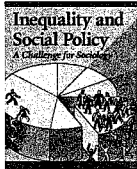


Footnotes

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1998 Annual Meeting . . . Of Microchips and Multiculturalism: Notes from Northern California

Editor's Note: This is the fifth in a series of articles in anticipation of the 1998 ASA Annual Meeting in San Francisco.

by Karen Hossfeld
San Francisco State University

"California is the biggest world in the whole country."—Kate Sanborn

In terms of its cultural and geographic diversity, economic development, and sheer size, California can indeed be seen as one of the biggest "worlds" within the country. And Los Angeles and other regions not withstand-

ing, many San Franciscans like to see ourselves as figuratively the "biggest"—or at least most creative—"world" in the whole state. People in the "Bay Area" (the nine counties encompassing and surrounding San Francisco) tend to view our region as being on the cusp of dynamic new cultural trends that will shape the nation's future. Granted, this is provincial chauvinism or just plain "wannabe-ism," but non-locals, as well, seem to frequently subscribe to this belief. As one of my students, who moved to San Francisco from Omaha to "become Californian," put it, "The stuff that people here are having to deal with

now, is the stuff that all of America is going to have to deal with eventually . . . you come here to get in on it early."

Of course, people make similar claims about other regions. And even among those who do subscribe to the "it happens here first" shtick, not everyone sees this as a good thing. (I heard one visiting religious leader refer to the Bay Area as "a primary breeding ground for the new forms of moral decay sweeping the country." He was referring specifically to social movements for sexual freedom, but went on to add that "most

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Ed Murguia Tapped for MAP

Edward Murguia, Texas A&M University, will join the ASA Executive Office as staff sociologist and Director of the Minority Affairs Program (MAP), effective August 1, 1998. The Minority Affairs Program, leads two significant ASA projects, among other initiatives: the Minority Fellowship Program (MFP) providing predoctoral fellowships and training in mental health and the Minority Opportunities through School Transformation (MOST) Program working with eighteen graduate and undergraduate departments of sociology to stimulate excellence and inclusiveness. Coincidentally, Texas A&M University, is one of the MOST schools that has undertaken curriculum revision, increased students' opportunities in research, examined advising and mentoring, and assessed the departmental climate. The department hosted the 1995 summer institute for MOST students, in which Murguia participated as instructor and mentor. Since that time, the department has implemented MOST plans, including a collaboration with other schools in the A&M system (see February 1998 Footnotes).



Edward
Murguia

Murguia, a San Antonio native, has served on the faculty at several institutions. After completing his MA at University of New Mexico, and his PhD at the University of Texas-Austin, he joined the faculty at San Francisco State University and later Washington State University. Feeling the pull back to Texas, he joined the faculty at Trinity University in 1981. He continued post-doctoral work, in sociology of aging, at the University of Texas-Austin Population Research Center before moving to Arizona State where he was an associate professor in the Department of Sociology and a Research Associate at the Hispanic Research Center. In 1992, he moved to his current position at Texas A&M, with a research position in the Laboratory for the Studies of Social Deviance. He recently completed an NIDA-supported research project on drug use across generations.

With interests in race and ethnicity, family, aging, demography, and more recently health and drug abuse, Murguia has a span of interests that will serve him well as a staff sociologist. He has been active in ASA and several of its sections, served on local arrangements for the ASA meeting in San Antonio, and served in 1993 as an adviser on the other end of the selection process for the Minority Affairs Program Director.

In announcing the appointment, Executive Officer Felice J. Levine said that Murguia was a "terrific addition to the staff—a perfect mix of substantive knowledge, long-term mentoring and training of students, experience in a range of institutions, and a deep commitment to minority access and opportunity that has already spanned a considerable career."

Please greet Ed in his new role at the ASA Annual Meeting! □

Working Conference Spurs Race Initiative

by Roberta Spalter-Roth
ASA Staff Sociologist

Judith A. Winston, Executive Director of the President's Initiative on Race, *One America in the 21st Century* was introduced by ASA President Jill Quadagno at the opening dinner of the ASA's working conference on *Social Science Knowledge on Race, Racism, and Race Relations* on April 26, 1998. Ms. Winston, who as Executive Director coordinates the President's year long effort, encouraged conference participants to see the public significance of their work as social and behavioral scientists in educating the nation to the facts surrounding the issue of race, in promoting constructive dialogue, and in developing concrete solutions. Other challenges to conference participants to go beyond the black/white paradigm and to develop and present complex findings in understandable terms were made by Judith Auerbach, White House Office of Science Technology Policy; Melvin Oliver, Ford Foundation; and Miguel Satut, W.K. Kellogg Foundation. Felice Levine, ASA's Executive Officer, described ASA's hopes for the working conference in building a knowledge base.

With the culmination of a successful working conference, the second phase of the ASA's project is complete and the third phase has begun. The first phase of this ambitious project to help educate the nation about the facts surrounding the issue of race was to reach out for ideas and information through developing a wide network of social scientists. This was done through wide electronic dissemination of a *Call for Help* among relevant research communities. The response was in the form of an outpouring of suggestions of key studies, key researchers, and key findings across



From left: Roberta Spalter-Roth, Felice J. Levine, Judith Winston, Patricia White, and Jill Quadagno.

social and behavioral science domains and disciplines. As a result of this phase, the project staff was able to develop an initial conceptual mapping of diverse strands of social science knowledge.

The second phase of the project focused on knowledge building, initial analysis, and the connections across arenas of work. The project staff was involved in a massive effort to organize the materials received as part of the call and fill in some of the gaps. In addition, the working conference held on April 26-28 was designed as a space to work intensively on assessing knowledge, identifying gaps, and building an integrated understanding. The group of 40 scholars that attended the conference was drawn from across relevant domains of research and relevant disciplines in the social and behavioral sciences (for a listing of attendees as well as more detail on this project see the latest update on the ASA web site at www.asanet.org). Prior to the meeting, participants wrote memoranda that summarized race and race relations findings and how these findings could link to other

fields. These documents served as the background text and "workbook" for the conference.

Through two and one-half days of lively discussion and debate in break-out groups and in plenary sessions, over meals and at breaks, conference participants moved from identifying key findings within substantive areas to building an overall picture and identifying the research gaps in this picture. Break-out groups composed of anthropologists, economists, geographers, political scientists, psychologists as well as sociologists and demographers pinned down core patterns, trends, and dynamics that span and link these substantive areas. They addressed issues including "what are the barriers to inclusions and what conditions and policies improve inclusion and what are the trends and prospects for the future?" Plenary sessions started with "what does research tell us about how race is created and how we should do comparisons?" and ended with "what do we want to tell policymakers, citizens, opinion leaders, and researchers about what we know and need to know?"

Excitement and engagement with the task ran high throughout the meeting. As they left, participants agreed that the conference was very stimulating and provided an invaluable opportunity for scholars to work together across substantive arenas. Most important, attendees stood poised to continue to help as this project moves forward to its final goal—a monograph accessible to policy makers, opinion leaders, and the public on what is known about race and race relations based on social science knowledge to be published in early 1999. □

In This Issue . . .



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Aligned groups to meet in conjunction with ASA Annual Meeting in San Francisco.

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A tribute to 1961 ASA President Robert E.L. Faris, who passed away February 28.

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The Executive Officer's Column

Reinventing Undergraduate Education—ASA Anticipates the Call



Two national reports released in 1998, one supported by the Carnegie Foundation and the other by the National Science Foundation (NSF), raise important issues about undergraduate education. These reports challenge not only academic institutions, but also scientific and learned societies, to rethink strategies and make improvements. These documents prompt me to reflect on the progress and accomplishments of sociology departments, in all types of institutions, to encourage effective teaching and learning. They also prompt me to reflect on the role and activities—past, present, and potential—of the ASA.

The first Report is the product of the National Commission on Educating Undergraduates in the Research University, which was created in 1995 under the auspices of Carnegie. The Report urges building on the mission and unique strengths of research universities in advancing quality education. The Commission Report emphasizes the leading role research universities play in the U.S. educational system: The 125 research universities make up only three percent of all institutions of higher education, but confer 32 percent of all BA degrees and 56 percent of BA degrees of doctoral recipients in science and engineering.

The Report aims to foster new ways of thinking about undergraduate education within research universities. The Commission concludes that undergraduate students at research universities across the nation are not receiving the type of education that they deserve. The point is not to lay blame, but to challenge universities to take on major rethinking. While the Report acknowledges that universities recognize that "undergraduates are too often shortchanged," it concludes that change has been only at the periphery and has not capitalized on the special strengths and opportunities of research universities.

The body of the Report sets forth a new model. Key is the recommendation to "Make Research-Based Learning the Standard" through involving undergraduates in the research process, providing a mentor for every student, and offering research internships. From introducing "inquiry-based learning and communication of ideas" during the freshman year through a senior "capstone experience," the goal is to educate and train students in what it means to be a scholar and participate in an environment of "discovery." The central argument of the Report is that research universities need to build on the synergism between research and teaching, capitalize on their research strengths, and makes the undergraduate experience an inseparable part of an "integrated whole."

The second Report derives from *A Day of Dialogue on Shaping the Future of Undergraduate Science, Mathematics, Engineering and Technology Education* hosted by Project Kaleidoscope and funded by NSF. A central premise of this project is that the reform of undergraduate science education "has reached a point at which real progress cannot be sustained without the active and visible leadership of the national associations." The Report focuses on the need for scientific societies to help connect the advancement of knowledge and the advancement of learning.

The Report urges national associations like ASA to play a significant role in shaping the future of undergraduate education. With a detailed list of suggested activities, the Report specifically recommends that professional societies help departments to find "realistic ways" to proceed, emphasize teaching and learning in association journals and meetings, and directly encourage the participation of undergraduates at meetings.

The thrust of these reports is coincident with ASA's long-term involvement in teaching and undergraduate education. For almost 25 years, the ASA has had an internal program, budget, and staff dedicated to the improvement of undergraduate and graduate education and effective teaching in our discipline. In addition, with a strong journal (*Teaching Sociology*), an active Section on Undergraduate Education, and direct programming for faculty (e.g., teaching workshops) and students (e.g., the Honors Program) at the Annual Meeting, ASA has institutional "homes" for further heeding and advancing the Carnegie and NSF calls.

ASA's commitment to undergraduate education can be seen through our work not just with faculty members but with department chairs across academic institutions from community colleges to PhD-conferring universities. The purpose of working with sociologists as a "collectivity" within colleges and university is to play a more pervasive and supportive role in advancing sociology. We learned that, instead of dealing with the random trouble spots (or opportunities), a national association for the discipline should work collaboratively and intentionally with the department unit (or major) across all forms of institutions. For our chair conference (now in its fifth year), we reach out to four-year and community colleges and the agenda includes considerable attention to undergraduate education and teaching. This year, we are introducing a special meeting for undergraduate coordinators.

ASA is the only learned society in the United States that has underway a major project working with academic departments on changing undergraduate education. This initiative, Minority Opportunities through School Transformation, is a joint effort of our Minority Affairs Program (MAP) and Academic and Professional Affairs Program (APAP). Of the 18 departments, 12 are at undergraduate and six are at PhD-conferring institutions, with the effort largely focused on rethinking undergraduate programs (curriculum, research-based training, mentoring, climate, and outreach). Through workshops, direct training, and department-wide meetings, MOST seeks to engage all department faculty in promoting excellence and inclusiveness. Moreover, MOST aims not just to produce change, but to develop models that are transportable to other departments. The Carnegie Report's emphasis on research training and mentoring, and the NSF report urging scientific societies to work with departments on change are at the heart of MOST.

The Teaching Resources Center (TRC) is another example of ASA's long-term engagement in teaching and undergraduate education. The TRC continues to disseminate a wide array of materials, and in recent years in much more polished and professional form. We are also in the process of reviewing how we go about this task to ensure that we publish work that is genuinely of greatest value to those teaching.

New initiatives are also directed to the enhancement of teaching and undergraduate education. Carla Howery, APAP Director, is in the midst of preparing a monograph on the peer review of teaching (with experts contributing chapters). In addition, ASA is working with other scientific societies, higher educational associations, and graduate departments on efforts to better prepare future faculty to teach.

ASA will continue to work to advance undergraduate education and teaching and learning in the discipline. We welcome the guidance of our members about both what we are doing and what we should anticipate doing for our next generations.—Felice J. Levine □



Census Bureau Developing American Community Survey

Sociologists and other researchers will soon have access to a new large-scale household survey that is currently being developed at the Census Bureau. By 2003, the American Community Survey (ACS) will be fully operational with an annual sample of 3 million households. The ACS will be a new approach for collecting accurate, timely information needed for critical government functions and more accurate and up-to-date profiles of America's communities. Community leaders and data users will have more timely information to use for planning and evaluating public programs. The ACS may potentially eliminate the need for the decennial census long form. The data will be valuable to all who currently use decennial census data and other Census Bureau household surveys for their research.

The American Community Survey will be a flexible vehicle, capable of adapting to changing customer needs. Questions or specialized supplements can be added to the ACS not only to collect new information, but also to help identify special populations or conditions. The survey will also be able screen for households with specific characteristics. These households could be identified through the basic survey, or through the use of supplemental questions. Targeted households can then be candidates for follow-up interviews, thus providing a more robust sampling frame for other surveys. Altogether, the ACS will gather more varied information from a larger sample of households than any current survey.

By 2003, the American Community Survey will provide estimates of housing, social, and economic characteristics every year for all states, cities, counties, metropolitan areas, and population groups of 65,000 persons or more. For smaller areas, it will take two-to-five years to sample the same number of households as sampled in the decennial census. For example, for rural areas and city neighborhoods or population groups of less than 15,000 people, it will take five years to accumulate a sample the size of the decennial census. Once the American Community Survey is in full operation, the multi-year estimates of characteristics will be updated each year for every governmental unit, for components of the population, and for census tracts and block groups.

The American Community Survey will use the Master Address File, a complete listing of all residential addresses that will be generated as part of the Census 2000, as the sample frame. When fully operational, each month approximately 250,000 households will receive a mail questionnaire. The monthly sample size is designed to approximate the sampling ratio of Census 2000, including the oversampling of small governmental units.

The self-enumeration procedure includes the use of several mailing pieces: a prenotification letter, the American Community Survey questionnaire, and a reminder card. A replacement

questionnaire will be mailed to addresses in the sample if the original questionnaire is not completed and returned to the processing office within the prescribed amount of time. For sample addresses that do not respond by mail, follow-up will be conducted through telephone, personal visits from enumerators, or both.

The telephone followup will be conducted approximately six weeks after the questionnaire was mailed. Census Bureau interviewing staff will attempt to obtain telephone numbers and to conduct telephone interviews for all households that do not respond by mail. The final data collection phase will consist of personal visits to a sample of the remaining nonrespondents. Following the telephone operation, a sample will be taken from the addresses that remain unvisited. These addresses will be visited by Census Bureau interviewers who will conduct personal interviews to obtain the information on the American Community Survey.

The ACS demonstration period began in 1996 in four counties and runs through 1998. In 1997, the survey was conducted in eight sites to evaluate costs, procedures and new ways to use the information. This year, the ACS includes two counties in South Carolina that overlap with counties in the 1998 decennial census dress rehearsal. This approach will allow the Census Bureau to investigate the effects on both the ACS and the census of having the two activities going on in the same place at the same time.

In 1999-2001, the number of county sites in the sample will be increased to 37 comparison sites and up to 20 phase-in sites. The comparison sites will collect several kinds of information necessary to understand the differences between 1999-2001 ACS and the Census 2000 long form. In 2000-2002, pending Congressional approval of funding, a national sample of 700,000 housing units per year to the ACS will be added. In 2003, the American Community Survey will be conducted in every county of the United States.

As part of the survey development, the Census Bureau has recruited local demographers to help evaluate the data. For example, Dan Lichter from the Department of Sociology at Penn State is evaluating the results from Fulton County, PA, one of the four counties included in the first phase of the survey.

The Census Bureau is committed to releasing the data very quickly—within six months of the end of data collection. For data users and researchers, the ACS will provide more timely data for small areas. Sociologists will be able to use these data for a range of research issues from large-scale national topics to local applied projects.

This article was derived from the Census Bureau's web page for the American Community Survey (<http://www.census.gov/CMS/wawu>) and from presentations given as part of the American Community Survey Symposium held at the Census Bureau on March 25, 1998. □



PUBLIC AFFAIRS UPDATE

AStata Files Two Amicus Briefs . . . On April 6, the American Statistical Association filed two "friend of the court briefs" in related lawsuits challenging the use of sampling and statistical methods in the 2000 Census. Based on the Report of AStata's Blue Ribbon Panel, the briefs take no position on legal or constitutional issues or specific proposed uses of sampling; instead, they seek to argue that "statistically designed sampling [is] a valid, important, and generally accepted scientific method." Quoting from the Report, the briefs maintain that, "in principle, statistical sampling applied to the census 'has the potential to increase the quality and accuracy of the count and to reduce costs.'" The full Report can be found at the AStata web site, www.amstat.org/outreach/ExecSummary.html

IOM Examines NIH . . . With open hearings on April 3-4, the Institute of Medicine (IOM) continues its efforts to study the policies and processes used by the National Institute of Health (NIH) to determine funding allocations for biomedical research. Testimony was received from agency officials, scientific societies, and advocacy groups, including in the behavioral and social sciences. David Johnson, Executive Director of the Federation of Behavioral, Psychological and Cognitive Sciences made compelling points: First, "behavioral science doesn't receive a level of respect commensurate with its power to contribute to the health of the nations," and, second, there are not enough people with the appropriate expertise in the NIH priority setting system to recognize necessary and significant work in these sciences.

A HABIT Worth Forming . . . This winter the Center for the Advancement of Health commenced electronic publishing of the *Health and Behavioral Information Transfer (HABIT)* on behalf of the Health and Behavioral Alliance, which includes ASA. This newsletter gives timely updates and news related to research, funding, and science policy issues related to health and behavior. This is an excellent resource for sociologists with interests in the sociology of health, health policy, mental health, medical sociology, and other subfields concerned about health and wellbeing. To subscribe or unsubscribe to HABIT, send email to newsletter@cfah.org.

Faculty Salaries Slightly Up . . . The American Association of University Professors issued its *Annual Report on the Economic Status of the Profession, 1997-98*, indicating an overall rise in salaries of 3.4 percent—1.7 percent adjusting for inflation. For continuing faculty, it was somewhat higher (4.3 percent). The Report puts this modest gain in the context of overall salary patterns since the 1970s and the comparatively lower earnings of faculty members compared with professionals of similar education levels.

NEH Chairman Ferris Addresses ACLS . . . William Ferris, confirmed by the Senate without a hearing last November, is moving ahead full speed as Chair of the National Endowment for the Humanities. In a luncheon address at the annual meeting of the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS) on May 1, attendees heard considerable ambition for rebuilding the national academic and public programs and engaging in partnerships that would strengthen humanistic scholarship and teaching. ASA representative Mayer Zald and Executive Officer Felice Levine were among the participants.

The Same Old Publishing Crisis or a New One?

by Wendy Griswold
Northwestern University
Chair, ASA Publications Committee

The ASA Committee on Publications has taken some time away from its usual work vetting journal editors and mulling over policy issues to organize a panel for this year's Annual Meeting on "The Crisis in University Press Publishing: Is It Real and How Will It Affect the Discipline?" Participating will be Ann Swidler (University of California-Berkeley), Walter W. Powell (University of Arizona), and Peter Dougherty (Princeton University Press). Wendy Griswold (Northwestern University), currently the Chair of the Committee on Publications, will preside. The session has been kept lean—three panelists instead of four—because we expect to have an unusual amount of audience participation in this discussion.

The panel will address the questions of (1) what impact current developments in publishing are having on university presses and (2) what impact could this have on sociology? The publishing crisis is both the general one of industry consolidation, greater focus on the bottom line, and the squeezing

out of independent bookstores and small publishers, and the specific one whereby universities presses can no longer count on the same number of library sales as in the past. The university presses seem to be responding to these economic pressures in various ways. Some sociologists believe that the presses are now chasing after trade books or being influenced by fads to a greater extent than previously; others see this as their colleagues' muttering about sour grapes. On the other side of the fence, some university press editors maintain that they are responding to intellectual shifts in the discipline and not just economic pressures, while others see a pernicious effect of more attention being directed to the bottom line (at least at some presses).

