

Footnotes

MARCH 1999

VOLUME 27
NUMBER 3

Council Offers Guidelines on Policymaking; Seeks Input

A Message from the President

At its meeting of February 6-7, 1999, the Council of the American Sociological Association endorsed the following motion on future resolutions on a tentative basis. Recognizing the existence of different positions on this issue, Council postponed a final vote on the motion to give sufficient time for members of the Association to express themselves. Given the importance of the matter, I urge you to consider the text of the motion carefully and to let Council know your opinions, whether for or against. This motion and its supporting rationale was the work of a Subcommittee of Council members who labored for several months to examine all aspects of this question. The work of this body deserves serious attention by those interested in the future well-being of the Association.

Alejandro Portes
ASA President

Council Resolution

To support new guidelines for the scope of ASA policymaking and for resolutions from the membership as set forth in its subcommittee report, to call for a broad comment period from the membership through September 1999, and to reserve a final determination and formal adoption of any new guidelines until Council's winter 2000 meeting when member comments can be fully discussed and considered.

Editor's Note: Footnotes readers are urged to read "The Open Window" column on page 2 and the excerpted Council Subcommittee report on page 11 of this issue. □

New Editors for ASA Journals

The ASA Council appointed new editors for three ASA journals at its February 1999 meeting. The new editors, and terms of editorship, are:

- **American Sociological Review:** Charles Camic and Franklin D. Wilson, University of Wisconsin-Madison (2000-2002)
- **Sociological Theory:** Jonathan H. Turner, University of California-Riverside (2000-2003)
- **Teaching Sociology:** Helen Moore, University of Nebraska-Lincoln (2000-2003)

Forthcoming issues of *Footnotes* will publish biographies of each editor, along with new editorial office addresses and manuscript transition dates. □

Last Call

Sociologists Urged to Comment by April 5 on Proposed FOIA Revision

The Fiscal 1999 Omnibus Spending Law passed last November included a provision requiring that Federal awarding agencies "ensure that all data produced under an award will be made available to the public through procedures established under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)." The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) was charged with revising Circular A-110 to interpret the implications for scientific data. See February 1999 *Footnotes* (p. 2-3) or the ASA's home page (www.asanet.org) for the wording of the provision and some of the possible concerns and implications of the proposed Circular.

How to Comment on Proposed Revision to OMB Circular A-110

Dates: Comments must be received by OMB by April 5, 1999.

Addresses: Comments on this proposed revision should be addressed to: F. James Charney, Policy Analyst, Office of Management and Budget, Room 6025, New Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20503. If possible, please include a word processing version of comments on a computer disk. Comments may also be submitted via e-mail to: fcharney@omb.eop.gov. Please include the full body of e-mail comments in the text of the message and not as an attachment. Please include the name, title, organization, postal address, and e-mail address in the text of the message. Charney may be contacted at (202) 395-3993 for further information.

Other Comments: Those wishing to submit comments directly to Congress can send letters to the Senate and House leadership and to their own representatives.

Please send copies of all e-mails or other correspondence to ASA: Felice J. Levine, Executive Officer, American Sociological Association, 1307 New York Avenue, NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005-4701, or via e-mail (levine@asanet.org).



1999 Annual Meeting Chicago Music

Third in a series of articles in anticipation of the 1999 ASA Annual Meeting in Chicago

by Deena Weinstein, DePaul University

Chicago, Chicago, that toddling town. Someone once saw a man there dance with his wife. In Chicago today you can peek at a woman headbanging with her husband and see people whose relationships are not known skanking, swinging, pogoing, boot-scooting, performing any number of nameless musically-timed body movements. Chicago's aesthetic claim to fame may be its architecture (or is it the deep-dish pizza?), but its richest art form is music.

Chicago is one of the most "fertile music cities in the country – a city without a unified music scene," writes Greg Kot, long-time music critic for the *Chicago Tribune*. The city does sport a rich diversity jazz offerings, running the gamut from experimental and acid jazz to neo-retro big bands and intimate piano jazz singers. Then there's the blues, which was, in the post-WWII era, the city's pride and joy. The various North-side blues-focused venues now cater to a large "Sweet Home Chicago" tourist population and have reduced the music to a Disneyesque simulacrum of its former glory.

It is the city's amazingly eclectic and incredibly vital rock scenes that have put Chicago on the world's musical map in the '90s. The music industry's mouthpiece, *Billboard*, proclaimed Chicago to be the new capital of the cutting edge in a front page piece in August, 1993. Consider the diversity of just the nationally known acts that have emerged from and remain based in Chicago: Smashing Pumpkins, R.Kelly, Ministry, the Waco Brothers, Liz Phair, Tortoise, the Jesus Lizard, and Poi Dog Pondering. The layers of lesser known local musicians are as multifarious, playing, among other styles, hardcore punk, ska, house, death metal, and hip-hop.

This variety and abundance of music provides much pleasure for audiences but demands a bit of explanation. From the viewpoint of cultural sociology, a cultural form like music does not exist apart from social structures that sustain it. Two primary social factors that account for Chicago's wealth of musical culture are active and committed audiences and a highly developed infrastructure.

Chicago's audiences for all types of music have increased, mainly because of a series of recent demographic changes. Going out to hear live music is mainly a young man's (and woman's) game. Youth's age limit has been pushed back in recent years, with the age of marriage and child-birth getting later or never coming to pass at all. The local colleges have seen large increases in enrollments. In addition, the city has witnessed, due to job growth and the construction of new residences, a vast influx of young middle-management and professional workers who had in the past opted for the suburban life.

Beyond an audience, popular music needs a complex support system, among other things, to record and promote it. This

corresponds well to the picture painted by Georg Simmel of urban modernity in "The Metropolis and Mental Life," where radically individualized people have the freedom to "do their own thing" because of the supportive form of the metropolis. Chicago is especially well endowed with an enduring and world-class infrastructure that can serve any number of musical styles.

There are, for example, dozens of commercial recording studios, ranging from the no-frills to the luxurious, where all manner of electronics, odd instruments, acoustically-designed spaces and trained staff aid musicians to make records. Some are owned and run by musicians; the studios are places where they and their friends can inexpensively and comfortably record, bringing in other local musicians to work with them.

There are probably more independent record labels today than there are studios. Chicago's past musical glory was tied to indies, especially in the 1950s, when labels like Chess crucially changed the course of popular music. Located at 2120 S. Michigan Avenue (the building is now a small blues museum), Chess had put out work by seminal blues artists like Muddy Waters, gospel-flavored R&B "doo wop" groups like the Flamingos and Moonglows, and the great architect of rock'n'roll Chuck Berry. And much more. Current indie-label owners tend to be highly knowledgeable fans and are definitely and defiantly not the major labels' "suits" who are only interested in what will sell to a mass audience. Most have Chicago-based musicians on their rosters, like Koko Taylor and Lonnie Brooks on the blues-based Alligator, the Waco Brothers on Bloodshot's insurgent country label, and Greenhouse on ska-centered Jump Up!, among many others. Underground rock labels are the most numerous, including Touch and Go, Minty Fresh, Thrill Jockey and Drag City.

Music's inherent quality is never enough to get people to listen to it. The meager publicity resources of the indie labels are strongly augmented by an extensive local music press. Pick up any number of free music publications at record stores for reviews of new albums and stories about local artists. The city's two dailies, the *Tribune* and *Sun-Times*, employ a raft of music journalists. Their major rock critics, Greg Kot and Jim DeRogatis, respectively, also write for national rock magazines and give wider prominence to local acts.

Record stores abound, especially in the Lincoln Park area. They provide fans and musicians with sounds from all eras and all styles. The used stores (try Dr. Wax, HiFi and Reckless) are recipients of rock critic castoffs (you can often find CDs at these places before they are officially released).

See *Chicago*, page 10

In This Issue . . .



ASA Top Officer Candidates Profiled

The ASA election ballot will be in your mailbox next month. Review the candidates for President and Vice-President.

4



Awards in 2000

The new awards cycle means that nominees are now sought for awards presented at the 2000 Annual Meeting

5



Hiring Patterns in Top Departments

Bonilla-Silva and Herring raise concerns about the representation of minority faculty in top graduate departments and the implications for sociology.

6



Sociology Subject Test Ends with the Millenium

Spring 2000 will mark the end of the GRE Sociology Subject Test.

7



Public Forum

38 members raise concerns about an ASA project; Council and others respond.

9

Our Regular Features

Public Affairs.....	3
Departments.....	12
Obituaries	15

The Executive Officer's Column

ASA and Public Policy: The Role of a Scientific Society

The lead news in the March issue of *Footnotes* pertains to how the American Sociological Association addresses matters of public policy. As set forth on page 1, President Portes has prepared a message to our membership commending attention to this issue and soliciting comments. *Footnotes* is also publishing a substantial excerpt of the background report (see page 11) that informed Council discussion and recommendation. Over the years, other ASA Councils have sought to clarify the scope of ASA policymaking and how best to address members' resolutions. As ASA has evolved and become more reflective about its role, Council has appropriately thought and rethought how it should operate on issues of public policy.

In this "Open Window" column, I want to provide some of the history and context for Council's new recommendation. It is an important topic deserving of all members' attention. The current situation is as follows:

On February 6, 1999, ASA Council passed a motion provisionally indicating its support of a new ASA policy on taking policy positions. The decision by Council to return to this subject stems from deliberations on a number of member resolutions last August when Council concluded that extant policy provided insufficient guidance on whether or when Council should speak on behalf of the Association. (See Council minutes in the January issue of *Footnotes*.) In August, the consensus in Council was that a Subcommittee¹ should be appointed to examine the issue and report back with recommendations.

At its February meeting, Council considered a report from the Subcommittee (see this issue of *Footnotes*). The Subcommittee report and Council discussion focused on the scope of Council issuing policy statements in the name of the Association and how a scientific society like ASA might best ensure opportunities for members to address their sociological interests in policy matters. After considerable discussion, Council concluded that the Association should issue policy only when such policy relates directly to ASA's mission as a learned society or pertains to how the organization itself should operate as an entity. Within these domains, Council believed that there is much important ongoing work as well as future activities that remain to be done.

Council also concurred with its Subcommittee about whether the Association should speak out on other public issues outside of the Association's mission or operations. In this arena, Council thought the answer was "no," but that the Association has instead a very valuable, and perhaps more powerful, role to play on behalf of its members. Reflecting on what the ASA does best, Council concluded that the Association provides an important context for members to produce, discuss, synthesize, and disseminate knowledge as it pertains to policy issues.

Council believed that the appropriate role for the Association is not to represent or advocate for particular policy views but to educate and facilitate awareness of sociological contributions to policy issues and debates. Council saw such Association activities as the Annual Meeting Program, ASA publications, the Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline, and the Spivack Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy to be available venues for such work. Council thought it was important for members to be aware of the relevance and use of these options.

While provisionally supporting this change in policy, Council sought the input of members before adopting a final statement. Therefore, consistent with the recommendation of the Subcommittee, Council has put in place a comment period with a final policy to be established by Council at its meeting in winter 2000. President Portes is calling for feedback as soon as possible and anticipates further discussion of this subject at the Annual Meeting in August, including at the ASA Business Meeting.

Please send your comments directly to me at the Executive Office or transmit them via e-mail (levine@asanet.org). On behalf of ASA Council, we look forward to your views.—*Felice J. Levine* □

¹In September 1998, President Portes charged a Subcommittee of Council (Patricia Roos, Chair; Paula England; Michael Hout; Felice Levine) to review current policy and report back to Council.



Postdoctoral Research Fellowship on the Discipline and Profession

The American Sociological Association invites applications for a postdoctoral research fellowship on the discipline and profession. The appointment is for one year beginning between June and September 1999. This postdoctoral fellow will work in the ASA's Research Program on the Discipline and Profession, which undertakes and disseminates research on sociology as a discipline. One of the key projects in the Program is a major study of a cohort of new sociology PhDs. This project, funded by the National Science Foundation on 12 scientific disciplines, is the first wave of a panel study on graduate school, labor market, scholarly, and work/family experiences. Qualified candidates should have completed their PhD in sociology or an aligned discipline by September 1999 and should have a demonstrated interest in the subject matter (e.g., labor force participation, education, professions and occupations, or science indicators). Also strong methodological skills in research design and data analysis, the ability to analyze and synthesize research literature, writing competence, and an interest in working effectively as part of a team are essential. Depending on level of experience, the annual stipend for the postdoctoral fellowship ranges from \$32,000 and \$35,000. Interested candidates should submit a cover letter outlining relevant background, research experience, and career goals; a curriculum vitae with the names and e-mail addresses of three references; a graduate school transcript; and writing samples. Send materials by April 30 to Postdoctoral Fellowship Search, American Sociological Association, 1307 New York Avenue, Washington, DC 20005-4701. Women and minority candidates are encouraged to apply. Questions should be directed to Roberta Spalter-Roth, Director of the Research Program on the Discipline and Profession (e-mail spalter-roth@asanet.org).

Congressional Fellow's Report

Clean Money, Clean Elections

by Rachel Gragg
1999 ASA Congressional Fellow

For my Congressional Fellowship, I am working in Senator Paul Wellstone's office, as part of his personal staff — essentially working as a legislative assistant. Through a set of somewhat complicated circumstances, I find myself covering a wide array of legislative topics, including small business, trade, labor, and campaign finance reform. Currently, there is considerable activity in our office surrounding the last of these topics, campaign finance reform, as we get ready to "drop" (introduce) the "Clean Money, Clean Elections" bill.

Today's federal campaign finance law arose in the post-Watergate era of the 1970s. The 1971 Federal Election Campaign Act (FECA) imposes campaign contribution limits, requires disclosure of campaign contributions and expenditures, and establishes the Federal Election Commission (FEC) as a central administrative and enforcement agency.

In 1976, the Supreme Court issued its *Buckley v. Valeo* ruling [424 U.S. 1 (1976)]. In this ruling, the Court upheld limitations on campaign contributions, but struck down limitations on independent expenditures, candidate expenditures from personal funds, and overall campaign expenditures. These provisions, the Court ruled, placed substantial restrictions on the ability of candidates, citizens, and associations to engage in political free speech.

Since the mid-1970s, then, the flow of money in Federal congressional elections has been governed by the presence of contribution limits and the absence of spending limits. Yet, limitless spending cannot be funded by limited contributions. Reformers argue this paradox has led to an increase in campaign finance practices that, while technically legal, subvert the spirit of campaign finance law. There is concern that the use of campaign finance law "loopholes" undermines public confidence in the election process.

Currently, concern centers on three issues: "soft money"—money raised and spent at the state and local level on certain grassroots, registration, and voter drives that may ultimately influence federal election outcomes; independent expenditures—money spent by individuals or groups on voter communications that advocate for or against a clearly identified candidate, made without coordination or consultation with any candidate; and issue advocacy—voter communications that

promote certain views and issue positions without expressly advocating for or against a clearly identified federal candidate. In each of these instances, the activities mentioned manage to just skirt FECA regulations, allowing campaign activity that is often seen as holding to the letter of the law while violating its spirit.

There is little consensus in Congress about what is wrong with campaign finance law, let alone how to fix the problem. On the House side, the major campaign finance legislation is the Shays-Meehan bill, which actually passed the House last during the last session of Congress (it has been reintroduced in this session). Its companion legislation on the Senate side is the McCain-Feingold bill. For the most part, both pieces of legislation attempt to tighten current campaign finance laws, especially "soft money" and express advocacy regulations. However, campaign finance reform is a notoriously partisan issue, and disagreement is as often a function of party politics as anything else. House Speaker Dennis Hastert has publicly announced that campaign finance reform is on the "back burner" during the current session of Congress, and Senator Mitch McConnell, chair of the Rules and Administration Committee (the committee to which any campaign finance legislation is referred) has suggested that he will kill McCain-Feingold in committee.

Which is why our office is getting ready to introduce a campaign finance reform bill called "Clean Money, Clean Elections". Senator Wellstone often adopts the role of political outsider, and he sometimes looks for ways to stir up trouble, which he hopes to do with this bill. "Clean Money" is a radically different approach to campaign finance reform, proposing strict voluntary spending limits and doing away with all private contributions in exchange for publicly-financed funding. Although this legislation has been adopted at the state level in Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, and Arizona, realistically there is almost no possibility it will even make it out of committee (Wellstone is not on the Rules and Administration Committee, so he cannot force it through), let alone ever pass the full Senate. Instead, it is a "message bill"—a piece of legislation introduced for the purposes of sending a message, to constituents, but also to other legislators. With this in mind, we will probably begin a press "toll-out" within the next few weeks, and drop the bill by the end of the month. □



PUBLIC AFFAIRS UPDATE

✓ **FIPSE Grant Competition Back . . .** Out and in seems to be the situation with the grant competition of the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FIPSE). February's Public Affairs Update announced that FIPSE cancelled its grant competition—seeing the 1999 budget as shrouded in Congressional earmarks. Congress members and staff did not take "warmly" to the blame, and FIPSE has backed off the decision to cancel. With 1700 applications already received, FIPSE will announce a new competition as *Footnotes* is being published.

✓ **Proposed 2000 Budget Rethinks Tax-Exemptions for 501(c)(6) Organizations . . .** The 2000 proposed budget seeks to raise revenues through taxing interest, dividend, royalty, and rental income from one group of non-profit associations that engage in public representation activities. The Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA) is a 501(c)(6); ASA and the other major social science associations are classified as 501(c)(3)s—that is, as non-profit charitable organizations. Opponents see this tax as cutting into revenues that provide for legitimate tax-exempt purposes; some fear a "domino" effect on passive income for all exempt organizations.

