970-95." SWS and ASA's Sex and Gender Section jointly sponsored a graduate networking party and a special film showing of "Black Is, Black Ain't." The SWS mission to work for "women in society," meanwhile, was evident in workshops devoted to training scholar activists and achieving political appointment. For the first time, SWS passed a legislative agenda, a position statement on issues of welfare reform based on sociological work.

The joy of the anniversary celebration was tempered by sadness at the death of President Muriel Cantor five weeks before the meeting. Muriel's lively intellectual curiosity and friendly feminist spirit, apparent throughout the scheduled program, were celebrated in a memorial session organized by Linda Shafer and moderated by Doris Wilkinson. Vice President Mary Frank Fox assumed presidential duties, presiding at the welcoming reception, business meeting, and anniversary banquet.

The banquet, a traditional highlight of SWS meetings, was held at the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts' Rooftop Terrace Restaurant. Honorees included Roberta Spalter-Roth, recipient of the Activist Award; Men-

toring Award winners Barbara Katz Rothman and Verta Taylor, and 1995 Feminist Lecturer Ronnie Steinberg. Graduate students were recognized as "our SWS future"; founders and past presidents were honored as "builders of our past."

Greeting and congratulations were received from several founders unable to attend, including first SWS president Alice Rossi, who reminisced about the 1970 formative meeting in New Haven: "It was a memorable occasion, though not one that could possibly compete with the far more exciting and politically charged occasion when the Women's Caucus made its debut at an ASA meeting in San Francisco the year before." Rossi described the activities of the Caucus, culminating in her presentation of a list of goals at the business meeting conducted in a huge ballroom "with every seat occupied and several hundred people standing in the rear."

Arlene Kaplan Daniels, third SWS president and an active member for 25 years, auctioned her trademark hat for the benefit of the Minority Scholarship Fund. After spirited bidding amid general hilarity, the generous winner (Elizabeth Higginbotham) promptly returned the hat to its original owner.

SWS President-Elect Rose Weitz is planning the 1996 Mid-Year Meeting, scheduled for February in Seattle, and the Annual Meeting scheduled for August in New York City. All sociologists are invited to join in these activities and in SWS's golden anniversary, scheduled for 2020, location to be announced. □

Concern About ASA's Call for Papers

The 1996 Call for Papers (which arrived in November) contains contradictory instructions for session organizers. I urge organizers to adhere to the time-honored norm of selecting the best papers (p. 5) and ignore the program committee's ill-considered advice to "breathe new life" in sessions by making them more cohesive and interactive (pp. 7-8). Organizers must choose which of these policies to follow; they can't do both.

On the one hand, organizers are properly instructed to follow a policy of open submissions and "select for the program the best papers submitted to them" (p. 5). To this end, it is said to be "against ASA and Program Committee policy for organizers to selectively recruit presenters or to impose their own pre-planned themes on sessions." These admonitions recognize that the unit of contribution to sociology's intellectual agenda is the scholarly paper, not the program session, organizer's agenda, discussant's remarks, or committee priority. Thus, the bulk of the valuable time and space at the annual meetings is properly allocated to paper sessions. These are the venues wherein the kind of innovation that is the lifeblood of this and all other scholarly societies--the research report from a heretofore unknown scholar--can receive a hearing.

It is true that too many presenters slight their work by dryly reading their papers as if they were encountering their own words for the first time. To avoid such dryness, some other presenters improvise summaries of their papers, often running out of time before completing their literature reviews. The way to avoid such disasters is for presenters to prepare and rehearse engaging written summaries of their papers that are crafted to comply with the time limits given them by organizers.

The program committee's way of living things up makes the session the unit of communication, disregarding the integrity of papers by submerging them within interactive "Koppel," "Brookings," "Debate," "Camson," and "Partner" models. Such is the program committee's ideal. In a nod to those organizers who wish to adhere to the "more traditional format," the committee provides some reasonable suggestions for inducing presenters to do a better job at communication. Most submitted papers can be improved, and a conscientious organizer can help presenters with their work. But the program committee persists in its collectivist theme in its concluding admonition to organizers that they should "build cohesion and interest into their sessions... by judicious selection of papers" (p. 8). Coming within a gnat's eyebrow of direct self-contradiction of its earlier demand for open submissions, the committee requests organizers to "integrate sessions around the program theme of 'social change.'" No matter how vacuous a theme may be, it is bad policy and bad sociology to cajole presenters to address it.

I am one of those who study the preliminary program to plan what papers to hear. A well-done 20-minute presentation is an efficient means of communica-

tion, and I use the meetings to become acquainted with the work of far more scholars than I could if I had to read their papers. Interactive sessions are opaque and uninviting to those who move from session to session to encounter specific contributions to the field, and I urge organizers not to submerge individual voices within cozy groups. To do so is to limit the potential audience that a new voice can otherwise reach.

For those who wish to share work in progress on defined topics, we already have a well-adapted session type, the roundtable. I have participated in many roundtables and convened several over the years, and it is proper that roundtable participants are precluded from presenting papers. But if that is proper, it is also proper to preserve standard paper sessions.

The solution to bad presentations is not to abandon the attempt to communicate particular findings in order to make sessions more stimulating. A session is a means for presenting scholarly work; it is not in itself scholarly work. Let's not lose sight of what matters.

R. Stephen Warner, University of Illinois-Chicago

ASA Program Committee Responds

The 1996 Program Committee appreciates Steven Warner's thoughtful reflections on the Program Committee's guidelines for organizers in the Call for Papers. Clearly, there are multiple models for interesting, informative, and worthwhile professional meetings. The "traditional" or "standard" model, which has dominated regular sessions at ASA meetings for many years, does, as he points out, provide opportunity for individual scholars to present their ideas. Papers, not sessions, are the primary instruments of communication. Papers are to be chosen on the basis of their scientific merit, not because a particular author is known to an organizer or is working on a trendy subject. A disadvantage of this model is that sessions may lack integration, and the absence of interaction and exchange between participants, or between participants and members of the audience, may make for a less lively, interesting, and cohesive session than would be the case if more attention were given to a unifying theme, interesting or controversial issues, and interactive participation.

A very different model stresses the session as the central feature of the program. Sessions, not individual papers, are selected for inclusion. For example, in some scholarly societies, organizers submit whole session plans to a central evaluative committee. These proposals include the topic to be discussed, names of participants, titles of papers, and discussants. This format places a premium on the interest and appeal of a given theme, as well as providing considerable advantage to prominent scholars who are well known to organizers and part of extant scientific networks.

There are many variations on these

two prototypes. It should be noted that the composition of the ASA program has traditionally included both kinds of formats, and will continue to do so at the 1996 Annual Meeting. For example, plenary and thematic sessions are linked closely to the program theme, and organizers, who are designated by the Program Committee, are given considerable latitude in their choices of session participants. Regular session papers are solicited from the membership, providing opportunities for new scholars, as well as senior members of the profession, to present their ideas.

However, the "session as unit" and the "paper as unit" are ideal types; in actual practice, modifications are made to each in an attempt to limit their respective disadvantages. For example, the process of planning thematic, plenary, and "special" sessions in ASA is far more democratic than might initially appear to be the case. Ideas for sessions are solicited from the membership at large, and literally dozens of suggestions are received from both highly prominent and little known sociologists. The Program Committee reviews these suggestions and tries to balance the program so as to assure that all major interests and subfields are presented, and that all major constituencies have a voice.

Moreover, designation of regular session titles limits the domain of submissions and assures at least some similarity of substantive focus among three or four presented papers. Discussants typically try to bring out unifying themes or controversial issues which extend across papers so as to provide integration to their sessions. At times, there is opportunity for members of the audience to ask questions.

The 1996 Program Committee certainly had no interest in submerging individual voices, or in reducing opportunities for those who are new to the profession to be heard. Instead, in view of recurrent complaints about the lack of integration and cohesiveness of particular sessions, the lack of time for questions or exchange between presenters (or between presenters and discussant), and the poor quality of many individual presentations, the Committee deliberated on how to reduce these problems while still preserving the "traditional" structure which, as Warner points out, has much to recommend it. Organizing regular sessions as debates, Koppel-like interviews, or in other alternative formats would still allow authors to present their main ideas, but in a more participative and interactive way than by reading individual papers.

Moreover, just as they have always done, organizers are urged to select papers on the basis of their merit. Are merit and interest necessarily in conflict? We believe not. Furthermore, if several papers received on a given topic cohere around similar themes, there is ample room in the 1996 meeting site to accommodate additional regular sessions. Roundtable sessions are still available for those who do not have formal papers, and for those whose papers do not "fit"

into any regular session topic.

Much as we would like to see significant change, we believe it is unlikely, given the force of tradition, that what happens in most sessions at the 1996 meeting will differ radically from what has gone on before. If our guidelines to organizers generate a little bit more interest, interaction and cohesion than before, we will be grateful. If we have pushed organizers too far, so that individual voices are indeed "submerged," we are certain that subsequent program committees will hear from the membership, and the pendulum will swing back to realize an alternative set of principles that we all certainly advocate.

We look forward to a stimulating and informative meeting in New York. ASA will provide opportunities for evaluating the sessions during and after the meetings and encourages comments and suggestions for future meetings.

Jeylan Mortimer, Member, 1996 Program Committee

Maureen Hallinan, ASA President

Felice J. Leoine, ASA Executive Officer

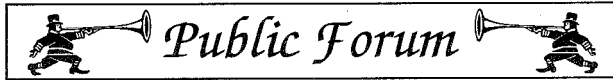
The Conundrums of Ethnic-Based Awards

On the back page of the December 1994 *Footnotes*, there was a large announcement under the heading, "ASA Minority Affairs Program: Last Call for 1996 competition!" Two predoctoral fellowship programs are announced for the 1995-96 academic year. One is in the Sociology of Mental Health/Illness supported by funds from the National Institute of Mental Health. The other is for students outside of the area of mental health and is supported from "ASA member contributions and contributions from other sociological associations." The statement of eligibility for these awards reads:

"Both competitions are open to U.S. citizens and permanent residents, including African Americans, Latinos (e.g., Chicano, Cuban, Puerto Rican), American Indians or Alaskan Natives, and Asians (e.g., Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Southeast Asian) or Pacific Islanders (e.g., Hawaiian, Guamanian, Samoan, Filipino). Write or call for applications: Minority Affairs Program, American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 833-3410, ext. 322."

Because these awards were announced by the Minority Affairs Program and because one is instructed to "write or call" the Minority Affairs Program for applications, one might readily conclude that these awards are intended *only* for persons from the minority group categories mentioned. On the other hand, one might take the announcement at face value, meaning that these awards are open to "U.S. citizens and permanent residents," including the minority categories mentioned. A most cynical interpretation of this phrasing is that its purpose is to mislead, to give the impression that the awards are open to all, when in fact they are not. In any case, the statement of eligibility for the awards is unclear as to intent other than to give the message that ethnic-based preferential treatment is being practiced.

See Public Forum, page 11



Award Winners, from page 6

Candice Nelsen, Vanderbilt University, won the award for "Elderly Homicide Victimization: An Application of the Lifestyle/Routine Activities Theory of Victimization." Using data from a 1965-1981 study of homicides in Chicago, Nelsen confirms other studies reporting a low level of victimization for elderly citizens. This lower risk is a result of a lifestyle that decreases the likelihood that routine activities of the elderly will spatially and temporally intersect with those of potential offenders. Although the elderly have a low risk of homicide, they are disproportionately more likely to die in theft related situations. Nelsen concludes that because the routine activities of the elderly take place in their homes, their overall risk is reduced, although it may heighten elderly people's exposure to household theft.