Everyone agrees that academic publishing is changing. What is not clear is whether this is having an adverse impact on the assistant professor trying to publish her book, or a distorting effect on the graduate student trying to figure out on what areas of sociology he should focus. The session in San Francisco will delineate some of these changes and their likely impact on our discipline. □

ASA Small Grants for Innovative Research and Teaching

Seven Projects Funded by FAD Grants

The American Sociological Association is pleased to announce seven recipients of the latest round of awards from the Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline (FAD). Supported by the ASA and the National Science Foundation, these awards provide scholars with venture capital for innovative research to advance the discipline.

The projects that were funded exemplify FAD's fundamental purpose which is to provide "seed money" or "venture capital" for the production of important scientific work or research-related activities. The seven awards are:

Emily M. Agree (Johns Hopkins University), *Aimi E. Biddlecom* (The Population Council), and *Thomas W. Valente* (Johns Hopkins University) \$3,998 for "A Social Network Analysis of Intergenerational Transfers in Taiwanese and Filipino Families." These funds will be used to study the measurement of the family "safety net" in Taiwan and the Philippines so that older person's role in the exchange and distribution of family resources is reflected more accurately. Because, many countries are limiting state provided resources and will rely more heavily on private transfers for social support, it is important to understand the nature and function of the private networks.

Kevin Anderson (Northern Illinois University) \$5,000 for "Marx and Multiculturalism: Late Writings on Indonesia and Pre-Capitalist Societies." These funds will be used to translate Marx's unpublished writings on Indonesia and other pre-capitalist societies for the *Marx-Engels Gesamtausgabe* (Complete Writings), currently organized by the International Institute for Social History in Amsterdam. This project will make available to scholars potentially significant unpublished works on pre-capitalist societies.

Diane Barthel (State University of New York - Stony Brook) \$3,930 for "From Private Preserve to Public Access: The Renegotiation of Social Inequality Through the Reorganization of Social Spaces." These funds will be used to investigate how social inequality is enacted in and through the use of physical space. An exploratory study will examine the transfer of power in a sample of former private upper class estates that have been transformed into public resources as an example of this phenomenon. This study will advance sociological knowledge on the dialectic between the gains in public access and differential rewards provided by philanthropies to donors, members, and volunteers.

Helen Fein (Institute for the Study of Genocide and Harvard University) \$5,000 for "Wresting Human Rights/Arresting Human Wrongs." These funds will be used to examine the development of the right to bodily integrity and the pattern and causes of the contemporary violation of this right in countries across the world. The project will draw on key concepts from sociology including solidarity, inclusion, legitimacy, sources of power, and exchange and will result in a book designed for a general educated audience.

Jeff Goodwin (New York University), *James M. Jasper* (Lila Acheson Wallace - Reader's Digest Fund), and *Francesca Polletta* (Columbia University) \$5,000 for "Emotions and Social Movements." These funds will be used for a small conference that will provide the opportunity to explore the intersection of the disciplinary sub-fields of the sociology of emotion and the sociology of social movements. Although emotions are central to the

emergence, dynamics, and fate of social movements and other forms of collective action, current social movement theory does not adequately address this fact. The outcome of this conference should be to stimulate research between sociologists of social movements and sociologists of emotion and the development of broader, more inclusive theories.

Carla O'Connor (University of Michigan) \$3,886 for "Through the Fire: Exploring the Educational Resilience of Black Women of Low-Income and Working Class Origins." These funds will be used for a pilot project to examine how different cohorts of black women from low-income and working class origins managed to become the first generation college graduates in their families. The central purpose of the study is to develop context-based explanations of these women's experience with resilience - the processes by which they were able to negotiate race, class, and gender-based constraints and achieve "unpredicted" positive educational outcomes.

Yvonne Zylan (University of Arizona), \$4,000 for "Gender Politics and Welfare State Retrenchment: State-level Reform in the Aid to Families with Dependent Children Program, 1945-1995." These funds will be used for a case study of contemporary retrenchment in the AFDC program at the state-level as an opportunity to examine the complex relationships existing between discourses of gender, discourses of the state, and the institutional determinants of policy adoption. The project is part of a larger effort to investigate the under-theorized processes of "gendered" retrenchment of the U.S. welfare state.

The next deadlines for submissions to FAD are June 15 and December 15, 1998. For application procedures, contact FAD at the ASA Executive Office (202) 833-3410 ext. 312 or email research@asanet.org.

Three Projects Supported by Teaching Enhancement Fund

The American Sociological Association made three awards to advance teaching from the Teaching Enhancement Fund. The Fund supports innovative projects on teaching sociology, which can be transportable to other settings. The projects are as follows:

Peggy Hargis and *Livia Pohlman* (Georgia Southern University) plan to develop four learning modules for introductory sociology. These visual aids include computer-generated charts, tables, and graphs; qualitative digital photo essays and posters, and web-based interactive assignments. The goal is to use technology as a bridge that links students' personal experiences to a broader sociological perspective. These techniques are especially important in large lecture classes of primarily freshmen who have little technological experience. Since this introductory sociology course is also offered via satellite to college and high school students, it will be valuable to have a well-crafted visual component.

Jeffrey Lashbrook (SUNY-Brockport) will replicate and extend surveys of high school teachers in California by conducting a survey of New York public schools. He intends to gather descriptive data on the extent of course offerings labeled sociology, the background and preparation of the teachers, and the content of the courses. He will follow up with some of the teachers to interview them face-to-face about their professional needs. In addition to a publication, these data will be useful to ASA's efforts to strengthen the senior elective in sociology.

Barry Markovitsky (National Science Foundation and University of Iowa) will examine what is taught under the label "Sociological Theory" in sociology graduate programs. He will conduct phone interviews with the top fifty graduate programs in the U.S. asking about what is taught "in the name of theory." The project is based on the premise of the significance of theory: "Sociology persists as a discipline through the transmission of its theoretical substance and values from professors to graduate trainees. Those trainees go on to become

professors, a new generation of students is trained and thereby the cycle is perpetuated." Beyond the classical theory course, is there core content in contemporary theory, in courses on theory construction, or how theory is taught within substantive courses?

The projects will be completed over the next year. The next round of applications is due on February 1, 1999. For guidelines on submitting a proposal, contact the ASA's Academic and Professional Affairs Program (apap@asanet.org). □

"It's in the ASR..."

How Much Does Poverty Affect the Life Chances of Children?

by Glenn Firebaugh, ASR Editor
Pennsylvania State University

Childhood poverty continues to be a serious problem in the United States. Child poverty rates in the U.S. are higher now than they were two decades ago, and current rates are 1.5 to 4 times as high as those in Canada and Western Europe. The short-term consequences are obvious: Those raised in poverty have less enjoyable childhoods. But what are the long-term consequences of economic deprivation during one's childhood?

Greg Duncan, Wei-Jun J. Yeung, Jeanne Brooks-Gunn, and Judith Smith address that general question in an article appearing in the June issue of the *American Sociological Review* (ASR). Based on their analysis of data from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID), they conclude that family income has a substantial impact on completed schooling, with family income during early childhood (ages 0-5) having a greater impact than family income during middle childhood (ages 6-10). Moreover, the impact of family income on schooling is greatest for children from low-income families.

The finding about the effect of the timing of childhood poverty—that early poverty can be more pernicious than later poverty—is important because family incomes are

surprisingly volatile among low-income families. Duncan *et al.* note the policy implications of their findings: "Most important appears to be the elimination of deep and persistent poverty during a child's early years. Income increments to non-poor families or to families with older children may be desirable on other grounds, but do not appear particularly effective in enhancing children's [school] achievement."

Also in the June Issue

The lead article in the June issue, "Social Differentiation from First Principles" by Noah Mark, uses deduction and computer simulation to demonstrate an important insight of classical theorists: That individual difference is not necessary to explain the emergence of social differentiation. This article is the first in a collection of four articles in the June issue that presents theories bearing on the emergence of structure from microprocesses. In addition to that theory collection, there are two articles on the enduring effects of childhood experience (the Duncan *et al.* article and an article on childhood predictors of unemployment), one article that revisits the cross-national evidence of a worldwide trend toward postmaterialistic values, and an article on detecting bias in subjective measures. □

This June in JHSB...

by John Mirowsky, JHSB Editor
Ohio State University

Black women experience higher rates of heart disease mortality than white women, despite similar rates of heart disease morbidity. The elevated risk may come from living in neighborhoods with high concentrations of female headed households. A study in the June issue of the *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* (JHSB) finds that neighborhoods with high concentrations of female-headed households have high rates of female mortality from coronary heart disease. African American women are much more likely to be living in neighborhoods where women head many family households. Among younger women poverty accounts for most of the association between the rate of heart disease mortality and the prevalence of female headed households. Among older women the association remains substantial after adjustment for poverty and other characteristics of the community and the individual (including family income, education, age, marital status, body mass index, and existing chronic conditions.) The study by Felicia LeClere, Richard G. Rogers and Kimberley Peters links data on 199,221 women from the National Health Interview Survey with death certificate information from the National Death Index and with community data from the Census.

Other studies in the June JHSB report findings about athletics and adolescent sexuality, strain-moderating aspects of marital relationships, and social support for care givers of persons with AIDS.

Athletic participation and gender interact in their effects on sexual activity, according to a survey of 612 Western New York adolescents by Kathleen E. Miller, Donald F. Sabo, Michael P. Farrell, Grace M. Barnes and Merrill J. Melnick. The female athletes report significantly lower rates of sexual activity than the other females; the male athletes report slightly but not significantly higher rates than the other males.

A study of married couples by Allan V. Horwitz, Julie McLaughlin and Helene Raskin White finds that the more supportive and less problematic one's marital relationship the less distressing the impact of parental and financial strains. The quality of the marital relationship affects the mental health of wives more strongly than that of husbands.

Family members who care for persons with AIDS feel they get less Emotional support than do nonfamily care givers. Other factors that affect the perceived quality of support include the frequency of contact, levels of conflict, and community integration, according to Heather A. Turner, Leonard I. Pearlin, and Joseph T. Mullan's study of 642 care givers in San Francisco and Los Angeles. □

Incorporating Disability Studies in Sociology Courses

The fourth article in a series written by members of the Committee on Society and Persons with Disabilities

Lynn Schlesinger

State University of New York-Plattsburgh
and

Diane E. Taub

Southern Illinois University-Carbondale

As the two former chairpersons of the ASA Committee on Society and Persons with Disabilities, we have been fortunate to work with numerous individuals in identifying ways in which the ASA can better integrate sociologists with disabilities in all aspects of the profession. Through their efforts, Committee members have increased attention on disability issues and have advanced knowledge about disability research and teaching. In this article, the fourth in a series on disability and sociology, we focus on the incorporation of disability-related issues and research in sociology classes.

As noted in the January 23, 1998 issue of *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, disability studies as an interdisciplinary field is relatively new. In fact, the first PhD program in disability studies is scheduled to begin next year at the University of Illinois at Chicago. However, sociologists have researched disability, employment, and health costs, and have written such classic works as Goffman's *Stigma* and Roth's *Timetables*.

One of our goals in teaching about disability is to make explicit what has often been implicit: disability as a social characteristic matters just as social class, gender, race/ethnicity, and sexual orientation influence an individual's life chances. Another goal we share is to examine critically past, present, and future research related to disability. We explore disability as a social phenomenon and do not assume, for example, that the perspectives of clinicians or governmental agencies represent the varied experiences of individuals with disabilities. Similarly, we recognize that there are differences among people with disabilities. This point may appear obvious; yet we sometimes struggle in our classes to expose students to viewpoints about people with disabilities other than pity, fear, or designation as saints ("super crips"). Finally, we recognize that the development of disability studies is related to the history of disability rights organizations, just as feminist studies, African American studies, and Gay/Lesbian studies have grown out of and in turn influenced social movements.

Below we have listed some questions colleagues have asked us, along with brief responses.

Where can I find information about disability-related research? I don't know anything about the topic.

Fortunately, this question is not as hard to address as it would have been 10-15 years ago. Today, sociology instructors can turn to an increasing variety of sources. In addition to research published in mainstream academic journals, there are scholarly sources from within the disability rights movement, including works by sociologists (Zola, Bogdan and Taylor); literary scholars (Thompson, Mitchell and Snyder); psychologists (Linton); political

scientists (Hahn); social policy analysts (Pfeiffer); and historians (Longmore). Popular publications, such as *The Ragged Edge and Mouth*, offer commentaries on such political debates as disability rights, community, and culture.

The Society for Disability Studies now has over 300 members and publishes conference proceedings and a journal, *Disability Studies Quarterly*. Their Web site is <http://www.wipd.com/sds>. In addition, journals such as *Disability and Society* and *Journal of Disability Policy Studies* are valuable sources of information. Slowly, collections of readings are being published (Nagler, Davis); and introductory sociology textbooks are beginning to include at least some information about disability (Giddens; Hess, Markson, and Stein; and Schaefer and Lamm). This year, the ASA Teaching Resources Center will publish our edited collection of course syllabi, exercises, assignments, and resources for teaching sociology and disability. We also have included material from guest lecturers, as well as poems, music (Fred Small's *Talking Wheelchair Blues*), and films.

Do you need to be an expert to include disability-related issues in sociology classes? If I am not a person with a disability, does that make a difference teaching (or conducting research) on disability?

No, you do not need to be an expert. You simply need to think sociologically, read available literature, ask questions, and be prepared for evidence that might contradict your experiences, opinions, and expectations. There are ongoing discussions about whether the people involved in disability studies should be limited to individuals with disabilities. This debate is similar to ones we have witnessed in women's studies and in other area studies. There are no easy answers. Some people maintain that it is better to have someone than no one active in teaching disability studies. Still others believe that just because an individual has a disability does not mean she or he will be involved in disability studies. This belief is similar to the one we hear in women's studies that being a woman does not necessarily equate to being a feminist. Many individuals on campuses who include disability in their courses do not have disabilities; however, they are looking at disability in ways that give voice to the lived experiences of people with disabilities. The debate about who should teach (and research) disability studies is ongoing.

Do I need to teach an entire course on disability or is it enough to devote a section of each of my courses to disability issues?

Teaching sociology of disability includes, but is not limited to, courses that focus primarily on disability and social life. Information on disability along with other social characteristics such as social class, gender, and race/ethnicity can and should be woven throughout all of our courses. For example, disability-related topics can include gender roles and families; stigma and physical differences; health care policy and disability policy; and the social construction of disability. We have included disability-related materials in courses such as Introductory Sociology, Social Psychology, Sociology of Devel-

ance, Methods, Health and Medicine, and Families. Moreover, at Plattsburgh State University of New York, the writing seminars provide an opportunity for faculty members to focus on one topic (e.g., gender and disability).

Why should I care about teaching about disability?

Having a disability is not an isolated experience nor one that affects few individuals. Whether you have a disability, have been temporarily disabled, or have students or family members with disabilities, disability is an important social characteristic that has, in effect, come out of the closet. Disability studies scholars maintain that individuals with disabilities have been marginalized for too long. Relationships

among disability, ability, human rights, social interactions, and social policy raise important sociological theoretical and applied questions.

We would like to hear your comments about disability studies and experiences you have had teaching about disability-related issues. We will be facilitating a teaching workshop entitled "Teaching Sociology of Disabilities" at the ASA meeting in San Francisco. We plan to distribute teaching materials as well as to discuss some of the issues raised in this article. You may contact us at schlesl@splava.cc.plattsburgh.edu and dtaub@siu.edu. (The sources mentioned in this article can be obtained from either author.) □

Behavioral and Social Science Volunteer Program

An Invitation for Sociologists to Contribute to HIV Prevention Efforts

by Duane Wilkerson, MPH, Program Director, Behavioral and Social Science Volunteer (BSSV) Program

Looking for the opportunity that puts sociological research into practice in your own community? Look no farther! If you have expertise in race and ethnicity, sex and gender, youth, rural or urban issues, organizations, community empowerment, poverty, drug use, social psychology, quantitative or qualitative methods, or medical sociology, the Behavioral and Social Science Program may be for you. This invitation is offered to those interested in HIV/AIDS from recent graduates to senior professionals.

In collaboration with the American Sociological Association, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and its partner, the American Psychological Association, would like to extend an invitation to sociologists to join the Behavioral and Social Scientists Volunteer Program (BSSV). Sociologists are being sought because of their unique training in community level research and their background in needs assessment, program evaluation, program development, and sociological theory.

The goal of the BSSV program is to link social and behavioral scientists with local HIV prevention efforts. Depending on the level of involvement that is chosen and the local need, sociologists may be linked to state or regional community groups, health departments and community based organizations who plan for or provide prevention services to at-risk populations. Sociologists would provide their expertise and skills as desired. For examples, sociologists might explain relevant sociological theory to planning groups, provide evaluation measures to prevention programs, or provide training in how to tailor effective intervention programs to local target audiences. Sociologists also would help identify areas where other forms of technical assistance would be beneficial to planning groups or prevention programs.

One sociologist and BSSV volunteer comments, "I've provided a number of training sessions on Social Marketing, Focus Groups, Needs Assessment Development, Technology Transfer and Behavioral Science application to the

Community Planning Group (CPC) process." Dr. Mark Colomb goes on to say, "Sharing theoretical experiences with community-based organizations and making the pieces fit . . . provides enthusiasm and relevance to the community planning process. Sociologists can assist in making the Epidemiological Profile come to life."

Depending on the level of involvement, sociologists who participate in the program may directly benefit by: 1) possible collaborations with national partners like Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the American Psychological Association and technical assistance providers such as the Academy for Educational Development, state partners like Community Planning Groups and the Department of Health and local partners such as Community-Based Organizations who provide prevention services; 2) participating in technical assistance and training provided to community groups and volunteers; and 3) acquiring up-to-date information on HIV/AIDS planning, program implementation and program evaluation.

BSSV program staff enlist and profile interested social scientists, provide orientation to the HIV Prevention Community Planning process, link sociologists with local planning groups, health departments and community-based organizations, and assist sociologists in identifying resources for specific technical assistance needs. The BSSV program also supports ongoing professional relationships among the volunteers through Internet contact, publications and regional meetings.

To get more information about what the program has to offer or to obtain an application, please contact the BSSV program office at (202)336-3993. A BSSV staff person will assist you on your way to becoming a BSSV volunteer!

Duane Wilkerson was the Health Planner for Washington State's HIV Prevention Community Planning Group for four years and has been doing HIV prevention work since 1985. He is assuming a new position as Program Director for the BSSV Program. He thanks Brenda Seals for her help with this article. Brenda is a sociologist with the Research and Support, Behavioral Intervention Research Branch at CDC. □

Letters to the Editor

ASA Committee Reorganization

Does the ASA need administrative restructuring? Absolutely. Does this require anti-democratic solutions? No way.

The proposed by-law changes:

(1) Abolish the elected Committee on Committees. Henceforth committees will nominate their own replacements.

(2) Make the Publications Committee appointed instead of elected. Henceforth ASA members will have no direct say in choosing the people who select editors and set the direction for association publications.

(3) Load more tasks on to Council, thus increasing the de facto power of the Executive Office, the least democratic (and quite possibly the least effective) part of the organization.

Normally an anti-democratic change would face tough going in the ASA. This time it's likely to pass. Not because people support it, but because *Footnotes* presented only one side—in fact, did not hint that there was any possible disagreement—and the vote takes place on a timetable that makes it almost impossible to organize an effective opposition. I think a number of good people, whom I respect and like, have inadvertently backed into something they should have doubts about; I fear the (remote?) possibility that instead this is a

warning shot about the future direction of the ASA.

Dan Clawson
University of Massachusetts-Amherst

Taking Issue with ACTS

Sociologists should take note of the Association of Christian Teachers of Sociology (ACTS), described by Carla Howerly in the March issue of *Footnotes*. ACTS provides our discipline with an interesting sociological and epistemological dilemma.

ACTS members seek to "integrate faith and learning" in their teaching, that is, to merge their "sociological vocation with the Christian calling." The group's support material includes a "devotional booklet," and their annual meeting features many presentations concerning sociological topics viewed through "faith-based lens."