✓ **President's FY 2000 Budget Request Low for NIH . . .** While it is a long way from proposed budget to final appropriations and Congress has traditionally been supportive of the National Institutes of Health (NIH), the Administrations request for NIH is at odds with the strategy of doubling the budget within 5 years. The increase is a modest 2.4 percent (bringing the budget to \$15.9 billion) far less than the 15 percent sought by advocates. The request for the Office of Behavioral and Social Science Research is \$13.2 million—up about \$350,000.

✓ **Proposed 2000 Budget Slightly More Favorable for NSF, But on a Far Lower Base . . .** The administration requested a 5.8 percent increase for the National Science Foundation to \$3.954 billion; the budget for the Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences (SBE) would increase by only 4.2 percent to a total of \$143 million. The Coalition on National Science Foundation Funding (of which ASA is a part) will advocate for an overall increase of 15 percent. In an interrelated action with social science consequences, the Administration's major science initiative on Information Technology brings \$146 million to NSF, but the \$10 million earmarked for ethical, legal, and social impacts which should be located in the SBE Directorate remains in the Directorate for Computer and Information Science and Engineering (CISE).

✓ **OMB Issues Draft Guidelines for Race and Ethnicity Tabulations . . .** On February 17, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) issued draft guidelines for the tabulations of race and ethnic data. The guidelines are based on the work of an inter-agency group asked to provide guidance on tabulating multiple responses to race and ethnicity questions in Census 2000 and other Federal data collections. By the end of April (after a two-month comment period), OMB will issue final provisional guidance. Those with comments or questions should contact OMB's Office of Regulatory Affairs (202-395-3093).

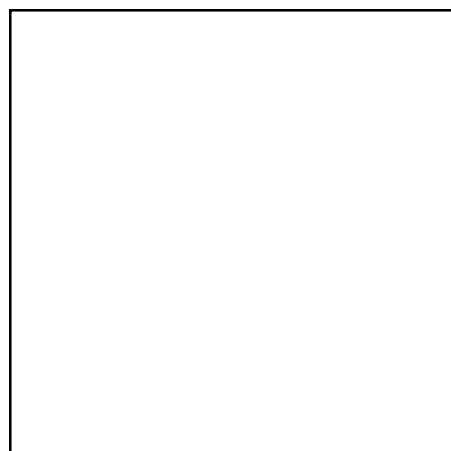
✓ **Child Trends Issues New Report on Working Poor Families . . .** Child Trends in Washington, DC recently issued a report, *Who Are America's Working Poor Families With Children?* This report is the first statistical portrait of working poor families with children at the start of welfare reform in 1996. That year, five million poor children lived either with two parents who together worked at least 35 hours a week or with a single parent who worked at least 20 hours a week. The report is available by mail by calling 202-362-5580 or through Child Trends' homepage (<http://www.childtrends.org>).

✓ **HHS Releases Third Edition of Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth . . .** The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) released the third edition of this report with more than 90 indicators of well-being. New indicators for this edition include fertility rate and number of births, firearm related deaths, children and adolescents with HIV/AIDS. This report was again produced under a contract to Child Trends. More information on the report is available on the HHS homepage (<http://aspe.os.dhhs.gov>).

ACLS President John D'Arms Addresses ASA Council

On February 5, John D'Arms President of the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS) addressed ASA Council at a dinner meeting held at the new ASA headquarters. D'Arms (previously in the Department of History at the University of Michigan) joined ACLS in the fall of 1997 and has been meeting with boards of learned societies to strengthen the knowledge and engagement of the constituent societies (including ASA) in the work of ACLS.

D'Arms focused his formal remarks on core plans and initiatives underway at ACLS. Contextualizing his talk, he started with a brief overview of ACLS and the importance of learned fields in the humanities and closely related social sciences. A signature of the ACLS for more than 60 years is its fellowship programs. After a series of strategic meetings (Executive Officer Levine participated in the first of these events), D'Arms brought to the ACLS Board a vision of the future that invested in



John D'Arms, President, American Council of Learned Societies.

and strengthened fellowship opportunities.

The ACLS has launched a campaign to increase the amount of fellowship stipends from \$20,000 to \$30,000 per year for junior

scholars and \$50,000 for senior scholars. Also, the ACLS plans to introduce a five-year career enhancement fellowship for highly promising scholars with projects that work across field boundaries. These fellows will receive funds that can be used for primary field research. These fellows must commit themselves to visit at a scholarly center (e.g., the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral and Social Sciences) to pursue their project and work with other scholars in a way that engenders spillover effects.

A lively discussion followed that addressed how to optimize inclusion of sociology and other aligned social sciences, what review process is envisioned, how to attract and work to facilitate the participation of persons of color. Council members saw the promise of an expanded fellowship initiative and emphasized the value of tracking accomplishments of the fellows as well as assessing the broader impact on other scholars and students in learned fields.

D'Arms noted that the fellowship initiative was attracting strong interest and support from private foundations. His goal is to double the size of the ACLS endowment available for fellowships from the current \$25 million to \$50 million. The Andrew Mellon Foundation and the Ford Foundation have already provided endowment grants totaling \$9 million. Other individual and institutional donations are being sought.

D'Arms concluded his talk to ASA Council emphasizing the value of continued discussion and collaboration. He encouraged ASA's continued engagement as an active affiliate (one of ACLS' founding societies), and he stressed the importance of working together on the core objectives of ACLS. While fellowships are central to ACLS, he noted the need for ACLS to promote public appreciation of humanistic traditions and the value of public investment in this effort. □

1999-2000 Candidates Announced for ASA Officers

In accordance with election policies by Council in 1989, only the biographical sketches for top office candidates for 1999-2000 will appear in *Footnotes*. The sketches and pictures of all candidates will be printed as a supplement and mailed with the election ballot. The biographical sketches appear below in alphabetical order by office.

President-Elect

Douglas S. Massey

Present Position: Dorothy Swaine Thomas Professor of Sociology, University of Pennsylvania (1994-present). **Former Positions:** Professor of Sociology, University of Chicago (1987-94); Assistant to Associate Professor of Sociology, University of Pennsylvania (1980-87). **Education:** PhD (1978) and MA (1977), Princeton University; BA, Western Washington University (1975). **Offices Held in Other Organizations:** President (1996), First Vice President (1995), and Board of Directors (1986-89), Population Association of America; Director, Center for Latin American Studies, University of Chicago (1991-94); Director, Population Research Center, University of Chicago (1987-90). **Offices, Committee Memberships, and Editorial Appointments Held in ASA:** Council (1996-99); Chair (1988) and Council (1984-87), Section on Sociology of Population. **Publications:** *Worlds in Motion: Understanding International Migration at the End of the Millennium*, Oxford University Press (1998); *Miracles on the Border: Retablos of Mexican Migrants to the United States*, University of Arizona Press (1995); *American Apartheid: Segregation and the Making of the Underclass*, Harvard University Press (1993); *Doy Gracias: Iconografía de la Migración México-Estados Unidos*, University of Guadalajara Press (1990); *Return to Aztlan: The Social Process of International Migration from Western Mexico*, University of California Press (1987). **Professional Contributions:** Keynote Speaker, Meeting of the Advisory Board of the President's Commission on Race (July 13, 1998); Speaker, Meeting of Advisory Board of the President's Commission on Race (February 11, 1998); Testimony before U.S. House of Representatives Subcommittee on Census and Population (March 20, 1991); Testimony before U.S. Congressional Commission on Migration and Cooperative Economic Development (February 24, 1989); Testimony before U.S. House of Representatives Subcommittee on Housing and Urban Development (January 27, 1988). **Honors and Awards:** Elected Member, National Academy of Sciences (1998); Clifford C. Clogg Award for Distinguished Early Career, Population Association of America (1998); Southwest Book Award, Border Regional Library Association (1996); Elected Fellow, American Academy of Arts and Sciences (1995); Distinguished Scholarly Publication Award, American Sociological Association (1995) for *American Apartheid: Segregation and the Making of the Underclass*, Harvard University Press (1993).

Mayer N. Zald

Present Position: Professor of Sociology, Social Work, and Business Administration (1977-present) and Chair, Department of Sociology (1981-86; 1990-92), University of Michigan-Ann Arbor. **Former Positions:** Associate Professor to Professor of Sociology (1964-77) and Chair (1971-74), Vanderbilt University; Assistant Professor of Psychology and Sociology, University of Chicago (1960-64). **Education:** PhD, Social Psychology, University of Michigan (1961); MA, University of Hawaii (1955); BA, University of Michigan (1953). **Offices Held in Other Organizations:** Selection Committee, Lifetime Achievement Award, Association for Research on Non-Profits and Voluntary Associations (1993-95); Advisory Board, Project on Non-Profit Governance, Center on Philanthropy, Indiana University (1990-93); Visiting Committee, Sociology, Board of Overseers, Harvard University (1985-91); Sociology Panel, National Science Foundation (1980-81); Social Science Research Committee, National Institute of Mental Health (1974-77). **Offices, Committee Memberships, and Editorial Appointments in ASA:** Representative, American Council of Learned Societies (1998-2002); Task Force on Graduate Education (1989-91); Vice-President (1986-87); Chair, Section on Occupations, Organizations, and Work (1985-86); Council (1981-83). **Publications:** Co-Editor with J. Guidry and M. Kennedy, *Globalizing Movements and Local Practice*, University of Michigan Press (forthcoming 2000); "Sociology as a Discipline: Quasi-Science, Quasi-Humanities," *The American Sociologist* 22 (Fall/Winter 1991-92); Co-Author with John D. McCarthy, "Resource Mobilization and Social Movements: A Partial Theory," *American Journal of Sociology* 82 (1977); "On the Social Control of Industries," *Social Forces* 57 (1978); *Organizational Change: The Political Economy of the YMCA*, University of Chicago Press (1970). **Pro-**

fessional Contributions: Task Force on Radioactive Waste Management, Department of Energy (1991-93); Testimony on "Demographic Trends, Welfare Policy and Problems, and the Economy," Hearing before Joint Economic Committee, U.S. Congress (1978); Director, Summer Seminar for College Teachers, National Endowment for the Humanities (1976); Committee on Examiners, Sociology, Graduate Record Examination (1978); External Reviewer, Graduate Programs in Sociology: University of Iowa, University of North Carolina, Cornell University, New York University, Syracuse University, University of Illinois-Chicago, University of Massachusetts, State University of New York-Stony Brook, Texas A & M University, and Rutgers University (selected years). **Honors and Awards:** Fellow, American Academy of Arts and Sciences (1994); Fellow, Center for Advanced Studies in the Behavioral Sciences (1994; 1986-87); Distinguished Lecturer, Organization and Management Theory Division, Academy of Management (1989); H. Paul Douglas Lecture, Religious Research Association (1981); Career Development Award, National Institute of Mental Health (1967-72).

Vice President-Elect

Richard D. Alba

Present Position: Professor, State University of New York-Albany (1980-present); Visiting Scholar, Russell Sage Foundation (Spring, 1999). **Former Positions:** Director, Center for Social and Demographic Analysis, State University of New York-Albany (1981-90); Assistant Professor, Cornell University (1977-80); Assistant Professor, Lehman College, City University of New York (1974-77). **Education:** PhD (1974) and AB (1963), Columbia University. **Offices Held in Other Organizations:** President (1997-98), Vice President (1992-93), and Executive Committee (1991-92), Eastern Sociological Society; Editorial Board, *Social Forces* (1997-2000); Deputy Editor, *Sociological Forum* (1990-95). **Offices, Committee Memberships, and Editorial Appointments Held in ASA:** Editorial Board, *American Sociological Review* (1998-2000); Chair, Thomas and Znaniecki Book Prize Committee, Section on International Migration (1996-97); Chair, Section on International Migration (1995-96); Committee on Committees (1993-95). **Publications:** Co-Author with John Logan, Brian Stults, Gilbert Marzan, and Wenquan Zhang, "Immigrant Groups and Suburbs: A Reexamination of Suburbanization and Spatial Assimilation," *American Sociological Review* (forthcoming); Co-Author with Victor Nee, "Rethinking Assimilation Theory for a New Era of Immigration," *International Migration Review* (Winter, 1997); Co-Author with Johann Handl and Walter Müller, "Ethnic Inequality in the German Educational System" (in German), *Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie* (1994); *Ethnic Identity: The Transformation of White America*, Yale University Press (1990); *Italian Americans: Into the Twilight of Ethnicity*, Prentice-Hall (1985). **Professional Contributions:** Board of Overseers, General Social Survey (1996-present); Co-Chair, Multi-ethnic United States (MEUS) Module Design Committee, General Social Survey (1998-present); Participant, ASA Congressional Seminar on Immigration (1998); Fulbright Pre-screening Committee for Germany (1996-present); Minerva Lecture, Union College (1985). **Honors and Awards:** Guest Professor, Zentrum für Umfragen, Methoden und Analysen (ZUMA), Mannheim, Germany (1997); Fulbright awards to Germany (1993-94; 1986-87); Elected Member, Sociological Research Association (1993); Finalist, Distinguished Scholarly Publication Award, American Sociological Association (1992); Outstanding book on the subject of human rights in the United States, Gustavus Myers Center for the Study of Human Rights in the United States (1992).

Gary D. Sandefur

Present Position: Associate Professor to Professor, University of Wisconsin-Madison (1984-present). **Former Positions:** Assistant Professor of Sociology, University of Oklahoma (1978-84). **Education:** PhD, Stanford University (1978); BA, University of Oklahoma (1974). **Offices Held in Other Organizations:** Board of Social Science Advisors, Poverty and Race Research Action Council (1991-present); Member, Neuroscience, Behavior, and Sociology of Aging, Subcommittee B, National Institute on Aging (1996-2000); Chair, Sociology Program, Committee of Visitors (1996) and Member, Sociology Panel (1991-93), National Science Foundation; Member, Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID), Board of Overseers (1990-96); Board of Directors, Wisconsin Committee to Prevent Child Abuse and Neglect (1992-96). **Offices, Committee Memberships, and Editorial Appointments Held in**

ASA: Council, Section on Family (1998-2000); Distinguished Scholarly Publications Award Selection Committee (1997-2000); Chair, Section on Population (1998); Annual Meeting Program Committee (1997); Editorial Board, *American Sociological Review* (1994-96). **Publications:** Co-Author with Molly Martin and Tom Wells, "Poverty as a Public Health Issue: Poverty Since the Kerner Commission Report of 1968," edited by Fred Harris and Lynn Curtis, *Locked in The Poorhouse: Cities, Race, and Poverty in the United States*, Rowman and Littlefield (1999); Co-Author with Steve Cook, "Permanent Exits from Public Assistance: The Impact of Duration, Family, and Work," *Social Forces* 77 (1998); Co-Editor with Ronald Rindfuss and Barney Cohen, *Changing Numbers, Changing Needs: American Indian Demography and Public Health*, National Academy of Sciences Press (1996); Co-Author with Sara McLanahan, *Growing Up with a Single Parent: What Hurts? What Helps?* Harvard University Press (1994); Co-Editor with Sheldon Danziger and Daniel Weinberg, *Confronting Poverty: Prescriptions for Change*, Harvard University Press (1994). **Professional Contributions:** Expert Witness, Wisconsin Eastern District of Federal Court, in favor of including Indian reservations in the geographical pool for jury selection (1997); Participant, *Amici Curiae*, brief filed with Hawaii Supreme Court arguing that same-sex couples should be allowed to marry (1997); ASA Congressional Briefing, Welfare to Work (1997); Participant, Briefing for DHHS Secretary Donna Shalala on trends in poverty (1996); Participant, Congressional Briefing on Patterns, Causes, and Consequences of Out-of-Wedlock Childbearing: What Can Government Do? (1995). **Honors and Awards:** Otis Dudley Duncan Award, Section on Sociology of Population (1996) and William J. Goode Award (1995), Section on Sociology of Family, American Sociological Association (for *Growing Up with a Single Parent*); Elected Member, Sociological Research Association (1995); Chosen as one of "Fifty Great Teachers of Independent Thought and Progressive Curricula at the University of Wisconsin-Madison," Wisconsin Student Association (1991); Fellow, Minority Fellowship Program, American Sociological Association (1974-78).

Interagency Education Research Initiative

A Great Opportunity for Sociologists

The National Science Foundation (NSF), in partnership with the Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI) in the Department of Education (ED), and the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) in the National Institutes of Health (NIH), announce an Interagency Education Research Initiative (IERI). This Initiative will build a knowledge base for improving educational practice by (1) fostering innovative research on basic learning, teaching, and organizational mechanisms; and (2) developing sustainable and scalable interventions in education.

The long-term goal of the IERI is to develop the knowledge and experimental methods that will allow for the implementation and evaluation of large-scale educational interventions, which will, in turn, inform educational policy and practice. A particular area of interest is the use of information and computer technologies (ICT) as supports for reaching these goals, both for the initial exploration of ICT for teaching and learning, as well as the innovative use of existing ICT in homes, schools, and other learning environments. For Fiscal Year 1999, IERI proposals will be research directed toward understanding how to make substantial improvements in:

- school readiness for learning reading and mathematics
- K-3 learning in reading, mathematics, and science
- education of preK-12 mathematics, reading, and science teachers in content knowledge and science underlying cognitive development and learning

Under this announcement, NSF and its partners solicit proposals to include a range of investigations from targeted smaller studies of limited scope, but significant utility in a larger national effort, to intermediate and larger studies. While projects of shorter duration may be proposed, awards will typically be for 36 months duration. Funding for smaller studies is expected to be in the range of \$150,000 to \$250,000 for the life of the award and for large studies in the range of \$1 to \$3 million for the life of the award.