Theory

Theory Prize

Carol Heimer's "Doing Your Job and Helping Your Friends" addresses the relation between universalistic rules and particularism. She shows that the conventional idea that the two are functional alternatives and that particularism is limited to the less modern is an error: it is characteristic of modern organizations that new needs and occasions for disinterested "particularistic" judgments, for trust, and for going beyond the rules, and the like arise in the course of dealing with uncertainty. The paper makes an important connection between two literatures, the literature on gendered ethics (and especially the idea of an ethic of care) and the literature on the rationalization, and contributes to both of them by showing that personal relations remain central in the most rationalized of settings.



Carol Heimer

Mental Health

Best Publication Award

The Publication Award went to Jane McLeod, University of Minnesota, and Michael Shannan, University of North Carolina, for their 1993 article "Poverty, Parenting, and Children's Mental Health" (*American Sociological Review*, 58:351-366). The award was presented by Blair Wheaton, Chair of the Award Selection Committee.



Jane MacLeod

Political Sociology

First Book Award

The Award for a first book goes to Kim Voss for *The Making of American Exceptionalism*. Voss asks why the American labor movement differed significantly from the British and French labor movements after being quite similar in the 1870s. Her answer centers on the importance of class alliances between the highly skilled and less skilled workers, the opposition of employers, and the inherent limitations of "working class republicanism." Her book presents new the-



Kim Voss

oretical arguments for class alliances and uses a synthetic and sensitive approach to methods by employing historical case studies, comparisons of nations, and quantitative analyses. Three other books received honorable mentions: *The Politics of Pensions* by Ann Orloff, *The Limits of Citizenship* by Jasmine Soysal, and *Regulating the Social* by George Steinmetz.

Lifetime Contribution Award

The honorary lifetime contribution to scholarship award goes to Francis Fox Piven and Richard Cloward for their 1994 revision of *Regulating the Poor*. The winner of the 1971 C. Wright Mills award when first published, the revision includes a new chapter describing and explaining the restrictive turn in relief policy from the 1970s to the 1990s. Another new chapter puts their argument into a comparative-historical perspective. Last, the appendix reviews empirical studies over the past 25 years that test their theory. The authors emphasize the historical and cyclical processes of expansion and contraction of relief, not simple social control, and locate their agent of change in protest movements as much as government leaders.



Francis Fox Piven



Richard Cloward

Award for Contribution to Scholarship

Ronald Aminzade and Craig Calhoun have been selected as co-winners of the Contribution to Scholarship Award. Ronald Aminzade won the award for his book *Ballots and Barricades* (Princeton University Press, 1993). In a comparative analysis of three mid-nineteenth century French cities, Toulouse, Saint-Tienne, and Rouen, Aminzade examines the role played by the French Republican party in the early formation of the French working class. *Ballots and Barricades* demonstrates the significance of both the timing and content of local economic development, as well as changes in the national political opportunity structure, for the Republican party formation.



Ronald Aminzade



Craig Calhoun

Craig Calhoun won the award for his book *Neither Gods Nor Emperors* (University of California Press, 1994). His book covers the six-week protests/social movement leading to the tragic events in Tiananmen Square. Calhoun has written an extraordinary book based on a once-in-a-lifetime conjuncture of Chinese history and personal fortune. Using a participant-observation approach, Calhoun combines a 'being there' type of narrative with an analysis of the transformative power of the social movement for the individual and collective identities of the students and the movement leaders.

Two honorable mentions are: *Back From the Future: Cuba Under Castro* by Susan Ekstein (Princeton University Press, 1994) and *The Color of Welfare: How Racism*

Undermined the War on Poverty by Jill Quadagno (Oxford University Press, 1994).

Aging

Distinguished Scholar Award

Vern Bengtson is the recipient of the Distinguished Scholar Award for outstanding research, teaching and service. Bengtson received his PhD in 1967 from the University of Chicago. From 1982 to 1990, he served as Director of the Gerontology Research Institute of the Andrus Gerontology Center. Since 1989, he has held the position of the AARP/University Professor of Gerontology.



Vern Bengtson

Bengtson's previous awards include the Reuben Hill Award from the National Council on Family Relations, 1982 and 1988, the Sandoz Lecture Award in Gerontology, 1986, the MERIT Award from the National Institute on Aging, 1989, and the Henry F. Salvatori Award for Innovative Teaching from the University of Santa Cruz, 1994.

Bengtson's Longitudinal Study of Generations is now celebrating its 23rd anniversary. This study has provided a crucial data base for understanding changes in family relationships over time, and for explaining generational differences in individual responses to transitions like marriage, divorce, child birth or death. This newest phase includes fourth generation family members and the great-grandchildren of the original respondents. Vern Bengtson's career exemplifies the best tradition of distinguished teaching, research and service to the profession.

Collective Behavior and Social Movements

Graduate Student Paper Award

The Graduate Student Paper Award winner is Kenneth T. Andrews, State University of New York-Stony Brook, for his paper entitled "The Civil Rights Movement and Black Electoral Politics in Mississippi, 1960-1984." Andrews begins with an assessment of the social movement literature and identifies key areas in which further theoretical development and empirical research can advance current analyses. Building on those issues, Andrews presents an analysis of the civil rights movement and its impacts on local communities in Mississippi from 1960 to the early 1980s, specifically, voter registration, black electoral participation, and the election of black candidates to office. The evidence indicates that local movements have played a central, though complex, role in the transformation of local politics long after the peak of the civil rights movement had passed. The organized efforts to defeat or minimize the impact of the movement are critical pieces of the analysis. Andrews concludes that, while mobilization plays a key role in the short run, its long term consequences must be considered as well. He is currently completing his dissertation research and can be reached at the Department of Sociol-



Kenneth Andrews

ogy, Millsaps College, Jackson, MS 39210; e-mail: abdreit@jra.millsaps.edu.

Sociology and Computing

Outstanding Contributions to Computing in Sociology

The award for Outstanding Contributions to Computing went to David Heise, Indiana University. In addition to authoring three books and numerous articles on sociology and sociological methodology, Heise has written landmark computer programs. His most notable programs are ETHNO, a program for constructing and testing qualitative models, and INTERACT, a package for studying affective bases of social interaction. Both were published by William C. Brown Publishers in 1988.

Heise received his PhD from the University of Chicago in 1964. In 1990-91 he was Chair of the ASA Microcomputing Section. From 1988-1991 he was Associate Editor of *Software for Contemporary Sociology*. His most recent contribution to sociological computing was to edit a special issue of the *Journal of Mathematical Sociology* on "Sociological Algorithms." Consistent with his past work in computing, his home page is one of the most exemplary. It can be found at <http://ezinfo.ucs.indiana.edu/~heise/home.html>.

Outstanding Contributions to Computing in Sociology Instruction

The award for Outstanding Contributions to Computing in Sociology Instruction went to Fred S. Halley, State University of New York-Brockport. Halley has concentrated most of his professional activities to the application of computing to the teaching of sociology. During the past 23 years he has given over 40 presentations on instructional computing at sociology meetings and workshops. In 1994, Pine Forge Press published his *Adventures in Social Research: Data Analysis Using SPSS*. This year the version of this book for SPSS for Windows was published. Halley has written at least six major computer programs, the most recent of which is GENSTAT, a system for generating simulated data sets to use in teaching sociological analysis. □

Visiting Fulbright Scholars Available to Lecture

Visiting Fulbright scholars, including more than 20 in the fields of sociology and social work, have been identified by the Fulbright Scholarship Program as potential guest lecturers for universities and colleges.

The Fulbright Scholarship Program is urging colleges and universities to take advantage of the wealth of expertise presented by its visiting scholars who are already in the United States on Fulbright grants. Individual faculty, departments, and institutions can invite these visiting scholars to visit their own campuses as occasional lecturers.

For further information on Fulbright programs for bringing visiting scholars to American campuses, contact the Council for International Exchange of Scholars, 3007 Tilden Street, NW, Suite 5M, Box VSDJR, Washington, DC 20008-3009; e-mail: cievcs@ciesnet.cies.org. There is also a World Wide Web Page at [HTTP://WWW.CIES.ORG](http://WWW.CIES.ORG). □

New York, *from page 1*

This notion that (in the words of E.B. White) "New York is not America" is often greatly exaggerated. True, New York is, and perhaps has always been, a "World City." As early as 1643, when Manhattan had a population of about 1,000, one visitor counted 18 languages spoken among them. Yet in many ways New York is less atypical than archetypal. The very names of its streets have become synonymous with the forces or mass persuasion, finance capital and popular culture that have defined modern American life: Madison Avenue, Wall Street, Broadway. As Jay McInerney notes, New York is "quintessentially American in its porosity, its broad democratic mien, its belief in the new and the fast and the dollar." More than any other American city, New York embodies the diversity, complexity and artifice of modern urban life, which at least some Americans find morally suspect. As U.S. Senator Joseph Biden (D-DE) once put it: "Cities are viewed as the seed of corruption and duplicity, and New York is the biggest City."

A few months ago I was trying to explain my home town to a Chicago-based colleague. "You have to understand," I said, "New York is big, really big. And it is a lot denser than other U.S. cities." "Yeah, yeah," my less than impressed friend replied, "why don't you also say New York is heterogeneous and bet the whole Louis

Wirth trifecta!" This took me back for a moment. With all due respect to Wirth, it has been some time since I have looked to his classic essay as a font of wisdom in urban sociology. Yet upon reflection, it seems to me that the interaction of size, density and heterogeneity does explain a lot about New York, although not always in the ways Wirth had in mind.

New York's sheer size—larger than Chicago and Los Angeles combined—creates a host of problems and possibilities. It can lead to stultifying bureaucracies, like our one million student public school system. It can also create economies of scale and concentrations of interest groups. With over 7.3 million people in a metropolitan region of nearly 20 million, New York can support a degree of specialization impossible in smaller places. And unlike most older U.S. cities, New York's population is actually growing! During the 1980s a large exodus of native blacks, whites and Latinos was more than offset by a huge influx of new immigrants, who now make up at least 30 percent of the City's population. New York is also strikingly diverse in terms of class. No city in America has as wide a gap between rich and poor, and, as the work of my CUNY colleague Andrew Beveridge shows, this gap grew markedly during the 1980's. In 1990, the city's richest and poorest census tracts (median 1989 family incomes of \$301,209 and \$6,019,

respectively) were about two miles, or six subway stops, apart.

New York is not alone in being a city of Dickensian contrasts. Yet its population density—twice that of Chicago, and four times that of Los Angeles—gives these juxtapositions a unique intensity. New Yorkers, rich and poor, gay and straight, black and white, are, as the saying goes, constantly "in each other's faces." New Yorkers still spend more time in public than most Americans. We drive less, spend more time in streets and public parks, and sooner or later almost everyone rides the subway!

While New Yorkers like to think of themselves on "the cutting edge" in fashion and culture, in some ways the scramble for space in a city of islands gives the local culture a decidedly archaic look. Land is so expensive that until very recently much of New York was spared the shopping malls, supermarkets and parking lots that have transformed the way most Americans live. Like so much else about the city, this has been a reasonably good thing for the affluent, who patronize specialized stores and services, and a bad thing for the poor, who suffer high prices. Yet I must admit that I like the fact that I still buy meat at a butcher, fruit and vegetables at a fruit and vegetable

store, and get breakfast (coffee-regular and a buttered roll) at a *bodega*, all of which I reach on foot.