Christians may be no more motivated in their professional activities by their religious beliefs than other sociologists who infuse their teaching and research with resolved commitment and intense passion to some non-religious ideology, or perhaps an ideology posed as a theory. However, ACTS appears to be an advocacy group for actively framing their sociological work with interpretations they derive from their religious faith. Many other groups exist in the sociological community that are based on non-religious yet fervently held belief systems, and academic freedom

protects the activities of ACTS or other religious sociologists to the same degree as other groups. Yet ACTS presents a sociological dilemma within the discipline because Christian epistemology is at odds with the way that sociology is designed to view the source and nature of knowledge.

Christian epistemology leads adherents to presume supernatural, and therefore often misguided individualistic, causation for many life problems and social system inequalities. The epistemology of sociology emphasizes understanding the complex social arrangements and dynamics that empirically exist which influence people's lives, and how real people and not gods change social systems. Similar to other major religions, Christianity is intrinsically oriented to imbue members' analyses of social problems with a moral perspective informed by their holy book and teachings of the various denominations. Sociology at least presents a broad disciplinary front as being primarily positivistic and a scholarly discipline that values the willingness to always accept that we may be wrong. Christianity and sociology thus are in a basic sense different epistemological approaches to understanding the social world.

I do not support integrating Christianity into sociology any more than incorporating other religious beliefs into sociology. Most sociologists, like their students, are religious to some degree. Many religions other than Christianity as well as agnostics

and atheists are represented among both sociologists and their students. Presenting one's Christian beliefs before students and evaluating their understanding of those beliefs through the compulsion of grades should stay in the realm of Sunday school and the fear of hell.

Lee Martin
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A Final Word from the Institute for American Values

Regarding your January 1998 forum in which a number of sociologists share their "informed views" of *Closed Hearts, Closed Minds: The Textbook Story of Marriage*, Norval Glenn's study of college-level family textbooks, commissioned by the Council on Families of the Institute for American Values: I note with interest that with the exception of Glenn himself and one sentence by David Knox—"But, perhaps, we might all profit from being reminded that marriage and family continue to be important goals and contexts of emotional fulfillment"—not one commentator had anything good to say about Glenn's research and recommendations. Or, of course, about marriage itself.

I also note that of the twelve critiques, only two, those from Demie Kurz and Mary Ann Lamanna, contain even the slightest reference to any specific point that Glenn makes. (Addressing a specific point, once a common practice in intellectual discourse, would go something like, "Glenn's study says 'X,' but Professor A or study B shows that 'Y' is more accurate.")

In this regard, I'm grateful to Demie Kurz for mentioning something that Glenn actually says. But what is Kurz's complaint? Glenn writes that marriage, because it is a universal human institution, "must fulfill beneficial functions" for individuals or society. Not so, says Kurz. That marriage fulfills any legitimate human needs is not an empirical fact, but only Glenn's "assumption." Honestly, one doesn't know whether to laugh or cry.

With Judy Root Aulette, on the other hand, I knew to laugh. At some length, she compares Norval Glenn to, no, not Hitler, but rather Joseph McCarthy and his "well-funded, well-connected skillful network bent on intimidating and controlling the entire population." The intellectual quality of that comparison gives you a very good sense of the quality of Aulette's current family textbook.

Like Aulette, most of your commentators were essentially interested in name-calling and windy political pontification—some of it directed against Glenn personally, some against the Institute, most of it comically misinformed and about as scholarly as "The Jerry Springer Show." I plan to mail these "informed views" to everyone who has supported or is interested in Glenn's report, since they exemplify in crystalline form exactly the silliness and lack of standards that Glenn describes so well in *Closed Hearts, Closed Minds*.

David Blankenhorn, President
Institute for American Values

Editor's note: *Footnotes* put out an open call for responses to the Glenn report; we printed all that we received, unedited. □

Go West, All Sociologists, Go West!

Meetings of other sociological associations are being held on the West Coast this summer in conjunction with the 1998 ASA Annual Meeting in San Francisco. Here is a quick reference list of meeting dates and locations, who to contact for meeting and registration information, and notes on housing/reservation arrangements.

Association for the Sociology of Religion (ASR)

August 20-22, 1998
Holiday Inn Golden Gateway
San Francisco, California
Contact: Bill Swatos (Executive Officer), ASR Executive Office, 520 Wiltshire Drive, Holiday, FL 34691-1239; (813) 844-5990 voice; (813) 844-7332 fax; e-mail swatos@microd.com; website (in progress): www.sociologyofreligion.com
Housing information: Rates are single \$109, double \$129; contact the ASR Executive Office for housing form after June 15.

Association of Black Sociologists (ABS)

August 19-21, 1998
Westin St. Francis Hotel
San Francisco, California
Contact: Diane R. Brown, 1998 Program Chair/President-Elect, Urban Health Program, Wayne State University, 3198 Faculty-Admin. Bldg., Detroit, MI 48202; (313) 993-8045 or 577-1811 voice; (313) 577-2976 fax
Housing information: Room rates are \$165 single, \$190 double. Call the Westin St. Francis Reservations Department, (415) 397-7000, to make

reservations. The cutoff date is July 18th. For assistance in arranging roommates, contact Diane Brown (see above).

The Rural Sociological Society (RSS)

August 5-9, 1998
Portland Hilton
Portland, Oregon
Contact: Rebecca Schindler, RSS Business Manager, c/o Sociology Department, Arntzen Hall 510, Western Washington University, Bellingham, WA 98225-9081; (360) 650-7571 voice; (360) 650-7295 fax; ruralsoc@cc.wvu.edu; website: www.lapop.lsu.edu/rss

Housing Information: Special RSS rates are available at the Hilton from August 3 until August 11. The room rate is \$117 (single/double occupancy); a third person may be added for an additional \$25. For reservations, call 1-800-445-8667 before July 5. The conference rate may not be available after the July 5th cutoff date.

The Society for the Study of Social Problems (SSSP)

August 20-22, 1998
Hotel Nikko (directly across the street from the ASA headquarters hotel)
San Francisco, CA 94102
Contact: Michele Smith Koontz, Administrative Officer & Meeting Manager, SSSP, 906 McClung Tower, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996-0490; (423) 974-3620 voice; (423) 974-7013 fax; e-mail mkoontz3@utk.edu; website: http://funnelweb.utcc.utk.edu/~sssp
Housing information: The room block is

for SSSP members. Contact the SSSP office for details.

Society for the Study of Symbolic Interaction (SSSI)

August 22-23, 1998
Renaissance Parc 55 Hotel
San Francisco, California
Contact: Michael Flaherty, SSSI Program Chair, Department of Sociology, Eckerd College, 4200 54th Avenue South, St. Petersburg, FL 33711; (813) 864-8455 voice; (813) 864-7967 fax; e-mail flahermg@acasun.eckerd.edu
Housing information: The ASA room block is open to SSSI members. Use the housing form published in the ASA Preliminary Program or contact the ASA Travel Desk, Travel Technology Group (TTG), 110 West Hubbard, Chicago, IL 60610; (800) 631-5353; (312) 329-9513 fax; traveldesk@ttgonline.com.

Sociologists for Women in Society (SWS)

August 21-24, 1998
Renaissance Parc 55 Hotel
San Francisco, California
Contact: Barbara Katz Rothman, Department of Sociology, Baruch College/CUNY, 17 Lexington Avenue, New York, NY 10010; (212) 387-1709 voice; (212) 387-1708 fax

Housing information: The ASA room block is open to SWS members. Use the housing form published in the ASA Preliminary Program or contact the ASA Travel Desk, Travel Technology Group (TTG), 110 West Hubbard, Chicago, IL 60610; (800) 631-5353; (312) 329-9513 fax; traveldesk@ttgonline.com. □

San Francisco, from page 1

of the things that get their start here are morally tainted.")

I'd like to briefly frame two major societal developments frequently associated with the Bay Area, which seem to have captured the country's attention. The first is the high-tech "revolution," so strongly associated with Silicon Valley. The second development is the state's rapidly increasing multicultural diversity, which does not actually constitute a new shift, and is not, of course, geographically specific to our community. But as ethnic diversity has increased in California—people of color will collectively soon be a majority in the state—related debates and controversies have intensified. Each of these two phenomena are significant shapers of the Bay Area socioeconomic landscape. Each garners a lot of media coverage and public interest. And although they are rarely framed in relationship to each other, they are linked, in fact, as I will point out below.

A few years ago, I used to think I lived in the San Francisco Bay Area. Now it seems, without having moved a step, I live in Silicon Valley. My home is only 12 quick, flat miles south of the official boundary of San Francisco. It lies twice that distance and several hills (albeit little ones) north of the actual Santa Clara "Valley" that the high-tech region is named for. My town is not even part of the Standard Metropolitan Statistical District (Santa Clara County) that has traditionally been used when compiling data about Silicon Valley. Yet despite this geography, and despite the fact that I work in San Francisco, don't have my own website, still wear black, and desperately want to think of myself as a San Franciscan, and not as a "yuppief valley tekkie," according to cultural and business pundits my town is now part of Silicon Valley. But even as I cling to my old, geo-cultural identity, I take heart in having good company. Any day now, if not already, San Francisco will also be part of Silicon Valley.

Your town may be next. Vice President Gore and several visiting world leaders have seen the future, and it is Silicon Valley. I'm only being partly tongue-in-cheek here: check out San Francisco's South Park area, where start-up industries dealing with high-tech media are springing up. Local leaders are trying to label the area, alternately, "Silicon Gulch" and "Multi-Media Gulch," in an effort to associate The City (as one local paper refers to S.F.) with The Valley. Potential plans are also being discussed for developing other high-tech industry enclaves in San Francisco, such as ones focusing on biomedical technologies, in order to boost economically struggling parts of the city, such as Hunter's Point and around the country and the globe. From South Carolina to Singapore to Scotland, Silicon "Glens," "Dales" and "Deserts" galore have popped up.

I'm not against economic revitalization through Siliconization, per se, and in most moments I'm only partly Luddite. And even though my own research has long centered on Silicon Valley labor issues, I'm not sure I actually want to live in an area where "there is no there there." This description by Gertrude Stein (so what if she never really said it?) no longer applies, either culturally or geographically (if it ever did), to its intended target, the thriving East Bay City of Oakland. But in some ways, the line does apply to Silicon Valley. Yes, there is Silicon Valley culture: it is global, and it is vibrant, and much of it is on-line. But to me, it doesn't have either a local hometown feel or an

urban ambience. And geographically, it's unclear where the "there" is, in this area that now spreads at least 60 miles top to bottom, and 30 miles side to side. An acquaintance from Hong Kong who recently tried to tour the high-tech industry kept asking locals "How do I get to downtown Silicon Valley?" She couldn't figure out why no one would tell her. She assumed the people she asked were either new immigrants who didn't know their way around, or Americans who were hostile to her as an Asian and a foreigner. Both of her hypotheses actually have resonance, as I will discuss, but in fact, there is no center to Silicon Valley. Several towns and cities lay claim to being the unofficial capital, but there really is none, nor any clear delineation where the borders of the entity called "Silicon Valley" stop and start.

But these are minor pickings from one who likes to digress. My real concern about Silicon Valley Sprawl is a more serious one—and one hinted at by my Hong Kong visitor's hunches. If Silicon Valley does indeed represent our future—and on a visit this spring President Clinton joined in Gore's chorus in stressing that it does—what will that future be like for those who are not techno-whizzes or venture capitalists? What exactly is the model that localities around the globe seek to emulate? Silicon Valley has a lot of exciting things happening in it, such as new technologies and prosperity for many folks, and these have understandably gotten a lot of attention. But there are also several "low sides" of high-tech, that have received less public notice. They include significant environmental hazards and occupational safety problems, including the use of several dozen toxic chemicals used in microelectronics manufacturing, many of which have not yet even been adequately tested. Those who are interested in learning about the serious environmental hazards associated with microelectronics manufacturing, and about successful community organizing efforts to start regulating the industry, can contact the Silicon Valley Toxics Coalition in San Jose. Those interested in creative models for how employees with few financial resources can bring public attention to workplace hazards can get in touch with SCCOSH, the Santa Clara Center for Occupational Safety and Health, in Santa Clara. (Ask about their affiliated political theater group, The Toxic Avengers.)

People of color, because they fill a large percentage of low level manufacturing jobs, and because they are more likely to live in contaminated neighborhoods, are disproportionately impacted by the manufacturing sector's use of toxics. This leads to one of the most pronounced "low sides" of local high-tech industries. Silicon Valley—mythical land of overnight riches and regional revitalization—has, in fact, one of the most wage stratified work forces of any industry or locale in the U.S. The story of Silicon Valley is really a tale of two cities. The first one has been featured on the cover of dozens of magazines, exemplified by boy wonder millionaires and the amazing new techno-wizardry products they've designed. Professional workers and managers in this "city" constitute an estimated half of the high-tech industry's workforce. This is a large percentage for an industry, and as a group they are well-paid and well-educated. They talk the talk and walk the walk—or "surf the net" anyway—of the information highway, worldwide web and Wired magazine. And the more the job pays, the more likely it is to be filled by someone who is

white, and/or male.

Silicon Valley's second metaphorical "city" rarely is profiled on magazine covers, and includes scores of low-profile workers, who work in a range of production and service jobs. While some of these jobs are classified as highly skilled and are relatively well-paid, labor leaders estimate that one quarter to one third of Silicon Valley's several hundred thousand high-tech industry jobs are low paid and low skilled, with opportunities for advancement uncommon. Disproportionately, these lower end jobs held by workers who are immigrant, female, and people of color. Most Silicon Valley firms do not make their occupational breakdowns by gender, ethnicity, and nationality publicly available, but the E.E.O.C. has released samplings of several large high-tech companies' employment patterns in the region. Compared to their population ratios, Blacks and Latinos are underrepresented in these Silicon Valley high-tech firms by at least 50%, while Whites and Asians are over-represented by 6-7%. Blacks and Latinos are 2-3 times as likely to be employed in factory and clerical jobs as Whites and Asians, and Whites are approximately twice as likely to be officers or managers than are members of other groups. Yet the belief persists among many whites that people of color are "taking over," or at least disproportionately represented in higher paying jobs. In polling done around the region, as well as the state, this perception was cited as a main reason people oppose affirmative action.

My own ethnographic research on Silicon Valley employment patterns suggests that large firms tend to have better track records in hiring women and people of color in better paid jobs than do smaller firms, so the E.E.O.C. figures presented probably underestimate the ethnic stratification of the industry as a whole. Increasingly, large firms subcontract out lower level jobs to other firms that do not have to report their employment practices to the government. Over 70% of the line workers at the several dozen subcontracting assembly "job shops" I've observed are immigrant women of color, and their wages average under \$10 an hour.

Over the last 18 years, I have interviewed several hundred Silicon Valley factory assembly workers, as well as dozens of their managers and employers. The difference in the two groups' incomes, living and working conditions is striking. Silicon Valley produced several thousand "self-made" multimillionaires in the last ten years, and the Bay area is booming. In part because of this boom, we have one of the highest costs of living in the country, which hits lower paid workers especially hard. As a Filipina high-tech assembly worker in San Jose commented, "We're not asking to own Porsches. But surely in one of the wealthiest regions and industries in the world, a hardworking person should be able to afford to take the bus." (Let alone get to own one of the comparatively cheap computers she helps assemble.) The woman's employer, who is a self-described self-made millionaire, refers to the \$9.25 his employee earns as a "very comfy wage for an unskilled person." But it doesn't go far for a single income family in a city where even a very modest two bedroom apartment goes for \$1200 a month.

That such class, ethnic and gender stratification is so pronounced, here in the heart of America's multicultural testing grounds, and here in an industry that credits itself with innovative

employment policies and work arrangements, is to me disheartening. It's not that inequality originated in Silicon Valley, or with the high-tech industry. It's just that I would hope that in this supposedly "revolutionary region," there would be more concerted initiatives to develop alternatives. When I asked over two dozen high-tech manufacturing employers if their firms had done anything to promote greater ethnic and gender parity across their occupational structures, only two said yes. The labor movement has made greater efforts, but also failed to play as strong a role as might be expected.

In the past decade, labor unions have mounted surprisingly few campaigns to bring attention to discriminatory employment practices in the industry, or to try to organize high-tech workers at all. The industry remains almost entirely non-unionized, but there are signs that unions are once again becoming more active in the valley. SEIU's widely publicized "Justice for Janitors" campaign in the mid-1990's, called on Apple Computer to take responsibility for the hiring practices of the janitorial firms it subcontracted with. The drive, which mobilized many Latino immigrant workers, was largely successful, and increased the prospect of successful, multicultural labor organizing in the valley. At the moment, however, organized labor's main efforts in California have been deflected from such campaigns, as they work to try to defeat an anti-union ballot initiative. (Proposition 226 would require unions to get members' written consent to contribute any of their dues to political campaigns, thus potentially severely curtailing labor's political influence).

The contemporary state backdrop for how California deals with increasing diversity has not helped. California's ethnic diversity debates have been broadly reported on by national media, but let me re-cap recent legislative markers for those who are not familiar with them. In 1994, California voters passed Proposition 187, which sought to control undocumented immigrants and, in the opinion of opponents, curtail their civil rights. Proposition 209, passed in 1996, gutted several state Affirmative Action programs, including those used by student admission programs at California's public universities. An upcoming ballot measure, Proposition 227, which is currently ahead in the polls, but opposed by the largest teachers' organizations, asks voters to limit bilingual education in public schools. While opinions on either side of these measures have not strictly fallen along ethnic or party lines, pollsters have noted significant racial gaps in public response to the measures and the issues they address. People of color and immigrants are more likely to see all three of these initiatives as attacks on their civil rights, while whites are more likely to see the passage of the propositions as protecting their own civil rights. The four leading candidates for governor—all of them white, and at least two of them multimillionaires—are struggling with how to position themselves in this heated fray.

This, then, is at least part of the setting for Northern California's dance of microchips and multiculturalism. Whether we are indeed "the biggest world" in the state or country or not, we have a lot going on to challenge the sociological imagination. Come check it out. □

Robert E.L. Faris, ASA Past President, 1907-1998

Robert E. Lee Faris and the Discipline of Sociology

Robert E. L. Faris's introductory essay to *The Handbook of Modern Sociology*—titled "The Discipline of Sociology"—began with this sentence: "When the wise men of ancient Babylonia gazed at the night sky, they were not merely parking of recreation, but were searching for meanings relevant to human affairs." The title of this essay and its opening line provide a good starting point for a career that illuminates the potentials of sociology, both in its aspiration to build a corpus of objective, scientific knowledge and at the same time to contribute to a humanistic understanding of the significance of that knowledge.

The professional career of Robert E. L. Faris, from the awarding of the PhD at The University of Chicago in 1931 to his retirement from the University of Washington in 1972, is marked by a series of intellectual achievements and contributions that help us comprehend the realm of the possible. In his synthesis of social psychology and his empirical research on mental disorders, Faris expanded our understanding of human possibility. In his analysis of social cognition and society, he drew our attention to the limits of the possible. To anticipate points to be developed later, Faris's social psychology teaches us that we are not prisoners of our genes, our libidos, our nids, or our instincts. His sociology of institutions, conversely, instructs us that we are constrained by the realities of our norms, values, and traditions. In both spheres, his contributions were informed by his commitment to sociology as a discipline. He was a man of discipline.

Faris was part of the second generation of university-based sociologists. He was born in Waco, Texas on Ground Hog Day in 1907 and soon moved to Chicago with his father and three brothers, where Ellsworth Faris had enrolled in the Graduate School at The University of Chicago (where he took several courses from George Herbert Mead). During one school term the only income the senior Faris—a former minister and missionary—had was \$25 per week for preaching on Sundays in Winnetka. Robert E.L. would later recall, without bitterness, a Christmas when each boy was limited to a gift washcloth.

After completing the PhD, Ellsworth took a position at the University of Iowa, where he was Scoutmaster to his sons, which the family returned to Illinois in 1918 when Ellsworth joined The University of Chicago's Department of Sociology—the first of his kind and still only in its 33rd year. He became Chairman in 1925 and served as President of the American Sociological Society and Editor of the *American Journal of Sociology* before his retirement in 1938.