One or two awards of up to \$6 million for 60 months will be considered for exceptional projects. Pending the availability of funds, the total funds available under this initiative will be \$30 million, with \$22 million from NSF and \$8 million from ED. NICHD will participate in the evaluation of proposals and will, budget permitting, participate in the funding of recommended proposals that are relevant to NICHD's mission through existing NICHD programs.

An electronic version of the Program Announcement can be found at: www.nsf.gov/cgi-bin/getpub?nsf9984. For additional information contact: Program Director, Education Research, Initiative, Room 855, Division of Research, Evaluation, and Communication; (703) 306-1650; e-mail eripd@nsf.gov.

Nominations Sought for Major ASA Awards in 2000

The ASA Council recently changed the award cycle for the eight major ASA awards. Awards selection committees will return to the practice of selecting winners a year in advance. The selection committees will meet at the Annual Meeting a year in advance of conferring the award to finalize their selection. Because of this switch, two rounds of awards are sought in spring 1999—one round to be presented at the 1999 meeting and the second for the 2000 meeting.

Nominations for the 2000 cycle are encouraged as soon as possible. The deadline for all award nominations is June 15, 1999. Award selection committees, appointed by ASA Council, are constituted to receive and review nominees and make a final decision at the 1999 ASA Annual Meeting.

Dissertation Award

The ASA Dissertation Award honors the best PhD dissertation from among those submitted by advisors and mentors in the discipline. Nominations must be received from the student's advisor or the scholar most familiar with the student's research. Nominations should explain the precise nature and merits of the work. Dissertations defended in the 1998 calendar year will be eligible. Send nominating letters, six copies of the dissertation, and nominee's curriculum vita (with current address) to: Benjamin Bowser, 7075 Elverton Drive, Oakland, CA 94611; (510) 885-3173; fax (510) 885-2390; e-mail bbowser@csuhayward.edu. The deadline is June 15, 1999.

Jessie Bernard Award

The Jessie Bernard Award is given in recognition of scholarly work that has enlarged the horizons of sociology to encompass fully the role of women in society. The contribution may be in empirical research, theory, or methodology. It may be for an exceptional single work, several pieces of work, or significant cumulative work done throughout a professional career. The award is open to works by women or men and is not restricted to works by sociologists. The works need not have been published recently; however, it must have been published by the date of nomination. Nominations for the Jessie Bernard Award may be submitted only by members of the Association. Nominations for scholarly works should include a one to two page statement explaining the importance of the work. Nominations for career achievement should include a letter of nomination, two copies of the vita of the nominee, and examples of relevant scholarship or other materials. Nominations should be submitted to: Barbara Katz Rotham, Department of Sociology, Baruch College, City University of New York, 17 Lexington Avenue, New York, NY 10010; (212) 387-1709; fax (212) 387-1708. The deadline is June 15, 1999.

DuBois-Johnson-Frazier Award

Created in 1971, this award honors the intellectual traditions and contributions of W.E.B. DuBois, Charles S. Johnson, and E. Franklin Frazier. The award is given either to a sociologist for a lifetime of research, teaching, and service to the community or to an academic institution for its work in assisting the development of scholarly efforts in this tradition. A nomination

should include a summary of nominee's career or achievement, and the way in which they are consistent with the traditions of these outstanding African-American scholars and educators. Nominations should include a one-to-two page statement and a vita, if applicable, and be submitted to: Howard Winant, Department of Sociology, University of Pennsylvania, 3718 Locust Walk, Philadelphia, PA 19104-6299; (215) 898-2022; fax (215) 242-1896; e-mail winant@vm.temple.edu. The deadline is June 15, 1999.

Award for Public Understanding of Sociology

This award is given annually to a person or persons who have made exemplary contributions to advance the public understanding of sociology, sociological research, and scholarship among the general public. The award may recognize a contribution in the preceding year or for a longer career of such contributions. Please submit nominee's name and vita, and a detailed one-to-two page nomination statement that describes how the person's work has contributed to increasing the public understanding and knowledge of sociology to: Sara S. McLanahan, Office of Population Research, 21 Prospect Avenue, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ 08544-2091; (609) 258-4875; fax (609) 258-5804; e-mail mclanaha@princeton.edu. The deadline is June 15, 1999.

Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology

This award honors outstanding contributions to sociological practice. The award may recognize work that has facilitated or served as a model for the work of others, work that has significantly advanced the utility of one or more specialty areas in sociology and, by so doing, has elevated the professional status or public image of the field as a whole, or work that has been honored or widely recognized outside the discipline for its significant impacts, particularly in advancing human welfare. The recipient of this award will have spent at least a decade of full-time work involving research, administrative, or operational responsibilities as a member of or consultant to private or public organizations, agencies, or associations, or as a solo practitioner. Nominations should include a one-to-two page statement and the vita of the nominee and be submitted to: Leonard I. Pearlin, Department of Sociology, 2112 Art-Sociology Building, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742-1315; (301) 405-7706; fax (301) 314-6892; e-mail lpearlin@bss1.umd.edu. The deadline is June 15, 1999.

Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award

This award honors outstanding contributions to the undergraduate and/or graduate teaching and learning of sociology which improve the quality of teaching. The award is for outstanding contributions which span a career or series of projects that deserve recognition beyond local institutions such as publications related to teaching, workshops, program development, innovative teaching techniques, or contributions to state, regional or national associations. The award may recognize either a career contribution or

specific product. This is not an award simply for being an outstanding teacher at one's own institution. Individuals, departments, schools, or other collective actors are eligible. Nominations should include the name of the nominee and a one-to-two page statement explaining the basis of the nomination. Nominations should also include a vita, if applicable, and relevant supporting materials (such as course materials, textbooks, or other evidence of contribution). Members of the Association or other interested parties may submit nominations to: Caroline Hodges Persell, Department of Sociology, New York University, 269 Mercer Street, 4th Floor, New York, NY 10003; (212) 998-8350; fax (212) 995-4140; e-mail caroline@persell.nyu.edu. The deadline is June 15, 1999.

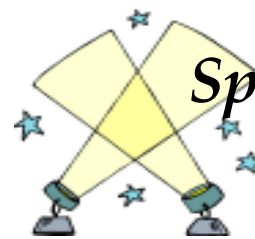
Distinguished Scholarly Publication Award

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

considered. Send nominations to: Alexander Hicks, Department of Sociology, Tarbuton Hall, Room 225, Emory University, Atlanta, GA 30322; (404) 727-0832; e-mail ahicks@soc.emory.edu. The deadline is June 15, 1999.

Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award

This award honors scholars who have shown outstanding commitment to the profession of sociology and whose cumulative work has contributed in important ways to the advancement of the discipline. The body of lifetime work may include theoretical and/or methodological contributions. The committee is particularly interested in work that substantially reorients the field in general or in a particular subfield. Nominations should include a copy of the nominee's curriculum vita and letters in support of the nomination. The most compelling cases contain five to eight letters from a variety of individuals able to speak to the qualifications of the nominees. These may be obtained by the person making the nomination and forwarded to the committee, with the nominee's vita, as a package. Nominations remain under active consideration for five years from date of receipt. Members of the Association and other interested parties may submit nominations to: ASA Executive Office, Attn: Governance, 1307 New York Avenue NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005-4701; e-mail governance@asanet.org. The deadline is June 15, 1999. Late arriving nominations will be held over for the following award year. □



Spotlight on Departments

An occasional column showcasing accomplishments and innovations in sociology departments

Hunter College Engages First Generation College Students in Applied Research

Ask Pamela Stone, chair at Hunter College, to describe the student body and "diversity" does not begin to capture the students at the College and those majoring in sociology. "The majority of our students are people of color, the first in their family to attend college, and they juggle school with heavy work and family responsibilities." How, then, can a department engage students in the profession generally and in research opportunities?

Faculty at Hunter have been particularly creative in involving students in applied research project. For example, Peter Tuckel, teaches the basic research methods course. Rather than ask students to create a research project, he works with them to identify an applied research project that would be useful to the community. This past year, the students conducted a survey of straphangers (that's subway riders for those not from New York) and their frustration with having to swipe their MetroCard multiple times. Students observed "card swiping" in 26 different stations and prepared a report for the Transit Authority. Results showed that thirty percent of subway riders swipe

their card multiple times. The study was carried in several New York City papers.

The *New York Times* included a story about Professor Yaffa Schlesinger and her sociology of the family course. As part of the course requirements, Schlesinger asks students to interview a grandparent. Since 1984, this assignment has produced hundreds of stories, many of which are collected in a book "An Interview with my Grandparent." Schlesinger feels that this approach brings out information about the two key variables in family life: love and power, as well as historical information that teaches students about the importance of social context.

Consistent with this applied approach, the Department offers an MS degree in applied sociology. There are three formal areas of specialization: marketing research and consumer behavior, media analysis, and non-profit research and policy analysis. Student take qualitative and quantitative research courses, a theory course, do a client-oriented practicum, and an internship. Most of the graduate students attend part-time and are from low income backgrounds. This department has a good track record placing students. □

We'd Love to Hire Them, But . . .

The Underrepresentation of Sociologists of Color and Its Implications

by Eduardo Bonilla-Silva, Texas A&M University, and Cedric Herring, University of Illinois-Chicago

The percentage of top-ranked sociology departments without a single African American or Latino faculty member, or with only token representation, is simply shameful. In our recent survey of the 34 top-ranked sociology programs (of which 29 responded), we found that:

- Fewer than 15% of these departments have more than one full-time, tenure track African American faculty member and more than one full-time, tenure track Latino faculty member.
- Four top ranked departments had no African American or Latino faculty.
- Six top-ranked departments have only token (i.e., only one) African American or Latino faculty members.

Taking into account all persons of color, the overall performance of the top 29 departments is more favorable, but challenges remain with respect to the inclusion of African-American and Latino faculty in these departments. The absence of African-Americans in the top-ranked PhD-granting programs is both a symbolic and real problem. In this essay, we highlight the underrepresentation of these sociologists of color and some of its implications. We also make some modest recommendations that we believe would be useful in enhancing the representation of people of color generally in the upper echelons of sociology.

While some top-ranked departments of sociology have every right to be proud of their records of hiring, promoting, and retaining faculty of color, too many others fall short on the diversity question. Table 1 presents the racial and ethnic composition of the top 34 PhD-granting sociology departments in the nation as ranked by the 1998 *U.S. News and World Report*. This table indicates that African Americans make up 6.7 percent of the full-time tenure and

tenure track faculty in these departments. This level meets but does not exceed the national picture. In 1992, African-Americans earned 6.8 percent of the PhDs produced in sociology and Latinos earned 3.3 percent (National Research Council 1996). African-Americans comprised 6 percent of the full-time faculty in the discipline at-large in 1992; Latinos made up 2.8 percent (National Center of Educational Statistics 1996: 240).

Disappointing is the list of departments with zero African American and Latino representation. Four highly rated programs—the University of Chicago, the University of North Carolina, the University of Minnesota, and the University of Iowa—report no full-time, tenure track African American or Latino faculty members. Also discouraging are those programs (Harvard, Indiana, Duke, Cornell, Johns Hopkins, and Vanderbilt) with only token (i.e., only one African American or one Latino) minority faculty presence, a context which presents problems for the minority scholars as well.

The implications of these data are manifold. First, many of the minority students and minority faculty members in these departments experience a very lonely existence. Too often, their solitude translates into marginalization and intellectual isolation from white colleagues who frequently have very different scholarly agendas. Being detached from others in one's department can have direct effects on levels of productivity, especially in certain subfields of the discipline in which collaboration and research teams are the norm. But also, differing programs can have negative effects on the evaluation of one's work, and ultimately can have implications for others' perceptions of the quality and appropriateness of one's work. Thus, we believe that the limited representation of African-American and Latino scholars can also have serious repercussions for the tenure and mobility chances of such

scholars in the discipline.

Second, the lack of diversity is an obstacle to increasing minority presence, since would-be professors of color are often concerned about the lack of mentors in such environments. And this is not small potatoes since mentorship often translates into sponsored mobility. For graduate students of color, the consequences of this lack of diversity can be deleterious. They can range from limited opportunities for collaboration with (white) faculty, restricted access to needed resources and information, as well as negative evaluations of research accomplishments and teaching effectiveness.

Third, many faculty and students of color in such settings survive by "going white," that is, by making their "ideological positions, cultural concerns, and research interests indistinguishable from those of their white colleagues" (Sutherland 1990:19). We believe that this deracialization of scholarship is not appropriate because it does little to make our discipline more inclusive or to increase the range of ideas and views on questions of the day. We believe that a better long-term strategy would be to transform our departments and universities into more hospitable, inclusive entities that appreciate and embrace diversity.

Fourth, to the degree that top-ranked departments have a disproportionate impact on defining the discipline, the underrepresentation of African-American and Latino sociologists in these programs can also show up as underrepresentation in the leading journals that define the discipline, and as a lack of understanding and appreciation of the kind of work being done by minority scholars.

In addition to being underrepresented in top-ranked programs, our survey shows that African Americans and Latinos in these departments are more than twice as likely as their white colleagues to have joint appointments rather than full-time appointments in sociology alone. This disproportionately high number of minority faculty with joint appointments carries obvious burdens created by this double duty.

The Challenge: Increasing Minority Representation in Top Departments

In the old days, people of color were told that they were held back because they were not as qualified or did not have credentials that matched those of whites. Even today, some people argue that sociologists of color are less qualified than whites, that few qualified candidates from minority groups exist, or that concessions have to be made or standards lowered to attract faculty of color (e.g., Kindrow 1991; Morris 1997). However, ASA programs like the Minority Fellowship Program and MOST (Minority Opportunities through School Transformation) Program have helped produce more than 200 new African American, Latino, Native American, and Asian American PhDs in sociology in top-ranked programs (Murguia 1998). Arguably, people of color are better represented in sociology than in allied fields such as political science and economics. Nevertheless, many sociology departments keep relying on the "demographic fallacy" (Mickelson and Oliver 1991) and the "institutional [white] choreography that renders whiteness meritocratic and other colors deficient" (Fine 1997: 64) as arguments for justifying the abysmal minority representation in the discipline.

Some Modest Recommendations

There are specific steps that can be taken to enhance the representation of people of

color in the upper echelons of sociology. A first step in addressing the institutional whiteness of many departments is to be supportive of the few sociologists of color they already have and to recruit others who are prepared but lack access. Departments must turn their sociological imaginations inward. Rather than blaming the victims, white sociologists must remove the "white glaucoma" (Fine 1997) that prevents them from seeing their participation in the creation and maintenance of virtually all-white departments. White sociologists must accept responsibility for the racial status quo in their departments.

Second, we believe that the American Sociological Association should set forth guidelines for incorporating sociologists of color into departments of sociology in the new millennium much as it did when it called for representation of women in departments of sociology "equivalent to the proportion receiving PhDs." (American Sociological Association 1984:1). American Sociological Association's efforts with MOST and the MFP have helped increase the proportion of sociologists of color. It should now articulate a set of hiring, tenure, and promotion goals and timetables for the profession that will match the new demographic realities of the discipline.

Third, to expand the pool of minority sociologists, departments cannot continue passing the institutional buck. They must foster the development of sociologists of color in their own programs. Ultimately, this is the only way that the pool of "qualified" minority sociologists can be expanded. If this is not done, twenty years from now many in the discipline will continue singing the same old song about "how few qualified sociologists of color are in the market."

Finally, departments must work to improve the racial climates on their campuses, demonstrate greater commitment to diversity, help minority students in their adjustments to their new campuses, and encourage greater interaction among whites (students and faculty) and people of color (students and faculty). Such efforts will help ameliorate the climate of muted hostility that so many faculty of color find alienating at predominantly white universities.

Although these are very modest recommendations, we believe that they can serve our discipline well. We hope that this essay helps our colleagues recognize that we must "do the right thing" if we want our discipline to reflect the diversity of our country. Continuing to do business as usual will only guarantee that our business will remain as white in the 21st century as it has been in the 20th century.

References

- American Sociological Association. 1984. *Guidelines for Incorporating Women Faculty into Departments of Sociology*. Washington, DC: American Sociological Association.
- Fine, Michelle. 1997. "Witnessing Whiteness." Pp. 57-65 in *Off White: Readings on Race, Power, and Society*, edited by Michelle Fine et al. New York and London: Routledge.
- Kindrow, G. 1991. "The Candidate: Inside One Affirmative Action Search." *Lingua Franca*, April: 21-25.
- Mickelson, Roslyn, and Melvin L. Oliver. 1991. "The Demographic Fallacy of the Black Academic: Does Quality Rise to the Top?" Pp. 177-195 in *College in Black and White: African American Students in Predominantly White and Historically Black Public Universities*, edited by Walter Allen et al. Albany, NY: SUNY Press.