New York also seems increasingly anachronistic in having developed a significant network of public institutions and a public sector workforce proportionately larger than in other American cities. While left-leaning New Yorkers used to kid about the possibilities of building a welfare state in one city, we took it for granted that our home town was immune to much of the anti-government tendency in American life. This is clearly no longer the case. Today, a frequent theme stressed by our Republican mayor (only the third in this century) is that New York must become "more like the rest of the country." What this means, among other things, is a radical reduction of the public sector through the privatization of city services, selling off public hospitals, cut backs at the 213,000 student City University of New York, and turning over some of the parks to local Business Improvement Districts.

Is a New York "more like the rest of America" desirable? Is it even possible? I will leave that for the reader to judge. In the meantime, I look forward to seeing you all in New York next summer. □

Teaching, *from page 3*

conference planning committee and attended as the ASA representative. ASA Secretary Teresa A. Sullivan attended the conference in her role as Vice President and Dean of the Graduate School at University of Texas-Austin.

A frequent theme of the conference related to the importance of each discipline's voice in preparing graduate students to teach. While many dimensions of learning to teach are generic, differences exist among the disciplines. The pedagogical challenges our materials present differs; the sociology TA wrestles with teaching controversial material and the math TA faces students with math anxiety. If we aspire to scholarly teaching, as Ernest Boyer suggests in his book *Scholarship Reconsidered*, then we must fuse content and pedagogy.

Patricia Hutching of the American Association for Higher Education, noted that "faculty have a double (and often divided) allegiance to the institution and to the disciplinary community. Both send signals about what matters, what is valuable, and what priority to place on teaching. Therefore, the disciplinary community, through the scholarly society, has a special power and responsibility in defining norms and expectations regarding faculty work and roles, and in many fields this is happening in such a way as to place greater emphasis on teaching, on student learning, on the need for faculty to engage in a variety of scholarly work, in addition to basic research."

Several conferees also suggested that, if preparation for teaching is part of professional socialization, then it must rest primarily within the department. Preparing future faculty (in any field) is a professional responsibility, first for the individual graduate student, but also for the department (as an element of the graduate program) and for the profession (through its Association). Indeed, Pescosolido (1991) argues that departments have an ethical obligation

to ensure teaching competence in their graduates. That commitment is evident in programs described by sociology teams at the conference. For example, at University of Kentucky, all PhD students must take the seminar on preparing to teach and must teach their own course before they graduate. Western Michigan University requires a seminar as well, which includes leading class sessions and being videotaped with faculty and peer review thereafter.

Preparing graduate students to teach remains a major priority for ASA. While the employment market for sociology PhDs is much more hopeful than other fields, the institutional location for academic jobs has shifted. At the present time roughly 10% of openings are at research/doctoral institutions. The remaining 90 percent are located in more teaching-oriented institutions, with community college positions showing the greatest growth. Those institutions are interested in junior faculty who have teaching commitment and experience and who have a sense of "fit" with a small institution.

Looking Ahead

The conference was a catalyst to bring eight strong department teams together to share what they are doing. This work dovetails with the ASA Committee on Graduate Education, which has issued its report containing examples of effective preparation of sociology PhDs for teaching.

The annual Chair Conference at the 1996 annual meeting will include an opportunity for Directors of Graduate Study to discuss ideas on ways to intentionally build professional socialization experiences into graduate programs. ASA currently offers a number of publications on this topic, in addition to articles in its journal, *Teaching Sociology*. ASA welcomes your involvement in furthering this agenda to effectively prepare graduate students for future faculty roles. Please send your ideas and promising practices by e-mail to ASA_Carla_Howery@MCIMail.com. □

Testimony, *from page 1*

he was committed to moving quickly on the measure and that a Committee mark-up of the bill could occur as early as December.

Federal regulations for protecting human subjects now require parental consent, which is often documented by obtaining written consent. But the institutional review boards at colleges, universities, and other organizations, which screen and approve research proposals before they receive financial support, can mandate or approve other procedures they deem more appropriate for a particular research project or group of subjects.

"The legislation proposes a single across-the-board mechanism for obtaining parental consent that cannot in all instances be most effective for achieving that goal," Levine testified. "For example, a face-to-face interview or a telephone call might be more appropriate for parents who are illiterate."

Levine added that an absolute written consent requirement will severely reduce the number of responses to federal questionnaires and surveys as well as bias the results. In several studies on the effectiveness of an absolute written requirement, less than half of the parents responded to an initial note requesting written permission for a child to participate in a federal survey. "Written consent ultimately was obtained," Levine said, "but only after costly and burdensome follow-up procedures."

Poorer quality research data, Levine added, will harm children. "Ultimately, it will hurt the children whose pediatricians may not learn of a new drug being abused, whose neighborhood policemen may not know how to spot kids most at risk for gang membership, and whose parents may not know how to identify the early signs of problem drinking that they display."

Also testifying in opposition to the legislation was Sally Katzen of the Office of Management and Budget, Lloyd Johnston of the Survey Research Center at the Uni-

versity of Michigan, and Sue Rusche, executive director of National Families in Action.

Johnston, who directs the National High School Survey, said that "reducing the usefulness and accuracy of research results on the problems of youth hurts just about everyone in society—in particular parents and their children, whom this bill purports to protect. "Society's institutions will be rendered less effective at recognizing and responding effectively to the problems young people experience. Parents will be less aware of the scale and nature of the risks their children face, and less informed about the risk factors and symptoms for which they should be watching."

Representatives of the Christian Coalition of Alaska, the National Fatherhood Initiative, and the Family Research Council testified in favor of the Family Privacy Protection Act, which was included originally in the House Republicans' Contract With America.

U.S. Sen. Charles Grassley (R-IA), who last year spearheaded a similar amendment for research funded by the U.S. Department of Education, testified that absolute written consent is necessary to assure parents' right to protect their children. "The bottom line is that we should not place a child in a compulsory atmosphere, in the position of having to determine what is private information and whether to reveal it. These are adult decisions," he said.

In her testimony, Levine said the Committee could achieve Grassley's goal without an absolute written requirement. "I am confident that a bill can be crafted that strengthens parental consent without imposing a single Congressional solution to a process that demands multiple approaches, flexibility, and judgment," she said. □

Section Awards, from page 4

technology. This is intended to be an expression of appreciation, to be awarded when an individual is deemed extraordinarily meritorious by the Section. Deadline for submission of nominations is May 1, 1996. Send nominating letters to: Tom Rudel, Chair, Distinguished Contribution Committee, Department of Human Ecology, Cook College, Rutgers University, P.O. Box 231, New Brunswick, NJ 08903.

Political Sociology

Distinguished Contribution to Scholarship Award

The Political Sociology Distinguished Contribution to Scholarship Award is offered in successive years for an outstanding published book and an outstanding article(s). The 1996 award will be for an article. Eligible works must be published in the two preceding calendar years (1994 and 1995). The deadline for submission of nominations and materials is April 1, 1996. For the award for a paper by a faculty member, three copies of articles should be sent to John Boies, Department of Sociology, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843-4351. For the award for a graduate student paper, two copies of articles should be sent to Judith Stepan-Norris, 2718 Ardmore Avenue, Manhattan Beach, CA 90266.

Sociology and Computers

Student Paper/Software Competition

The Sociology and Computers Section announces a student paper/software competition. The awards committee will consider research papers on topics suggested by the Section's name, innovative uses of existing computer software, or designs and implementations of new software. Submissions should be sent in triplicate by March 1, 1995, to the Section Chair, Earl Babbie, Department of Sociology, Chapman University, Orange, CA 92666; (714) 997-6565; e-mail: babbie@chapman.edu. Submissions involving new or existing software should include detailed descriptions of the projects and—if possible—copies of the software.

Racial and Ethnic Minorities

Oliver Cromwell Cox Award

The Oliver Cromwell Cox Award Selection Committee invites nominations for the award honoring the memory and life's work of this influential sociologist. The award will recognize a book that has made a distinguished and significant sociological contribution to the cause of anti-racism in the past two years. Books published between January 1, 1994, and December 31, 1995, are eligible. The award will be announced at the 1996 business meeting of the Race and Ethnic Minorities Section. To nominate or self-nominate, please provide a statement, no longer than one page, commenting on the way the book contributes to the eradication of racism. Send nominations and three copies of the nomi-

nated book to Robin Jarrett, Department of Sociology, Loyola University of Chicago, 6525 North Sheridan Road Chicago IL, 60626 (RJARRRET@LUC.EDU) before February 15, 1996.

International Migration

Thomas and Znaniecki Award

The Section on International Migration will make its first Thomas and Znaniecki Award in 1996 for an outstanding book in the immigration field published between 1992 and 1995. The prize, which is named in recognition of the pioneering classic in the field, *The Polish Peasant in Europe and America*, will be presented at the ASA Annual Meeting. Nominations require at least one letter which need not come from a member of our Section (but must not come from the author or the publisher). The letter of nomination should describe the book and the significance of its contribution to the field. It should include the publisher's address and e-mail/fax/telephone numbers. The deadline for receipt of nominations is February 1, 1996. Mail letters of nomination to Ruben G. Rumbaut, Chair Thomas and Znaniecki Award Committee, 31643 Waltham, Beverly Hills, MI 48025. For this first-ever award, in view of the need for such a prize and the backlog of eligible publications, the term of publication eligibility has been extended to the past four years. In subsequent years, the term of eligibility shall revert to two years.

Award for Outstanding Student Paper

Nominations for the Outstanding Student Paper Award require two letters of nomination, at least one of which must come from a current member of the Section. Nominated papers must have been written during the preceding two years, and authors must not have completed their doctorates at the time of nomination. Send letters of nomination, together with four copies of the nominated paper, by February 1, 1996, to Professor Min Zhou, Department of Sociology, University of California, Los Angeles, 405 Hilgard Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90025; e-mail: zhou@soc-scnet.ucla.edu.

Political Economy of the World System

Book Award

Nominations are called for the 1996 PEWS Section Book Award for distinguished scholarship. Any book on comparative or international sociology concerned with the relationship between domestic and global social, economic and political processes is eligible. It must be in English or made available to the nominating committee in an authorized English translation. Any work may be nominated by anyone, regardless of the disciplinary, Section, or affiliation of either the author or nominator. Self nominations are welcome. Letters should include complete publication information. Books published in the last three calendar years, 1993-1995, are eligible. Mail nominations to Terry Boswell, Award Committee Chair, Department of Sociology, Emory University, Atlanta, GA 30322. The deadline is March 31, 1996.

Article Award

Nominations are called for the 1996 Distinguished Article Award. Any article on comparative or international sociology concerned with the relationship between domestic and global social, economic and political processes is eligible. The article must be in English or made available to the nominating committee in an authorized English translation. Any work may be nominated by anyone, regardless of the disciplinary, section, or ASA affiliation of either the author or nominator. Self nominations are welcome. Letters should include complete publication information. Articles published in the last three calendar years, 1993-1995, are eligible. Mail nominations, and three copies of the article, to Philip McMichael, Chair PEWS Article Award Committee, Department of Rural Sociology, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853-7801. The deadline is March 31, 1996.