Robert Faris attended The University of Chicago's University High School and went on to do his undergraduate and graduate work at the University. His selection of a dissertation topic—a choice which resulted in a sociological classic when published (with Warren Dunham) as *Mental Disorders in Urban Areas*—was virtually accidental. Robert Park, one of the Department's most eminent professors, asked Faris what he wanted to do for a dissertation. There was a rich tradition within the Department of conducting research within the city that hosted the university, and Faris had been impressed in particular by a careful analysis of the spatial distribution of suicide in Chicago. So he replied that he would like to do what Ruth Shonle (later Ruth Shonle Cavan) had done with her research on suicide, but that she had already done it. Park immediately suggested that he do the same thing as Shonle, but with mental illness instead of suicide. And so he did.

This apparently capricious decision illustrates three facets of Faris's attitude toward discipline. First, it is characteristic of his pragmatic style to get on with the project of a dissertation, instead of fussing about for months (or years, as is

sometimes the case) trying to decide what would make a great topic. In later years, this same discipline was evident in his work habits; he would get to the office before his morning class so he could work on a book in progress—every day.

A second aspect of Faris's conception of discipline, which also relates to how he chose his dissertation topic, is that through his career he came to regret the intellectual contamination that political and ideological passion brought to various projects of sociological enterprise. He would never have claimed credit for his own dispassionate selection of a topic—he freely conceded that it was simply the easy answer to take Park's suggestion, but he did advocate that his students not take on research topics in areas about which they had strong feelings. For Faris, an essential element of the discipline of sociology was keeping it as clear as possible of emotion and politics.

The third facet of Faris's sense of discipline that can be connected to the episode of his dissertation lies not in his behavior, but in Park's. It was what Park did not do that Faris would have applauded, for what Park did not do was to try to enlist Faris to perpetrate Park's own research agenda or theoretical doctrine. At that time, Chicago's Department of Sociology was relatively free of an otherwise widespread tendency for prominent scholars to seek to immortalize themselves with a formal school of thought and successor generations that would extend the influence of the founders, while venerating their memory. Faris would quote with appreciation the admonition that Albion Small, the first chairman of the Chicago department, would give to new graduates—"Now, your job is to go out and make everything we taught you obsolete." This spirit continued to animate the Department through the years of Park and Burgess and Ogburn, and is a central theme in Faris's widely appreciated *Chicago Sociology, 1920-1932*.

Throughout his career, Faris deplored those colleagues who sought to found or perpetuate schools. He was himself clearly in an intellectual tradition—from William James to Charles Horton Cooley and George Herbert Mead and through Ellsworth Faris to himself (and quite a few others). This tradition placed central emphasis on the role of social experience, and particularly language, in the development of individual capacities of consciousness and comprehension of self. Yet I cannot recall Faris ever using the term "symbolic interaction," and I am sure he never used the words "symbolic interactionist" or "symbolic interactionism." Not only did he dislike jargon, he had a profound aversion to anything that had a whiff of dogma. For Faris, to seek to found or perpetuate a school of thought, rather than to extend the domain of objective knowledge, was a regrettable, if common, human foible, a surrender to ego, a failure of discipline.

Given the attention and acclaim *Mental Disorders in Urban Areas* received, it would have been natural enough for Faris to spend the rest of career building on his dissertation. It is another example of his commitment to the discipline of sociology, and of his own personal discipline, that he did not do so. This was in part because of his quite pragmatic recognition that continuing in the area of mental disorders would offer diminishing returns, both personally and professionally. Rather than narrowing his interests broadened.

One subject that became a life-long interest—it was the topic of his Address as President of the American Sociological Association—was the nature of ability. Particularly in the case of what is regarded as genius, there was, and there remains, a tendency to suppose that extraordinary ability comes from divinity. Even today, many schools reflect this

assumption with programs for "gifted children." Faris was widely knowledgeable about research on all kinds of achievement. He made a particular effort to study and understand the abilities of a few extraordinary individuals who gained renown as "lightning calculators." These were people who could almost instantly calculate the product of two four-digit numbers, mentally. Over a longer period of time, one such prodigy was able to abstract the cube root of a one hundred-digit number without pencil and paper (let alone a computer). These feats seemed to be beyond the grasp of ordinary humans—they seemed to depend upon some sort of inexplicable, innate phenomenon. Yet Faris's inquiries once again de-mythified these amazing abilities. He discovered that these lightning calculators had devised tricks, shortcuts, and techniques that helped them do these remarkable stunts. One had memorized 14-place log tables from 1 to 150—a tedious thing to do, but useful when multiplying and dividing big numbers in your head. Faris also demonstrated that a capacity for memorizing numbers can be developed with training. He would underscore his de-mythifying of lightning calculation by contending that to read sophisticated material—say, college level history—at a more or less standard speed for an hour or more is an intellectual feat of a higher order than to multiply two ten-digit numbers mentally. We simply don't recognize it as such because it is an achievement made by many people instead of only a few.

Across a range of extraordinary achievements, in music, in science, in art—Faris drew attention to factors he found frequently to be present—encouragement and support from a parent or other adult, large amounts of silent and/or unnoticed practice, and at least some screening from the homogenizing influence of age-peers. Thus, Faris, by showing how the achievements of the extraordinary are within range of most if not all of us, expanded our understanding of the possible.

Faris drew on this corpus of research to develop a set of practical suggestions for parents interested in fostering achievement of their children. In a paper not intended for publication, "Family Interaction and the Generation of Ability," Faris advocated that eager, loving, attentive parents who wish to nurture ability spend lots of time in stimulating interaction with their children even as infants, enjoy and participate in the development of speech and expansion of vocabulary, and introduce counting and numerical concepts as early as possible. He also suggested a progression of experiences in reading, from early cuddling with picture books to reading aloud of more complex literature such as *Tom Sawyer* and *Kidnapped*. He recommended that parents try to create favorable attitudes toward school, to exert influence over the child's social relationships with playmates, and to be sure to reserve ample time after school for reading and family conversation. And of course to set limits on the amount of time spent on television.

Early in his advanced course in social psychology, Faris would review the history of attempts to account for human behavior with biological explanations. Starting with instinct theory—which his father Ellsworth had critiqued with considerable effect in his 1919 article "Are Instincts Data or Hypotheses?"—Faris would set up and knock down the various successors to instinct theory—drives, needs and so forth. The idea that we are driven by our genes to be promiscuous, or adventurous, or altruistic, he found silly. He was, to the contrary, fully convinced that a person can deliberately shape his self, can lay out an agenda for personal transformation and see it through, whether that is a matter of gaining control of a hot temper or overcom-

ing fear of public speaking or becoming more considerate of other people.

Faris was a strong social psychologist, but he was also a genuine sociologist. In this also he was a student of his father, whose book review of George Herbert Mead's posthumous *Mind, Self and Society* pointed out that this title was not chosen by Mead and that, because Mead clearly placed social interaction as antecedent and causally prior to consciousness, a better title would have been "Society, Self and Mind." Faris's advanced course on social institutions began with a strongly supported assertion that social organizations have emergent properties which cannot be identified, let alone understood, with a reductionist strategy. The ability to build, say, an aircraft carrier is something which can exist only within a social organization—it does not exist as a property of the individual constituent parts of that organization.

Faris drew upon William Graham Sumner's distinction between creative and enacted institutions. He loved to describe the creative development of organizations, such as Lloyd's of London, pointing out how they would often emerge almost by accident and grow gradually, and without planning, to take on a significant function. Lloyd, of course, was never in the insurance business himself, but the coffee shop that he owned became a gathering place for men who cooperated in the business of insuring merchant ships whose value exceeded the capacity of any one insurer. Faris also enjoyed tracing the development of universities, pointing out the significance of the fact that the very date of the emergence of the first university (in Bologna) cannot be precisely fixed—it's development was so gradual and unplanned.

With these and other examples, Faris painted a picture of social organizations and society as sustained by a complex fabric of norms and values, custom and tradition, the function of which is often subtle and sometimes invisible. He was as a result highly skeptical of the capacity of deliberate planning to engineer radical change successfully. A product of the University of Chicago's undergraduate college, Faris disapproved of the extreme changes instituted by Robert Maynard Hutchins. He took some satisfaction in pointing out that over a period of time every one of the Hutchins reforms was reversed. He was respectful of the wisdom that inheres within organizations that have a history, and he considered that the constraints such organizations place on attempts at radical transformation to be in fact a positive kind of discipline.

So Faris, while expanding the role of the possible in terms of his social psychology, found limitations on the role of the possible within his sociology. The latter posture was well represented in the administrative aspect of his career. As department chair at Washington as well as in his service in a variety of roles in the American Sociological Association, Faris was appreciative of organizational continuity, including, of course, a steadfast commitment to sociology as an enterprise of objective scientific inquiry—a discipline. When Faris was editor of the *American Sociological Review*, to give an example that illustrates his philosophy, he deliberately did not do what most editors, before and since, have done—he did not re-fashion the look of the journal and change the cover. His appreciation of tradition did not result in a reflexive resistance to change. As President of the American Sociological Association in 1961 (a position Ellsworth Faris held in 1937), Faris was the prime architect of the most significant transformation in the organization's history—from an association of associations to an association of individual scholars. This made the ASA much more professional and influential in the discipline of soci-

ology.

His teaching career began at Brown in 1931 and took him to Bryn Mawr, McGill and Syracuse. At Syracuse, he was pleased to have two extraordinary students—Leo Goodman and Sandy Dornbusch—who went on to distinguished careers in sociology and were life-long friends. Faris took pride in the professional success of these and many other students who learned from him. George Lundberg brought Faris to the University of Washington in 1948, and he remained there until his retirement in 1972. He served as Department Chair for 13 years, and under his leadership the Department attained national recognition. In 1962 the *Seattle Times* reported that the University of Washington's Department of Sociology had been rated by "high ranking outsiders" as among the top five in the country, advancing "steadily under the guidance of Robert E. L. Faris, the present chairman."

His success as a leader was not purely academic; during his tenure the department had a strong *gemeinschaft*-like quality that is rare in any university. Otto Larsen, Bill Catton, Ed Gross, Wes Wagner, Frank Miyamoto, Stud Dodd, Cal Schmid, Norman Hayner, Clarence Schrag, Dick Emerson, and others were friends as well as colleagues, and regular parties in the Faris home went on into the late hours with laughter, talk, and music.

In addition to his teaching (Faris never took a full year sabbatical, and even as a full professor and department chair enjoyed teaching more than the required load), scholarly writing, and administrative work, Faris found time to serve on a policy advisory group during the Johnson administration. He submitted a number of recommendations, including to undertake an environmental initiative to protect our natural resources. He also proposed to Johnson that our foreign policy stance toward the Soviet Union move away from rhetoric that demonized the Russians as implacable, atheistic enemies.

His personal life was as rich and satisfying as his professional career. He met his wife-to-be, Clara Guignard, while he was assisting William Ogburn in a statistics course. The young woman had won a graduate scholarship from North Carolina. They married in 1931 and were together until her death in 1992. Following his retirement in 1972, he and Claire spent the next eighteen years in Coronado, enjoying, among other things, the sailing he had come to love on Lake Washington in Seattle. The couple moved back to Seattle in 1990 to be closer to family.

Robert E. L. Faris was an accomplished painter, a pretty good violinist, and an enjoyable pianist. He put away his paintbrushes in the late 30's when he became too busy, but resumed in the 1980's and did some of his strongest work (which tends to feature architectural landscapes that resemble Edward Hopper in style and mood). He was somewhat fluent in French—he translated some of the works of Marcel Pagnol (of "Jean de Florette," etc.) for his own pleasure, and he had some command of German and Italian. He took great pleasure in his pursuits of quantum theory, astronomy, and cosmology—some of his favorite people were mathematicians, physicists, and astronomers. At the same time, he seemed to be able to complete just about any major speech in Shakespeare if you started the first line.

He had three sons, three grandsons, and three granddaughters, and he loved them. They loved him back.

Robert E. L. Faris died as a result of a massive stroke on February 26, 1998. Though somewhat frail, he carried himself with pride and retained his remarkable mental acuity up to his last moments. He was a man of discipline.

Jack Faris, Seattle, WA

Official Reports and Proceedings

1997-98 Council Minutes Saturday, January 24, 1998

President Jill Quadagno convened the Council meeting at 9:05 a.m.

Present were: Florence Bonner, Paul Burstein, Paula England, Joe R. Feagin, Cheryl Townsend Gilkes, Cora Bagley Marrett, Douglas Massey, Alejandro Portes, Jill Quadagno, Patricia Rosa, Neil J. Smelser, David A. Snow, Teresa A. Sullivan, Ann Swidler, Linda Waite, Charles V. Willie

ASA staff: Felice J. Levine, Carla B. Howery, Phoebe H. Stevenson, John M. Kennedy, Roberta Spalter-Roth, and Patricia White.

Absent: Michael Hout, Phyllis Moen, Silvia Pedraza, and Robert Wuthnow.

1. Approval of the Agenda

The agenda was approved as presented.

2. Approval of Minutes

The minutes from the August 1997 Council meeting were approved as presented.

3. Report of the President

President Quadagno indicated that she had no separate report other than the issues considered in the agenda.

4. Report of the President-Elect

President-Elect Portes reported on the 1999 Program Committee meeting held in December. He indicated that the program is about 50 percent completed and that the Committee has made good progress in laying out the thematic and plenary sessions. He anticipates that there will be two plenaries: one centered on immigration and the other focused on transitions in world society. Portes is hoping to invite speakers from Latin America and Europe.

5. Report of the Secretary

Secretary Sullivan provided a general overview of ASA membership, journal subscriptions, and the value of ASA's investment portfolio. She indicated that the 1997 membership total was slightly below the 1996 level primarily due to the elimination of the Emeritus membership category. Except for this drop, the overall picture was favorable for 1997. She indicated that the Executive Office has worked hard to attract and retain members. Sullivan also reported that section membership is healthy and showing continuous growth. Although a number of sections are quantitatively low in terms of membership numbers, these sections remain vital in their activities.

Sullivan next turned to subscription rates. Internal subscriptions have decreased slightly for a number of journals. This drop cannot be attributable to price increases because prices have remained unchanged in two years. The decline is likely due to limited acquisition resources among libraries. Next year ASA may need to raise subscription prices, but we need to be concerned about the elasticity of institutional subscriptions. The Publications Committee has been briefed about the situation. Past-President Smelser noted that recently there were healthy increases in state budgets for higher education; he observed that this could help with library acquisitions. However, the long-term challenge remains.

The last part of Secretary Sullivan's report addressed ASA investments and reserves. The market continues to perform well and ASA's portfolio has grown. The recent economic problems in Asia, however, may affect corporate earnings in 1998. Sullivan indicated that we will continue to monitor the overall performance of ASA's investment portfolios.

Sullivan also discussed the establishment of two separate restricted accounts

from the American Sociological Foundation (ASF). The American Sociological Fund and the Congressional Fellowship Fund. She briefed Council on the inquiries she has received about the dissolution of the Foundation, including those stimulated by articles published in Footnotes. One issue being raised was whether there was a need for a yearly audit. Sullivan indicated that, as Secretary of ASA, she felt that an audit is prudent, given the audit fee (at less than \$2,000). Unfortunately, the fee was significant given ASF's annual income.

6. Report of the Executive Officer

Levine introduced her report by indicating that the fall had been an intensive period for the Executive Office and Association but that most of the issues being worked on are agenda items for this meeting. She thanked President Quadagno, Secretary Sullivan, President-Elect Portes, and Secretary-Elect Bonner for their commitment and availability this fall. Levine indicated that she would not repeat the information in the agenda book reports, but would highlight key issues.

She started by noting that donations and contributions to the ASA special accounts (e.g., Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline, Teaching Endowment Fund, Minority Fellowship Program) continue to be modest and have decreased somewhat since 1996 in total number and amount of contributions. The Council discussed the four years of data on the number of persons contributing and the amount of contributions. Consensus centered on the need to publicize a clear purpose for each fund. Council encouraged the Executive Office to explore the possibility of conducting an annual fund drive in the fall of 1998.

Levine also updated Council on the sale of the Executive Office building. While several buyers have been seriously interested, the Association has not received an acceptable bid. Because some improvements to the Executive Office are essential, the 1998 budget includes resources for the conversion from an oil to gas boiler, limited painting, carpeting, and replacement of broken furniture.

Levine's report turned to important staff changes for sociology inside and outside of the Association. She noted that, since the last Council meeting, the National Science Foundation (NSF) sociology program has added visiting scientist, Barry Markovsky, to the staff. Also, sociologist Judith Auerbach (NIH Office of AIDS Research) will succeed sociologist Daryl Chubin as the Assistant Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy. Chubin, also a sociologist, returned to the Directorate of Education and Human Resources at NSF.

Turning to the Executive Office, Levine noted that White's visit from NSF has been a great asset to ASA. Also, John Kennedy's visit from Indiana University has added to ASA's capacity. Havidan Rodriguez remains ASA's Director for the Minority Affairs Program (MAP); and, despite his return to the University of Puerto Rico, he is actively engaged in the operations of MAP. Levine indicated that the search for a new MAP Director is ongoing. She urged Council members to encourage colleagues with health and mental health interests to apply. Also, Levine noted another important change in the Executive Office—the separation of the information system and database group and the addition of a membership manager to oversee membership and customer service. She reported that Jim Morrill, who has a BA in sociology and an MA in Museum Education, joined the staff as Membership and Customer Service Coordinator in January.

Levine indicated that she was pleased to report that the new Race Initiative was progressing well. The Ford Foundation has indicated that it will provide some funds to support this initiative. The resources should enable ASA to host a small working conference as part of this project. Levine also indicated that ASA has sub-

mitted a request to the Ford Foundation for additional funds for MOST.

7. ASA Sections

Proposed New Section. Council discussed the proposal for a new section on Animals and Society. A sufficient number of members have signed a petition indicating their support for and commitment to joining this section. Council discussed the substantive work and intellectual content in this area and had questions about whether there is a vibrant intellectual community that would contribute to sociology. Council also was concerned about the Committee on Sections (COS) focusing essentially on the numerical requirement and encouraged COS to focus on a substantive assessment as well as quantitative criteria in the future.

The consensus in Council was that the topic of this possible new section had intellectual potential but that the present proposal emphasized animal rights advocacy. Council did not want to prejudice intellectual merit, but felt a proposal for a new section should show that there is an intellectual community with scholarly interests in research and teaching and a sociological core. Council noted that the draft section manual does not explicitly require documentation of an intellectual body of work, but does specify that sections are intellectual communities, not interest groups.

Motion: That Council support the recommendation of the Committee on Sections and approve the establishment of a section-in-formation on Animals and Society. Failed (12-3).

Motion: To request the proposers of the Section on Animals and Society to provide justification for the intellectual purposes of this proposed new section, including the scholarly work and ambitions in this subfield. Carried (14-1).

Proposed Manual on Sections. Council also discussed the revised Manual on Sections prepared during 1997 by COS to implement the changes adopted by Council in January 1997. The consensus was to add additional language on the formation of sections and the substantive criteria for formation.

Motion: That Council support the recommendation of the Committee on Sections (COS) and accept the Manual on Sections as the operating guidelines for sections, with the request that the COS amplify on the "Section Formation" portion of the Manual and circulate it to Council for review before printing. Carried unanimously.

Council member Snow asked for clarification about the qualitative criteria for section viability, especially if member numbers dip below 300. He asked which criteria are most important. Secretary Sullivan suggested that the key factor is accountability, that members of a section receive what has been promised, in terms of open governance, including a business meeting and an election, a budget, and a substantive program. The manual now has rules of thumb to help guide sections that have a lower number of members and also guides COS in looking at those sections with lower counts.

Section Finances. Council discussed the formula now being used to determine the annual budget allocation for sections and the formula being proposed by EOB to base some of the allocation on the number of members in a section. Council member Swidler noted the current relative disparities between the allocation to large and small sections. The current allocation was based on newsletter page costs, with smaller sections receiving more money per member than larger sections because of the economy of scale in producing more copies of a newsletter. The proposed formula would have a standard base for all sections and then a progressive allocation on a per capita basis.