MOST Program Moves Ahead

The chairs and coordinators from eleven of the MOST schools met in Washington, DC, on February 26-28, 1999, to work on their plans for the final two years of the Ford Foundation-supported project. In preparation for the meeting, each department prepared an assessment of their activities to date, and proposed initiatives for the next two years. The additional support from the Foundation permits financial awards to departments to move forward on their plans. The conference was planned and led by ASA staff: Felice J. Levine, Executive Officer; Carla B. Howery, Deputy Executive Officer; Edward Murguia, Director, Minority Affairs Program; and Havidan Rodriguez, past Director, Minority Affairs Program.

Each department team met with two ASA staff for a "reverse site visit." These sessions encouraged penetrating give and take about plans, hurdles, and opportunities. These conversations built on actual site visits undertaken by the ASA MOST staff in the first phases of the program as well as on several interim reports giving departments feedback on possible directions to make the most of MOST.

As a group of the whole, the eleven teams concentrated on advancing the five themes of MOST: climate, curriculum, research training, pipeline, and mentoring.

Special guest, Jerry Gaff, Vice President of the American Association of Colleges and Universities, gave a presentation about his organization's Preparing Future Faculty (PFF) Initiative. Doctoral-granting institutions are linked with local undergraduate institutions of all sizes and types to help prepare future faculty for teaching and the broader faculty role in a variety of contexts. The group discussed ways in which MOST schools could be PFF sending and receiving sites and ensure involvement of new minority PhDs.

The second guest speaker, Bonney Sheahan of the National Science Foundation, discussed opportunities for undergraduate research training and support. She highlighted in particular the opportunities through Research Experiences for Undergraduates (REU). Departments may apply to become REU sites offering research training. Further, individual investigators with NSF support may ask for supplemental funding to involve students in their research.

MOST schools shared some of their successes in undergraduate research training:

- Alfonso Latoni, University of Puerto Rico-Mayaguez, described his University's Center for Applied Social Research, in which undergraduate students are heavily involved in almost every research project. Students have organized several research

symposia to share their findings. Several new hires to the department selected a job offer at UPR-M because of the commitment to students and the exciting culture of research collaboration at the Center.

- Jose Calderon and Betty Farrell, Pitzer College, focused on their research training in the form of participatory action research. Students engage in a number of projects (e.g. case studies of domestic violence) in the Los Angeles area and with farmworkers in California. Students and faculty at Pitzer have formed on-going relationships with several activist groups and returns to work with them every semester.

- Fernando Rodriguez, University of Texas-El Paso, noted the importance of the new computer laboratory at the University and how it serves as a place for majors to "call home" and work together on research. The department members have offices around the perimeter of one of the labs, which allows additional interaction with students. The department's new MA program, which serves the local area students, centers on applied social research.

- Beth Schneider, University of California-Santa Barbara, reported on an abundance of riches, with the over 800 sociology majors in the department. The department has established a two-year research sequence for a subset of students that provides for a "cohort effect" in research training and involves working with faculty on publishable projects.

- Havidan Rodriguez presented some of the key principles of effective mentoring, and the challenges of establishing, nurturing, and sustaining a systemic, departmental mentoring approach. A core goal of MOST is to set up such systems, in many and various ways, such that all students benefit from faculty mentoring.

- Benigno Aquirre, Texas A & M University, described the success in that department with a PhD sociologist in the role as key sociology adviser. She links student interests and faculty interests more effectively, and handles general issues, such as resume writing, with presentations to groups of students.

- Mark Ellis, William Paterson University, noted their success with a student lab and meeting center, as well as a system of assigning majors as advisees to their faculty. Each faculty member is responsible for seeing students every term and checking on progress and plans.

Carla Howery laid out some of the issues involve in aligning an institution's mission with its reward system, and in particular how MOST-related activities can be assessed and honored. MOST centers on department-level change, so it is important that as many faculty are involved as possible. Further, many of the activities in

MOST, such as mentoring, working with students on research, and curriculum transformation, are not typically included in faculty promotion and tenure. The group discussed how different institutional missions might make such inclusion possible and important, and how we might go about suggesting means to do so.

At the 1999 Annual Meeting, the achievements of the MOST departments become most visible. The MOST program always looks for transportable models to

share with other departments. One of the Academic Workshops will address "Effective Mentoring Systems in Undergraduate Programs." The MOST student roundtables will showcase a wonderful array of student researchers. These presentations and reveal the talents of these students and insights on their research topic, but further, they illuminate the departments that nurtured them to these successful early points in their sociological careers. □

MOST Department Receives Diversity Award

On March 2, the Department of Sociology and Anthropology of Southwestern University received the University's first annual Unity in Action Diversity Award in the department/office category. This award was established this year by the Southwestern University Office of Diversity Education and the student organization, Bridge Builders. Awards were presented during a ceremony held as one of a series of events sponsored during Diversity Week, held March 1-5, 1999.

"The award is an opportunity to recognize people in the Southwestern University community that are doing an active and PRO active job in encouraging social justice and multiculturalism." One award was given in each of six categories: individual student, individual support staff, professional staff/administrator, faculty member, student organization, and department/office. Two of the department's five faculty members were also recognized as nominees in the faculty category.

As a recipient of the Unity in Action Diversity Award, the department received a framed certificate of commendation and a Kenyan stone sculpture, both of which will rotate between faculty offices in the department.

Southwestern is one of eighteen departments participation in ASA's MOST Program, Minority Opportunities through School Transformation. As reported over the years to *Footnotes* readers, this project aims to achieve excellence and inclusiveness in undergraduate and graduate education through concrete, department-wide change. This past Fall, the Ford Foundation provided an additional \$485,000 to ASA based on its assessment of the progress and promise of MOST. Conferral of the Diversity Award to the department at Southwestern University is a strong indicator of what has already been achieved.

The Demise of the GRE Sociology Examination

by Rhonda Zingraff, Chair
GRE Sociology Subject Exam Committee

After the spring of 2000, the Educational Testing Service will no longer administer the GRE Subject Test in Sociology. Along with History, Sociology was recently identified by the GRE Administrative Board as a subject test to discontinue. The decision was based upon a decline in numbers, which at first glance suggests a purely economic rationale. However, the continuation of any test requires a sufficiently high number of test-takers to enable the statisticians at ETS to score the exam properly. Because the Sociology numbers had dropped to a level that made this impossible, no new versions of the exam can be constructed. Forms already developed will last one more year, and then institutions that have used the Sociology GRE will need to make policy adjustments.

Because the numbers taking the test have been so low, it seems likely that the numbers who will mourn its passing will also be low. For a few years, efforts to clarify the particular strengths of this exam at the ASA Annual Meeting and at some regional meetings have yielded negligible results. I suspect the most central explanation pertains to cost, and the reluctance of graduate admissions authorities to burden candidates with added exams and expenses. Another reason may involve the level of rivalry for entry into graduate programs, which is sufficiently intense in Psychology, for example, that the subject test is widely

used. Whatever the logic, we have an ending to acknowledge, and that calls for some personal acknowledgments!

Most importantly, Richard Hall of SUNY at Albany deserves recognition and appreciation for his outstanding leadership as Chair of the Committee for many years. His organizational skills might be easily assumed, given his sociological expertise, but more than that his intellectual energies deserve applause in this column. Dick Hall was the pioneer of the sociological reasoning sets that distinguished "our" exam from all others. These were clusters of questions that could discern far more about someone's sociological aptitude than would be typically expected of a standardized test. In addition, Phyllis Teitelbaum should be acknowledged as a colleague in sociology whose many years of work with ETS involved outstanding oversight of the Sociology Subject Test. The individual members of the Committee, over the years, and the item-writers, who contributed questions in their areas of expertise, are far too numerous to name, but should be categorically appreciated for holding the sociology standards high!

My brief tenure as Committee Chair has provoked some greater sense of empathy with the scriptwriters of high quality television programs that disappear due to low ratings. Fortunately, no one's career is on the line with the disappearance of the Sociology GRE, so all that's left is to commend those whose talents gave it so much quality. I hope this announcement, and these comments, will reach them all. □

Underrepresentation, from page 6

Morris, Aldon. 1997. Remarks at the Martin Luther King Symposium, University of Michigan, Sponsored by the Department of Sociology.

Murguia, Edward. 1998. "Minority Fellowship Program Celebrates 25th Anniversary: Over 200 Minority PhDs Enrich the Profession." *Footnotes* 26:1, 6.

National Center for Education Statistics. 1996. *The Digest of Education Statistics*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education.

National Research Council. 1994. *The Survey of Earned Doctorates*. Washington, DC: National Research Council.

Sutherland, Marcia E. 1990. "Black Faculty in White Academia: The Fit is an Uneasy One." *Western Journal of Black Studies* 14:17-23.

¹We would like to express our gratitude to those departments of sociology that provided data about the demographic composition of their faculty. This essay simply would not have been possible without such assistance. We also thank the reviewers for their helpful comments and suggestions. We acknowledge that this essay was inspired by comments made to the co-authors by committee members at the American Sociological Association's meeting of the 1998 Committee on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in Sociology, in San Francisco. While we thank these colleagues for providing the inspiration, this essay has not been reviewed nor endorsed by that Committee. The co-authors bear sole responsibility for the views expressed here. □

Three Sociologists Walk the Talk . . . By Bicycle

by Carla B. Howerly,
Deputy Executive Officer

Three sociologists trained for and participated in the bicycle ride to raise money for research on AIDS. Nicola Beisel, Northwestern University; Melissa Herbert, Hamline University; and Tracy Ore, St. Cloud State University, rode the 500-mile route from the Twin Cities to Chicago last summer. Each found the ride a field day for the sociological eye.

The motivations of the three for undertaking the ride varied, but they shared in common a sociologist's zeal for collective action. Biesel, celebrating her 40th birthday last spring, reflected more than usual on mortality. "Unlike many people on the AIDS ride, the people close to me have not been touched by AIDS. But like many people on the ride, I did decide to do the ride in part because of grief. In my case, a close friend of mine who was in her early 40s was diagnosed in 1996 with Stage 4 colon cancer. My friend had access to the best available medical care, and she had a loving partner, family, and community of friends. I knew that many people with AIDS were poor, or were impoverished by their disease; I also knew that AIDS is a stigmatizing illness and that some people with the disease were abandoned by their families."

Tracy Ore has had several people close to her die from AIDS, including her brother. Since his death, she has been active "to try to find a productive outlet for my anger and sorrow. I incorporated issues of AIDS in my classes, I became involved with ACT-UP, I volunteered at food pantries, and so forth." Ore felt that the AIDS Ride would give her a way to do something that would directly help people who are living with AIDS.

Ore's enthusiasm for the Ride caught Melissa Herbert's attention at the ASA Annual Meeting in Toronto where they met and talked. Herbert, involved in volunteer work related to HIV/AIDS for many years, has always made an effort to incorporate the issue into her classes, including a First Year Seminar course called "HIV/AIDS: A Sociocultural Perspective." Part of her biography includes time in the military, an experience on which she drew as she trained for the ride and observed its logistics.

Getting Ready and the Ride

Training and preparing for the Ride was no small feat. Each person need to raise a minimum of \$2,300 in pledges to ride. Each woman needed to undertake serious training to get ready for the ride. Herbert contrasted the physical challenges she faced while in the Army with those of the Ride. "In the Army, I had done things that were more physically challenging and under conditions that were anything but supportive. As much as I hate to admit it, I think age, commitment to the cause, etc. makes it seem easier than some of the things I did when I was younger. Many times when I was feeling too tired or my knees ached or my butt screamed, a Positive Peddler [a person with HIV/AIDS] would fly by and I'd think, "What am I whining about?"

Beisel, too, reflected on the way the AIDS ride taught remarkable lessons about bodies. "Like most American women I have learned to be critical of my body, and, while I lecture in my gender courses on how unrealistic contemporary beauty standards are, I have also internalized them. After riding hundreds and hundreds of miles to train for the ride I realized that my body was remarkable

and wonderful. I missed an entire day of the ride because I had allowed myself to get dehydrated. But rather than feeling like my body betrayed me, which is how I felt as a fat adolescent who saw myself as an okay person in an utterly unacceptable shell, I knew that I had missed parts of the AIDS ride because I had betrayed my body."

Shifting Views on the Stigma of AIDS

The three sociologists were struck by the shifting views in mainstream American toward AIDS. Each rider commented on the warm welcome they received in the small towns along the route. In Elroy, WI, residents handed apples to every rider. In McHenry, IL, the riders were greeted with posters and ribbons everywhere. Ore noted that her perspective of small town America really changed given the warm support they experienced. Each commented on the shift in American attitudes about AIDS in a relatively short time.

But how much have attitudes shifted beyond the context of an event like the Ride? "As a sociologist," said Ore, "I watched how we all helped each other to reinterpret events and actions and reconstruct the meanings of categories and behaviors. As an example, in the non-ride world, people with AIDS are singled out and stigmatized, very rarely seen in a positive light. In the Ride world, people with AIDS are singled out—marked with a bright orange flag and/or a 'Positive Peddler' jersey. These riders were often cheered and I know that, each time I was passed by a 'Positive Peddler' I was inspired to keep going. AIDS in the AIDS Ride world held no stigma and people with AIDS served as role models."

Beisel added that the Ride also teaches lessons in visibility and she hopes that it gives another image of the gay community to people who have had little exposure to gay folks. "One of my favorite people on the ride was a man named Will. Will was a "spokesbuster," meaning that this year he was doing all five of the AIDS rides. Will had a fairly outlandish acrylic wig glued to his helmet. When I asked him about the wig, he said that he wears it to break the ice. People laugh at the wig and he can start conversations with them. He can tell them (as he told me) about living with HIV for 15 years after being told that he would die in less than two.

The Creation of Community

Even for the trained sociological lens, these three observers were struck by how rapidly a sense of shared norms and community evolved among the riders. Joining thousands of riders, facing adversity, and being dedicated to a cause certainly provide the ingredients for community and cohesion. All three riders commented on how well everyone got along, even when in pain, or facing a rain-soaked tent.

Norms of mutual support and trust sprung up quickly, even to the point where people hung \$20 bills on the (unattended) clothesline to dry after a rainstorm soaked everyone's clothes to the skin.

Tracy Ore was impressed by the solidarity and community that emerged in the AIDS ride.

"I now see the possibility of constructing supportive communities that can work toward positive social change. When my students say that it's not possible to organize for change I have

concrete examples for them."

"As a sociologist, it is interesting to watch the organizers of the AIDS ride attempt to create community," said Beisel. "Doing the miles is hard, and on some days the only way to keep riding was to find someone to talk to who could distract from various pains. But every evening the riders who had finished the ride early would applaud the late riders as they came in.

Herbert, too, was most impressed with the logistics and how an entire "town" was re-established each night in a different place - providing food, shelter, showers, medical, etc., for over 2,000 people - riders and crew alike. "The military could learn from the clockwork-like operation of this group," she said.

Reinvigorating the Curriculum and Co-curriculum

Teaching about AIDS, about gender inequality, and about gay and lesbian issues had been a part of courses each of these sociologists taught. Often the courses have included guests from community agencies. As Herbert reported, "The outreach coordinator for one of the beneficiaries has visited my class on HIV/AIDS for the past two years, and it was really great to think that I was doing something that would benefit an organization that I really knew something about and that was local. It was more meaningful to know that the dollars actually translated into, for example, meals to those who can no longer shop and cook for themselves."

Beisel also appreciated a closer connection with the beneficiaries. Every

night in camp people from the organizations we were raising money for would come to describe the work they were doing. While she was raising money, she went and visited a Chicago organization called AIDSCare, which is a community housed in a building that has been a rich folks' mansion, a brothel, a convent, and is now home for indigent people with AIDS. The founder of AIDSCare said that he became involved with the issue when a friend working at a hospital called him in the early 1980s to come visit a young man who was dying of "gay cancer." His family had disowned him, and the few friends he had were afraid of catching his disease and would not touch him." The riders marveled at how the providers chose this work and how they sustained their commitment to it.

To Beisel, the Ride experience was integral to and reinforcing of her professional engagement. "In a strange way, doing the AIDS ride was a return to the reason why I decided to be a sociologist. I was an idealistic 20-year old, and I became a sociologist because I wanted to help change the world. The world has proven reluctant to change because of my efforts, but the AIDS ride gave me a way to feel that I was giving something important to others."

Will they do it again? Well, Ore plans to serve as a crewmember for the Twin Cities-Wisconsin-Chicago AIDS Ride 4 and as a rider in the Boston-New York AIDS Ride 4.

Nicola Beisel (nbeisel@casbah.acns.nwu.edu)
Melissa S. Herbert (mherbert@hamline.edu)
Tracy E. Ore (tore@stcloudstate.edu) □

May 3 Deadline

Task Force Volunteers Sought

Nominations are sought for the first four Task Forces created by Council under the committee restructuring plan (see February 1999 *Footnotes* for details). The deadline is Monday, May 3. Nominations, including self-nominations, should include a statement of interest and brief biographical sketch on relevant background and expertise. Send materials to the Subcommittee on Committee Restructuring, c/o ASA, 1307 New York Avenue, NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005. The Subcommittee (Linda Waite, Chair) will review nominees and submit a list of potential appointees to Council for selection. Appointments are to be made in early June.

In establishing these Task Forces, Council underscored its commitment to the broad participation of the ASA membership in the Association's work. Future Task Force ideas (typically to be submitted each fall and considered at the mid-year meeting of Council) may come from across the Association, including from ASA members, sections, committees, or Council itself. Council urges members with relevant interests to volunteer to serve on the first set of Task Forces.

Recommendations for Task Forces

The Council approved the following Task Forces and their "charges."