Collective Behavior and Social Movements

Outstanding Scholarship Award

Collective Behavior and Social Movements Section will be giving an award for Outstanding Scholarship Award at the 1996 Annual Meeting. The Section invites nominations of suitable books and monographs that would carry the tradition of the award. Books must have been published between 1993 and 1995. Nominations (including self-nominations) should be forwarded to the Chair of the Award Committee, Suzanne Staggenborg, Department of Sociology, 712 Leacock Building, McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3A 2T7; e-mail: SUZANNE@SOCIO.LAN.MCGILL.CA).

Peace and War

Elise M. Boulding Student Award

The Student Award honors Elise M. Boulding for her contributions to the sociology of peace and war. The Section invites undergraduate and graduate students to submit a paper within the realm of the sociology of peace and war. The award for first place is \$200 dollars toward the cost of travel to the ASA Annual Meeting, at which the award is given during the Business meeting, or to help defray costs incurred in writing the paper. The recipient will have the opportunity to present a summary at the Peace and War Section Roundtable. Papers must have been written within the past two years. They must be typed, double spaced (25 pages maximum), and should adhere to ASR or other academic format guidelines. Submit four copies by April 15, 1996 to Robert Benford, Department of Sociology, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE 68588-0324.

Award for Distinguished Scholarship, Teaching, or Service

The Peace and War Section seeks nominations from Association members for the award to be made at the ASA Annual Meeting. The award is intended to honor a career of substantial achievement in scholarship, service, or teaching in the area of war and peace. Please send nomination letters and vita of

nominee to Lester Kurtz, 30039 North Waukegan Road, Apartment 1, Lake Bluff, IL 60044 or by e-mail: lkurtz@soc.utexas.edu. The deadline is May 1996.

Sociology of Aging

Student Dissertation Award

Nominations are being accepted for the 1996 Student Dissertation Award. The award recognizes outstanding doctoral work on a topic related to the sociology of age, aging, human development or the life course. The award recipient receives \$250 travel stipend to attend the ASA Annual Meeting. To be eligible, applicants must have received their doctoral degree in the two years between 1994 and 1996, and be a member of ASA. The award decision will be based on an unpublished or published paper derived from the student's dissertation research. Articles must be single-authored. The deadline is May 1, 1996. Send nominated papers to Eliza Pavalko, Department of Sociology, Ballentine Hall, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405.

Distinguished Scholar Award

The Distinguished Scholar Award honors a scholar in the field of aging who has shown exceptional achievement in research, theory, policy analysis, or who has advanced knowledge of aging. The deadline is March 1, 1996. Send nominations to Angela O'Rand, Department of Sociology, Duke University, Durham, NC 27706.

Methodology

Lazarsfeld Award

The Paul Lazarsfeld Award is given annually in recognition of distinguished contribution to sociological methodology. Please send nominations to Chris Winship, Department of Sociology, 620 William James Hall, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA 02138.

Organization, Occupations and Work

Weber Award

The Weber Award is for an outstanding book or article (in alternating years) published over the past three years. The 1996 award will be for a book and the nomination deadlines is January 31, 1996. Authors can nominate themselves or Section members can do the nominating. To nominate, send the nominee's institutional affiliation, address, and phone to the Chair, Neil Fligstein, Department of Sociology, University of California Berkeley, CA 94720 and have the publishers send a book to each committee members: Daniel F. Chambliss, Department of Sociology, Hamilton College, Clinton, NY 13323 and Mary Ellen Kelley, School of Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, E40-281, Cambridge, MA 02139.

Thompson Award

The Thompson Award is for an outstanding graduate student paper written in the three years prior to the award. The winner gets \$500 toward

Section Awards, *from page 10*

travel expenses to the ASA Annual Meeting and serves as a representative to the Section Council that year. The deadline is March 31, 1996. Authors can nominate themselves or Section members can do the nominating. To nominate send a copy of the paper, the nominee's institutional affiliation, address, and phone to each of the committee members. The Committee members are: Diane Vaughan, Chair, Boston College Chestnut Hill, MA 02167; Miguel G. Guilarte, Sociology Department, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48105; and Anne S. Miner, Graduate, School of Business, University of Wisconsin, 975 University Avenue, Madison, WI 53706.

Sociology of Education

Willard Waller Award

The Sociology of Education Section seeks nominations for the Willard Waller Award, given annually for outstanding contribution to the field. The 1996 award will be for an article or chapter on a topic of the sociology of education and must be published in the past three years (1993-1995). Nominations by Section members are encouraged, including self nominations. A brief letter describing the outstanding contribution is recommended. The deadline is February 1, 1996. Send seven copies of the publication to Amy Stewart Wells, Award Committee Chair, University of California, Los Angeles Graduate School of Education, 405 Hilgard Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90024; (310) 206-8570; e-mail: aswells@ucla.edu.

Graduate Student Paper Award

Nominations are sought for the 1996 Graduate Student Paper Award. The author (or first author) must be a graduate student or students at the time of submission, and all authors must have been graduate students when the paper was written. Nominations from Section members and self nominations are welcome. The student(s) need not have been a member of the Section at the time of writing. The deadline is February 1, 1996. Send seven copies of the nominated paper to Adam Gamoran, Award Committee Chair, Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin, 1180 Observatory Drive, Madison, WI 53706; (608) 263-4253; e-mail: gamoran@ssc.wisc.edu.

Medical Sociology

Eliot Freidson Outstanding Publication Award

The Eliot Freidson Outstanding Publication Award is given annually for the best recently published book (in even years) or article (in odd years). Honoring the author of one of the most influential publications in the profession of medicine, the award for 1996 will be awarded for a book published in 1994 or 1995. Letters of nomination that address the special qualities of the article being considered should be accompanied by five reprints, and must be received no later than April 1, 1996 by Ronald J. Angel, Department of Sociology, 336 Burdine Hall, University of Texas-Austin, Austin, TX 78712; e-mail: ANGEL@jeeves.la.UTEX-AS.edu.

Roberta G. Simmons Outstanding Dissertation Award

The 1996 Roberta G. Simmons Outstanding Dissertation Award is given annually for best dissertation completed in the two academic years prior to the Annual Meeting at which the award is given. To be considered for the 1996 award, five copies of an article (length not to exceed 30 pages) or version of the dissertation (which may be previously published, in press, or under review) must be received no later than April 1, 1996, by Mary Clare Lennon, Columbia University, School of Public Health, 600 West 168th Street, New York, NY 10032; e-mail: MCL3@COLUMBIA.edu.

Leo G. Reeder Award

The Leo G. Reeder Award for Distinguished Contributions to Medical Sociology is the highest honor offered by the Section. Letters of nomination should address four aspects of the nominee's career: 1) scholarly productivity, 2) service to medical sociology community, 3) mentorship, 4) teaching. Letters must be accompanied by a copy of nominee's curriculum vita, and must be received no later than July 1, 1996, by Phil Brown, 4 Goodman Road, Cambridge, MA 02139; e-mail: pbrown@brownvm.brown.edu.

Family

Distinguished Scholarship or Service

The Award for Distinguished Scholarship or Service is designed to recognize the collective career or major service contributions of a sociologist's work in the field of sociology of family. The award recognizes the entire body of the person's work as it relates to the sociology of family. Nominees must be members of the ASA but do not have to be Section members. The deadline for nominations is March 1, 1996. Mail a one paragraph description of biographical facts and major works or rationale to David Demo, Committee Chair, University of Missouri, Columbia, Human Development and Family Studies, 31 Stanly Hall, University of Missouri, Columbia MO 65211; (314) 882-4649; e-mail: hdfsdemo@mizzou1.missouri.edu.

William S. Goode Award

Nominations of books published within the past two years in the field of sociology of family are eligible. The deadline is January 1, 1996. Please send a statement on why the book should be considered to Phyllis Moen, Bronfenbrenner Life Course Center, MVR Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853; (607) 255-5557; e-mail: pem3@cornell.edu.

Award for Outstanding Graduate Student Paper

Nominations are sought for the Award for Outstanding Graduate Student Paper. Papers (maximum of 25 pages) must be entirely student-authored and deal with an important theoretical issue or empirical problem in the field of sociology of the family. Eligible students include masters and predoctoral students currently enrolled in a graduate program or graduating no earlier than December of 1995. The name, address, phone, e-mail or fax,

and institutional affiliation of the author must be indicated on the title page, along with expected date of student's graduation. An abstract of no more than 150 words should be provided. The deadline is March 1, 1996. The award includes funds toward travel expenses to the 1996 Annual Meeting. Send papers to Gay C. Kitson, Department of Sociology, University of Akron, Akron, OH 44325-1905; (216) 972-6863; e-mail: gkitson@uakron.edu.

Community and Urban

Student Paper Award

Professors can submit papers by

Public Forum, *from page 7*

The ethnic typology used by the Minority Affairs Program is that put forth two decades ago by Statistical Derivative 15 of the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. It identifies the "protected groups" subject to affirmative action in government employment. The technical definitions of the four minority categories are these (emphases added):

- *American Indian or Alaskan Native*--Persons having origins in any of the original people of North America, and who maintain identification through tribal affiliation or community organization.

- *Asian or Pacific Islander*--Persons having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian Subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands.

- *Black, not of Hispanic Origin*--Persons having origins in any of the Black groups of Africa.

- *Hispanic*--Persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American or other Spanish Culture origin, regardless of race.

- "Whites" are defined in the same manner as are the protected minorities:

- *White, not of Hispanic Origin*--Persons having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East.

Scores of observations, criticisms, and questions can be made of this racial/geographic classification, about the assumptions underlying it, about who it includes, about who it does not include.

The use of this "official" definition leaves out many categories of ethnically "disadvantaged" peoples and many groups which can add to the diversity of sociology. Native Australian blacks would find no place here. Their origins are not Africa. Also not included would be the indigenous people of Central and South America and of Asia north of the Himalayas and east of the Caucasus. Nor would any of the disadvantaged "white" ethnic groups of North America, North Africa, or the Middle East be included. What about the two million Arab-Americans? What about the gypsies?

The ASA definition differs from the "official" definition in one instance: The term "Latino" is substituted for "Hispanic." This probably has the effect of eliminating Spanish Europeans from inclusion. Better would have been to use

their students, and students can submit their own papers. Papers must be solely-authored by a student and those co-authored with other students are eligible. The paper can be unpublished, published during 1995, or scheduled for publication in 1996. The award includes \$100 for travel to the 1996 Annual Meeting, where the winner presents the paper at a special roundtable. All students who submit papers (and belong to ASA) receive a complimentary one-year Section membership. Send papers for Student Paper award to Claude S. Fischer, Department of Sociology, University of California-Berkeley, Berkeley, CA 94720-1980; e-mail: fischer1@uclink.berkeley.edu. □

the term "Ibero-American." This would not exclude those of Brazilian "origin." They are not Latinos. Filipinos, by contrast, have a double eligibility for preferential treatment; they call themselves Latino and they are also "Pacific Islander." Would Argentine Jews count as Latinos?

Why are "Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Southeast Asian" people included for solicitous treatment when they are so over-represented, relative to their population, in the academic and scientific disciplines?

And what about people of mixed origins? Americans are very much a mixed people, and becoming more so all the time. A majority of both Japanese-Americans and American Indians marry outside their racial group. More than a third of Mexican-Americans marry outside their group. To qualify as a Latino, is a Spanish surname sufficient? Does one black grandparent qualify one to be an African-American? Is it ultimately just a matter of self-definition?