Motion: To approve the budget allocation formula for 1999 as recom-

mended by EOB, with the understanding that the formula and its overall impact will be reevaluated by EOB in 1999 for future years. Carried unanimously.

8. Publications Committee

Editor Appointment. Secretary Sullivan provided an overview of the search for a new editor for *Sociology of Education* and the recommendation of the Publications Committee. Council discussed the recommendations of the Publications Committee.

Motion: To accept the recommendation of the Publication Committee for the ranked list of candidates for the editor of *Sociology of Education*. Carried unanimously.

Proposed New Journal. Sullivan summarized the lengthy discussions within the Publications Committee about the possibility of a new journal. A joint subcommittee of EOB (Marsden, Sullivan) and Publications (Griswold, Farkas) has continued to work on the topic. Sullivan indicated that the proposed new journal is designed to reach across sociology, as well as broader audiences, somewhat like the *Journal of Economic Perspectives (JEP)*. The new journal would accessibly provide current thinking about a given topic to those not specializing in a particular subfield. The journal would be different from the *Annual Review of Sociology* because the goal would be less to review literature in an area than to make an original contribution or provide new analyses based on research and literature. Contributors may even take a point of view based on sociological knowledge. The ASA journals like *ASR*, *SM*, and *ST* might have some overlap, but those journals are more specialized and technical.

Sullivan indicated that the mission of the new journal is different from current journals, and thus there might be differences in procedures, including: choice of editor (more explicit recruitment of candidates, an open call) and the possibility of an advisory committee in addition to the editorial board. Also, she noted that greater balance of commissioned papers and open submissions was under discussion, but that all contributions would have some form of peer review. Sullivan noted that the subcommittee has not reached consensus on peer review, but that there is consensus that many of the articles will be solicited.

Sullivan highlighted other issues under consideration. For example, the subcommittee is considering subscriptions and format, whether a traditional print version should be pursued, or whether electronic delivery should be considered. Also, while there is consensus in the subcommittee on an experimental period of some duration (with four years as the suggested time frame), there is yet no final plan for introducing this journal or marketing it.

Sullivan noted that there needs to be considerable attention to financing and budget and how the new journal fits into the "cafeteria plan," whether the "cafeteria plan" should be retained, and what the bundling options are. She noted that even the frequency of publishing the new journal is not yet clear. Some think that 1-2 issues might be published for the first year, and then a quarterly journal or more thereafter.

Quadagno asked for Council reactions to the current state of thinking, as Sullivan outlined the issues.

Portes raised concerns about the parallel with the *Journal of Economic Perspectives* when economics has a higher profile in the marketplace and thus a larger potential readership. He said that success may depend on publishing the best known public intellectuals in the field. He also noted that journals such as *The American Prospect* are edited by a sociologist and include many sociologist authors. Finally, he indicated that starting as a semi-annual publication may not be frequent enough to develop a loyal readership and show sociology's "best foot forward."

Council members were drawn to a new journal and generally expressed support for the proposal and for sociology having an outlet for articles of wide general significance. In terms of the issues presented by Sullivan, Council thought more development work and planning were necessary. For example, Smelser felt that it was important to have very clear guidelines especially tailored for submitted versus solicited articles. He also raised concern about how the journal would be financed and to what extent the Rose Fund should be used given that the new Rose Series is just moving forward. Others thought the Rose Fund could viably support the Rose series and a new venture.

Swidler noted the possible value of a broad-based journal for undergraduate teaching. She noted also that peer review could be usefully used for solicited articles as well as unsolicited manuscripts. Burstein noted that JEP has a section called "suggestion for future readings" which is oriented to possible classroom use. Considerable discussion ensued about how to finance the journal, whether all members should receive it, and whether it should be "inside" or "outside" the cafeteria plan.

Snow suggested that two members of Council join the subcommittee to continue the conversation about these numerous issues. Council expressed consensus on the value of the project, and the need to have the implementation committee continue its work, with a draft of a formal plan to be circulated to Council before the August meeting.

Motion: Council expresses its enthusiasm for this journal and moving forward with its development with the expectation that a viable prospectus and business plan could be prepared. To expedite the process, Council added two members of Council to the subcommittee (Paul Burstein and Ann Swidler) and requested circulating a draft report by June. Carried unanimously.

9. Honors Program

Council members discussed the limited funding available to support Honors Program students' travel and Council's wish to remain supportive of students. There was some discussion of whether the amount of funding could be increased. Secretary Sullivan indicated that, with a deficit budget being proposed, she was hesitant to increase costs. She also noted that funding from ASA often serves as leverage for students to obtain additional funding from their departments. She confirmed that registration fees are waived for Honors students and that special student room blocks at discounted rates are available.

Motion: To continue support for the Honors Program students to attend the Annual Meeting, at \$2,500 per year, for an additional two-year period, with a report back to Council in January 2000 about the use of these funds. Carried unanimously.

10. Child Care Fee

President Quadagno summarized the rationale for raising the non-refundable preregistration fee to discourage no-shows and to adjust the daily use fee. Levine indicated that the recommendation from EOB holds the \$5,000 subsidy in place as endorsed by Council. There was some discussion of whether to give discounts to families with more than one child, and whether a \$30 non-refundable preregistration fee is high enough to discourage no-shows. There was also some discussion of whether the subsidy is justifiable given that not all users need the subsidy and the fact that ASA's budget is very tight. Levine indicated that users range from full professors to graduate students. Quadagno asked that the Executive Office provide an updated analysis of users for future review.

Motion: To approve the childcare fee schedule recommended by EOB with the modification of using the term non-

Continued on next page

Minutes, continued

refundable deposit instead of pre-registration fee and changing the amount from \$30 to \$50 for the 1998 Annual Meeting. Carried unanimously.

11. Honorary Membership Proposal

Quadagno summarized the rationale for bringing the proposal forward. With the elimination of the Emeritus Membership category and the resulting drop in former emeritus members renewing in 1997, EOB discussed the introduction of an honorary membership in the form of "Senior Fellow." Council discussed the original rationale for eliminating the emeritus dues category and using the progressive dues structure now in place. EOB was concerned that some members noted the loss of honorific aspects of the emeritus category. EOB suggested the senior fellow designation as one way to honor these members independent of dues. Council discussed the possibility of reinstating the emeritus status.

Motion: To reinstate the title "Emeritus," but retain the progressive dues structure at each dues level. Withdrawn.

Gilkes suggested writing to the 230 emeritus members who had not renewed asking them about their reason for non-renewal. Levine summarized what has been done thus far and indicated a willingness to communicate again to that group.

Motion: To table the EOB recommendation on Senior Fellows and request that the Executive Office do further follow-up on those who lapsed from Emeritus status. Carried unanimously.

12. Review of ASA's Committee Structure and Function

President Quadagno asked Past-President Smelser to summarize the rationale for Council to undertake a review of ASA committees. Smelser stated that there was a proliferation of committees in ASA without clear guidelines as to their mission and charge as well as to when committees and task forces should be formed and discontinued. While the problem was of long duration, Smelser believed it would be worthwhile to initiate a review of the committee structure of the Association during his term as President. Smelser was delighted that Council supported this aspiration, and he appointed a subcommittee that began its work in August 1997. He indicated that the report of this subcommittee describes a range of reforms and sets the platform for a discussion about committees.

Subcommittee Chair Linda Waite indicated that committees have been formed in an ad-hoc manner, charges are often unclear to the committees and their members, and task forces often set the successful completion of a project or task as a signal for "promotion" to full committee status. The subcommittee concluded that it would be more helpful to the Association and its members to develop a structure that would best serve ASA rather than merely to evaluate whether particular committees were or were not doing meaningful work.

Waite overviewed the basic structure for the committee reorganization that was recommended in the subcommittee report. It is comprised of five categories: The first category is the Constitutional committees, which are essential to the governance of the Association. The second category is the awards selection committees, which would remain as they are. A third category of committees is the "status" committees which would work with Council in specifying their agenda but essentially would not change. The fourth category is for "advisory panels," which are comprised of those committees that provide advice to the Executive Office on ASA programs and activities. The current advisory groups would continue.

The fifth category consists of task forces created to undertake work on issues important to the Association or to

the discipline. This new category of committees would have fixed terms (generally not more than two years) and would be appointed by Council. Task forces would be given a clear charge by Council and would be opportunities for the Association and its members to pursue a more dynamic set of activities.

Chair Waite indicated that the key change being recommended by the subcommittee was this five-part structure. She indicated that the subcommittee was also recommending some specific changes regarding Constitutional committees in order to strengthen their operations and their connections to Council. Since any change to Constitutional committees requires By-Laws changes, these recommendations will need membership review and approval to go into effect. Waite briefly reviewed these changes.

The Committee on Sections and the Awards Policy Committee would become Constitutional committees.

The Membership Committee would be eliminated as a Constitutional committee. Council could appoint task forces on membership to address either a potential problem or an opportunity.

The Committee on Nominations (CON) would be reduced from 16 to six members, and the members would not be elected by districts. CON would continue to be appointed to 2-year terms. The President would nominate members to be approved by Council, but CON would retain the function of nominating candidates for elected positions.

The Committee on Committees (COC) would be eliminated as a committee because the reorganization reduces the number of standing committees and thus the need for a dedicated group like COC to make recommendations to Council. Council would continue to make committee appointments but no longer based on COC recommendations.

The Publications Committee would have six members appointed by Council, plus the ASA President and Secretary, but journal editors would no longer be members. While the editors would continue to work closely with the Publications Committee, the Publications Committee would be independent of editors in order to perform its oversight function and long-range planning responsibilities.

Waite reiterated that the By-Laws changes (e.g., the addition of the Committee on Sections and the Committee on Awards, the alteration of the Publications Committee and the Committee on Nominations, and the retirement of the Committee on Committees and the Membership Committee) would all need to be approved by the membership as part of the 1998 election were Council to concur with any of these recommendations.

Waite emphasized that the goal of this report and its recommendations is to make the governance structure more straightforward, have more meaningful involvement of the members, bring the committee structure and functions more in line with the needs of the Association, and make the roles of committees clearer to the members who volunteer.

President Quadagno thanked the subcommittee for its work and stated she was pleased to see that this long-term aspiration to examine the committee structure resulted in a substantial report. She urged Council members to participate in the discussion and examine each of the five categories of committees.

Past-Vice President Willie commented that status committees and task forces may not be mutually exclusive. He also recommended that advisory panels be appointed by the Executive Officer without going to Council for approval.

Vice President Marrett indicated that she liked the overall restructuring and that she thought it was important to consider how to present this to the membership. The restructuring is an effort to be responsive to our membership and the status of how we convey the changes to members will be important.

Vice President-Elect Roos asked if the

current committees were consulted. Waite indicated that committees were asked to evaluate the structure and charge of their committees at their meetings last August and to report back to the subcommittee on the review, current committee activities, and possible plans and operations. Levine noted that staff liaisons were asked to promote such discussion at the Annual Meeting in Toronto. Roos indicated that it would be important to describe what has already happened so that members would not think that Council is introducing a new structure without a call for input and recommendations.

Waite indicated that standing committees that were not reclassified as Award Selection Committees or Advisory Panels might become "task forces," but that the subcommittee wanted to encourage more input from these groups before asking Council to make a decision about which task forces to create and which activities to discontinue. If Council approves this overall restructuring, the standing committees not otherwise being continued would have an opportunity this spring to consider their charges, whether the committee should continue as a task force, and, if so, with what mandated tasks and responsibilities.

President-Elect Portes endorsed the logic of the report. He noted that the new structure is very compelling. As he read the report, task forces are an opportunity to undertake a more dynamic set of activities than standing committees pursue, with Council being accountable for the governance of the Association. He stressed that Council is not imposing, but improving the governance structure of the ASA.

Vice President-Elect Roos noted that the need for task forces is clear; she also stated that it would be important to retain status committees. Waite indicated that, in order to be inclusive and diverse, we needed to make a statement about the importance of the status committees; therefore, the report recommends maintaining status committees for groups that have experienced a pattern of discrimination in society. Waite stated that the goal is for the number of status committees to remain the same.

Council members discussed the different functions of these status committees, i.e., they guide the Association on various status-related issues for groups that have experienced a pattern of being excluded from professional fields like sociology. There was a general agreement about the importance of keeping these committees so they can address issues both in ASA and in the discipline, e.g., the status of women in academic institutions.

There was some discussion of whether the designation of the status committees should be broadened to include workplace issues or sectors of employment in the profession (e.g., sociological practice) in order to implement fully ASA's diversity statement. The subcommittee report recommended that status committees be retained only for groups that have been discriminated in society and thus traditionally with more limited opportunities in professional fields. There was no sentiment in Council to alter this conception of status committees.

Willie concluded the discussion of status committees by indicating that they should monitor the status of these subgroups, their participation in the Association, and the sensitivity of the Association and Council toward these groups. An annual report from these status committees would be helpful. They can bring forth actions to the Council at any time. The status committees should be reviewed every five years.

Quadagno summarized the discussion and stated there appeared to be no objection to the overall five-part restructuring of committees. Waite stressed that Council should pay attention to the conceptual framework and that the subcommittee would continue to work out specific details by August in coordination with potential task forces and the status committees.

Motion: To approve the general five-part structure for the committee reorganization as outlined in the Subcommittee Report. Carried unanimously.

After approval of the overall restructuring, Council discussion turned to the specific recommendations in the report regarding Constitutional committees.

Motion: To add the Committee on Sections and the Committee on Awards to the Constitutional committees as they directly relate to governance. Carried unanimously.

Motion: To eliminate the Membership Committee. Carried unanimously.

After taking action on these two By-laws recommendations, Council discussion focused on the proposals to eliminate the Committee on Committees and to change the Committee on Nominations from one elected to one appointed by Council. Council members understood that under the new model task forces would be appointed by Council based on direct recommendations from members, sections, or other committees or task forces. There were mixed feelings in Council, however, as to whether COC should be retained for some role. Some Council members were concerned about eliminating COC because it was elected by the membership and thus was a way that members had input to Council on committee appointments. They felt that members might see the elimination of COC or the change to appointing the Committee on Nominations to be anti-democratic, even though this was not the intent.

Subcommittee Chair Waite was asked to summarize the pros and cons of removing recommendations for committee service from COC. Waite indicated that much of the change followed from the shift to task forces where recommendations for service would come from a variety of sources. She noted, however, that the subcommittee concluded that the process for seating committee members has not been as effective as it might appear and that it might work better when there was intentional matching of talents and tasks. The recommended approach would make the President responsible for a series of appointments (Awards Committee, Ethics, Program, Status Committees) and the Award Committee responsible for the Awards Selection Committees. Waite stated that because Presidents bring different kinds of networks, there should not be much overlap in appointments from year to year.

Vice-President Marrett indicated that the burden would increase for Council as Council would need to seek the views of members on task force and committee nominations. Waite indicated that the subcommittee expected there would be "self nominations" for committees or for task forces as they were formed. Sections might also be used as a place to identify task force members.

Council member Feagin emphasized the importance of democratic participation and expressed concern about relying on the good will and judgment of the President or of any individual to ensure diversity in the ASA. Subcommittee member Snow noted that outreach to and participation of members could be encouraged in a number of ways. For example, other sociological organizations use their dues renewal forms where members identify committees and task forces on which they would be interested in participating. Such a list would provide a good slate for Council and President to consider in making appointments to task forces or to committees.

Secretary Sullivan indicated that the proposal does place more responsibility and accountability on the President and Council. She stated that members might be concerned about changing the Committee on Nominations and the Publications Committee from elected to appointed. She feared that it may have an anti-democratic perception though it was not the intent. Speaking as the individual, President Quadagno felt that the Committee on Committees has been an

important vehicle for junior sociologists to start their participation in the Association and to be recognized. She cautioned Council to be mindful in taking away an important entry point for junior members.

Council decided to vote on the Subcommittee recommendations to eliminate the Committee on Committees (COC) and to change the Committee on Nominations (CON) from one elected by the members to be appointed by Council.

Motion: To eliminate the Committee on Committees. Carried (13 yes, 1 no).

Motion: To continue to have the Committee on Nominations elected by the membership of the Association. (7 yes, 6 no, 1 abstain)

Council discussion turned to the issues of size of CON and whether to retain selecting members by geographic region. Each issue was taken up in turn.

Willie suggested having CON comprised of an odd number of members to avoid ties. Waite clarified that the subcommittee thought that a smaller committee would make the body more accountable and easier for members to approach.

Motion: To reduce the size of CON from 16 to 8 members for 2-year terms, and to have the Vice President serve as an ex-officio member without a vote but with the authority to break a tie.

Amended Motion: To reduce the size of CON from 16 to 11 for staggered 2-year terms. Carried unanimously.

After considering the size of CON, Council addressed whether to lift CON's district-based composition. Waite indicated that the rationale to change to "at-large" was because the geographic districts could potentially limit the talent pool for any given election which could make it more difficult to meet other goals of the Association (such as diversity in terms of types and size of institutions of elected members). Council discussed the advantages and disadvantages of at-large versus geographic district-based elections.

Motion: To change the election to "at-large" rather than based on geographic distribution. (9 for, 3 oppose, 2 abstain)

Council moved directly into a discussion of the Publications Committee after voting on the structure of CON. The subcommittee recommendation is for journal editors no longer to serve on the Publications Committee and for Committee members to be appointed by Council. The issue of editor service initially surfaced at the December meeting of the Publications Committee, with the Publications Committee itself formally requesting that Council take up this issue. Secretary Sullivan indicated that the level of tension about the composition of this Committee has been increasing over the years. Elected members of the Committee indicated that they feel inhibited to discuss certain topics in the presence of editors (e.g., the cafeteria plan, the possibility of retiring or initiating new journals). There were concerns expressed about conflicts of interest and whether editors should serve on a committee intended to provide oversight to journals.

Motion: To alter the Publications Committee so that the ASA journal editors no longer serve on the Committee, but that editors report to and meet annually with the Publications Committee. Carried unanimously.

Discussion continued on the topic of whether Publications Committee members should be appointed by Council based on nominations from the President. Council members stressed the importance of a research-active Publications Committee to be involved in the selection of journal editors and that the network brought forth by Council members would be very helpful.

Motion: To have the Publications Committee consist of 8 members: 6 to be appointed by Council on the recommendation of the President (2 appointed

Continued on next page

Minutes, continued

each year for 3-year terms), plus the President and the Secretary. (12 for, 1 oppose, 1 abstain)

Motion: To alter the language in the By-Laws as set forth in Article V, Section 1(a) of the By-Laws from choosing "chair" from among the "elected" members to among the "appointed" members. Carried unanimously.

Council members concurred that the new committee structure and the proposed By-Laws changes require Council to be responsible as well as responsive to members. Council members emphasized the importance of effective communication to members. An article in Footnotes from the officers would be helpful. The process of communication needs to begin soon after the Council meeting.

Quadagno raised the issue of how to present the By-Laws changes to the membership (as a single package, or individually). Levine clarified that there are approximately nine items requiring member vote, but that each is independent of the other so that they could be voted on separately. The consensus in Council was that, in communication to members, the issues would be presented as a package with the underlying rationale, but that each item would be voted on individually. Sullivan suggested printing the ballot topics in Footnotes; Roos suggested putting the full report on the ASA homepage. There was consensus that coverage in Footnotes is important. Quadagno indicated that she and Waite would communicate with all current committees, including asking status committees and potential task forces to set forth their agendas.

13. ASA Congressional Fellow

Council welcomed Lois Monteiro, ASA's current Congressional Fellow and a medical sociologist from Brown University. Monteiro is currently working on the staff of the U.S. House Veteran's Affairs Committee. In a brief overview, she indicated that she is working on an issue related to Gulf War disease, disability, and health policy and will also be working on long-term care.

Council reflected on the importance of the Congressional Fellowship. Vice President Marrett noted that it would be useful to disseminate information about the value of the fellowship so members and others not close to ASA could realize the benefits.