(1) *Task Force on the Implications of Assessing Faculty Productivity and Teaching Effectiveness.* The purpose of

this Task Force is examine the measures used by universities, colleges, and various external agencies to assess faculty productivity and to determine if these measures threaten the freedom of faculty teaching and research.

(2) *Task Force on Articulation of Sociology in Two-Year and Four-Year Sociology Program.* The purpose of this Task Force is to examine sociology programs in community colleges in light of current guidelines for sociology in the undergraduate curriculum and to develop curriculum guidelines that would be useful for community college programs as well as for linking two-year and four-year programs.

(3) *Task Force on Current Knowledge on Hate/Bias Acts on College and University Campuses.* The purpose of the Task Force is to examine the existing empirical literature (including that available from institutional studies and reports) and prepare a report about what is known about the scope and nature of hate/bias acts on campuses, successful preventive strategies and response mechanisms, and model programs

(4) *Task Force on the International Focus of American Sociology.* The purpose of this Task Force is to provide the Association with a comprehensive review of the international focus of the Association. □



Public Forum



The "Purpose" of the ASA?

The purpose of the American Sociological Association is the promotion and the protection of the discipline of sociology.

In a celebration of the publication and ASA sponsorship of Barbara Reskin's *The Realities of Affirmative Action in Employment*, ASA Executive Officer Felice J. Levine has written that the Association has "a special opportunity to bring social science knowledge to bear on important issues of social concern and social policy" (*Footnotes*, September-October 1998, page 2).

We believe Executive Officer Levine is mistaken. Sociologists have that "special opportunity," not the American Sociological Association.

There is a long and respectable tradition of advocacy research in sociology and the social sciences. We do not mean to question it. But the practice and sponsorship of advocacy research by the American Sociological Association is improper and contradicts the purpose of the Association.

It is inappropriate for the American Sociological Association to take an advocacy role on affirmative action. To do so damages the integrity of the Association as a nonpolitical scientific professional association.

The results of the ASA sponsored study, in Levine's words, "led to an inextricable (*sic*) conclusion that employment discrimination is alive, that affirmative action programs are often not understood in popular depictions, and that *more, not less, affirmative action is needed*" (emphasis added). Were the "inextricable conclusion" otherwise, it would make no difference to our argument here.

Affirmative action is a public policy on which the American population as well as the members of the ASA are divided. That a majority of the active ASA membership is probably supportive of the pro side is irrelevant. *Affirmative action at its core is an issue of the definition, means, and ends of equality upon which equally thoughtful and knowledgeable people disagree*. It is a prototypical hot button issue on which the American Sociological Association, but not its individual members, must be officially neutral if it is to be an association of scientific professionals.

The great debate on affirmative action will continue. And it should. And it should proceed with arguments, studies, analyses, interpretations of research findings by sociologists and other social scientists. But this should be done without partisanship from the American Sociological Association.

We request that Council speak officially to this issue.

Kurt W. Back	Frederick R. Lynch
Stephen Cole	Daniel McMurry
Leon A. Clark	Charles Moskos
William A. Donohue	Harold Orlans
Robert A. Ellis	David Popenoe
Nathan Glazer	John Shelton Reed
Norval D. Glenn	Alice S. Rossi
Ted Goertzel	Peter H. Rossi
David Goldberg	Ralph Segalman
Robert A. Gordon	Jackson Toby
Donald Granberg	Dick Tomasson
Travis Hirschi	Martin Trow
Paul Hollander	Bert Useem
Irving Louis Horowitz	Pierre van den Berghe
Jonathan B. Imber	Alan Wolfe
Paul W. Kingston	Charles Woodhouse
Frank F. Lee	Dennis H. Wrong
Monroe Lerner	Richard A. Zeller
Michael Lewis	
Seymour Martin Lipset	

Council Action

The ASA Council met on February 5-7, 1999, and discussed the statement from the thirty-eight current and former members. They discussed the nature of the Spivack Program and its publications and passed the following motion:

Motion: To acknowledge receipt of the materials from Professor Tomasson and to recommend the petition be published in *Footnotes*, and to ask the Executive Officer and the author of the Spivack report on *The Realities of Affirmative Action in Employment* to prepare a response for publication in *Footnotes*, including a description of the Spivack Program and how it operates. Carried unanimously.

Reskin Responds

ASA Council asked me to respond to the letter signed by Richard Tomasson et al. questioning the ASA undertaking of a project on affirmative action. Defending the project at the request of the ASA has a déjà vu quality, since it was at the ASA's invitation that I took on the project that led to my writing *The Realities of Affirmative Action in Employment*. I took on the project reluctantly (I would have preferred to pursue on my own work on which—like everyone else—I am behind), not as a zealot. Although I supported affirmative action, I had no personal mission to promote it. Indeed, the activity that the ASA proposed as part of its Spivack Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy was not to make a case for affirmative action, but to examine empirically what scientific research can tell us about the effects of affirmative action.

Both the process and the goals of the project conformed to those of the National Research Council where I had had experience, and both were in keeping with conducting an impartial scholarly assessment. They worked this way: After a two-day, research workshop with an interdisciplinary panel of experts, I spent a year comprehensively reviewing relevant scholarship and writing a synthesis of that research. Based on reactions from the panel of experts, I revised the manuscript. I revised it again on the basis of blind reviews.

I began the project with two assumptions: eradicating discrimination is a matter of pressing concern, and social science can and should contribute to discovering solutions. I could justify the time the project would entail only if the result were credible and hence potentially influential. So a major consideration was that its scholarship be unimpeachable. When I began the project, I expected that the scholarly evidence on affirmative action in employment would be mixed and that reviewing both positive and negative evidence would create a report that both was and appeared to be balanced. However, the more I read, the clearer it became that the scholarly evidence strongly favored affirmative action to address discrimination.

These results departed so much from my conventional understanding of affirmative action, that I became nervous that I might be missing something important. So I extended my search beyond a conventional literature review, executive orders, statutes and judicial decisions for evidence that affirmative action laws and regulations regarding employment required quotas or preferences; examining court cases for evidence on the prevalence of reverse

discrimination; surveying public opinion polls for signs of the public opposition to affirmative action to which mass media referred; and reading social psychological studies for evidence of adverse effects on intended beneficiaries. In short, I sought scholarly evidence against affirmative action to ensure that the product of this project would be—and appear to be—impartial.

Although I found reasoned ideologically based opposition to affirmative action (as well as reasoned ideologically based support for it), I found little empirical evidence that it was harmful. In contrast, the evidence regarding on-going discrimination; the need for policy interventions to address it; the limits of anti-discrimination laws for addressing race, ethnic, and sex segregation; and the proven potential of affirmative action to reduce discrimination is not of the type about which well-informed scholars disagree. It admits to one conclusion: Affirmative action, or the same thing under a different name, can help to contain employment discrimination.

Professor Tomasson and his cosigners do not object to individual sociologists recommending policy, they object to the American Sociological Association's doing so. Why didn't I write the book on my own and find my own publisher? Setting aside the fact that I would have never undertaken this project on my own, very few sociologists have the visibility needed to reach and persuade the policy community. Moreover, the public and policymakers have no way of sorting out credible scholarly reviews from partisan or polemical efforts. It is for this reason that the National Research Council undertakes synthetic reviews of matters of national policies to bring sound science knowledge to the fore on issues of national concern. The same aims motivated ASA's Spivack Program in proposing the project and me in doing it.

Barbara F. Reskin, Harvard University

From the Editor and ASA Executive Officer

It is only rarely that the Executive Officer who is Editor of *Footnotes* writes a response to a "letter" raising questions about an article that she or he has written. I do so in response to a letter from Richard Tomasson and 37 other signatories. The premises and conclusions set forth in this letter suggest that the authors may have misconstrued my "Open Window" editorial on "Affirmative Action . . . Bringing Social Science to Bear" and what ASA does in undertaking such projects (see September/October 1998 issue).

First, my column is about the importance of a scientific organization like ASA playing a responsible role in disseminating and promoting the uses of sound science on issues of broad social concern and social policy. Since establishing the Spivack Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy in 1991, the Association has been much more intentional in doing so. With the benefit of an Advisory Panel, the Program undertakes conferences, workshops, and study panels; Congressional seminars and other public briefings; and training initiatives (e.g., a Congressional Fellowship, ASA-AAAS Media Fellowship). The purpose of the Spivack Program is neither to engage in advocacy research nor to "duck" scientific knowledge on issues that might be contested or controversial. Instead, the Program aims to bring sociological knowledge to bear on issues of societal importance or potential policy consequences. While, after careful review, the Association disseminates products of the Spivack Program and considers them to be of merit, this is different from implying that the works themselves or conclusions therein reflect the official views of ASA.

Second, as I indicated in my column and in the Preface to *The Realities of Affirmative Action in Employment*, this project was aimed at rigorous and systematic examination of what we know and don't know about affirmative action. In undertaking a Spivack project in this area, we recognized that affirmative action is a topic more frequently charged with "heat" than "light." Consistent with the goals of Spivack, however, our goal was to inform public discussion and debate by adding the perspective of sound social science. We were fortunate to have a scientist of the caliber of Barbara Reskin to lead and bring to fruition this effort, which included an interdisciplinary working group of social science experts. As stated in the Preface, "[t]he project sought to take the commonplace assumptions of proponents and opponents of affirmative action and ferret out myth from reality based strictly on scientific data and research." The strength of the findings, which I overview in my column, were neither anticipated nor sought as a product of this enterprise. Our goal in synthesizing and disseminating scientific knowledge—whatever we learn—is to foster its consideration and use.

As a scientific society, ASA maintains a commitment to the value of scientific knowledge being used and considered. I am proud to be the Executive Officer of an organization that has a Spivack Program and takes this objective seriously. To me, the measure of whether we are doing this well rests with the quality of our products. I urge *Footnotes* readers to study *The Realities of Affirmative Action*. I think it meets this test.

Felice J. Levine

Available from the ASA . . .

The Realities of Affirmative Action in Employment by Barbara F. Reskin

\$18.00 to ASA members

\$25.00 non-members

ISBN 0-912764-36-8

Send prepaid orders to: ASA Order Department, 1307 New York Avenue NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005-4701

Credit card orders, call (202) 383-9005 x389

Thank You!

Thank you to all the members who made contributions to ASA funds as part of their 1998 dues renewal. Other donations received in 1998 and 1999 will be thanked in a subsequent issue of *Footnotes*. We appreciate your generous support of critical ASA programs and functions.

American Sociological Foundation

Ronald Abeles
Koya Azumi
Anny P. Bakalian
Judith K. Barr
E. Jackson Baur
Bernard Beck
Vern L. Bengtson
Clifford M. Black
Lawrence D. Bobo
Patricia A. Bolton
Charles M. Bonjean
Eric Bourgeois
Linda Brewster Stearns
David W. Britt
Jeffrey Broadbent
Cynthia S. Burnley
Joyce C. Caplan
Chung-Yung Chang
Lucie Cheng
Susan P. Chizeck
Kevin J. Christiano
Richard M. Cohn
Mary Anna C. Colwell
Peter Conrad
Christy Ann Covent
W. Dale Dannefer
Arnold Dashefsky
Vasiliki Demos
Russell R. Dynes
Oscar R. Eggers
Joseph W. Elder
R. Frank Falk
William E. Feinberg
Claude S. Fischer
Gene A. Fisher
Richard Flacks
John T. Flint
Lisa New Freeland
Angelyn E. Galati
Eugene B. Gallagher
Uta Gerhardt
Daniel Glaser
Stephanie Joy Gonzales
Stephen A. Green
William Gronfein
Richard H. Hall
Natalie Hannon
Mary Cheryl Hargrove
Diana K. Harris
Robert D. Herman
John Herrmann
Beth B. Hess
Ishikawa Hiroyoshi
Caroline Hodges Persell
Mary R. Holley
Louisa P. Howe
Noriko Iwai
Thomas H. Jenkins
V. H. Jergens
Hazel Cameron Johnson
Norris R. Johnson
Barbara J. Johnston
Maureen Kelleher
John M. Kennedy
K. Jill Kiecolt
Eun Mee Kim
Charles E. King
Gay C. Kitson
Robert M. Kloss
Nancy Kutner
Jack Ladinsky
Ralph LaRossa
Richard M. Levinson
Edeltraud C. Lukoschek
Allan Lummus
John J. Macciso, Jr.
Ronald W. Manderscheid
Ann C. Maney
Michele Marotta
William Alex McIntosh
Julie McLaughlin
John F. Michael
S. Frank Miyamoto
Jeylan T. Mortimer
Kathleen J. Moyer
Angel F. Nebbia
Kazu Obata
George E. O'Connell
Pamela E. Oliver
Jerry G. Pankhurst
Robert Nash Parker
Leonard I. Pearlman
Georgios Piperopoulos
John C. Pock
Melvin Pollner
Jack Nusan Porter
Alejandro Portes
Dudley Poston
Harry R. Potter
John B. Pryle
George G. Reader
Hermann A. Roether
Samuel F. Sampson
Russell K. Schutt
Barry Schwartz
Pepper J. Schwartz
M. Pahliman Sering
Carole L. Seyfrit
Robert Y. Shapiro
Sherwood B. Slater
Charles W. Smith
Joel Smith
M. Dwayne Smith
Lala Steelman
Byron D. Steiger
Richard Stephens
Robin Stryker
Mark C. Suchman
Marvin B. Sussman
Willis A. Sutton
Joan E. Talbert
Tony Tam
Howard F. Taylor
Marcia Texler Segal
Charles B. Thomas, Jr.
Frank M. Tims

Alalazu N. Ugoji
Eugene S. Uyeki
Hannah Wartenberg
Sloan R. Wayland
Jimmie M. Webb
Prof. John C. Weidman
Michael G. Weinstein
Robert S. Weiss
Robert C. Williamson
Dorian Mirendy Wilson
Paul Windolf
Dennis H. Wrong
Mary K. Zimmermann
James J. Zuiches

Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline

Douglas James Adams
John Angle
Carl B. Backman
Melvin W. Barber
Michael M. Bell
Aaron Benavot
William Bezdek
Anthony J. Blasi
Peter M. Blau
Kathryn Borman
Eric Bourgeois
Carol A. Boyer
Eunice F. Boyer
Robert Braun Curtin
Jeffrey Broadbent
Penelope Canan
Maria Charles
Sandra Charvat Burke
Catherine Chiu
Susan P. Chizeck
Yin-Wah Chu
Elizabeth E. Chute
Jeffrey M. Clair
Christopher Dmitri Davidson
Adelyne M. D'Costa
Vasiliki Demos
Robert Dreeben
Michael E. Eckstein
Oscar R. Eggers
Kirk W. Elifson
Carol Engelbrecht
Robert R. Faulkner
James Fisher Hollander
Michael Fleischer
Louis A. Foleno
Ivan Gadourek
Angelyn E. Galati
Luis Garcia
Carol Brooks Gardner
Dair L. Gillespie
Steven J. Gold
Leonard Gordon
Mareyjoyce Green
Fran F. Haga
James Hawdon
John M. Hazy
Thomas Held
Paul M. Hirsch
Noriko Iwai
J. Craig Jenkins
Linda Kaboolian
Eva Kahana
John Kasten
Sally Kilgore
Robert J. Kleiner
William E. Knox
Otto N. Larsen
Raymond M. Lee
Felice J. Levine
Peggy Levitt
Eugene Litwak
Allan Lummus
John J. Macciso, Jr.
Robert A. Marlowe
Cora B. Marrett
Armolene J. Maxey
Thomas F. Mayer
John D. McCarthy
William Alex McIntosh
Kathleen McKeown-Sauer
Julie McLaughlin
Murray Milner, Jr.
Martin A. Molnar
Richard W. Moody
Charles W. Mueller
Joane Nagel
Laura E. Nathan
Francis P. Naughton
Alan Neustadt
William P. Norris
Kazu Obata
George E. O'Connell
Trudie Olavarri Coker
Pamela E. Oliver
Kathleen Osgood Brady
John A. Pagin
Jerry G. Pankhurst
Eugenia Pearson
Caroline Hodges Persell
Esther M. Pond
Jack Nusan Porter
Constance H. Poster
Richard A. Rehberg
Edward C. Reinfrank
Gabino Rendon
Cecilia L. Ridgeway
Russell K. Schutt
Pepper J. Schwartz
David Sciuili
Megan M. Scott
John Sekella
H. Jay Shaffer
Barbara F. Simon
Joel Smith
Byron D. Steiger
Jeanne Straub
Bernice Helen Strommer
Sheldon Stryker
Richard Suzman
Ann Swidler

Geoffrey H. Tootell
Alladi Venkatesh
Marc J. Ventresca
Murray Webster, Jr.
Joyce E. Williams
Mayer N. Zald

Soft Currency Fund

David F. Aberle
Michael Armer
Anny P. Bakalian
Robert W. Bilby
Eric Bourgeois
Jeffrey Broadbent
Maria Charles
Susan P. Chizeck
Yin-Wah Chu
Edward B. Davis
Lelah Dushkin
Joseph W. Elder
Dair L. Gillespie
Daniel Glaser
Allen D. Grimshaw
Sung Chick Hong
Kim M. Kaston
Margot B. Kempers
Robert L. Kidder
Eun Mee Kim
Fred Kniss
William Kornblum
Karen Faith Lahm
Allan Lummus
S.M. Miller
Charles Moskos
Kazu Obata
Pamela E. Oliver
Jerry G. Pankhurst
Charles H. Powers
Winfield W. Salisbury II
Masamichi Sasaki
Megan M. Scott
Marcia Texler Segal
Catherine Silver
Arnold Simmel
Amy B. Siskind
Hans B. C. Spiegel
David Stark
Claire E. Sterk
Donald J. Treiman
Alois J. Tschopp
Brenda J. Vander Mey
John P. Walsh
Hannah Wartenberg
Bruce C. Wearne