In conclusion, my point: *There is no place in a scholarly or scientific organization for the granting of awards on the basis of ethnicity, much less an ethnicity self-defined according to a bizarre racial/geographic typology.* For three decades the American Sociological Association has been practicing an increasingly incoherent preferential treatment of certain ethnic/racial groups. It is past the time to stop these particularistic practices.

A comprehensive statement in opposition to all manner of discrimination, positive and negative, is an easy one to write. Here is one for all of us:

"The American Sociological Association, and its affiliates, will not tolerate any individual to be discriminated against, nor preferentially treated, nor deprived of any rights, nor granted additional rights in any of its activities, because of any characteristics irrelevant to ability."

Richard Tomasson, University of New Mexico

(Editor's Note: The ASA Minority Fellowship Program is in its 22nd year of operation. This letter will be considered by ASA Council at its forthcoming meeting in January 1996. Other comments should be directed to Council.) □

Call for Papers

CONFERENCES

The American Psychological Association (APA) will hold a National Conference on September 19-21, 1996, in Washington, DC. Theme: "Psychosocial and Behavioral Factors in Women's Health." Content areas of interest include: Sociocultural Influences on Health, Health Promotion and Disease Prevention, Psychosocial and Emotional Issues, Information Transfer, Systems and Structures for Women's Health Care, and Health Services Delivery. Deadline for proposals is February 5, 1996. Contact: Women's Health Conference, American Psychological Association, Women's Programs Office, 750 First Street NE, Washington, DC 20002-4242; (202) 336-6070; fax (202) 336-6117; e-mail: whc.apa@mail.apa.org.

The Association for the Sociology of Religion will hold its 1996 Annual Meeting on August 15-17, 1996, in New York City, NY. Theme: "Understanding Religion, Understanding Society." Deadline for proposals is January 15, 1996. Contact: Christopher Ellison, Department of Sociology, Burdine Hall 336, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712-1748; (512) 471-1122; fax (512) 471-1748; e-mail: cellison@jeeves.la.utexas.edu. The Center for Social Design will hold its Ninth Annual Visitor Studies Conference on August 23-28, 1996, in Denver, CO. Theme: "Listening Outside." Paper presentation, panel session, and poster presentation proposals are being accepted on all aspects of visitor studies and related fields including: exhibit and program evaluations, educational impact of visitors' experiences, informal learning theory and measurement, leisure studies, public relations and marketing, audience research and development, architectural, exhibit and graphic design principle, environmental psychology, issues facing the visitor studies field, and other topics. The Program Committee will review each proposal in terms of its interest to the international participants of this conference, clarity of ideas, quality of writing, and contribution to the field of visitor studies. Deadline for proposals is December 15, 1995. For submission guidelines or to submit an abstract, contact: Arlene Benefield or Stephen Bitgood, Center for Social Design, P.O. Box 1111, Jacksonville, AL 36265; (205) 782-5640; fax (205) 782-5640; e-mail: stevebj@jsuccjs-u.edu

The Community Development Society will hold its 28th Annual International Conference on July 22-24, 1996, in Melbourne, Australia. Theme: "Windows on the World." Invitations for participation in six categories are requested: workshops, presentations, exhibits, lobby sessions, section windows, and a swap market. Proposals will be used by review committees to make decisions regarding which sessions will be featured at the 1996 conference. Deadline for submissions is December 1, 1995. For general conference program information, contact: Jane Leonard, Minnesota Department of Administrations, 1457 Ashland Avenue, Saint Paul, MN 55104; (612) 297-8306; fax (612) 297-5368; e-mail: jane.leonard@state.mn.us. For conference registration information, contact: Andrew McCallum, Westate Secretariat, P.O. Box 658, Bendigo, 3550 Australia; (054) 42 2316; e-mail: westate@bendigo.net.au.

The 15th Annual Freshman Year Experience will hold its Conference on February 16-20, 1996, in Columbia, SC. Theme: "Igniting a Spark for Higher Education." Proposals are invited addressing any issue or topic related to enhancing the success of first-year students. Proposals are encouraged that address either applied practice or research. The proposal package should include the completed proposal form, two copies of the abstract of the session presentation/paper for printing in the Conference Proceedings, and a brief vita or biographical sketch of the Program Chair. Deadline for proposals is January 5, 1996. Contact: National Resource Center for The Freshman Year Experience and Students in Transition, University of South Carolina, 1728 College Street, Columbia, SC 29208; (803) 777-6029; fax (803) 777-4699; e-mail: fyecconf@cce.sc.edu.

The International Visual Sociology Association (IVSA) will hold its Conference on July 8-12, 1996, in Bologna, Italy. Theme: "Visual Sociology between Academic Research and Professional Identity." Deadline for abstracts is February 29, 1996. Contact: University of Bologna, Italy, Department of Sociology, Strada Maggiore, 45-40125 Bologna, Italy; +51.6403246; fax +51.238004; e-mail: pitasi@boph01.cineca.it.

The New England Sociological Association (NESA) Spring Conference will be held on April 27, 1996, at Bristol Community College, in Fall River, MA. Theme: "Women and Work Across the Globe." Proposals are invited for sessions, roundtable discussions, and other presentations. Deadline for papers, abstracts, and proposals is March 29, 1996. Contact: Augustine Arjee, Behavioral Sciences Department, Fitchburg State College, Fitchburg, MA 01420; (508) 345-2151.

The Research and Training Center on Family Support and Children's Mental Health will hold its National Conference on April 11-13, 1996, in Portland, OR. Theme: "Building on Family Strengths." Proposals are invited for paper presentations, poster sessions or symposia. Preference will be given to abstracts that report on research, evaluation, and conceptual program models. To submit a proposal, mail three copies of the application form, a 500-word description of your proposal and, a 50-word abstract. Deadline for proposals is December 1, 1995. Contact: Kay Exo, Conference Coordinator, Research and Training Center on Family Support and Children's Mental Health, Regional Research Institute, Portland State University, P.O. Box 751, Portland, OR 97207-0751; (503) 725-5558.

The Syllabus Press National Conference will be held on July 20-24, 1996, at Sonoma State University, in Rohnert Park, CA. The 1996 conference program will include expanded plenary sessions, more case study presentations, and a larger selection of pre-conference workshops. For further information or to receive a complete conference registration package, contact: John Noon, Publisher, Syllabus Press, 1307 South Mary Avenue, Suite 211, Sunnyvale, CA 94087; (800) 773-0670; (408) 746-2000; e-mail: syll96@syllabus.com. Submissions for presentations will be accepted by e-mail: jnoon@syllabus.com; fax (408) 746-2711; or Mark Resmer, Information Technologies, Sonoma State University, fax (707) 664-2889.

PUBLICATIONS

ASA Teaching Resource Center invites submissions for the third edition of *Syllabi and Instructional Materials for Course in Demography*. The syllabi set has been widely used by beginning and experienced instructors both in demography and related fields. Instructors are invited to submit syllabi, labs, reading lists, and other assignments or materials for consideration. Submit one copy of all materials in printed form, and one copy of all materials in IBM-compat-

ible WordPerfect format (3.5" diskette), by March 1, 1996; to: Brian Pendleton, Sociology, The University of Akron, Akron, OH 44325-1905; (216) 972-6893; e-mail: bpendleton@uakron.edu.

ASA Teaching Resource Center invites submissions of syllabi and instructional materials for courses on the *Sociology of Sport*. Contributions are being sought for course descriptions and syllabi, class exercises and assignments, research projects, term paper projects, exam and study questions, annotated bibliographies, film, textbook and software reviews, course evaluation materials, lists of resources and organizations, and other pertinent instructional materials. Contact: Gai Ingham Berlage, Sociology Department, Iona College, New Rochelle, NY 10801.

ASA Teaching Resources Center invites submissions for its *Guide to Sociology and Disability Studies*. Materials may include but are not limited to: syllabi, course outlines, handouts, exercises, assignments, review of relevant materials (books, films, etc.), or any other written material relevant to the inclusion of disability related issues in teaching sociology. Deadline for submissions is March 31, 1996. Contact: Lynn Schlesinger, Department of Sociology, SUNY, Plattsburgh, NY 12901; (518) 564-3004; fax (518) 564-3333; e-mail: SCHLES@SPLAVA.CC.PLATTSBURGH.EDU; or Diane Taub, Department of Sociology, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL 62901-4524; (618) 453-7628; fax (618) 453-3253.

ASA Teaching Resources Center invites submissions for the *Clinical Sociology Resource Book*, fourth edition. This guide is a cooperative venture of the ASA Teaching Resources Center, the Sociological Practice Association, and the International Sociological Association's division on clinical sociology. Materials may include, but are not limited to, complete syllabi for clinical sociology courses (e.g., clinical sociology, clinical sociology workshop); courses that include the clinical sociology perspective (e.g., introduction to sociology, residency/internship) or specialty courses based on a clinical sociology perspective (e.g., social policy, community organizing, family dynamics); a brief explanation (up to five pages) of a clinical sociology technique (e.g., organizational assessment tool, family dynamics exercise, policy assessment tool, interview schedule that has been used by an expert witness in court) used in a practice setting, classroom or workshop; handouts or case studies used with students, clients or workshop attendees. Deadline for submission is January 20, 1996. Contact: Jan Fritz, 548 One Edwards Center, School of Planning, University of Cincinnati, P.O. Box 210073, Cincinnati, OH 45221-0073; (513) 556-0208; fax (513) 556-1274; e-mail: Jan.Fritz@UC.EDU.

Journal of Disability Policy Studies invites submissions on policy issues for women with disabilities for a 1997 special issue which will be published in 1997. Appropriate papers should focus on the impact of current disability policy on women with disabilities, the history of disability policy as it has been applied to women over the years, examining policy differences as they apply to men and women with disabilities or women with and without disabilities, the relevance of pending policy changes in financing

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Continued on next page

Call for Papers, continued

programs to women with disabilities, the participation of women with disabilities in the creation of policy, or other topics that incorporate social policy and its relevance to women with disabilities. Research on this topic from the fields of sociology, psychology, economics, political science law, and other related disciplines is solicited. Deadline for submission is August 16, 1996. Send submissions to: Kay Schriener, Editor, *Journal of Disability Policy Studies*, Department of Rehabilitation, 346 North West Avenue, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR 72701; fax (501) 575-3253.

Women and Language is an interdisciplinary research periodical that brings thought-provoking essays and inquiries, book reviews, bibliographies, and more, on topics of interest to a wide range of scholars interested in communication, language and gender. Submissions are invited for a special issue on "Rethinking Gender" to be published in Spring 1997. Submissions can be poetry, personal narratives, essays, letters, reports of research, criticism, book reviews or book notices on related topics. Deadline for submissions is June 15, 1996. Contact: Women and Language, Department of Communication, George Mason University, Fairfax, VA 22050; e-mail: ataylor@gmu.edu.

Meetings

February 22-26, 1996. "Communities" *Brown Symposium XVII*, Southwestern University, Georgetown, TX. Contact: Gwen Kennedy Neville, Brown Symposium XVIII, Southwestern University, P.O. 770, Georgetown, TX 78627-0700; (512) 863-1902.

March 7-10, 1996. *The Society for Research on Adolescence 1996 Biennial Conference*, Westin Hotel, Boston, MA. Contact: EC Enterprises, Inc., P.O. Box 1793, 835 Louisiana Street, Lawrence, KS 66044-2649; (913) 832-0737; fax (913) 832-2843.