Sunday, January 25

14. Report on Task Force on Recognizing and Rewarding the Professional and Scholarly Work of Sociologists

As background to Council discussion, Howery summarized the history of the project and the work of other disciplines to produce statements on rewarding professional and scholarly work. She noted that the thrust of the report was to help faculty align their work with their institutional mission. Several Council members addressed the importance of such a conversation for all types of institutions. Other Council members appreciated the importance of different forms of professional work of faculty members but had concerns about reliance on the Boyer-Rice paradigm in the report and the broad use of the term "scholarship." Members of Council also expressed concern about the seeming attempt to find a measure for all forms of work, which could lead to cumbersome evaluation mechanisms.

Council agreed on the importance of encouraging discussion of faculty work and faculty evaluation. Council thought the issues should be discussed but that Council should not endorse or adopt the report. Council felt that if the report were disseminated, it should be circulated only as a point of information, including at sessions at the Annual Meeting. Council expressed the hope that the 1999 Program committee would consider a

session on the topic. Howery agreed to propose such a session for 1999.

Motion: To thank the Task Force for its work. Carried unanimously.

15. Report from Task Force on Community College Sociologists

Howery introduced discussion of the Report from the Task Force on Community College Sociologists by presenting the history of the Task Force and some of the events and activities that occurred this far.

Vice President Marrett suggested that the report raised important issues but does not make clear what needed to be done and by whom. Council members noted that many promising efforts did not need to be undertaken or led by ASA. For example, Past-President Smelser suggested the possibility of closer working relationship between the state sociological associations and outreach to community college faculty. Past-Vice President Willie also emphasized that the priorities and implementation strategies were not very clear.

Motion: To extend the Task Force on Community College Sociologists for one year and ask the Task Force to provide Council by January 1999 with a more specific set of priorities and implementation strategies. Carried unanimously.

16. Executive Office Program Reports

The Race Initiative. Robert Spalter-Roth provided an overview of the Race Initiative, strategies of outreach and dissemination of the project over the Internet, and the vast amount of useful information that has been submitted by social and behavioral scientists. It is anticipated that a twenty-person workshop will be held in April as a part of this project. The ultimate product will be an accessible report on race, racism, and race relations. She noted that this project was undertaken in response to a request for the Office on Science and Technology Policy, and that the staff of the President's Initiative on Race, One America, and the Council of Economic Advisors were being kept informed.

Minority Affairs Program. Levine summarized some of the key accomplishments in the Minority Affairs Program in 1997. She reported that the Minority Fellowship Program is currently funding 31 fellows, and emphasized the importance of the actual training and mentoring provided by the program. For example, she cited the very successful proposal development workshop held for Fellows in May 1997, which will be repeated in May 1998. Students also have been well represented on the programs of many professional meetings. The eighteen MOST scholars continue to progress on their plans to make change. The coordinators' conference is being held in early February. A request is pending at the Ford Foundation for additional funds for MOST.

Academic and Professional Affairs Program. Howery summarized key initiatives, including participation in two conferences, one on part-time appointments and the other on the decline of the scholarly monograph. She noted the collaboration with the MAP on the MOST Program. A key activity of the program is the preparation of a monograph on the peer review of teaching. In addition, Howery is working with the Committee on Elementary and Secondary School Education on the development of a model course for the 12th grade elective in sociology, which potentially can also serve as the foundation for an Advanced Placement exam. Plans for the 5th Annual Chair Conference and other initiatives to support departments and faculty are underway.

Research Program on the Discipline and Profession. Spalter-Roth updated Council on key research projects, including the tracking survey of new PhDs. Also, the Program is in the midst of its annual data collection on graduate departments

which is done in conjunction with the Guide to Graduate Programs. Results from this survey will be disseminated to departments and to the membership more broadly.

The Spivack Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy. Howery summarized the key activities of the Spivack Program. In addition to the Race Initiative, which is the major new activity of the program this year, Howery reported that the monograph on Affirmative Action is in the final stages of editing and will be published before the Annual Meeting. She indicated that plans are underway for two Congressional seminars in 1998: one on immigration (June) and one on building strong communities (November). The transcripts and briefing materials from prior events are in production for publication and will be published in a new Issues Series in Social Science Research and Social Policy.

Public Affairs and Public Information. Levine reported on the fall 1997 activities and the three core emphases in public affairs that would be continuing in 1998: (1) the Census 2000, (2) support for data infrastructure at NSF, and (3) the ASA's Race Initiative. She also highlighted strategies to enhance the visibility of sociology at NIH, including continuing work with the NIH Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research and new collaboration with the Center for the Advancement of Health. The work of the Center has resulted in launching a new public information effort to feature the work published in the Journal of Health and Social Behavior.

17. Contributions from Members

Council returned to the topic of member contributions to ASA that was initially raised as part of Executive Officer Levine's report. In addition to solicitation as part of the dues renewals, Council encouraged the Executive Office to experiment with a separate solicitation for one or all of the funds in late fall (before the end of the year when most donors make their contributions). Council considered EOB's recommendation that, in expanding ASA's development and fund raising efforts, the Executive Office may need to consult with professional experts such as lawyers and development professionals, to enact these initiatives.

Motion: To approve EOB's efforts to enhance ASA's fundraising capacity. Carried unanimously.

18. Statement on part time work

As background to Council discussion, Howery summarized the thrust of the document on part-time work in the academy and its origin in a conference on the "The Growing Use of Part-time and Adjunct Faculty" held in September. She noted the collaboration of many professional associations in addressing this issue in higher education. President-Elect Portes indicated that he supported working with other disciplinary associations on this important issue, but that he wished that a more focused set of recommendations had been presented in this statement for ASA consideration. Vice President-Elect Roos also raised concerns about some of the specific implications of the report.

Council members discussed whether the social sciences and humanities are facing similar situations on the issue of part-time teaching. They wondered about the state of the use of part-time faculty in sociology and the various purposes for such use. Council members recognized that there may be a problem with the use of part-time faculty, but thought that we are not sufficiently aware of the contours of the problem in our own field. Concerns were expressed that specific recommendations in the report do not necessarily embrace the concerns of the discipline. There was consensus that this issue is important and that additional attention to it would be valuable to sociology. Spalter-Roth noted that data from graduate departments will provide some information on

part-time patterns.

Levine suggested that the report be forwarded to chairs and discussed at the chair conference so that Council may have the benefit of additional comment and feedback.

Motion: To share the report on part-time work with the chairs at the chair conference and to revisit this agenda item at the August 1998 Council meeting. Carried unanimously.

19. ASA's Role in Scholarly Debates and the Media

Quadagno provided background on the conversation among members about the Association's role in addressing media depictions of sociological work. She indicated that, in the context of recent events, she agreed to take three steps: to raise the issue with Council, to offer a panel on the topic at the Annual Meeting, and to offer a forum for commentary in Footnotes (which appeared in the January 1998 issue). Council discussed the issue and indicated that it supported the action of the President and Executive Officer. Council indicated that for ASA to take sides in an academic controversy or to inform the press about when it did not provide balanced coverage was an untenable role for ASA. Quadagno agreed to convey Council's consideration of the issue and its view of the appropriate role of the ASA in such debates.

Gilkes asked about the proactive efforts ASA is taking to promote sociological work, especially in ASA journals. Levine overviewed efforts in recent years with ASR and CS and commented on the upcoming focus on health that is planned with JHSB starting this spring. She indicated that all journals are being encouraged to engage in this kind of outreach, and that the Executive Office planned to work with editors to do more in this area.

20. Socially Responsible Investments

Quadagno reviewed the request from Feagin to EOB to look at socially responsible investments. She summarized the actions taken by the Executive Office to pursue this issue. Those actions included consulting with the Executive Director of the Society for the Study of Social Problems (SSSP) about their investment policies and practices and with ASA's investment managers.

Secretary Sullivan noted that ASA funds are not sufficiently large to have much leverage on this issue. She was inclined to advise against any major changes. Sullivan indicated, however, that the Executive Office is in the process of gathering investment guidelines from other associations so that ASA might benefit from the experience of other learned societies and benchmark our guidelines to determine whether they should be altered. Council recommended that we should also look at how TIAA-CREF's Social Choice Fund defines socially responsible investments.

21. 1997 Budget Reports, Analysis, and Review

Sullivan reviewed the 1997 expenditures and income and noted a surplus is expected revenue for 1997 instead of the deficit budget adopted by Council. She complimented the Executive Office for holding down costs. On the revenue side, she noted that income exceeded projections in all categories. On the expense side, she called attention to the costs of the 1997 election, which were high because of the inclusion of the Code of Ethics and the consolidated Section elections as part of the ballot. Editorial office costs were also a bit over budget, but that increase was due to the transition of two editorial offices. Council queried about any extra costs for joint editorships of journals; Sullivan felt that presently the costs for such arrangements were minimal, even when the editors are at different institutions.

22. 1998 Proposed Budget

Sullivan reviewed the ways in which the budget is prepared, with conserva-

five estimates on income. As a result, a small deficit is projected for 1998. Council asked about the funding of MOST. Levine clarified that the Ford Foundation funding had covered specific activities such as the coordinators' conferences, but that it does not provide funds for day-to-day operating costs. The 1998 ASA budget request includes \$10,000 for program support to ensure that program activities can continue while ASA seeks additional external funding.

Motion: To commend the Executive Officer and Executive Office staff for operating effectively and achieving a budget surplus. Carried unanimously.

Vice President Marrett asked about long-range strategic and budgetary planning. She asked about how Council, with EOB and the Executive Office, could engage in long-range planning and how this aligns with the budget process. She asked about the experiences of other sibling associations. Levine and Sullivan clarified the current process noting that EOB plans to have a longer strategic planning session this June. They encouraged Council members to give input on any specific issues they wish to have considered.

Burstein asked about the links between ASA programs, resources, and priority setting. Levine indicated that, in addition to discussing this topic with EOB, it would be useful and helpful to provide Council with the overarching framework of how the programs operate and their links to ASA goals and priorities. Quadagno asked that EOB summarize this work in its August 1998 report to Council.

Motion: To approve the 1998 budget as presented. Carried unanimously.

Motion: To approve the 1998 budget for restricted funds as presented. Carried unanimously.

Several Council members asked for an update on the Rose Series. There is some concern that the number of manuscripts in preparation and production is smaller than expected at this time. Sullivan and Levine indicated that an update can be provided in August.

23. Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline (FAD)

The FAD Subcommittee reported on the review process and its meeting on January 23. It is anticipated that approximately seven projects will be supported, including one research conference.

24. New Business

Section Awards. Quadagno raised a concern from a member, about the process of section awards. The member was concerned that a section had no criteria for its award and that it gave multiple honorary awards, which might detract from the other awards. Council referred the topic to the Committee on Sections.

The Decade of Behavior. Levine discussed the new initiative being encouraged by the American Psychological Association to work with the social and behavioral science societies to propose a decade of behavior. She reported that the COSSA Executive Committee had indicated its broad support at its meeting earlier in the week. She noted that the APA hoped that individual scientific societies would pass resolutions of support and take a lead in working in partnership on this initiative. The immediate goal is to establish the years 2000-2010 as the Decade of Behavior. A Congressional Act establishing such a Decade could be an invaluable means of promoting the value of social and behavioral science research in addressing key issues facing our nation. A draft resolution was circulated, but Council did not have a quorum to take action on this issue. Council expressed support for continuing the conversation and encouraged Levine to work on the initiative.

25. Adjournment

Council adjourned at 2:10 p.m.

Call for Papers

CONFERENCES

The Community Studies Center, Dickinson College, invites paper and panel proposals for a conference on "Creating and Exploring Community: Collaborative Research Involving Undergraduates," March 25-27, 1999. Proposals are invited that involve undergraduates in archival and oral history research, archaeology, cultural resources and material culture, film and documentary, public policy analyses, and multiculturalism and difference. Individual projects not carried out in the community or not involving students as researchers are not eligible. Send four copies of paper or panel proposals and curriculum vitae of faculty participants by August 1, 1998, to: Kim Lacy Rogers, Director, Community Studies Center, 5 Landis House, Dickinson College, Carlisle, PA 17013; fax (717) 245-1854; e-mail rogers@dickinson.edu or nestors@dickinson.edu.

The Georgia Sociological Association invites submissions for the 33rd Annual Meeting, to be held in November 1998, Jekyll Island, GA. Theme: "The Challenge of Change." Send presentation title; name, address, e-mail and phone number of contact person and co-presenters; an abstract; a list of equipment needs; and time required (15, 30, 45, 60, or 75 minutes) to: Lana Wachnia, Director, Center for Excellence in Teaching and Learning, Kennesaw State University, Kennesaw, GA 30144-5591; (770) 423-6306; e-mail lwachnia@ksuamail.kennesaw.edu. Deadline: October 1, 1998.

The Seventh Biannual Conference on Applied and Business Demography will be held October 29-31, in Annapolis, MD, in conjunction with the Southern Demographic Association meetings. The conference will focus on market and business applications and demography and innovative applications of demographic methods in non-traditional areas. Abstracts of proposed presentations should be sent by June 30, 1998, to: K.V. Rao or Jerry Wicks, Department of Sociology, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, OH 43403; (419) 372-2294; fax (419) 372-8306; e-mail apd498@india.bgsu.edu (Rao) or jwicks@bgnnet.bgsu.edu (Wicks).

The Society for Applied Sociology (SAS) will hold its 15th Annual Meeting October 22-25, 1998, at the Adam's Mark Hotel, Denver, CO. Theme: "Creating Links to the Community." With three pre-conference professional workshops, the program will contain a diverse collection of papers and presentations including professional training sessions. Both academic and non-academic sociologists will find that SAS welcomes their contributions to the discipline. For further information, contact: Steve Steele, Acting Executive Officer, Society for Applied Sociology, Anne Arundel Community College, Division of Social Sciences, 101 College Parkway, Arnold, MD 21012; (410) 541-2369; fax (410) 541-2239; e-mail: ssteele@clark.net. Proposals can also be submitted on-line at <http://www.indiana.edu/~apassoc/>.

PUBLICATIONS

The ASA Teaching Resources Center invites submissions for the second edition of *The Sociology of Peace and War*, a curriculum guide. Reflective essays, full length syllabi, course outlines, instructional assignments and materials, lists of websites, electronic home pages, professional organizations, listservs, films, journals, and other resources are invited. Syllabi in the following areas are particularly encouraged: regional conflicts (except South Africa), poverty/social class and its connections to conflict/violence, disarmament, military-

industrial linkages and economic conversion, local conflict resolution (e.g., in families, communities, workplaces, and schools), and warfare (as distinct from military institutions). Four copies of submissions, plus a copy on disk in Word or WordPerfect, should be sent as soon as possible to: Helen Raisz, Department of Sociology, St. Joseph's College, West Hartford, CT 06117; e-mail hraisz@sjc.edu.

A Multicultural Understanding of Domestic Violence. There is a tremendous void in the literature on the causes, consequences, descriptions, and recommendations of battered women from a wide variety of racial, ethnic, cultural, religious, and sexual orientation communities. Scholars, activists, practitioners, service providers, survivors, community groups, and supportive services who are working and writing about domestic violence from a multicultural perspective are asked to contact: Natalie J. Sokoloff, Department of Sociology, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 445 West 59th Street, New York, NY 10019; (212) 237-8671; nsokolof@faculty.jaycuny.edu.

Contemporary Justice Review invites submissions for a special issue on "The Requirements of Just Community." Manuscripts should be approximately 25 double-spaced pages and should follow American Psychological Association style. Submissions should be accompanied by a 150-word abstract, six key words, a biographical sketch of the author(s), and an e-mail address. Submit four copies (three prepared for blind

review) on disk in WordPerfect 6.0 format to the editor: Dennis Sullivan, 14 Voorheesville Avenue, P.O. Box 262, Voorheesville, NY 12186; (518) 765-2468; e-mail gerzellig@global2000.net. Deadline: July 15, 1999. For detailed information on manuscript preparation, see <http://www.gbhap.com>.

Contributions in Sociology Series welcomes scholarly manuscripts (60,000-85,000 words) on a wide array of subjects in sociology and related disciplines. Submit proposals to the Series Advisor: Dan A. Chekki, Department of Sociology, University of Winnipeg, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R3B 2E9; fax (204) 774-4134; e-mail sociology@uwinnipeg.ca.

The Journal of Gerontology: Social Sciences is now able to publish additional papers each issue due to a number of changes in the journal. It aims to maintain its traditional high quality of papers, and encourages potential authors to submit manuscripts. New style guidelines are available in the January 1998 issue or at <http://gsa.log.wayne.edu/journals/ssinset.html>. The journal is also expanding its reviewer database in anticipation of increased manuscript flow. Send manuscripts for review or a curriculum vita to be considered for the reviewer database to the editor: Fredric D. Wolinsky, St. Louis University School of Public Health, 3663 Lindell Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63108-3342; (314) 977-8115; fax (314) 977-8150; e-mail wolinsky@slu.edu.

Research in Community Sociology invites papers on various dimensions of communities. Papers should be submitted in ASR format and should not exceed 40 pages. Submit three copies by November 1, 1998, to the editor: Dan A. Chekki, Department of Sociology, University of Winnipeg, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R3B 2E9; fax (204) 774-4134; e-mail sociology@uwinnipeg.ca.

Social Perspectives on Health invites 3-4 page abstracts for Volume V. Chapters will be devoted to scientific issues involved in the study of the nexus between emotion, brain, and society. Abstracts are due July 1, 1998. Final chapters (35-40 pages) will be due in November 1998. Send to: David D. Franks, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Box 2040, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA 23284-2040; (804) 828-6463.

Social Science Computer Review invites submission for its annual issue on "state of the art" review/overview essays covering computing and information technology in each social science discipline and allied fields such as research methodology and geographic information systems. Manuscripts should be approximately 25 pages and will be due at the end of summer 1998. For additional information, see <http://hcl.chass.hcu.edu/sscore/sscore.htm>. Sample issues may be obtained from journals@sagepub.com.

Meetings

June 17-19, 1998. Building Healthy Partnerships Conference, Washington Renaissance Hotel, Washington, DC. Theme: "Supporting Community-Based Outreach." For additional information on hotel and registration, call Martha Toliver at (301) 429-2300 or (800) 662-2792. For questions regarding the conference program, call LaVerne Green at (301) 594-4451.

July 9-12, 1998. Head Start's Fourth National Research Conference, Hyatt Regency-Capitol Hill, Washington, DC. Theme: "Children and Families in an Era of Rapid Change." For additional information, call Columbia School of Public Health at (212) 304-5251 or e-mail flp1@columbia.edu; <http://cpmcnet.columbia.edu/dept/sph/popfam/headstartconf.html>.

August 5-9, 1998. Rural Sociological Society 61st Annual Meeting, Hilton Hotel, Portland, OR. Theme: "Beyond Politics: Rethinking the Future of Democracy." Contact: Rural Sociological Society, Department of Sociology, Room 512 Arntzen Hall, Western Washington University, Bellingham, WA 98225-9081; (360) 654-7571; fax (360) 650-7295; e-mail ruralrosoc@cc.wvu.edu.

August 20-22, 1998. Eleventh Annual Interdisciplinary Rehabilitation Conference, Radisson Plaza Hotel, Lexington, KY. Theme: "A Wake-up Call: How to Balance Patient Care with a Balanced Budget." Contact: Carol Peerce, Office of Continuing Education, College of Allied Health Professions, University of Kentucky, 465 E. High Street, Suite 204, Lexington, KY 40507-1941; (606) 434-6459; fax (606) 323-2437; e-mail cpear0@pop.uky.edu; <http://www2.mccc.uky.edu/ceah/welcome.htm>.

October 17, 1998. Stanford University Program in Genomics, Ethics, and Society Annual Conference, Stanford, CA. Theme: "Individual Genetic Variation: Implications of the Coming Transformation of Medicine." Contact: Heather Silverberg, Stanford University Center for Biomedical Ethics, 701 Welch Road, Suite #1105, Palo Alto, CA 94304; (650) 498-7869; fax (650) 725-6131; e-mail heather_silverberg@stanford.edu; <http://www-leland.stanford.edu/dept/scbe/individ.htm>.

October 24-26, 1998. University of Southern California Institute for the Study of Jews in American Life Conference. Theme: "Eye & Thow: Jewish Autobiography in Film and Video." Contact: Jeremy Schoenberg at (213) 740-3405 or e-mail schoenbe@rcf.usc.edu.