Teaching Endowment Fund

Robert Althaus
Louis E. Anderson
Patrick J. Ashton
Earl Babbie
Anny P. Bakalian
Serina Beauparlant
Eric Bourgeois
Jeffrey Broadbent
Elizabeth R. Bryant
Jose Calderon
Jay Chaskes
Susan P. Chizeck
Mona Danner
William V. D'Antonio
Christopher Dmitri Davidson
Sally Ann Davies-Netzley
Dean S. Dorn
Louis A. Foleno
Linda J. Frankel
Ronald Freedman
Lisa New Freeland
Angelyn E. Galati
Charles S. Green, III
Fred S. Halley
Susan C. Herrick
Beth B. Hess
Barbara Sherman Heyl
Harriet M. Howe
Carla B. Howerly
Debbie S. Indyk
Caroline Kaufmann
William Kornblum
Sheri Locklear Kunovich
Jack Ladinsky
Karen Faith Lahm
Maria Niza Licuanan
Janet Huber Lowry
Allan Lummus
John J. Macionis
Suzanne B. Maurer
Kay Mohlman
William P. Norris
M. A. Nour
Kazu Obata
Samantha O'Hara
Raymond W. Olson
Tracy E. Ore
Harry Perlstadt
Caroline Hodges Persell
Kelly D. Pinkham
Jack Nusan Porter
Michael Relish
Rafael Rojas Jr.
Megan M. Scott
Shirley A. Scritchfield
Stephen R. Sharkey
Jerry W. Shepperd
David Shulman
Robert Straus
Naoto Sugioaka
Harold Takoshian
Meg Tarble
Kathleen A. Tiemann
Martin J. Warmbrand
Joy Lobenstein Whittington
Robert B. Zehner

Congressional Fellowship Fund

Marit Berntson
Eric Bourgeois

Sara Fletcher Luther
Cornelia B. Flora
Louis A. Foleno
Elvis E. Fraser
Jan Fritz
Sandra Bender Fromson
Paraskevi A. Galinou
Fernando E. Gapasin
Homer D.C. Garcia
Carol Brooks Gardner
Dair L. Gillespie
Daniel Glaser
John F. Glass
Lynda M. Glennon
Steven J. Gold
Walter L. Goldfrank
Dorothy M. Goldsborough
Laura E. Gomez
Felipe Gonzales
Stephanie Joy Gonzales
Juan L. Gonzales, Jr.
Jeff Goodwin
Masayuki Goto
Mareyjoyce Green
Charles S. Green, III
A. Lafayette Grisby
Karla B. Hackstaff
Lyn H. Lofland
Paul C. Luken
Allan Lummus
Sam Marullo
Mary Kris McIlwaine
Lois A. Monteiro
Kazu Obata
Frank Olken
Steven Wayne Perry
Caroline Hodges Persell
James B. Pick
Jack Nusan Porter
Raymond Russell
Megan M. Scott
Ruth Searles
Anna A. Senyk
James F. Short, Jr.
Richard Suzman
Geoffrey H. Tootell
Henry W. Vandenburgh
T.R. Young

Minority Fellowship Program

Leta M. Adler
Angela Aidala
Femi I. Ajanaku
Susan M. Allen
Margaret L. Andersen
William A. Anderson
Carl B. Backman
Ann D. Bagchi
P. Karren Baird-Olson
Anny P. Bakalian
Melvin W. Barber
Todd J. Bayma
Michael M. Bell
Robert D. Benford
Mary Benin
Judith Blau
Lawrence D. Bobo
Thomas Peder Boje
Edna Bonacich
Frank Bonilla
Christine Bose
Stefan A. Bosworth
Eric Bourgeois
Christina F. Brinkley
Jeffrey Broadbent
Rodney Brod
Clifford L. Broman
Grainger Browning
Roy S. Bryce-Laporte
Bert O. Burraston
Thomas R. Burtis
Rod Bush
Joseph B. Byers
Jose Calderon
Penelope Canan
Gilberto Cardenas
Valerie J. Carter
William M. Cascini
Peter H. Cattin
William Chambliss
Duane W. Champagne
Deanna B. Chang
Kenneth S.Y. Chew
Joyce N. Chinen
Susan P. Chizeck
John Youhan Choi
Mary Ann R. Clawson
Lorraine Cohen
Richard M. Cohn
Trudie Olavarri Coker
Patricia Hill Collins
William J. Cousins
Donald Cunnigen
Glenn Currier
G. David Curry
Julia E. Curry-Rodriguez
Arlene Kaplan Daniels
Jessie Daniels
Laurel Davis
Suzanne R. Day
Roberto M. De Anda
Xavier De Souza Briggs
Mathieu Deflem
Hector L. Delgado
Vasiliki Demos
Bonnie Thornton Dill
Hien Duc Do
Robert Dunn
Troy Duster
Russell R. Dynes
Mark G. Eckel
Lauren Edelman
Wayne Edwards
William A. Edwards
D. Stanley Eitzen
Paula England
Julia Erickson
Wendy Espeland
Rosario R. Espinal
John E. Farley
Joe R. Feagin
Lawrence G. Felice
James Fenelon
Myra Marx Ferree
Janie Filoteo
Claude S. Fischer
Gene A. Fisher

Verna M. Keith
Margot B. Kempers
John M. Kennedy
Robert L. Kidder
Sally Kilgore
Eun Mee Kim
Charles E. King
Joyce E. King
Rick M. Kleban
Bruce M. Koppel
William Kornblum
Roberto P. Korzeniewicz
Beth Kosiak
Celene Krauss
Sheri Locklear Kunovich
Robert R. Kurtz
Jack Ladinsky
Vicki L. Lamb
Patricia Landolt
Dwight Lang
Ray L. Langsten
Ralph LaRossa
Pat L. Lauderdale
David E. Lavin
Robin Leidner
Wendy A.G. Leo
Felice J. Levine
Eloise Linger
Enid Logan
Elizabeth Long
Susan Losh
Suzanne B. Loux
Allan Lummus
Kenneth G. Lutterman
John J. Macionis
Fred Marcus
Kyriakos S. Markides
Stephen R. Marks
Ramiro Martinez, Jr.
Nancy A. Matthews
Douglas McAdam
Eileen E. McConnell
Joan McCord
Allan L. McCutcheon
William Alex McIntosh
Lisa J. McIntyre
J. Daniel McMillin
Albert J. McQueen
Suzanne Meyering
S.M. Miller
Leslie Miller-Bernal
Catherine Misener
Elliot G. Mishler
Kazuo Mizumi
C. Andre Mizell
Richard W. Moody
Kelly Moore
Janice C. Morrissey

Mary-Rose Mueller
Ed A. Munoz
Yoshiaki Nagata
Joane Nagel
Joyce Y. Nakahara
Victor Nee
Robert Newby
Wendy Ng
Michihiko Noguchi
Bruce C. Nordstrom-Loeb
Kazu Obata
George E. O'Connell
Melvin L. Oliver
Pamela E. Oliver
Susan Olzak
Michael Omi
Karen Marie O'Neill
Tracy E. Ore
Mary Johnson Osirim
Robert Nash Parker
Kelly Lenore Patterson
Diana M. Pearce
Tola Olu Pearce
Eugenia Pearson
Robert L. Perry
Steven Wayne Perry
Wilhelmina Perry
Thomas F. Pettigrew
Jan K. Phillips
Jennifer L. Pierce
Thomas Sachs Plaut
Jack Nusan Porter
David M. Porter, Jr.
Dudley Poston
Chris Prendergast
Maurice Punch
Brunetta Reid Wolfman
Gabino Rendon
Barbara F. Reskin
John Reynolds
Cecilia L. Ridgeway
Pamela Roby
Clara E. Rodriguez
Rafael Rojas, Jr.
Harriett D. Romo
James Rothenberg
Joseph W. Ruane
Samuel F. Sampson
Jiny M. Sanders
Eva E. Sandis
Dale Ann Sato
David B. Schadt
Joseph Zach Schiller
Peter T. Schneider
Russell K. Schutt
Pepper J. Schwartz
Joseph W. Schwett
Megan M. Scott

Gay W. Seidman
Jane Sell
Catherine M. Serra
William H. Sewell, Sr.
Jerry W. Shepperd
Barbara Sherman Heyl
Beverly Silver
Jonathan Simon
Miles Simpson
David Norman Smith
Joel Smith
Natalie J. Sokoloff
Margaret R. Somers
Roberta M. Spalter-Roth
Lee Spray
Judith Stacey
Linda Brewster Stearns
Peter J. Stein
Stephen Steinberg
William Stinner
David Stoeker
Nancy E. Stoller
Michelle D. Stone
Argyle Stoutte
Ann Swidler
Mariko Takagi-Kitayama
David Takeo Takeuchi
Joan E. Talbert
Angela Taylor
Howard F. Taylor
Verta A. Taylor
Charles B. Thomas, Jr.
Maxine S. Thompson
Michael Timberlake
Donald Tomaskovic-Devey
William T. Trent
Nicole Elise Trujillo-Pagan
Abel Valenzuela, Jr.
Steven Valles
Alladi Venkatesh
Marc J. Ventresca
Karen Walker
Steven Wallace
Bruce B. Williams
Joyce E. Williams
J. Allen Williams, Jr.
Charles V. Willie
Sarah Susannah Willie
William Julius Wilson
Morrison G. Wong
Jolyon S. Wurr
Renxin Yang
Peter Yeager
Gay Young
Sheryline A. Zebroski
Mary K. Zimmerman
Gilda Zwerman

Chicago, from page 1

The large number of professional and amateur musicians support stores selling musical instruments. Local music 'zines are chock full of their advertisements as well as classifieds where bands search for personnel and the proficient offer instruction to the novices.

The theater and the visual arts have flourished over the past few decades in Chicago and they've had a synergistic impact on music in several respects. For example, the theater's lighting set production facilities and specialists are also used by musical venues.

Radio in Chicago is in a sorry state, adding very little to the area's musical life. Much of what you can tune into these days is exactly what you can hear anywhere else (thanks to conglomerate ownership)—a narrow play list of major label bestsellers. But if you turn your dial below 90mhz on the FM band and manage to catch some of the college stations (not too likely in the Loop area), you'll be rewarded with adventurous, thoughtful, and frequently local-based and exciting programming.

Fortunately, the large and avid audiences allow for an ever increasing number of live-performance venues. Many of those who book the venues share the enthusiasm for different types of music with indie label owners. Even though most any style of music can be played in any of the innumerable venues, from the small clubs to the large arenas and sheds, there are specially venerated (aka cool) spaces. Jazzbos are fond of The Green Mill and the Jazz Showcase. The Wild Hare is the place for reggae. Those into blues prefer Rosa's to the touristy Northside blues clubs. The House of Blues, with its over-the-top decor, superb sound system, downtown location, and wide-ranging and way independent booking policy (from death metal to gospel) books very few blues acts. The venerable Old Town School of Folk Music (where locals Steve Goodman,

John Prine, and Bonnie Koloc emerged) recently relocated to the Chicago Folk Center a few miles north of the Old Town neighborhood. The rock hipoisie still frequent the Wicker Park venues touted by Billboard, the Empty Bottle and the Double Door. (The neighborhood was given the sobriquet Guyville by a local wag because it featured all-male bands, and was celebrated by Liz Phair in her *Exile from Guyville* album.) They also are habitues at Lounge Ax in Lincoln Park, which books a wide variety of roots rock. The primo place for punk is Fireside Bowl, which is, as its name suggests, a bowling alley. Behind the lanes is a very small stage with a low ceiling that threatens to fall far lower.

With a dense musical infrastructure and enthusiastic audiences attending a wide variety of venues, musicians flourish in Chicago. Some are Simmelian strangers ("the person who comes today and stays tomorrow"), like countrified punk Jon Langford from Wales by way of Leeds and the Mekons, and Poi Dog Pondering's soul-funkster Frank Orall from Hawaii. Each "imports qualities into" Chicago, enriching the cultural life here. Most of the musicians, though, are home-grown, or at least exiles from the 'burbs. Touring acts (and given the abundance of fans and venues, every tour makes a Chicago-area stop) have local groups open for them, providing opportunities for local musicians. More importantly, these touring troubadours stimulate young fans to pursue steps leading them to the stage.

On any night, there is an abundance of musical riches from which to choose. Probably the best place to look for what's happening is in the free alternative weekly *Newcity* that comes out on Wednesdays, which lists live music by day and style, providing the full bill and the venue's address and phone number (or check their web site at <http://www.newcitychicago.com/listings/music.html>). □

Excerpts from Council Subcommittee Report on Policymaking and Resolutions

Since 1993, the ASA has operated under a policy about resolutions, of which key operating principles include:

- Resolutions can arrive via the Business Meeting, from ASA sections and committees, or from individual ASA members who solicit 50 signatures to accompany their requests.
- Resolutions can come any time during the year.
- Resolutions should show direct relevance to sociology as a discipline or profession or be grounded in the substantive expertise or knowledge of the discipline.
- Resolutions must include documentation to guide Council's understanding.
- The proposed resolution must include specific suggestions about what Council action is requested.

The 1993 policy helped to significantly clarify the *process* of developing and proposing resolutions for Council's consideration. But discussion about several proposed resolutions at the August 1998 Council meeting led to a call for greater clarification regarding the *range of issues* on which Council should speak (that is, the scope of ASA policymaking).

The Subcommittee was charged with examining three interrelated issues:

- (1) What is the appropriate range of topics on which the ASA should speak?
- (2) Are there institutional alternatives for members who want the Association to play a role on policy issues that are outside of the Council's policymaking purview?
- (3) Does the current resolution policy need to be revised to be consistent with a new Council purview?

ASA and Policymaking

The ASA both facilitates the creation of sociological knowledge and helps to transmit that knowledge to its members, the social science community, and the larger society. Because much of sociological knowledge is relevant to the full range of issues facing our country and the world today, an important first task of the Subcommittee was to consider the appropriate role of the American Sociological Association in addressing current policy topics. How might the ASA best transmit sociological knowledge to those who promulgate or implement policy and educate society at large? What range of policy issues should Council pronounce on? More specifically, should ASA (through the ASA Council) take stands on policy issues?

The major principles underlying the Subcommittee's answers to these questions follow: Although individual sociologists are free to take positions on all manner of policy matters, the Association itself—and its policymaking arm, the ASA Council—should restrict its own policy pronouncements to issues consonant with its mission of advancing and protecting the wellbeing of the discipline. As the national organization for sociologists, this role is appropriate and in line with the orientation of most other learned scientific societies. For other policy-related issues, the ASA's role should be primarily educative, in the sense of providing relevant sociological knowledge to policymakers and other public audiences. ASA accomplishes this educative role by facilitating the creation of new knowledge and by seeking forums for transmitting that knowledge to relevant policymaking communities, at the local, state, and federal levels. This stance is both consistent with ASA's functional operations since the 1993 policy revision and with its mission as a learned scientific society.

(1) Proposed scope of Council policy pronouncements

Council pronouncements should be

limited to two areas of policy:

(1a) As necessary or helpful, Council should be free to make pronouncements or clarify policy on issues directly related to its mission as a learned scientific society. Thus, Council can issue or endorse policies that advance and protect the discipline (e.g., resolutions involving the collection or dissemination of social data; funding for science or training; academic freedom; the conduct of science via research, teaching, and training; human subjects protection; the principles of peer review).

(1b) As necessary or helpful, Council should be free to make pronouncements or clarify policy regarding how the Association should conduct its own business. Resolutions of this sort might include refusing to hold annual meetings in states or localities with anti-choice laws, not investing in or doing business with firms known to have anti-union policies; operating the ASA according to principles of diversity and inclusiveness.

(2) Institutional mechanisms within ASA to respond to other policy issues

Although the policymaking guidelines being proposed narrow the scope of topics on which Council (on behalf of the Association) might speak, the Association can and should still play a major role in disseminating sociological knowledge to its members, to social scientists, and to larger communities, including policy audiences. The ASA does this, however, by undertaking programmatic activities that bring this knowledge to bear, promote the uses and contributions of that knowledge, and foster individual sociologists' interest in policy-relevant work. The Association can thus actively participate in policy debates through educational initiatives that create and/or disseminate sociological expertise on pressing or visible issues of societal importance. There are three primary mechanisms through which this can occur:

(2a) *ASA's Annual Meeting and Publications Program*: If the interest is primarily in **disseminating** knowledge, proposed sessions at the Annual Meeting can be an excellent way of making sociological knowledge accessible on issues of social policy. Special sessions like the *Contract with America* series in 1996 (held in the mode of public briefings) were proposed to the Program Committee to impart knowledge and interest other sociologists in doing so. Also, the Media Office plans briefings, press conferences, and individual interviews based on member ideas and interest in making visible sociological knowledge on issues of public interest or concern. The Publications of the Association and especially the newly planned journal and the Rose Series aim to publish work addressed to issues of broad-based interest or policy importance.