April 19-21, 1996. *American Bar Association National Conference*, Denver, CO. Theme: "Families and Law: Changing Values, Rights and Obligations." Deadline for registration is January 20, 1996. Contact: John Ryan, ABA, 541 North Fairbanks Court, Chicago, IL 60611-3314; fax (312) 988-3032; e-mail: abaculs@attmail.com.

November 24-27, 1996. *Conference on Health and Culture in Adolescence*, Jerusalem, Israel. Contact: E. Chigier, Chair, Organizing Committee, Dan Knassim, POB 1931, Ramat Gan, Israel; +972-3-6133340; fax +972-3-6133341.

Funding

The Carolina Consortium on Human Development announces two postdoctoral fellowships for 1996-1997 to provide training to individuals who have demonstrated a commitment to the longitudinal study of persons and families in changing context. The Carolina Consortium is a NICHD-sponsored interdisciplinary training program with faculty whose primary appointments span 11 different departments or schools from four neighboring universities (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina-Greensboro, Duke University, and North

Carolina State University). Fellowships are awarded for two years pending annual renewal. The deadline for applications is February 29, 1996. Candidates should have completed requirements for the PhD by the time of their appointment. For additional information and application materials, contact: Thomas Farmer, Assistant Director, Center for Developmental Science, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, CB# 8115, 512 South Greensboro Street, Suite 230, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-8115; (919) 962-0333.

The Institute for Research on Poverty (IRP), University of Wisconsin-Madison, and the Food and Consumer Services of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) sponsor a competition for small grants for research on food insecurity, food stamps, and other food assistance programs for the poor. Up to six grants will be offered for research during the 1996-97 academic year. Most grants will be \$20,000 to \$30,000; the maximum grant will be \$50,000. Applicants must hold the PhD. Deadline for application is February 8, 1996. Contact: IRP-USDA Small Grants Program, Institute for Research on Poverty, 1180 Observatory Drive, Madison, WI 53706; (608) 262-6358; fax (608) 265-3119; e-mail: stribley@ss-wisc.edu.

The Population Reference Bureau (PRB) is accepting applications for fellowship and internship programs for 1996-97. The International Programs Fellowships lasts for 12 months (starting in June/July 1996) and are part of PRB's Cooperative Agreement with the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID). The fellows will work at PRB or AID to help with the production and distribution of population materials for policymakers in developing countries, and to assist staff on other policy and information activities. The fellowship stipend is about \$24,000 annually, depending on academic background and experience. Some population or public health-related classes or work experience, as well as language skills (particularly French or Spanish), are required. The Academic Year Internship lasts nine months, starting in August/September 1996. Candidates for this position should demonstrate interest in a specific population-related issue (such as the relation between population trends and particular public policies, or the collection and dissemination of demographic data). While at PRB, the intern will assist staff on various projects. Interns work 35 hours a week, receiving a stipend of \$10 per hour. The Summer Internship lasts three months (beginning in May/June 1996), and involves aiding PRB staff on domestic and/or international projects. Assignments will depend on the intern's interests and PRB's needs. Candidates for this position should demonstrate interests similar to those requested for the Academic Year internship. Like the Academic Year interns, Summer interns will work 35 hours a week and receive a stipend of \$10 per hour. Interested individuals should send a resume and a letter of application describing their completed academic studies, their interest in the field of population, and any additional information which supports their candidacy. Application deadline is February 29, 1996, for all three programs. Interested parties should contact: Internship Program, Population

Reference Bureau, 1875 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 520, Washington, DC 20009-5728; e-mail: popre@ig-cap.org.

Social Science Research Council (SSRC) announces fellowships and grants for 1996-1997 to research migration to the United States. Funds are provided by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. The goal is to foster innovative research that will advance theoretical and interdisciplinary understanding of a wide range of subjects including, but not limited to: the causes, processes, and patterns of migration; economic, political, and sociocultural aspects of immigrant settlement; and the transformative impact of migration on both immigrants and Americans. Applicants are encouraged to develop the theoretical implications of their research by adopting comparative international and/or historical perspectives. Fellowships and grants are available for dissertation research (to support full-time doctoral dissertation research); a summer dissertation workshop for minority students (providing training on refining research topics, designing research methods, preparing research and funding proposals); for postdoctoral research (to be used for research expenses and salary); and research planning (to support meetings, conferences, workshops, preliminary investigations, and other activities needed to prepare interdisciplinary research proposals). Deadline for submitting applications is February 1, 1996. For detailed descriptions and application forms contact: International Migration Program, Fellowships and Grants, Social Science Research Council, 605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10158.

Competitions

Sociologists for Women in Society (SWS) invites nominations for the Feminist Activism Award, presented annually to an SWS member who has notably and consistently used sociology to better conditions for women in society. The award honors outstanding feminist advocacy efforts that embody the goal of service to women and that have identifiably improved women's lives. Recipients are recognized for their contributions, rather than as a function of employment status or academic achievement. Nominations for the 1996 Feminist Activism Award will be accepted through May 1, 1996. The award will be presented during the SWS annual meetings in August. Please send a letter of nomination and supporting materials (such as curriculum vitae and/or biographical statement) to the chair of the award committee: Mary Zimmerman, Department of Health Services Administration, 6050 Malott Hall, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 44045; voice mail (913) 864-3258; fax (913) 383-8502; e-mail: mzimmerman@Rx.Pharm.ukans.edu.

The Society for the Study of Social Problems (SSSP), Sexual Behavior, Politics, and Communities Division, announces its 1996 student paper competition. Papers may be empirical and/or theoretical, on any aspect of sexuality. The winner will receive a \$100 stipend, payment of 1996 SSSP membership dues, payment of registration fee for August 1996 SSSP annual meeting, and an opportunity to present the paper at the SSSP meeting. Eligible papers must have been written between January 1995 and

February 1996, and may not be published, accepted for publication, or under review for publication. Papers that have been or will be presented at a professional meeting are eligible. Papers must be student-authored; they can be single-authored by a student or co-authored by more than one student, but not co-authored with a non-student. There is a 25-page limit, including notes, references, and tables. Five copies of each paper (25-page maximum) accompanied by a nomination letter from a faculty member at the student's college/university, should be sent to: Lloyd Klein, Department of Social Sciences, Queensborough Community College, 222-05 56th Avenue, Bayside, NY 11364.

Sociologists in the News

Judith H. Balfé, CUNY-College of Staten Island and Graduate Center, was interviewed and quoted in the *Detroit Free Press*, September 6, 1995, and the *Christian Science Monitor*, September 25, 1995, on the inheritance and use of summer houses.

James Blackwell, University of Massachusetts-Boston, **James E. Conyers**, Indiana State University, **Bob Davis**, North Carolina A&T State University, and **Cedric Herring**, University of Illinois-Chicago, were quoted in a feature story in the August edition of *Black Issues in Higher Education* on the subject of the Association of Black Sociologists' 25th Anniversary.

Donald F. Campbell, Seton Hall University, was interviewed and quoted in *The New York Times*, August 26, 1995, on the Haitian Judicial System.

Sharon Collins, University of Illinois-Chicago, **Bert Landry**, University of Maryland, **Douglas Massey**, University of Pennsylvania, and **William Julius Wilson**, University of Chicago, were quoted in the *Chicago Magazine* on the similarities and differences between the Black middle class and their white middle class counterparts.

John E. Farley, Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville, was quoted in *USA Today* and interviewed on the Prime Sports radio network regarding the use of American Indian mascots by professional sports teams. He was also quoted in the *Belleville (Illinois) News-Democrat* regarding reasons why African Americans and white Americans reacted so differently to the O.J. Simpson verdict.

Susan J. Ferguson, Grinnell College, was interviewed and quoted in an article on never-married Asian American women in *The Seattle Times*, October 8, 1995.

William Frey, University of Michigan, was interviewed and quoted in an article on immigration, which made the front page headline of *The Austin American-Statesman*, on August 23, 1995.

Cedric Herring, University of Illinois-Chicago, was a panelist on Chicago's Public Broadcasting System (PBS) affiliate WTTW's "Chicago Tonight" to discuss race and politics. He was interviewed for a segment that aired nationally on CNBC concerning the impact of job training programs on the earnings and employment prospects of Black males. He was featured in the November edition of *Chicago Magazine* for an analysis of the similarities and differences between the Black middle class and their white middle class counterparts. The analysis in the article served as the basis for additional television and radio appearances on WTTW, WGN, WVON, WJJD, and WVAZ during late October and November.

Lynne Gershenson-Hodgson, Quinnipiac College, and **Jon Hendricks**, Oregon State University, were quoted in *The New York Times* on October 19, 1995, in an article, "Wearing the Gray Badge of Courage," about the sociology of aging.

Conrad L. Kanagy, Elizabethtown College, had a front-page story published in *The Lancaster New Era* about research in which he found a large net gain of firearms among Lan-

Continued on next page

COMMUNITIES

BENEDICT R. ANDERSON

Cornell University

BARBARA A. BABCOCK

University of Arizona

ROBERT N. BELLAH

University of California at Berkeley

MICHAEL HERZFELD

Harvard University

LOUISE LAMPHERE

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In the News, continued

caster County Plain groups, including the Amish, but losses among all other groups except corporations from 1984-1994. The project was conducted under the auspices of the Young Center for the Study of Anabaptist and Pietist Groups.

Edith Kurzweil, Adelphi University, appeared in a full page advertisement in *The New York Times*, on September 19, 1995.

Rolf Meyersohn, CUNY-Graduate Center, was interviewed and quoted in *ArtNews*, Summer 1995, on arts participation by the baby boomers, based upon the National Education Association (NEA) surveys conducted by sociologist **John Robinson**, University of Maryland.

Charles Pinderhughes, Boston College, authored an op-ed on the 1970 May Day Rally to Free the New Haven Panthers in the *Hartford (CT) Courant*. Another op-ed column linking the national obsession with the Simpson trial to American's preoccupation with African American stereotypes was published in the *Boston Herald*.

Barry Wellman, University of Toronto, was quoted in *The Toronto Star*, September 23, 1995, in an article entitled, "A World Divided."

People

Berch Berberoglu, University of Nevada-Reno, was elected President of the UNR Chapter of the Nevada Faculty Alliance (NFA), an affiliate of the American Association of University Professors (AAUP), for the 1995-96 academic year.

Richard Krannich, Utah State University, was elected Vice President of the Rural Sociological Society.

Robert Leik, University of Minnesota, has been appointed Associate Dean of the Graduate School.

Patricia Y. Martin, Florida State University, served as Program Chair for the annual meeting of the Society for the Study of Social Problems, Washington, DC, in August 1995. She was a finalist for the 1995 Academy of Management Dorothy Harlow Award, and has been appointed to the editorial boards of *Gender, Work and Organizations*, and *Work and Occupations*. She organized and chaired a national workshop on Gender and Organizations at Ohio State University in May 1995.

John Myles, Florida State University, was selected by the Social Science Federation of Canada to present the Federation's annual lecture to Canadian Members of Parliament and senior policy makers.

Mark Oromaner, Dean of Planning and Institutional Research, Hudson County Community College, has joined the editorial board of *Community College Review*.

Awards

David L. Allen, The University of Findlay, received the "Outstanding Educator Award" from the Findlay-Hancock County Chamber of Commerce.