October 28-31, 1998. Mid-South Sociological Association Annual Meeting, Lafayette Hilton Hotel, Lafayette, LA. Theme: "Diversity in Action: Applying Sociology to Community Issues." Contact: Lin Huff-Corzine, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Central Florida, Orlando, FL 32816-1360; (407) 823-5059; fax (407) 823-3026; e-mail lcorzine@pegasus.cc.ucf.edu.

November 4-7, 1998. North American Society for the Sociology of Sport Annual Meeting, Tropicana Hotel, Las Vegas, NV. Theme: "Ways of Seeing: Evaluating Sport Sociology." Contact: Alan Klein, Department of Sociology, Northeastern University, Boston, MA 02115; (617) 373-4985; AmKlein@bnm.net.

November 6-8, 1998. Society for the Scientific Study of Religion Conference, Hotel duParc, Montreal, Canada. Theme: "Voyager Savants: Following Religions Across Space and Time." Contact: Marie Cornwall, 872 SWKT, Department of Sociology, Brigham Young University, Provo, UT 84602; e-mail marie_cornwall@byu.edu; <http://fhss.byu.edu/soc/sssr/index.html>.


November 19-22, 1998. Association for Humanist Sociology, Austin, TX. For further information, contact: Susan

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Continued on next page

Meetings, continued

Caulfield, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, MI 49008; (616) 387-5291; e-mail Caulfield@wmich.edu.

Funding

The American Cancer Society announces two grant programs. (1) The Clinical Research Training Grant for Junior Faculty is intended to provide resources for junior faculty members to achieve mentored research training and experience. Candidates must be within the first four years of a faculty appointment in their discipline. The grant provides up to \$150,000 per year for one to three years, including indirect costs. The next application deadline is October 1, 1998. For additional information, contact the Society at (404) 329-7558; fax (404) 321-4669; e-mail grants@canccer.org; http://www.cancer.org/grants. (2) The Target Research Project Grant Program in Prostate Cancer has targeted three areas of research. \$1.5 million has been earmarked per grant cycle for each of the areas of "Behavioral, Psychosocial, and Quality of Life Issues" and "Health Policy and Outcomes Research." Grants for "Novel Ideas in Prostate Cancer Cell Biology" are eligible for up to \$750,000 in funds per grant cycle. The next deadline is October 15, 1998. For additional information, contact Peter Ove at (404) 329-7552; e-mail pove@canccer.org; http://www.cancer.org/grants.

Princeton University, University Center for Human Values, invites applications for Laurence S. Rockefeller Visiting Fellowships for 1999-2000, given to outstanding teachers and scholars who are interested in devoting a year in residence at Princeton to writing about ethics and human values. Fellowships extend from September through May. Applicants should have a doctorate or post-graduate degree and not be in the process of writing a dissertation. Deadline for application materials is December 16, 1998, for fellowships beginning September 1999. For further information, contact: Stephanie Resko, University Center for Human Values, Louis Marx Hall, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ 08544; (609) 258-4798; sresko@princeton.edu; http://www.princeton.edu/~uchv/.

The National Institutes of Health Office of AIDS Research (OAR) is accepting requests for supplements for FY1998 HIV Prevention Science Initiative Funds. The highest priority will be given to support research activities that focus on the behavior of HIV-infected individuals as it relates to further transmission of HIV or the prevention of HIV infection. Secondary priority areas are comprehensive HIV prevention strategies for substance abusers, strategies for preventing vertical transmission of HIV, and prevention methods for women. The majority of the funds will be used to support new grants rather than to supplement existing grants. Deadlines for new grants are June 11, 1998 (NIMH) and July 13, 1998 (OAR). Deadlines for supplements and meetings/conferences are May 14, 1998 (NIMH) and June 15, 1998 (OAR). For additional information, contact: Willo Pequegnat, AIDS Prevention and Translational Research, Office on AIDS Research, NIMH, NIH, 5600 Fisher Lane, Room 18-101, Rockville, MD 20857; (301) 443-6100; fax (301) 443-9719; e-mail wpequegn@nih.gov.

Competitions

The ASA Section on Community and Urban Sociology invites nominations for the 1998 Robert and Helen Lynd Award, which recognizes distinguished career achievement in urban and com-

munity sociology. Recent winners include Lyn Lofland, Peter Rossi, Herbert Gans, William Foote Whyte, and Sylvia Fava. Send a letter detailing the candidate's contributions to community, rural, and/or urban sociology to: Nancy Klienewsky, Dean of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Massachusetts-Lowell, 1 University Avenue, Lowell, MA 01854. Deadline: June 1, 1998.

The Society for Applied Sociology invites nominations for 1999 Awards. The Lester F. Ward Distinguished Contributions to Applied Sociology Award is presented to a person who has made significant contributions to applied sociology over a substantial period of time. The Award for Sociological Practice is presented to an outstanding applied sociologist who has successfully demonstrated how sociological practice can advance and improve society. The Alex Boros Award for Contributions to the Society for Applied Sociology is presented to a member of SAS who has served the Association with distinction. Nominations for these awards should be submitted to: Michael S. Fleischer, Chair, 1999 SAS Awards Committee, 1434 Churchill Way, Marietta, GA 30062; fax (770) 509-0074; e-mail Michael_Fleischer@compuserve.com.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science 1998 Science Journalism Awards, sponsored by the Whitaker Foundation, encourage and recognize outstanding reporting on the sciences and engineering in five categories: large newspaper, small newspaper, magazine, radio, and television. Contest year is July 1, 1997, through June 30, 1998; deadline for nominations is June 30, 1998. For additional information, contact Dave Amber, (202) 326-6434; e-mail damber@aaas.org; http://www.aaas.org/communications/awards.htm.

The American Psychoanalytic Association sponsors the CORST Essay Prize of \$1,000 for essays on psychoanalytically informed research in the bio-behavioral sciences, social sciences, arts, or humanities. Essays should be approximately 30 pages in length and of publishable quality. The winning essay will be presented at a special session at the December 1998 meetings of the Association and will be reviewed for publication by the *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association*. Entries are due September 1, 1998. Send four copies, with a self-addressed, stamped envelope to: Vera J. Camden, CORST Essay Prize, 11328 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, OH 44106.

People

Maxine Atkinson, North Carolina State University, is the new President of the Southern Sociological Society.

William V.D'Antonio, Catholic University of America, was the convocation speaker at the Sam Rayburn Public Affairs Symposium on "When Rights Collide: Responsibility and Accountability." Texas A&M University, March 30, 1998.

Charles Edgley, Oklahoma State University, gave the Dennis Brissett Memorial Lecture at the University of Minnesota-Duluth. Edgley was a former student of Brissett's.

Anne Eisenberg, University of Iowa, will join the faculty at the University of North Texas in the fall.

Mississippi Governor Kirk Fordice issued a proclamation declaring October 1997 "Mississippi State University Department of Sociology Month" in honor of the 50th anniversary of the department and its service to the state.

Mary Frank Fox, Georgia Institute of Technology, Paula Rayman, Radcliffe, and Gerhard Sonnet, Harvard University, presented their research at the Na-

tional Science Foundation Advisory Workshop on Professional Opportunities for Women in Research, March 1998.

John D. Hewitt has joined the faculty of the Department of Sociology, Social Work, and Criminal Justice at Calvin College.

Mike Hirsch, Central Methodist College, was elected Mayor of Fayette, MO. He will retain his college affiliation.

Helena Lopata, Loyola University, was honored at a symposium on May 22, 1998. Lopata retired from Loyola after 27 years of service.

David J. Maume, Jr. is now Director of the Kunz Center for the Study of Work and Family, University of Cincinnati.

Marilynn May, Beloit College, has accepted a faculty position at Texas A&M University.

Stephen J. Morewitz is now associate professor at the California College of Podiatric Medicine.

Mark Oromaner, Hudson County Community College, served as senior editor for the College's Comprehensive Self-Study submitted for regional accreditation to the Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools.

Gary "Pete" Peterson is the new chair of the Department of Sociology at Arizona State University.

James T. Richardson, University of Nevada-Reno, was elected President of the American Association of University Professors. Richardson was featured in a story in the March 1998 issue of *Footnotes*.

Barbara Risman, North Carolina State University, has been promoted to full professor. Risman is co-editor of the ASA journal of reviews, *Contemporary Sociology*.

Juliet Saltman, Kent State University (emerita), had her research on integrated neighborhoods (*A Fragile Movement*, Greenwood 1990) featured in the new book, *Building One Nation*, published by the Leadership Conference Education Fund in Washington, DC.

Kathryn Sowards, Washington State University-Vancouver, was accepted in an Interdisciplinary Training in Outcomes Assessment Workshop offered at the University of Minnesota.

Zoltan Tarr, New York City, spent the winter semester at Elte University (Budapest) and presented a seminar on globalization. He also gave lectures at the University of Piskole, Pecs, in Hungary and Timisoara, Romania, and Munich, Bielefeld, Germany. He will conduct a seminar on Jews in sociology at the University of Munich, Germany, in spring 1998.

Idee Winfield, University of Charleston, has received tenure and has been promoted.

Awards

Rodolfo F. Acuna, California State University-Northridge, received the Gustavus Myers Award, given for the best books on human rights, for *Anything But Mexican: Chicanos in Contemporary Los Angeles*.

Mindy Anderson, Deane College, was the winner of the Midwest Sociological Society Student Paper Competition (undergraduate category) for "Substance Abusing Women: The Effects of Marital Status and Satisfaction." Second place went to Brandy Pauley, Millikin University; third place, Nina Bandeji, Princeton University.

Nicola Beisel, Northwestern University, received a 1998 Guggenheim Fellowship Award for research on race and the politics of abortion in America.

Pauline Brennan, University of North Carolina-Charlotte, received first prize in the American Society of Criminology

Gene Carte Student Paper Competition. Second prize went to George Tita, Carnegie Mellon University. Ross Macmillan, University of Toronto, tied for third prize.

Sheying Chen, City University of New York-Staten Island, is one of three winners of the CUNY Feliks Gross Endowment Award for outstanding research by junior faculty.

Carl K. Dude, Elmhurst, NY, was elected a member of the American Federation of Police "in recognition of his professional standing as a member of the law enforcement family dedicated to the apprehension of criminals and the prevention of crime."

Simonetta Falasca-Zamponi, University of California-Santa Barbara, received the Distinguished Scholarship Award from the Pacific Sociological Association for her book, *Fascist Spectacle: The Aesthetics of Power in Mussolini's Italy*.

Celestino Fernandez, University of Arizona, received the Distinguished Leadership in Higher Education Award from the Hispanic Caucus of the American Association for Higher Education.

Abbott L. Ferriss, Emory University, received the Distinguished Scholar Award from the Society for Quality of Life Studies.

Herbert J. Gans, Columbia University, was elected an honorary member of the German Sociological Association.

Al Gedicks, University of Wisconsin-LaCrosse, received the George Floro Award for Service to the Discipline from the Wisconsin Sociological Association.

Charles S. Green III, University of Wisconsin-Whitewater, received the George Floro Award for Contributions to the Discipline from the Wisconsin Sociological Association. Green also received the College of Arts and Sciences Teaching Award and the University's A.P. Rosen Teaching Award.

John Hagan, University of Toronto, received the Edwin H. Sutherland Award from the American Society of Criminology.

Gary Hesser, Augsburg College, was one of two national winners of the 1998 Campus Compact Thomas Ehrlich Award for Service Learning.

Charles F. Hohn, San Diego State University, received the Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award from the Pacific Sociological Association.

Pamela Irving Jackson, Rhode Island College, was named 1997 Mentor of the Year by the American Society of Criminology.

Barry V. Johnston, Indiana University Northwest, received the 1998 Scholarly Achievement Award from the North Central Sociological Association for his book, *Piirim A. Sorokin: An Intellectual Biography*.

Saeko Kikuzawa, Indiana University, was the winner of the Midwest Sociological Society Student Paper Competition (graduate category) for "Family Composition and Sex Differential Mortality Among Children in Early Modern Japan: Evidence from Yokouchi, 1671-1871." Second place went to Niranjan S. Karnik, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign; third place (tie), Jason Schmittner and Jeremy Freese, Indiana University, and Deborah Richey Wittig, Mississippi State University.

David A. Klingler, University of Houston, received the Ruth Shonle Cavan Young Scholar Award from the American Society of Criminology.

Mara Loveman, University of California-Los Angeles, received the Pacific Sociological Association Outstanding Graduate Student Paper Award for "Collective Action in Contexts of Extreme Risk."

John Macdonis, Kanyon College, received the 1998 Award for Distinguished Contributions to Teaching from the North Central Sociological Association.

Michael Malec, Boston College, was named a 1998 Sports Ethics Fellow by the Institute for International Sports. Fellows "consistently demonstrate an interest in promoting the ideals of ethics and fair play in sport and society."

Douglas Massey, University of Pennsylvania, was one of sixty newly elected members of the National Academy of Sciences.

Continued on next page

Minority Fellowship Program Benefit Reception

What better way to enjoy your first night in San Francisco than by a welcoming "toast" with good friends while admiring the skyline of San Francisco and contributing to the Minority Fellowship Program? The spacious Vista Room on the 45th floor of the San Francisco Hilton provides a comfortable setting to relax after dinner, satisfy your sweet tooth, and meet current Fellows and MFP alumni.

Friday, August 21, 1998
9:30-11:00 p.m.

Vista Room, San Francisco Hilton
\$25-donor, \$50-sponsor

Admission is by ticket only. A major portion of each ticket price will go to the Minority Fellowship Program, which supports predoctoral training for students of color. Please purchase your tickets in advance when you preregister for the meeting. A few tickets may be available on site, but availability cannot be guaranteed.

For additional information, contact the ASA Minority Fellowship Program, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 833-3410 x321; minority.affairs@asanet.org.

Awards, continued

Lanny A. Neider, University of Wisconsin-Whitewater, received the Hans Mauksch Outstanding Teaching Award from the Wisconsin Sociological Association.

Deanna Pagnini, Princeton University, was one of four faculty who received a William T. Grant Faculty Scholar Award.

Alejandro Portes, Princeton University, ASA President-Elect, received a Doctorate of Science Honoris Causa from the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Emanuel A. Schegloff, University of California-Los Angeles, received a 1998 Guggenheim Fellowship Award for research on practices and structures of conversation.

Martin D. Schwartz, Ohio University, received the award for Outstanding Graduate Faculty Member of the Year.

Charles Tittle, Washington State University, received the Albert J. Reiss Award from the ASA Crime, Law, and Deviance Section. He also received the Michael H. Hindelang Award from the American Society of Criminology for his book, *Control Balance*.

Joseph M. Whitmeyer, University of North Carolina-Charlotte, received the Pacific Sociological Association Distinguished Sociological Perspectives Article for "Eccentricity and Indulgence in Autocratic Rulers."

The American Academy of Arts and Sciences elected 147 new fellows including:

Linda Aiken, University of Pennsylvania; **Charles Hirschmann**, University of Washington; **Cora Marrett**, University of Massachusetts; **Alejandro Portes**, Princeton University; and **Immanuel Wallerstein**, SUNY-Binghamton

In the News

Donald J. Adamchak, Kansas State University, was interviewed by the Associated Press and quoted in the March 8 *Los Angeles Times*, *San Diego Union-Tribune*, *Durham Herald-Sun*, and other newspapers on the consequences of population change in the Great Plains.

Scott Coltrane, University of California-Riverside, was interviewed on the April 12 NBC Nightly News about his research on who does the housework in dual-earner couples and how men and women justify their division of tasks.

Peter Dreier, Occidental College, had his research on tax breaks cited in a March 1 *New York Times* article. Dreier authored an article on "The Myth of Student Apathy" in the April 13 issue of *The Nation*.

Samuel R. Friedman, National Development and Research Institutes, had his research showing that needle exchange prevents HIV infection without encouraging drug use quoted in the *New York Times*, *Central Jersey Home News*, and *Trenton Times*.

Robert Gottlieb and **Peter Dreier**, Occidental College, authored a March 1 *Los Angeles Times* article on the Sierra Club and environmentalism.

Carol A. Hagen, University of Kentucky, **Clifford O. Hagen**, Eastern Kentucky University, and **Kathleen Tiemann** and **Morten G. Ender**, University of North Dakota were featured in *Grand Forks Herald* and *Bismarck Tribune* articles about their research on the meaning of post-flood graffiti.

Max Herman and **Kris McIlwaine**, University of Arizona, were featured in a week-long segment on KVOA news, April 26-May 1, exploring the causes and consequences of church growth and differentiation in Pima County, AZ.

Mike Hirsch, Central Methodist Col-

lege, was featured in an April 8 *Columbia Daily Tribune* article about Hirsch's election as mayor of Fayette, MO.

James M. Jasper was a guest on two radio call-in shows in March (WNYC's "On the Line" and Wisconsin Public Radio's Tom Clark Show) to discuss his new book, *The Art of Moral Protest*.

Louis Kriesberg, Syracuse University, authored two op-ed articles on the confrontation between the Iraqi and U.S. governments which were syndicated by Knight-Ridder in February and March.

David Lavin and **Elliot Weingart**, City University of New York, had their research on the need for remedial courses at the university level cited in a March 19 *New York Times* article.

Petra Liljestrand, San Francisco General Hospital, was featured in the January 7, 1998, *Journal of the American Medical Association* about communities struggling with AIDS.

Helena Znaniecka Lopata, Loyola University, was interviewed by the *Kansas City Star* following the death of TV newswoman Katie Couric's husband. The article, "Losing Husband is Tougher for Younger Women, Experts Say," was syndicated in Knight Ridder newspapers throughout the U.S.

Martha McCaughey, Virginia Tech, was interviewed on Wisconsin Public Radio about the women's self-defense movement and about her new book, *Real Knockouts: The Physical Feminism of Women's Self-Defense* (New York University Press, 1997).

Stephen J. Morewitz, Morewitz & Associates, was quoted in the January 24 *Boston Herald* about the Clinton-Jones and Monica Lewinsky sex scandals.

Christena Nippert-Eng, Illinois Institute of Technology, was interviewed by Fox Morning News about her book, *Home and Work* (University of Chicago Press, 1996). She gave a lecture on "The Future of Home and Work" at the Smithsonian Institute on April 2 and was subsequently a guest on the PBS public affairs talk show "This is America."

Philip Nyden and **Michael Leachman**, Loyola University-Chicago, had their research on fair housing and imbalances in the availability of affordable housing featured in the February 22 *Chicago Tribune*.

Bonnie Oglensky, City University of New York, had her research on mentorships in the corporate world featured in a February 27 *Canadian Business* article.

Larry Ouellet, University of Illinois-Chicago, was quoted in a February 17,

1998, *Chicago Tribune* article on the impact of needle exchange as a HIV prevention strategy.

Jack Nusan Porter, University of Massachusetts-Lowell, was quoted in the January 3 *New York Post* and interviewed by CBS, CNN, Fox and Boston's Channel 5 while attending Michael Kennedy's wake and funeral. Porter had tutored several Kennedy cousins.

Alejandro Portes, Princeton University, and **Ruben G. Rumbaut**, Michigan State University, had their research on children of immigrants featured in a March 21 *New York Times* article, entitled "Among Young of Immigrants, Outlook Rises."

Michael L. Radelet, University of Florida, was quoted in the April 12 *New York Times* about the mental incompetency of death row inmate Horace Kelly.

Howard G. Schneiderman, Lafayette College, authored a "Letter to the Editor" on suicide and disasters in the February 10 *New York Times*.

Hannah Wartenberg, Long Island University, had a letter to the editor published in the *New York Times* about the Henry Hudson Hotel in New York City and its use as housing for women training for overseas duty in World War II.

Earl Wysong, Indiana University-Kokomo, had his article (with David Wright, Wichita State University; *Sociological Focus*, 1995) on the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) Program cited in a March 5, 1998, *Rolling Stone* article.

New Books

Patricia A. Adler, University of Colorado, and **Peter Adler**, University of Denver, *Peer Power: Preadolescent Culture and Identity* (Rutgers University Press, 1998).

Michael E. Allen, Washington State University, *Understanding Regression Analysis* (Plenum Publishing).

Marybeth E. Ayella, St. Joseph's University, *Insane Therapy: Portrait of a Psychotherapy Cult* (Temple University Press, 1998).