(2b) *ASA's Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline*: If the interest is primarily in **creating** additional knowledge, individual ASA members could submit a FAD proposal for direct research or for a conference aimed at advancing scientific research. FAD support for conferences is aimed at fostering new research or breaking new conceptual or methodological ground on issues of sociological significance, including those of social importance where knowledge is limited because of scientific progress. For example, in 1997 FAD supported a scientific conference on "Gender, Citizenship, and the Work of Caring" that addressed an issue of sociological importance and considerable social relevance.

(2c) *ASA's Spivack Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy*: If the interest is primarily in **synthesizing** the body of knowledge or **educating** relevant

policy audiences and publics about that knowledge, individual members can recommend that the Spivack Program consider undertaking a project or initiatives in an area. Council can also signal an interest in the Program doing so. The purpose of the Spivack Program is to advance the uses and contributions of sociology to social policy. The Program with benefit of an Advisory Panel sets priorities. Through Congressional seminars and public briefings; conferences, workshops, and study panels; and training (e.g., Congressional Fellowship, ASA-AAAS Media Fellowship, Community Action Research Fellowships), the Program links sociological knowledge to social policy; promotes social policy based on sound sociology; and provides relevant social research. In addition to the possibility of recommending initiatives, members are urged to apply for Fellowship support.

Spivack projects aim to bring sociological knowledge to bear on issues of societal importance or potential policy consequences in a manner similar to that of SSRC study groups or NRC panels or committees. One such project led to the monograph on the *Social Causes of Violence: Crafting a Science Agenda*. Another is the newly released ASA book on *The Realities of Affirmative Action in Employment*, a project led and authored by Barbara F. Reskin. And a third is a project being undertaken in response to a request from the Office of Science and Technology Policy to bring social and behavioral science knowledge to bear on issues of race, racism, and race relations.

Also the Spivack Program holds Congressional seminars and other social science briefings on policy topics (e.g., "The Immigration Experience for Families and Children," with Richard Alba, Douglas Massey, Ruben Rumbaut, and Lisandro Perez, June 1998). To widen the impact and uses of the knowledge presented at these events, the substantive contributions of each are published in ASA's new Issue Series in Social Research and Social Policy. The first three products in the Series are *Families, Youth, and Children's Well Being* by Linda Burton, Donald Hernandez, and Sandra Hofferth; *Welfare to Work: Opportunities and Pitfalls* by Kathryn Edin, Kathleen Mullan Harris, and Gary Sandefur; and *Youth Violence: Children at Risk* by Delbert Elliott, John Hagan, and Joan McCord.

Note that these Spivack initiatives provide sociological knowledge to policymakers and are authored by sociologists leading or working together on an activity. While the products of the Spivack Program seek to address social policy issues from the vantage of social science knowledge, the works themselves do not represent positions of the Association and are not designed or intended to lead to resolutions for Council endorsement. They are educative, and not advocacy, documents.

Revising the Resolutions Policy

The Association's membership is a valuable source of information on issues important to the Association, and a policy on member resolutions should both facilitate the ability of members to offer resolutions for Council's consideration and allow Council to act expeditiously. The 1993 resolution policy accomplished these goals. In order to meet the proposed new guidelines, this policy would need some wording modifications.

Guidelines for resolutions from the membership to ASA Council

Council will consider on its agenda all resolutions from the membership that

meet the following criteria:

- Resolutions may be initiated by ASA sections; ASA committees; or by individual ASA members through the business meeting, or any time of year with an indication of member interest and support (see below).

- Resolutions must pertain to (a) issues that advance and protect the discipline of sociology, or the larger scientific community, **or** (b) the ASA's internal operations as described in its Constitution and By-laws.

Proposals should include:

(a) a statement of the substantive and policy issues raised by the resolution, in particular their relevance, in the case of (a), to ASA's mission to advance sociology as a discipline and profession, or, in the case of (b), to the conduct of ASA business,

(b) a clear specification of what action(s) should be taken (for example, instructing the President to write a letter on behalf of the ASA to designated parties, or having the ASA support the filing of an Amicus Curiae brief in a legal case),

(c) a clear statement of the individual, section, or committee of ASA responsible for the wording of the resolution,

(d) the individual member, section, or committee of ASA responsible for submitting the resolution to Council for action,

(e) any other organization or associations co-sponsoring the resolution,

(f) for individual member proposals, an indication of member interest and support, expressed by attaching a minimum of 50 signatures from voting members of ASA.

Council urges members who wish to submit a resolution to consult, whenever possible, with relevant sections, committees, or members with special expertise in the area addressed by the resolution or the Executive Officer charged with implementing extant ASA policy. Evidence of prior discussion in section, committee, or business meetings should be summarized in the proposal.

Member interests outside of new policymaking criteria

Council urges members with interests in public policy areas not covered by the above criteria to take advantage of other institutional mechanisms available within ASA to educate the larger public about sociological research and knowledge. These include ASA's Annual Meeting and Publications program, ASA Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline, and ASA's Spivack Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy.

Final Thoughts

The revised policy significantly clarifies the confusion remaining in the 1993 policy and narrows the scope of issues on which Council will consider policy pronouncements to those directly within the province of a learned scientific society. While the new policy is intended to guide Council's action on resolutions brought to its attention (e.g., from members, sections, or Council itself), it is not intended to foreclose absolutely Council's making exceptions if unknown future circumstances warrant the Association's taking a moral stance on an issue of grave and compelling importance to society. These exceptions should be undertaken with great circumspection and only after Council has weighed whether use of its discretionary authority is in the public's best interest and the best interests of the discipline. □

Corrections

The article in February *Footnotes* on Robert Wood Johnson award winners inadvertently omitted *Carol Weisman* and *Connie Nathanson*.

Call for Papers

CONFERENCES

21st Annual Symposium on Social Work with Groups, October 21-24, 1999, Denver, CO. Theme: "Mining the Gold in Group Work." Call for papers deadline: March 17, 1999. Submit to Catherine Schmitz or Sue Henry, University of Denver Graduate School of Social Work, 2149 S. High Street, Denver, CO 80208; (303) 871-2873; fax (303) 871-2845; e-mail shenry@du.edu; home page <<http://doc.chs.du.edu:80/aaswg/>>.

Association for Humanist Sociology Annual Meeting, November 4-7, 1999, Peabody Hotel, Memphis, TN. Theme: "Confronting Structures of Power: Theory and Practice for the Twenty-First Century." In addition to paper abstracts, AHS encourages proposals for panels, workshops, and innovative or nontraditional sessions. Deadline for submissions is May 25, 1999. Send proposals and abstracts to: Dan Santoro, AHS Program Chair, Division of Social Sciences, 104 Krebs Hall, University of Pittsburgh-Johnstown, Johnstown, PA 15904; (814) 269-2976; fax (814) 269-7255; e-mail santoro@imap.pitt.edu.

Association for Research on Nonprofit Organizations and Voluntary Action (ARNOVA) 28th Annual Conference, November 4-6, 1999, Washington, DC. Participation is invited from scholars in all academic disciplines, nonprofit organization executives, foundation staff, consultants, policymakers, and graduate students. Submit a proposal for a paper, panel session, poster session, or volunteer to act as chairperson and discussant for a conference session. Contact: ARNOVA Executive Office, Indiana University Center on Philanthropy, 550 W. North Street, Suite 301, Indianapolis, IN 46202; (317) 684-2120; fax (317) 684-8900; <<http://www.arnova.org>>.

European Sociological Association 4th European Conference, August 18-21, 1999, Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Theme: "Europe's Working In the World." For these sessions we invite abstracts of proposed papers submitted as soon as possible but later than January 30, 1999 to both co-convenors: (1) Volker Borschier, University of Zurich, Sociological Institute, Reamistr. 69, 8001 Zurich, Switzerland; fax 41-1-6344989; e-mail vobo@soziologie.unizh.ch; (2) Nikolai Genov, Bulgarian Academy of

Sciences, Institute of Sociology, 13A Moskovska Street, 000 Sofia, Bulgaria; fax +35-9-2803791; e-mail nbgen.most.risk@datacom.bg.

Head Start's Fifth National Research Conference, The Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Department of Health and Human Services, in collaboration with Columbia University and the Society for Research in Child Development, June 28-July 1, 2000, in Washington, DC. Theme: "Developmental and Contextual Transitions of Children and Families: Implications for Research, Policy and Practice." The Call for Papers will be mailed and available at the web site on March 1, 1999. Proposals are due on July 15, 1999. All inquiries should be directed to: Faith Lamb-Parker, Project Director, Columbia School of Public Health/CPFH, 60 Haven Avenue B3, New York, NY 10032; (212) 304-5251; fax (212) 544-1911; e-mail flp1@columbia.edu. Web Site <<http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/hsb>> or <<http://cpmcnet.columbia.edu/dept/sph/popfam.headstartconf.html>>.

Institute for the Analysis of Contemporary Society, Annual Conference, June 1999, Southern Vermont. Those interested in participating should send a vitae and paper or abstract to: Charles Gattone, Department of Sociology, New School for Social Research, 65 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10003; or to C.J. Churchill, Department of Sociology, Brandeis University, Mailstop 071, Waltham, MA 02454-9110; e-mail Churchill@binah.cc.brandeis.edu.

North American Conference on Sexual Exploitation. Grant MacEwan Community College, in conjunction with the Prostitution Awareness and Action Foundation of Edmonton, Crossroads Outreach Services, Catholic Social Services SafeHouse, Edmonton Police Service, Grove Plaza Medical Poundmakers' Lodge, Recovery Counseling Services, May 4-6, 2000, in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. Theme: "Answers and Action: Healing Sexual Exploitation and Prostitution." Deadline: April 28, 1999. To obtain a proposal form, contact Linda Withers at (780) 497-5169; e-mail a2a2000@gmcc.ab.ca. Further information may be obtained by contacting Genevieve Jones, Grant MacEwan Community College, (780) 497-5717; e-mail a2a2000@gmcc.ab.ca.

Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences in America, 57th Annual Meeting, June 18-19, 1999, Fordham University-Lincoln Center Campus, New York, NY. Theme: "A Multi-Disciplinary Conference on Polish and Polish American Studies." Proposals are invited for two-hour sessions (three papers) as well as proposals for individual papers. Deadline March 31, 1999. Contact: Thaddeus V. Gromada, 208 E. 30th Street, New York, NY 10016;

(212) 686-4164; fax (212) 545-1130; e-mail tgromada@mindspring.com.

Race, Gender and Class Project First Conference, October 28-30, 1999, Southern University at New Orleans, New Orleans, LA. Deadline for receipt of summary paper, abstract, roundtable and workshop proposals is April 30, 1999; deadline for receiving final papers is August 31, 1999. Contact: SUNO-RGC Conference Organizational Committee, Lenus Jack Jr. and Jean Ait Belkhir, Southern University at New Orleans, 6400 Press Drive, Department of Social Sciences, Race, Gender and Class Project, MPB 244-246, New Orleans, LA 70126; (504) 286-5157; (504) 286-5232; e-mail rgcs@uno.edu.

Sixth Qualitative Health Research Conference, International Institute for Qualitative Methodology, April 6-8, 2000, Banff Conference Centre, Banff, Alberta, Canada. Papers for oral or poster presentation to be submitted by December 1, 1999. Abstracts to: Janice Morse, International Institute for Qualitative Methodology, 6-10 University Extension Centre, University of Alberta, 8303-112 Street, Edmonton, Alberta, T6G 2T4, Canada; e-mail qualitative.institute@ualberta.ca; web site <www.ualberta.ca/~iiqm>.

Society for World Sustainable Development World Congress, August 17-22, 2000, Kananaskis Village, Calgary, Alberta Canada. Theme: "Global Community Action 1: Ensuring a Sound Future for Earth; and Managing and Measuring Sustainable Development." Students of all levels are invited to participate and produce any creative work of their vision of what Global Community Action 1 can accomplish. Contact: Germain Dufour, Chairman, or Virginie Dufour, Secretary General, Organizing Committee, The Society for World Sustainable Development, #308, 920-9 Avenue SW, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2P 2T9 (403) 265-3404; e-mail gdufour@globalcommunitywebnet.com

PUBLICATIONS

The AHANA Project, a series on multicultural media for Greenwood Press, invites contributions that focus on the structure and operation of mass media that are controlled, significantly influenced and owned by AHANA (African, Hispanic/Latin, Asian and Native Americans). Items to be considered include reports of original research including case studies, critical essays, and professional profiles. Contact: Editors, The AHANA Project, Department of Journalism, Central Michigan University, Mt. Pleasant, MI 48859; fax (517) 774-7114; e-mail guy.t.meiss@cmich.edu.

ASA Resource Guide on Teaching Deviance Courses invites submissions for the

4th Edition. Unique syllabi are sought, as well as descriptions of class exercises, and perhaps an annotated bibliography. Some very short essays will be included also. Send material or proposals to Martin D. Schwartz, Sociology, Ohio University, Athens, OH 45701; e-mail schwartz@ohio.edu. Final materials are due April 15, 1999.

Families and Crime, a special volume in the *Contemporary Perspectives on Family Research* series by JAI Press, announces a call for papers. Manuscripts to be considered must be submitted by October 15, 1999 to: Greer Litton Fox, *Families and Crime*, Department of Child and Family Studies, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996-1900. Contact the editors: Greer Fox, e-mail glfox@utk.edu; or Michael L. Benson, e-mail mbenson@utk.edu.

Gender Issues, a quarterly journal, is dedicated to publishing basic and applied research on the relationships between men and women. To submit an article for consideration send three copies of each manuscript with title page and abstract to: Rita J. Simon, Editor, *Gender Issues*, American University, School of Public Affairs, 4400 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20016-8043; (202) 885-2965; fax (202) 885-2907.

Teaching About Families, an ASA syllabi collection, invites contributions for its next edition. We are interested in syllabi, classroom exercises, service learning/experiential learning components of classes, and annotations about books or films. Deadline for submissions is April 30, 1999. Potential contributors should send a hard copy of their work as well as a computer disk using Word or WordPerfect to: Family Teaching Project, Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Criminal Justice, Valdosta State University, Valdosta, GA 31698-0060. Contact the editors: Ginger Macheski (e-mail macheski@valdosta.edu) or Kathe Lowney (e-mail klowney@valdosta.edu).

Meetings

March 26-27, 1999, *Association of Research Libraries Conference*, Sheraton City Centre Hotel, Washington, DC. Theme: "New Challenges for Scholarly Communication in the Digital Era Conference." Contact: Association of Research Libraries, Mary Jane Brooks—New Challenges, 21 Dupont Circle NW, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 296-2296; fax (202) 872-0884; e-mail maryjane@arl.org; For more information on the conference, please visit <<http://www.arl.org/scomm/conf.html>>.

April 8-11, 1999, *28th Annual Conference of COPRED (Consortium on Peace Research, Education, and Development) and the 11th Annual Conference of the Peace Studies Association* will be held concurrently at Siena College, Loudonville (Albany), New York. Contact: Ned McGlynn, Sociology/Peace Studies, Siena College Loudonville, NY 12211; (518) 783-4190; e-mail mcglynn@siena.edu.

April 16, 1999, *Carolina Undergraduate Social Sciences Symposium*, Presbyterian College, Clinton, SC. Contact: Robert Freymeyer, Department of Sociology, Presbyterian College, Clinton, SC 29325; e-mail rhfreym@presby.edu.

April 24, 1999, *New England Sociological Association 1999 Spring Conference*, Bryant College, Smithfield, RI. Theme: "Community." Contact: Michael Fraleigh, Faculty Suite E, Bryant College, Smithfield, RI 02917; fax (401) 232-6319; e-mail mfraleigh@bryant.edu.

April 29, 1999, *13th Annual Mood Disorders Symposium*, Thomas B. Turner Building, The Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions, Baltimore, MD. Contact: Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Office of Continuing Medical Education, Turner 20, 720 Rutland Avenue, Baltimore, MD 21205-2195; (410) 955-2959; fax (410) 955-0807; e-mail cmenet@jhmi.edu; web site <<http://www.med.jhu.edu/cme>>.

May 11-12, 1999, *New York Academy of Sciences Conference*, National Institutes of

(continued on next page)

Meetings, continued

Health, Bethesda, MD. Theme: "Socio-economic Status and Health in Industrial Nations: Social, Psychological and Biological Pathways." Contact: Science and Technology Meetings, New York Academy of Sciences, 2 East 63rd St., New York, NY 10021.

May 26-30, 1999, National Black Graduate Student Association, Inc. 11th Annual Conference, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA. Theme: "Expanding Our Ranks: Black Scholars in the New Millennium." Contact: National Black Graduate Student Association, Inc. c/o Vice President for Conference Affairs—Kimberly R. Moffitt, P.O. Box 17309, Jackson State University, Jackson, MS 39217; e-mail NBGSA@ccaix.jsums.edu or kmoffitt@howard.edu; <<http://www.doce.lsu.edu/conferences/nbgsc>>.

June 1-4, 1999, Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO) Symposium on Latin America and Educational Program in Cuba, Havana, Cuba. Theme: "America Latina y Sociedad: Retos del Tercer Milenio" (Latin America and Society: Challenges of the Third Millennium) Contact: Charles McKelvey, Center for Development Studies, 210 Belmont Stakes, Clinton, SC 29325; fax (864) 833-8481.