Berch Berberoglu, University of Nevada-Reno, was named 1995 UNR Foundation Professor. The

award is given each year to three professors from among several hundred and is the university's highest research award. It comes with a \$15,000 grant.

Larry Christiansen, Florida State University, received the Harry Braverman Award from the Labor Studies Division of the Society for the Study of Social Problems, August 1995.

William T. Golden, co-chairman of the Carnegie Commission on Science, Technology, and Government, New York City, NY, has been selected by the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) to receive the Public Welfare Medal, the academy's highest honor. The NAS Public Welfare Medal, consisting of a bronze medal and an illuminated scroll, will be presented to Golden on April 29 during the NAS 1996 annual meeting.

Ronald W. Manderscheid, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, received the 1995 National Sociological Practice Award of the Society for Applied Sociology at its October 12-14 annual meeting in San Diego, CA. In 1993, he also served on President Clinton's Task Force on Health Care Reform.

Jill Quadagno, Florida State University, was a finalist for the C. Wright Mills Award of the Society for the Study of Social Problems for her book, *The Color of Welfare*. The book also received Honorable Mention for the ASA Section on Comparative Historical Sociology 1995 Distinguished Book Award.

John V. Richardson, Jr., University of California-Los Angeles, won the 1995 American Society for Information Science (ASIS) Book of the Year award for his book, *Knowledge-Based Systems for General Reference Work: Applications, Problems, and Progress*, published by the Academic Press.

Stephen M. Shortell, Northwestern University, was awarded the 1995 Baxter Health Services Research Prize, the highest honor in health services research. His work was cited for providing much of the framework for the quantitative and qualitative analysis of healthcare delivery and for developing and testing theories related to the understanding of large, complex health care organizations and systems.

Ronnie J. Steinberg, Temple University, was selected as the 1996 Sociologists for Women in Society (SWS) Feminist Lecturer on Women and Social Change.

William C. Whit, Grand Valley State University, received the 1995 Marvin Olsen Distinguished Service Award from the Michigan Sociological Association.

New Books

James N. Baron, Stanford University, **David B. Grusky**, and **Donald J. Treiman**, University of California-Los Angeles, *Social Differentiation and Social Inequality* (Westview, 1996).

Berch Berberoglu, University of Nevada-Reno, *The National Question: Nationalism, Ethnic Conflict and Self-Determination in the 20th Century* (Temple University Press, 1995).

David K. Brown, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire, *Degrees of Control* (Teachers College Press, 1995).

Robert Erikson, Swedish Institute

for Social Research, and **Jan O. Jansson**, *Education and Social Class* (Westview, 1996).

Jeff Ferrell, Northern Arizona University, and **Clinton R. Sanders**, University of Connecticut, *Cultural Criminology* (Northeastern University Press, 1995).

William Form, Ohio State University, *Segmented Labor, Fractured Politics: Labor Politics in American Life* (Plenum, 1995).

David M. Heer, University of Southern California, *Immigration in America's Future* (Westview Press, 1996).

Carole Joffe, University of California-Berkeley, *Doctors of Conscience: The Struggle to Provide Abortion Before and After Roe v. Wade* (Beacon Press, 1995).

Donald B. Kraybill, Elizabethtown College, *Amish Enterprise* (The John Hopkins University Press, 1995).

Charles Lemert, Wesleyan University, *Sociology After the Crisis* (Westview Press/HarperCollins Publishers, 1995).

William D. Perdue, Eastern Washington University, *Modernization Crisis: The Transformation of Poland, and Paradox of Change: The Rise and Fall of Solidarity in the New Poland* (Greenwood Publishing Group, Inc., 1995).

Thomas E. Pettigrew, University of California-Santa Cruz, *How to Think Like a Social Scientist* (New York: Harper Collins, 1996).

Daniel R. Pinello, City University of New York-John Jay College, *The Impact of Judicial-Selection Method on State-Supreme-Court Policy Innovation, Reaction, and Atrophy* (Greenwood Publishing Group, Inc., 1995).

Anita Taylor, George Mason University, and **Judi Beinstein Miller**, Oberlin College, *Conflict and Gender* (Hampton Press, Inc., 1995).

Lorne Tepperman, University of Toronto, and **Susanah J. Wilson**, *Choices and Chances* (Harcourt Brace College Publisher, 1995).

Sundeep Waslekar, Oxford University, UK, *South Asian Drama* (Konark Publishers, New Delhi, 1995).

Summer Programs

Faculty and students are invited to study the Nordic social welfare system with focus on health care and social services. A two week, intensive course will be given in Stockholm and Helsinki from June 9-23, 1996. Sociology credit (three hours either graduate or undergraduate) is given through the Department of Sociology, University of Missouri-Kansas City. The course, directed by two sociology professors and sponsored by People-to-People International for the past six years, includes site visits, lectures and group discussions with leading experts, researchers and government officials, as well as socializing and a weekend home stay with Swedish hosts. Supplemental visits can be arranged to accommodate students' special interests. Application deadline is April 19, 1996; however, space is limited and early applications are recommended. For more information, contact: (913) 341-1633; (816) 235-7151; fax (913) 383-8502.

Other Organizations

Sociologists of Minnesota. Arne H. Carlson, Governor of Minnesota, proclaimed October 5, 1995 to be Sociologists of Minnesota Day. Sociologists of Minnesota, founded in 1972, aims to promote the field of sociology, share the science of sociology at the national and international level and combine the knowledge and experiences of academic and applied sociologists with the ultimate goal of understanding and interpreting societal behavior.

Deaths

Clyde W. Franklin II, 54, professor emeritus of sociology at Ohio State University, died on October 25, 1995, in Columbus, OH.

Morris S. Schwartz, 68, former professor of sociology at Brandeis University, died November 1, 1995, in Boston, MA.

Obituaries

Gerald Breese
(-1995)

Gerald W. Breeze, a sociologist who analyzed the structure and growth of large urban areas, particularly the third world, died on Friday at the Meadow Lakes retirement community in Hightstown, NJ. He was 83.

The cause was leukemia, his family said.

Breeze retired from Princeton University in 1977 as emeritus professor of sociology. He joined the faculty in 1949 and from 1950-1966 directed Princeton's Bureau of Urban Research, one of the first efforts by an American university to focus on the study of cities.

He was the author of many articles and books, among them the influential *Urbanization in Newly Developing Countries* (Prentice-Hall, 1966). His PhD dissertation was published in 1949 by the University of Chicago Press as *The Daytime Population of the Central Business District of Chicago*, the first in-depth study of the dynamics of urban commuting.

Born in Breesport, NY, Gerald William Breeze graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University in 1935 and from Yale Divinity School three years later. He received his doctorate at Chicago in 1947.

Dr. Breeze is survived by his wife, Alice Osborn Brown; four children, Adele Overmyer of Arlington, VA, James and Dana, both of Denver, and Brinda Wederich of Belle Meade, NJ; a sister, Viola Ives of Corland, NY; seven grandchildren; and five stepchildren. He was previously married to Alice Janette Bailey, who died in 1972.

Reprinted from the *New York Times*, August 31, 1995

Larry W. DeBord
(-1995)

Larry W. DeBord, Vanderbilt PhD, Chairman of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at the University of Mississippi for 20 years, died September 3, 1995, three and one-half years after an apparently successful operation for lung cancer.

Healthy for most of this time, Larry savored the pleasures of family and friends and doted on his grandson, William. Despite the debilitating effects of therapy, he remained cheerful, ready with a joke, working if he could, refusing self-pity. He was 58.

Larry DeBord was not an imperturbable man. Son of a working-class family that migrated from the coal fields of Kentucky to Detroit, he expressed his opinions openly. Angry about class inequities, Larry did not suffer academic pretensions quietly. He was critical of the authoritarian actions of itinerant administrators. He had definite ideas about rules and academic freedom.

One of Larry's favorite phrases was: "There is a difference in having tenure and using tenure." Tenure was an advantage, but "an advantage unused was no advantage at all." Tenure obliged academics to speak out against unreason—to make use of the freedom so many workers lacked. Not to speak out emboldened the enemies of academia.

Larry sought to instruct administrators in organizational analysis. He argued against rules as solutions to structural weaknesses or as antidotes for problems created by the allocation of resources. He refused to accept rules as correctives for poor work performances.

Larry knew that the freedoms which fostered intellectual integrity also facilitated malingering. Inefficiency was acceptable so long as workers controlled their work. Control permitted academics to invest themselves in their jobs in ways that rules or time-clocks could never inspire.

As an administrator, part of Larry's mission was to fight racial injustice. Determined that Ole Miss would transcend racism, he understood racism was not unique to Mississippi.

At times, Larry was an angry man. But he used his anger in defense of budgets, against ignorance, and for protecting colleagues. Anger could be an asset in the struggle for resources. Sometimes it was useful to make administrators uncomfortable.

Larry was an optimist and a man of good cheer. He liked to raise a glass in celebration of life's pleasures, especially music and literature. In particular, Larry liked the music of George Jones and Van Morrison. He was partial to literature that captured the struggles of working class people, the books of Harry Crews and Larry Brown. He appreciated the skillful use of language by writers such as Barry Hannah. In good weather, he loved to take his 1976 Harley Davidson for a run.

Larry was generous with his time. He spent long hours helping students to make decisions about their lives. He was proud of their accomplishments.

Larry's research interests were in the sociologies of education and literature. He admired the work of Coleman, Gouldner, Mills, and Jenks. He published in *Sociology of Education*, *Sociometry*, *Sociological Inquiry*, *Teaching Sociology*, *Texas Review*, and *Southern Quarterly*. He was a member of the American Sociological Association, the Southern Sociological Society, the Mid-South Sociological Association, and the American Culture Association.

Gary L. Long, University of Mississippi

Official Reports and Proceedings

1994-95 Council Minutes

Tuesday, August 22, 1995 12:30-4:15 p.m.

Present: Janet Abu-Lughod, Margaret Anderson, Joan Acker, Patricia Hill Collins, Karen Cook, Arlene Kaplan Daniels, Amitai Etzioni, David Featherman, Myra Marx Ferree, William Gamson, Cheryl Townsend Gilkes, Maureen Hallinan, Sara McLanahan, Aldon Morris, Silvia Pedraza, Patricia Roos, Ida Harper Simpson, Neil Smelser, Teresa Sullivan, Barrie Thorne, Doris Y. Wilkinson, Maxine Baca Zinn

ASA staff: Felice J. Levine, Carla B. Howery, Phoebe J. Stevenson, Havidan Rodriguez, Janet Mancini Billson, and Janet Astner

1. Introductions and Orienting Documents

1. Approval of the Agenda

The agenda was approved with one additional resolution added to new business.

2. Report of the President

President Etzioni thanked Executive Officer Levine and staff for their help with the annual meeting and made the following motion:

Motion: To commend the Executive Office staff for the outstanding work on the Annual Meeting. Carried.

Etzioni reviewed the year and indicated that it had been most productive. He noted that the Directory of Sociologists in Policy and Practice is moving forward and will make many "publics" aware of the skills and services sociologists can provide. Levine indicated that members have expressed interest in being listed and that the book will be available in the fall.

Etzioni indicated a desire to continue work on projects that show sociology's impact on social policy, particularly in the areas of prevention of hatred and illness.