Lois Benjamin, Hampton University (editor), *Black Women in the Academy: Promises and Perils* (University Press of Florida, 1997).

Rebecca L. Bordt, University of Notre Dame, *The Structure of Women's Non-profit Organizations* (Indiana University Press, 1998).

Jeffrey Broadbent, University of Minnesota, *Environmental Politics in Japan:*

Networks of Power and Protest (Cambridge University Press, 1997).

Colin Campbell, University of York (England), and **Pasi Falk**, University of Helsinki (editors), *The Shopping Experience* (Sage, 1997).

Peter Cappelli, University of Pennsylvania, **Laurie Bassi**, Georgetown University, **Harry Katz**, Cornell University, **David Knoke**, University of Minnesota, **Paul Osterman**, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and **Michael Useem**, University of Pennsylvania, *Change at Work* (Oxford University Press, 1997).

E. Wayne Carp, *Family Matters: Secrecy and Disclosure in the History of Adoption* (Harvard University Press, 1998).

Mosher Clayton, Washington State University, *Discrimination and Denial: Systemic Racism in Ontario's Legal and Criminal Justice System* (University of Toronto Press).

Kimberly J. Cook, University of Southern Maine, *Divided Passions: Public Opinions on Abortion and the Death Penalty* (Northeastern University Press, 1998).

Nancy Dailey, Dailey & O'Brien, Inc., *When Baby Boom Women Retire* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 1998).

Robert G. Dunn, California State University-Hayward, *Identity Crises: A Social Critique of Modernity* (University of Minnesota Press, 1998).

Gary Alan Fine, Northwestern University, *Morel Tales: The Culture of Mushrooming* (Harvard University Press, 1998).

Timothy Haezi, *Second Home: Orphan Asylums and Poor Families in America* (Harvard University Press, 1998).

Robert M. Hauser, University of Wisconsin-Madison, **Brett V. Brown**, Child Trends, Inc., and **William R. Prosser**, Georgetown University (editors), *Indicators of Children's Well-Being* (Russell Sage Foundation, 1997).

Eric L. Jensen, University of Idaho, and **Jurg Gerber**, Sam Houston State University (editors), *The New War on Drugs: Symbolic Politics and Criminal Justice Policy* (Anderson and the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, 1998).

Louis Kriesberg, Syracuse University, *Constructive Conflicts: From Escalation to Resolution* (Rowman and Littlefield, 1998).

Lyn H. Lofland, University of California-Davis, *The Public Realm: Exploring the City's Quintessential Social Territory* (Aldine de Gruyter, 1998).

Elizabeth Mackenzie, University of Pennsylvania, *Healing the Social Body: A Holistic Approach to Public Health Policy* (Garland Publishing, 1998).

Valentine M. Moghadam, Illinois State University, *Women, Work, and Economic Reform in the Middle East and North Africa* (Lynne Reiner Publishers, 1998).

Kristen Myers, Northern Illinois University, **Cindy Anderson**, Iowa State University, and **Barbara Risman**, North Carolina State University (editors), *Feminist Foundations: Toward Transforming Sociology* (Sage, 1998).

Kathleen Odell Korgen, Drury College, *From Black to Biracial: Transforming Racial Identity Among Americans* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 1998).

Peter Phillips, Sonoma State University, *Censored 1998: The News That Didn't Make the News* (Seven Stories Press, 1998).

Gary Rhoades, University of Arizona, *Managed Professionals: Unionized Faculty and Restructuring Academic Labor* (SUNY Press, 1998).

Virginia Rutter and **Pepper Schwartz**, University of Washington, *The Love Test: Relationship Quizzes and Self-Tests by Psychologists and Sociologists* (Perigee, 1998).

Sheryl Ruzek, **Virginia Olesen**, and **Adele Clarke**, University of California-San Francisco (editors), *Women's Health, Complexities, and Differences* (Ohio State University Press, 1997).

Martin Schwartz, Ohio University (editor), *Researching Sexual Violence Against Women* (Sage, 1997).

Martin Schwartz, Ohio University, and **Walter Dekeredy**, Carleton University, *Sexual Assault on the College Campus* (Sage, 1997), and *Woman Abuse on the Campus* (Sage, 1998).

James P. Short, Jr., Washington State University, *Power, Ethnicity, and Violent Crime* (Westview Press).

Stephen R. Sleight, International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, *On Deadline: Labor Relations in Newspaper Publishing* (Social Change Press, 1998).

John M. Wardwell and **James H. Copp**, Washington State University (editors), *Population Change in the Rural West, 1975-1990* (University Press of America).

Amy Wharton, Washington State University, *Working in America: Continuity, Conflict, and Change* (Mayfield Publishing Company).

Susan M. Zimmerman, Rutgers University, *Silicone Surnavros: Women's Experiences with Breast Implants* (Temple University Press, 1998).

Policy and Practice

Peter W. Cookson, Jr., and **Sonali M. Shroff**, Teachers College, Columbia University, have authored a new monograph on *School Choice and Urban School Reform*, published by the ERIC Clearinghouse on Urban Education. The monograph is filled with up-to-date information and explores all aspects of this issue.

Daniel J. Flannery, Kent State University and University Hospitals of Cleveland, has authored a monograph, *School Violence: Risk, Preventive Intervention, and Policy*. The monograph has been published by the ERIC Clearinghouse on Urban Education. The goal of the monograph is to eliminate school violence and return schools to their status as safe havens for children to learn.

Juliet Saltman, Kent State University (emerita), testified recently before the San Diego Housing Commission and City Council about increasing housing opportunities in the city's proposed Consolidated Annual Plan for 1999. As the State Coordinator of a fair housing Task Force (HISA), Saltman wrote and

Summer Short Courses

Taught by Paul D. Allison in Philadelphia

Categorical Data Analysis July 20 - 24

A complete course on regression analysis of categorical data. Topics include logit, probit, multinomial logit, cumulative logit, conditional logit, discrete choice, Poisson regression, contingency tables, panel data, and log-linear analysis. Participants get hands-on practice with the SAS® procedures LOGISTIC, GENMOD, and CATMOD, plus individual consultation.

Event History Analysis July 13 - 17 July 27 - 31

A comprehensive course on regression analysis of longitudinal event data. Topics include censoring, accelerated failure time models, proportional hazards models, time-varying explanatory variables, competing risks, repeated events, discrete-time methods, and unobserved heterogeneity. Participants get hands-on practice with the SAS® procedures LIFEREG, LIFETEST and PHREG, individual consultation, and a copy of Prof. Allison's new book *Survival Analysis Using the SAS® System: A Practical Guide*.

For more information contact Paul D. Allison, 3718 Locust Walk, Philadelphia, PA 19104-6299, 215-898-6717, allison@ssc.upenn.edu, http://www.ssc.upenn.edu/~allison/. Fee for each course is \$800.

Continued on next page

Policy, continued

distributed throughout California and on the internet a funding proposal for non-profit groups and agencies to use in seeking funding for an integration incentive program.

Lawrence W. Sherman, University of Maryland, presented a lecture on "Evidence-Based Policing: Policing Based on Science, Not Anecdote," at the Police Foundation, a private, independent, not-for-profit organization dedicated to supporting innovation and improvement in policing through its research, technical assistance, and communications programs. Sherman's lecture was the second in the Foundation's new series, *Ideas in American Policing*. Papers from the Series will be published by the Foundation.

Gregory D. Squires, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, is serving as a consultant and expert witness for the plaintiffs in the insurance redlining case of *Canady et al. vs. Allstate et al.* He is also completing the last year of a three-year term as a member of the Consumer Advisory Council of the Federal Reserve Board.

Summer Programs

The Essex Summer School in Social Science Data Analysis and Collection offers over 40 two-week courses from July 4-August 15, 1998. For additional information, contact: Essex Summer School, University of Essex, Colchester, Essex CO4 3SQ, United Kingdom; 44-1206-872502; fax 44-1206-8733598; e-mail sum_sch@essex.ac.uk; <http://www.essex.ac.uk/summer98>.

The International Summer School on Bulgarian Language, History and Cul-

ture will be held July 20-August 8, 1998, at the Institute for Qualification of Teachers, Varna. For additional information, contact: International School of Bulgarian Language, History and Culture, Konstantin Preslavsky University, Shumen 97 12, Bulgaria; (+359 54) 66 623; fax (+359 54) 63 171; e-mail intoff@uni-shoumen.bg.

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), U.S. Department of Education, will sponsor two four-day seminars on the use of NCES data: (1) National Household Education Survey, June 28-July 1, 1998; and (2) National Educational Longitudinal Survey, July 7-July 10, 1998. The seminars are open to faculty members, advanced graduate students, and data analysts. Both seminars will be held in the Washington, DC, metropolitan area. There is no fee for attendance. NCES will provide training materials and equipment, transportation, and hotel accommodations. For additional information, contact Julie Scott, (703) 807-2307; e-mail julies@ncdi.com; <http://nces.edu.gov/nhes> or <http://nces.ed.gov/surveys/nels98.html>.

RAND announces the fifth annual Summer Institute on the Demography, Economics, and Epidemiology of Aging, July 24-26, 1998. For additional information, contact Bob Schoeni at schoeni@rand.org or see <http://www.rand.org/centers/aging/rsi/>. In conjunction with the Summer Institute, RAND will also be hosting the first Mini-Medical School for Social Scientists, July 22-23, a lecture series organized around 2-3 half-day sessions, each with a distinct theme. Applicant forms are available at <http://www.rand.org/centers/aging/rsi/appform.pdf>, or e-mail Dana Goldman at dgoldman@rand.org for additional information.

New Publications

Extensions, a journal of the Carl Albert Congressional Research and Studies Center, has devoted the Spring 1998 issue to "Lipset on Democracy," featuring the career contributions of ASA Past-President Seymour Martin Lipset. A free copy can be obtained from the Center at 630 Parrington Oval, Room 101, Norman, OK 73019.

The Human Body: Appearance, Shape, and Self-Image, is the seventh in a series on nonverbal communication by Dane Archer, professor of sociology at University of California-Santa Cruz. The 37-minute video reveals that vastly different attitudes exist about what is considered attractive and unattractive, even within the same culture. The video and accompanying instructor's guide are distributed through the University of California Extension Media Center in Berkeley. To obtain a copy, call (510) 642-0460. For a review copy of the video or photos, contact Barbara McKenna at (408) 459-2495; e-mail mckenna@cats.ucsc.edu.

Punishment & Society is a new interdisciplinary journal that will provide an interdisciplinary forum for research and scholarship dealing with punishment, penal institutions, and penal control. The journal will be edited by David Garland and Andrew Coyle, and published by Sage Publications. For additional information, including submission details and introductory subscription rates, contact Jonathan Carter, Journals Marketing Manager, Sage Publications, 6 Bonhill Street, London EC2A 4PU, United Kingdom; fax +44 (0)171-374 8741; e-mail jonathan.carter@sagepub.co.uk.

Other Organizations

Critical Sociology announces the new editor and address. Effective immediately, all new submissions should be sent to: Morton G. Wenger, Editor, Department of Sociology, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292; (502) 228-6279; CRITSOC@uikyvmlouisville.edu. The goals of the journal remain unchanged: the publication of the highest scholarship within the parameters of a broadly defined critical sociology emphasizing that work which deploys, builds upon, and/or subjects to critical evaluation the contributions of the various Marxist traditions.

The Institute for the Study of International Migration has been established at Georgetown University. The Institute seeks to expand understanding of migration issues through its research, policy studies, convenings, and teaching. Susan Martin, Andy Schoenholtz, and Lindsay Lowell, formerly senior staff at the Commission on Immigration Reform have joined the faculty at Georgetown to establish the Institute. For additional information, contact: Institute for the Study of International Migration, Georgetown University, Box 579400, Washington, DC 20057-9400; (202) 298-0210; fax (202) 333-4340; e-mail MartinS@gunet.georgetown.edu, Schoenholtz@gunet.georgetown.edu, or LowellL@gunet.georgetown.edu.

Contact

I'm looking for collaborators to help move a model of income distributions, the Inequality Process, into policy applications. One application area is de-incentivizing discrimination and hate. Write me at the address below if you'd like to work on an application of the Inequality Process to policy, for example, the effect of national health insurance on reducing hate, or for example, to conceptualizing harassment and hate in the workplace as a response to competition in the marketplace. Skeptics welcome. Papers available from: John Angle, P.O. Box 429, Cabin John, MD 20818-0429.

Deaths

Thomas Eynon, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale, died on April 12, 1998.

Walter T. James, Bethesda, MD, died recently.

Walter B. Valztein, Oxford, MD, died recently.

Marvin E. Wolfgang, University of Pennsylvania, died on April 12, 1998.

John Davis Wright, Bergenfield, NJ, died recently.

Obituaries

Dale Frihart (1933-1998)

Dale Frihart, 64, died at his home on February 10, 1998. He had been in ill health for the past year and a half with liver cancer. He served in the U.S. Army from 1955 to 1957.

He received a BS in Education (history major) and a MS in Sociology from Pittsburg State University (then Kansas State Teachers College), a MA in Anthropology from the University of Colorado, and an EdD (sociology major) from the University of Oklahoma.

His teaching career started as a public school teacher of Social Studies in Parsons, KS, and included service as a Sociology Instructor at East Central State University in Ada, OK. He joined

the Sociology faculty at Pittsburg State University in 1963. He served as chairperson of the Social Science Department from 1982 until his death.

Frihart held professional memberships in the American Sociological Association, American Anthropological Association, Midwest Sociological Association, Kansas NEA, Kansas Anthropological Association, Kansas Sociological Society, and Alpha Kappa Delta. He was co-founder of the Kansas Sociological Society.

Frihart was very active in mental health organizations and numerous other community organizations and services.

Survivors include his wife, Linda, three sons, and six grandchildren.

Ralph O. David, Pittsburg State University

Bruce D. Waxman (1931-1998)

Bruce D. Waxman, 67, an authority in biomedical computing, cartography and image processing who helped found the University Research foundation's Microelectronics Laboratory in Columbia, died of cancer April 12 at his home in Boyds.

Dr. Waxman came to the Washington area and joined the National Institutes of Health in 1961. He spent the next few years as executive secretary of the NIH's Advisory Committee on Computers in Research. From 1965 to 1968, he was chief of the National Center for Health Services Research, where he was a senior research scientist and director of the health care technology division.

From 1983 to 1991, he worked for the Defense Mapping Agency, where he was involved in cartography and image-processing innovations that were applied to such problems as tracking narcotics traffickers.

He then joined the University Research Foundation, where he was involved in contract work for the Navy and Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, and helped develop new methods of microchip manufacture and advances in high-speed data transmission and improvements in imaging.

Dr. Waxman, a New York native, was a 1952 graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. He received a master's degree in sociology from the University of Connecticut and a doctorate, also in sociology, from the University of Chicago.

His writings ranged from technical papers to the 1997 science fiction novel, *The Venusian Conundrum*, and the four-volume *Computers in Biomedical Research*.

He was a member of the Phi Kappa Phi honor society and the Aeroventures Flying Club, where he flew Piper Comanches.

Survivors include his wife of 46 years, Shirley, of Boyds, five sons, Harold, of Perry Hall, MD., James, of Poolesville and David, Robert, and Michael, all of Boyds; a daughter, Deborah Waxman of Adamstown, MD; his mother, Ida Waxman of Rockville Centre, NY; and a brother, Edward, of New Jersey.

Reprinted from the Washington Post, April 24, 1998

Classified Ads

I'll bring out the best in your book or paper. Expert editing for style, clarity, mechanics. Twenty years' experience including ASR, SPO, *Sociological Theory*, *Justice Quarterly*, *Demography*. Karen Feinberg, 5300 Hamilton Avenue, #1704, Cincinnati, OH 45224; (513) 542-8328; kfeinberg@compuserve.com.

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JUST DESSERTS!!!

Escape the fast pace of paper sessions, book displays, and convention life to unwind with friends at the fundraising event for the Teaching Enhancement Fund, "Just Desserts." Come to the Vista Room on the 45th Floor of the San Francisco Hilton and Towers for a terrific nighttime view of the city skyline. As the name JUST DESSERTS implies, if your energy is flagging, enjoy special desserts, good coffee, stimulating conversation, and smile that all of this pleasure goes to a good cause.

Saturday, August 22, 1998

9:30-11:30 p.m.

San Francisco Hilton and Towers

Admission is by ticket only. Please purchase your tickets in advance when you preregister for the meeting. A few tickets may be available on site.

\$25/ ticket TEF donor

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The Teaching Enhancement Fund is a small grants program of the American Sociological Association designed to support teaching-related projects that have long lasting and transferable impact. Approximately two awards of \$1000 each are made each year. Applications are due February 1, 1999.

CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGY

A JOURNAL OF REVIEWS

Have you been to your bookstore lately?

Have you ever visited your local bookstore and wondered how that collection of books ended up in the section marked SOCIOLOGY? What did you think about the books you found there? What was missing? Or was there no sociology section at all? Well we have looked, and we have generally been dismayed and confused by what passes for sociology in our local bookstores. The independents don't seem to be too much better than the big chains, and our campus bookstore is nothing to point to in pride.

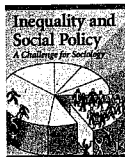
We are planning a symposium in *Contemporary Sociology* on **Sociology in Our Local Bookstores** and we want you to help. The symposium will focus on how books make it into the trade market, how bookstores decide what books to carry and what sections to put them in, and how we can influence what books our local bookstore carries. We need your help.

We are looking for sociology departments or some other group of colleagues to work together to contribute to this symposium by creating a list of books that they think their local bookstores should carry. We would like this list to be realistic without abandoning intellectual criteria. After all, bookstores are there to sell books. A long list of intellectual classics and reference books is unlikely to persuade a book buyer to reorganize the Sociology section. Books that deal with a current local issue or have broad potential appeal are more likely to sell. We suspect that a mixture of classics, books on topics that many people care about, and books that focus on local social issues will be in these lists as well. But we plan to be surprised by what your group comes up with.

What do we want from you? Organize some of your favorite colleagues (or your entire department) into a symposium collective. We would like your group to come up with a list of books (says somewhere between ten and a hundred) that your group decides should be carried by your local bookstore. We would also like a description of the process through which you generated the list. We will publish all the lists we receive and the most intriguing process descriptions in a future issue of *Contemporary Sociology* along with essays on how the trade book market works and how we can influence it. Hopefully those essays will help you peddle your list to your local bookstore.

Feel free to contact us directly if you want more information. We need to know if you want to participate in this project by August 1st. Just e-mail, call or write us to volunteer. And then get your group together and send us your list by November 1 of this year.

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1998 Annual Meeting
August 21-25, 1998
San Francisco Hilton and Towers/Parc Fifty Five Hotel

1998 ASA Combined Book Exhibit Reservation Form

The American Sociological Association invites publishers and authors to join the ASA-sponsored Combined Book Exhibit, to be held during the 1998 Annual Meeting in San Francisco.

For only \$60 per book, we will display each book face out and include information on the book in our Combined Book Catalog. The Catalog will include special order forms for attendees to use following the Annual Meeting. The ASA Combined Book Exhibit will be located in a prominent booth in the Exhibit Hall.

To include your book(s), please fill out the form below (you may use photocopies if necessary) and return it with two copies of each book and prepayment by July 1, 1998, to: Combined Book Exhibit, ASA, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036; fax (202) 466-4245.

Publisher _____

Order Address _____

Book Title: _____

General Topic (e.g., Gender, Ethnicity): _____

Author/Editor: _____

List Price: \$ _____ ASA Meeting Price: \$ _____

Copyright date: _____ Number of pages: _____

Brief description (up to 50 words): _____

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2000
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Footnotes

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Article submissions are limited to 1,000 words and must have journalistic value (e.g., 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. "Public Forum" contributions are limited to 800 words; "Obituaries," 500 words; "Letters to the Editor," 400 words; "Department" announcements, 200 words. All submissions should include a contact name and, if possible, an e-mail address. 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., February 1 for March issue).

Send communications on material, subscriptions, and advertising to: American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 833-3410; footnotes@asanet.org. AA Home page: <http://www.asanet.org>.

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