3. Report of the Secretary

Membership/Subscriptions/Sections: Daniels summarized membership trends, including an increase in members of 2.75 percent from the same period last year. She noted promotional mailings and the increase in student memberships. Half of ASA members belong to at least one section and many sections have experienced growth, with an average 5.3 percent increase in members across sections. Further, ASA membership has a high retention rate compared to other associations.

Three issues were discussed: First the ASA's ability to project future demographics (specifically age) of the membership and the implications for the dues structure. Secretary-elect Sullivan indicated that rough figures are available, but that major shifts such as the support for higher education will shape the membership and members' finances as much as demographic trends. Second, Council asked about the minimum allowable number of section membership and what happened if numbers dropped below that number. Howery noted that sections must have 200 members, as a minimum, and that if they dip below that, they are given a probationary period to achieve the minimum of dues paying members. Third, Council asked about why ASA's publications portfolio includes journals linked to some specialties and sections, but not to others, with no apparent connection to the specialties with larger member interest. Sullivan noted that different specialty journals were initiated or acquired by ASA under different circumstances, but that in any case,

the ASA has not had a long-term strategic plan for journals. Secretary Daniels indicated that this topic is of perennial concern to the Publications Committee and EOB. Council concurred that they would welcome a longer discussion on the topic, informed by the wisdom of those groups.

Investments: Daniels summarized the growth of ASA's investment portfolio managed by Fiduciary Trust International and the steady improvement in growth on all accounts. In response to the Secretary's report on investments, Council expressed a cautionary note that our investment performance is not particularly impressive. Daniels, Sullivan, and Levine indicated that they are monitoring the work of ASA's investment manager and will review accomplishments.

4. Report of the Executive Officer

Levine reported on the record attendance at the 1995 Annual Meeting, a total of 4737 registrants (as of August 21). She noted that the 1996 Annual Meeting will be held in New York and thanked President-elect Hallinan for her patience and cooperation with the relocation from the original Chicago site.

She overviewed key highlights over the year, including the hiring of new staff. She thanked Janet Mancini Billson and Ramon Torrecilla for their service to ASA. She welcomed Havidan Rodriguez as the new director of the Minority Affairs Program, Ed Hatcher as the new Director of Communications and Public Affairs, and Cynthia Costello as Staff Sociologist.

Levine indicated that the Department Affiliates initiative is developing well. It is an important communication and coordination mechanism between ASA and sociology departments. Simpson asked about the enrollment of graduate departments as Department Affiliates. Billson reported on the rather high rate of participation of graduate departments, and good retention. Levine and Billson gave examples of ways in which Chairlink has been used with effective results.

Levine briefed Council about the follow-up to Council's request for a sociologist on the Advisory Committee of Professional Associations at the U.S. Bureau of the Census. She worked with Secretary Sullivan on a letter to the Census. She will be meeting with the Director to explore sociological expertise in the advisory process.

Levine spoke about the difficult climate in Washington research for knowledge and information generally (e.g., Bureau of the Census, National Endowment for the Humanities) as well as for the social and behavioral sciences (e.g., the National Science Foundation).

Etzioni commented on the changing political landscape and questioned a conciliatory, wait and see strategy. Levine responded that ASA and other social science associations have been quite assertive and have also worked behind the scenes to ensure support of the social sciences. Hallinan complimented Levine for the work to defend sociology and retain support.

II. ASA Policy on Site Selection

In January, Council approved the philosophy of multi-year contracts for Annual Meetings but deferred actual decision as to how to proceed with signing of contracts, pending the results of the site selection policy decision.

The Council subcommittee on site selection policy (Andersen, Morris) reported back to Council. Andersen reported on the alternative resolution presented by the Committee on the Status of Gay Men, Lesbians, and Bisexuals in Sociology during the Business

Meeting which received overwhelming support. There was support at the Business Meeting to affirm ASA's original policy, but narrowing "location" to read "cities" and "discrimination" to "discriminatory laws." Morris stated that excluding the south for a number of years is unfair. The subcommittee emphasized that if cities are the unit of analysis, not states, then more options are available, including cities in the south. Roos asked about the implications of the shift, and whether there are cities with large enough facilities to handle our meeting. Levine indicated there were.

Andersen asked about the request for contract language. Howery and Abu Lughod (Executive Officer and Council liaisons respectively) indicated that the Committee on the Status of Gay Men, Lesbians, and Bisexuals in Sociology was interested in having language in contracts that would protect the Association, in a similar manner to what was done during the deliberations about the Equal Rights Amendment. Council was concerned with committing to specific contract language. The Council tabled for further consideration the portion of the Business Meeting Motion which read: In the event that legal protections from discrimination are removed or over-ridden at a contracted ASA site, ASA contractual agreements provide legal and financial protection from such events. Tabled.

Motion: ASA affirms its policy of August 1994 to hold its meetings only in cities where its members are afforded legal protection from discrimination on the basis of age, gender, marital status, national origin, physical ability, race, religion, or sexual orientation; and, that on a biennial basis, the ASA notify potential convention cities of the ASA policy regarding site selection and, specifically, that cities that do not afford such legal protections are excluded from consideration as possible ASA sites. Carried.

Motion: To approve a multi-year site selection proposal, locating in 2001 (west), 2002 (central), 2003 (east), and 2004 (west) locations. Carried.

Council discussed specific site preferences within those regions.

Motion: To strike Honolulu from consideration because of excessive costs. Carried.

Motion: To meet in San Francisco or Anaheim in 2001 and in 2004, with a choice of San Francisco in one of the years and a preference for Anaheim over San Francisco in the other. Carried.

Motion: To indicate a preference for Chicago (2002) and Atlanta (2003) and a second choice pairing of New Orleans (2002) and New York (2003). Carried.

III. ASA Committee Reports

1. Committee on Archives

Levine reported on the progress of the work to establish an ASA Archive and the steps leading to the current proposal to locate the ASA archives at the Pennsylvania State University Library. The Archives Committee, currently chaired by Stephen Turner, is comprised of Lynne Zucker, Sydney Halpern, and Michael Hill. A subcommittee (Turner, Hill, and Levine) conducted a site visit to Penn State in the winter. ASA would classify documents as "restricted" or "unrestricted" and the length of the restriction is also within ASA's purview.

Past Vice President Thorne raised two concerns which had been transmitted to her. Council noted the importance of insuring that, in the agreement

with Penn State, assurances are made that the archivists are careful in their oversight of the materials and are professionally capable of digitalization.

Council also discussed three issues: (1) the geographic isolation of Penn State; (2) the lack of related archives in the same location; and (3) that the ASA official archives not be co-mingled with the archives of individual sociologists. In addition, the Council suggested an amendment to the draft memorandum of understanding such that if the Executive Officer wishes to delegate authority of the archives to someone else, that the Council needs to approve the delegation in advance.

Motion: To authorize the Executive Officer to reach an agreement with the Pennsylvania State University to establish the American Sociological Association Archive according to the general terms in the Draft Memorandum of Understanding, with the continued advice of the ASA Archive Committee and ASA legal counsel. Carried (1 no).

2. Committee on Licensure and Certification

Billson asked for questions and comments about the report on certification and licensure. She noted that Texas has recent legislation, which is very close to model language, and could serve to guide many states. She highlighted

some particularly informative cases and suggested that ASA work with some key states in drafting language and working with the aligned associations, particularly the American Association of Marriage and Family Therapists (AAMFT) and the National Association of Social Workers (NASW).

Council briefly discussed the report and took no action. The Executive Officer was asked to follow up on the topic. Council appreciated the importance of supporting the value of the BA and MA training.

IV. New Business

Motion: To thank Arlene Kaplan Daniels for her outstanding service to the Association as Secretary. Carried.

Council adjourned at 4:15 p.m.

Classified Ads

I'll bring out the best in your book or paper. Expert editing for style, clarity, meaning. Twenty years' experience, including several ASA journals, *Demography*, *Criminology*, *Justice Quarterly*. Karen Feinberg, 5300 Hamilton Avenue, #1704, Cincinnati, OH 45224; (513) 542-8328; e-mail 73732.1064@COMPUSERVE.COM.

1995-96 ASA Directories

Guide to Graduate Departments of Sociology, 1995

ASA student members \$20
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Call for Papers Update

Submission Deadline:

January 10, 1996

The following updates and corrections have been received since the publication of the Call for Papers for the 1996 Annual Meeting.

- The correct title of the regular session topic organized by Philip Selznick is *Sociology and Moral Theory*.

- Section on Sociology of Alcohol and Drugs.** In addition to the paper sessions previously listed, the Section invites submissions for refereed roundtables and informal "research-in-progress: roundtables." *Susan Martin*, National Institute on Alcohol and Drug Abuse and Alcoholism, Suite 505 Willco, 6000 Executive Blvd., Rockville, MD 20892, USA; (301) 443-8767; smartin@willco.niaaa.nih.gov

Address/E-mail Corrections

- Regular Session on Sport and Leisure.** *Donald Sabo*, sabo@ubunix.acsu.buffalo.edu

- Section on Racial and Ethnic Minorities.** Open Topic Paper Sessions. *Eva E. Sandis*, Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology, LL-917D, Fordham University at Lincoln Center, 113 West 60th Street, New York, NY 10023, USA

- Section on the Political Economy of the World System.** "The Social Regulation of Global Capitalism." *Fred Deyo*, fdeyo@acspr1.acs.brockport.edu

- Section on Marxist Sociology.** "Marxism and Social Transformation: Opportunities, Constraints, and Struggles." *M. Bahati Kuumba*, kuumbamb@snybufaa.cs.snybuf.edu

March 1 Deadline

The Sydney S. Spivack Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy 1996 Congressional Fellowship

The ASA encourages applications for the 1996 Congressional Fellowship. The Fellowship is funded by the American Sociological Foundation and is part of the Spivack Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy. Past Fellows include: Catherine White Berheide, Skidmore College; Peter Cookson, Jr., Adelphi University; and Jill Quadagno, Florida State University. The current Fellow, Richard J. Gelles, University of Rhode Island, will relocate to Washington, DC in January 1996 for six months to serve on the staff of a Congressional office.

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 (four-month minimum). 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 policy making 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. It is helpful to investigate some placement possibilities in advance, or to suggest some in the letter of interest. The letter should highlight the link between one's sociological expertise and a current policy issue. Be sure to specify the time span available to do the fellowship placement.

The stipend for the Fellowship is \$5000.

Send a statement of interest and a vita to: ASA Congressional Fellowship, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036. Materials must be postmarked by March 1, 1996.

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1997--August 9-13
Toronto, Ontario, Canada

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1998--August 21-25
San Francisco, California

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1999--August 6-10
Chicago, Illinois

□□□

2000--August 12-16
Washington, DC

Footnotes

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Managing Editor: Ed Hatcher
Associate Editor: Carla B. Howery
Staff Writer: Paula Trubisky
Production: Karen Gray Edwards
Secretary: Teresa A. Sullivan

Article submissions are limited to 1,000 words and must have journalistic value (i.e., timeliness, significant impact, general interest) rather than be research-oriented or scholarly in nature. Submissions will be reviewed by the editorial board for possible publication. "Open Forum" contributions are limited to 800 words; "Obituaries," 500 words; "Letters to the Editor," 400 words; "Department" announcements, 200 words. Accepted material will appear one time only as space allows. ASA reserves the right to edit for style and length all material published. The deadline for all material is the first of the month preceding publication (e.g., April 1 for May issue).

Send communications on material, subscriptions, and advertising to: American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 833-3410; ASA_Executive_Office@MCI-MAIL.COM.

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