June 21-23, 1999, 16th Annual Summer Series on Aging, Hyatt Regency Hotel, Lexington, KY. Sponsored by the Sanders-Brown Center on Aging and the University of Kentucky. Contact: Mattie Umscheid, Sanders-Brown Center on Aging; (606) 257-8301; e-mail mumsch@pop.uky.edu.

July 11-15, 1999, International Institute of Sociology 34th World Congress, Tel Aviv, Israel. Theme: "Multiple Modernities in an Era of Globalization." Contact: (1) Congress Secretariat, Otra Ltd., 1 Nirim St., P.O.B. 9352, Tel Aviv, 91062, Israel; and to: (2) Kenneth A. Gould, Department of Sociology, St. Lawrence University, Canton, NY 13617.

July 14-18, 1999, International Visual Sociology Association 1999 Annual Conference, University of Antwerp, Belgium. Theme: "Visual Cultures and Visual Literacies: Changing Ways Of Imaging Science and Society." For up to date information go to the Antwerp Conference Web Site. <<http://hgins.uia.ac.be/u/ivsa/>>.

July 22-24, 1999, International Association for Studies in Sexuality Culture and Society (IASSCS) Conference on Sexual Diversity and Human Rights, Manchester Metropolitan University, Manchester, England. Contact: Gail Hawkes, Department of Sociology, Manchester Metropolitan University, Geoffrey Manton Building, Rosamond Street West, Off Oxford Road, Manchester M15 6LL; +44 (0) 161 247 3464; fax +44 (0) 161 247 6321; e-mail g.hawkes@mmu.ac.uk.

August 12-15, 1999, Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues, International Conference on Immigrants and Immigration, Toronto, Canada. Contact: Victoria Esses, Department of Psychology, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada N6A 5C2; (519) 679-2111 Ext. 4650; e-mail vesses@julian.uwo.ca. <www.spssi.immigrantcnf.html>.

September 9-10, 1999, Northwestern University/ University of Chicago Joint Center for Poverty Research, Research Conference on the Effects of Neighborhood Conditions on the Behaviors and Well-Being of Low-Income Families, Chicago, IL. Contact: Joint Center for Poverty Research, Harris School of Public Policy, University of Chicago, 1155 East 60th Street, Chicago, IL, 60638, Attn: Neighborhood Effects Conference; e-mail jcpr@uchicago.edu. More detailed information may be found on the JCPR web site: <http://www.jcpr.org/neighbor_conf.html>.

September 9-11, 1999, Brunel University Conference, Brunel University, West London, England. Theme: "Sociality/Materiality: The Status of the Object in Social Science." Contact: Dick Pels, Department

of Human Sciences, Brunel University, Uxbridge UB8 3PH, United Kingdom; fax +44 01895-232806; e-mail dick.pels@brunel.ac.uk.

September 16-18, 1999, West Virginia University, Department of Foreign Languages, 24th Colloquium on Literature and Film. Theme: "Language Into Light: The Written Word Becomes Cinema." Contact: Colloquium Director, Box 6298, West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV 26506-6298.

September 30-October 2, 1999, International Conference on Society, Nature, and History, Vienna, Austria. Theme: "Long-Term Dynamics of Social Metabolism." Contact the conference secretariat (1) Barbara Smetschka, IFF-Institute for Interdisciplinary Studies of Austrian Universities, Social Ecology, Seidengasse 13, A-1070 Vienna, Austria; +43-1-526-75010; fax +43-1-523-5843; e-mail barbara.smetschka@univie.ac.at. Or the U.S. member of the scientific committee (2) Eugene A. Rosa, Professor and Chair, Department of Sociology, Washington State University, Pullman, WA 99164-4020; (509) 335-4163; fax (509) 335-6419; e-mail rosa@wsu.edu; <<http://www.wsu.edu:8080/~facrosa/>>.

October 1-2, 1999, Southern Connecticut State University, Women's Studies Conference, Southern Connecticut State University, New Haven, CT. Theme: "Global Justice/Women's Rights." Contact: Vara Neverow, Women's Studies Program, Southern Connecticut State University, MO B10, 501 Crescent Street, New Haven, CT 06515-1355; (203) 392-6133; (203) 392-6723; e-mail womenstudies@scsu.ctstateu.edu; <<http://scsu.ctstateu.edu/~womenstudies/wmst.html>>.

October 21-23, 1999, University of Wisconsin System Women's Studies Consortium 24th Annual Conference, Wisconsin Institute for Peace and Conflict Studies 15th Annual Conference, University of Wisconsin-Platteville. Theme: "Women, Peace, and Conflict." For more information contact: Ann Statham (e-mail statham@uwp.edu); Laura Wendorff (e-mail wendorff@uwplatt.edu.); <<http://vms.www.uwplatt.edu/~wsprogram/conference.html>>.

November 11-14, 1999, Society for Utopian Studies, 24th Annual Meeting, San Antonio, TX. Contact: Alex MacDonald, Campion College, University of Regina, 3737 Wascana Parkway, Regina, SK, S4S 0A2, Canada; (306) 359-1223; fax (306) 359-1200; e-mail macdonaa@meena.cc.uregina.ca. For more information please visit <<http://www.utoronto.ca/utopia>>.

November 18-19, 1999, Northwestern University/ University of Chicago Joint Center for Poverty Research, Research Conference on the Design and Effects of Tax and Transfer Programs for Low-Income Populations, Northwestern University, Evanston, IL. Contact: Joint Center for Poverty Research, Harris School of Public Policy, University of Chicago, 1155 E. 60th Street, Chicago, IL, 60638, Attn: Tax and Transfer Conference. More detailed information can be found at <http://www.jcpr.org/tax_conf.html>.

January 27-30, 2000, The Society for the Study of Symbolic Interaction Couch/Stone Conference, Dolphin Beach Resort, St. Petersburg Beach, FL. Theme: "Ethnography for the Twenty-First Century: Alternatives and Opportunities." Contact conference organizers: Carolyn Ellis (cellis@chuma1.cas.usf.edu), Arthur P. Bochner (abochner@chuma1.cas.usf.edu), Donileen Loseke (dloseke@luna.cas.usf.edu), or Spencer Cahill (scahill@luna.cas.usf.edu). Send papers and abstracts to: Carolyn Ellis, Department of Communication, University of South Florida, 4202 East Fowler Ave., CIS 1040, Tampa, FL 33620-7800.

Funding

American Cancer Society. Research directed on the prevalence, prevention,

and treatment of cancer in poor and underserved populations. Proposals submitted must focus on poor and underserved populations but may address a variety of behavioral, epidemiological, policy, health delivery, clinical and basic science issues. Interdisciplinary collaborations are encouraged. Research project grants submitted will be accepted from senior as well as beginning investigators. Applications for postdoctoral fellowships and clinical research training grants will also be accepted in addition to research project grants. Deadlines for applications are April 1 and October 15, 1999. Research project grants awarded will be for three years, up to \$250,000 per year, including 25% indirect costs. Approximately five research project grants or clinical research training grants and three postdoctoral fellowships can be awarded each funding cycle. To obtain further information, please download the application materials from <www.cancer.org>. You may also contact the grants administration or development office at your institution for these items. Questions about applications in this area should be directed to Donella Wilson, (404) 329-7717 or e-mail dwilson@cancer.org.

American Cancer Society. Clinical Research Training Grant for Junior Faculty (CRTG). The CRTG is available for all areas of clinical and epidemiological cancer research, including cancer control, psychosocial and behavioral, health services, and health policy research. This award is intended to provide the resources for junior faculty members to achieve the mentored research training

and experience required for successful careers as independent clinical researchers. The purpose of this grant is to support clinical research by individuals with doctoral or equivalent degrees who are not yet fully independent investigators. Candidates for first year Clinical Research Training Grants must be within the first four years of a faculty appointment in their discipline. Individuals with well-established careers and substantial research funding should not apply. In addition, candidates for these awards must be citizens or non-citizen nationals of the United States, or its possessions or territories, or must have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence at the time of the application. This grant provides up to \$150,000 per year including indirect costs for a period of one to three years. The next application deadlines are March 1, 1999, and October 1, 1999, for awards to begin January 1, 2000, and July 1, 2000, respectively. To obtain further information, please download the application materials from the American Cancer Society web site at <www.cancer.org>. You may also contact the grants administration or development office at your institution for these items. If you have additional questions or need the name of your institutional contact, please contact us at (404) 329-7558; fax (404) 321-4669; or e-mail grants@cancer.org.

The Susan G. Komen Breast Cancer Foundation is currently accepting applications for grants to fund doctoral candidates in the health and social sciences to conduct dissertation research on breast health and breast cancer. The pro-

gram offers funding between \$20,000 and \$30,000 over a two-year period. Applications must be submitted by the dissertation supervisor. Address for submission and inquiries: Elda Railey, Director of National Grants and Sponsored Programs, The Susan G. Komen Breast Cancer Foundation, 5005 LBJ Freeway, Suite 370, Dallas, TX 75244, (1-888) 300-5582 (Grants Line); fax (972) 855-1640; e-mail grants@komen.org. Application deadline is April 1, 1999.

Competitions

The ASA Section on Community and Urban Sociology invites nominations for the 1999 Robert E. Park Award for the best book-length research monograph in the field of community and urban sociology written during the past two years. Please send nominations by March 15, 1999 to the chair of the committee: Hilary Silver, Department of Sociology, Box 1916, Brown University, Providence, RI 02912.

Association for Research on Nonprofit Organizations and Voluntary Action (ARNOVA) invites nominations for its 1999 Awards. (1) Award for Distinguished Lifetime Achievement in Non-profit and Voluntary Action Research, given annually for significant contributions to the field through research, collegial activity, or teaching. Cash prize: \$1,000; (2) Award for Outstanding Book in Nonprofit and Voluntary Action Re-

Continued on next page

Competitions, continued

search, given for a single book or monograph published in the three calendar years preceding the award. Edited volumes, books developed as textbooks, journalistic accounts, and guides not based on systematic research are ineligible. Cash prize: \$1,000. (3) Gabriel G. Rudney Memorial Award for an Outstanding Dissertation in Nonprofit and Voluntary Action Research, given annually for a PhD dissertation completed and/or defended in the three calendar years preceding the award. Nominations are especially invited in five issue areas: patterns of giving in the U.S., tax policy and charitable giving, tax policy and the nonprofit sector, the economic contribution of the nonprofit sector, and comparative international studies. Cash prize: \$500. Deadline for all award nominations is March 31, 1999. To submit a nomination or for more information contact: ARNOVA Executive Office, Indiana University Center on Philanthropy, 550 W. North Street, Suite 301, Indianapolis, IN 46202; (317) 684-2120; fax (317) 684-8900; <<http://www.arnova.org>>.

District of Columbia Sociological Society. (1) Irene B. Taeuber Graduate Student Paper Award. Open to graduate students enrolled in Virginia, Maryland, and the District of Columbia colleges and universities. The winning author will receive \$100 and recognition at the DCSS annual banquet in May 1999. Submissions must be unpublished, solely authored papers, and the individual work of the author. Submission deadline is April 1, 1999. All submissions become property of the DCSS and will not be returned. Please submit four copies of the paper with a detachable title page. (2) Stuart A. Rice Merit Award for Career Achievement, designed to recognize the outstanding sociological achievements over a career of at least 25 years; (3) Morris Rosenberg Award for Recent Achievements (over the past three years). Nominees must be members of DCSS. To nominate an individual or yourself, submit four copies of a letter outlining the sociological contributions of the nominee together with copies of a resume by April 1, 1999. Contact: DCSS Awards Committee, c/o Kay Orlans, 8202 Kenfield Court, Bethesda, MD 20817.

In the News

Howard E. Aldrich, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, was quoted in a November 19, 1998 article in the *Durham Herald-Sun* on Human Resource Management practices in small firms.

Wendell Bell, Yale University, was quoted about how the approach of the year 2000 has increased the demand for serious futures thinking in the article "The Big Think Industry Mines the Millennium," *U.S. News and World Report*, January 25.

Craig Calhoun, New York University, was interviewed on February 8 by CNN's *World Tonight* about the future of the monarchy after King Hussein's death. On February 17, he was interviewed by WNYC about the conflicts in Kosovo.

Marin Clarkberg, Cornell University, received media attention both in print and radio for her paper "The Time-Squeeze: The Mismatch Between Work-Hours Patterns and Preferences Among Married Couples," which was presented at the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. She also had her paper on cohabitation and economic well-being (featured in the March issue of *Social Forces*) mentioned in the *Washington Post* (February 21) and on the front page of the *Wall Street Journal* (February 23).

Don Dillman, Washington State University, was quoted recently in op-ed essay on the future of polling in *USA Today* from his paper, "Self-Administered Surveys in the 21st Century."

Peter Dreier, Occidental College, wrote a commentary in the January 24 *Los Angeles Times* on the potential advantages of the Earned Income Tax Credit for the working poor.

Helen Rose Ebaugh, University of Houston, was on the McNeil/Lehrer News Hour on January 27. She participated in a discussion on the Pope's visit to St. Louis.

William Evan, University of Pennsylvania, wrote an op-ed article for the January 22 *Philadelphia Inquirer* about U.S. foreign policy in Iraq.

Joe Feagin, University of Florida, was on ABC TV's *World News Tonight* on February 23 speaking about hate groups.

Charles A. Gallagher, Georgia State University, was cited in *The Dallas Morning News* and *Link Magazine* for his work on the political and cultural meanings whites attach to their race.

Mark S. Gaylord, City University of Hong Kong, was quoted in a January 25 *Asian Wall Street Journal* article concerning U.S.-China cross-border crime and international law enforcement.

Robert Hauser, University of Wisconsin-Madison, was quoted in the January 31 *New York Times* on negative effects and high rates of social promotion. He was interviewed on February 1, *CBS This Morning* on a Clinton administration proposal to ban social promotion.

Peter Kivisto, Augustana College, was interviewed by KWQC television, Davenport, IA on February 5 regarding the campaign in Illinois for a moratorium on executions.

Thomas LaVeist, Johns Hopkins University was featured in an article in a recent edition of *Black Enterprise* on the best colleges for Black students.

Zai Liang, CUNY-Queens College, was interviewed by the Voice of America (VOA) on February 2 about immigrants in the United States. He also published a letter in the *New York Times*, on February 28 about the well-being of migrant children in China's cities.

E. Doyle McCarthy, Fordham University, was quoted in a news report published by KRT News Service about her book *Knowledge as Culture*. She was interviewed by CKW Radio (Ontario, Canada) about the contemporary cultural tastes for androgynous images in fashion and popular media. She was also a guest on February 9 on WYUR radio speaking on cultural change in gender roles and imagery.

David Miller, *Chronicle of Higher Education*, wrote an article on second-generation immigrants and their assimilation into American society published in the *Chronicle* February 5.

Robert Newby, Central Michigan University and **Diane Brown**, Wayne State University, were both featured in a recent edition of *Ebony* about why children are killing children.

J. Steven Picou, University of South Alabama, was quoted in the Mobile Press Register, January 5, in an article on stress and burnout from extracurricular activities for adolescents.

Gregory D. Squires, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, wrote an opinion piece in the December 30, 1998 *Washington Post* on discriminatory practices in the insurance industry towards racial minorities.

Sheldon Steinhauser, Metropolitan State College, wrote a piece on managing an age diverse workforce for the January issue of *Managing Diversity*, a newsletter on managing a diverse workplace.

David M. Weiss, Long Island University, was quoted in a December 1998 *New York Post* article about a Pakistani immigrant who has been hospitalized for 6 1/2 years in a New York City hospital. He provided commentary on the story in WABC Talk Radio's *Mike and Lionel Show*.

Barry Wellman, University of Toronto, was quoted in an article on computer-

mediated communication in the February 15 edition of *Innovation*, an on-line Internet newsletter of business and technology.

Charles V. Willie, Harvard University, was interviewed in the January 7 *Black Issues in Higher Education* on educational racial segregation. He wrote an opinion piece in the January 18 *The Boston Globe* on educational school policy in Boston. He also submitted a memorandum on the issue to the Boston School Committee that was published in the December 1998 *Equity and Excellence in Education*.

Awards

Donald J. Adamchak, Kansas State University, received the 1998 Institute for Social and Behavioral Research Senior Faculty Award for Research Excellence in the Social and Behavioral Sciences at the University.

Joan Aldous, University of Notre Dame, was elected to the first class of Fellows of the National Council on Family Relations.

Michael Allen, Washington State University, had his book, *Understanding Regression Analysis*, added to the list of "Outstanding Academic Books" by *Choice: Current Reviews for Academic Libraries*.

Denzel Benson, Kent State University, received the University's Distinguished Teaching Award for outstanding achievements in collegiate teaching on October 16, 1998.

Averil Y. Clarke, Columbia University; **Marc Pazarro**, University of California-Berkeley, and **Douglas E. Thompkins**, University of Iowa received National Research Council fellowships.

Mary Patrice Erdmans, University of North Carolina-Greensboro, received the Oskar Halecki Prize for her book *Opposite Poles: Immigrants and Ethnicities in Polish Chicago, 1976-1990*, from the Polish American Historical Association at their annual meeting in Washington, DC in January.

Mary Frank Fox, Georgia Institute of Technology, was chosen as Sociologists for Women in Society Feminist Scholar 2000.

Eliot Freidson, New York University, has earned the Eastern Sociological Society's Merit Award for a career of distinguished scholarship and leadership. In addition, the Sociology department at NYU named an annual lecture series in his honor.

Valerie Jenness, University of California-Irvine, and **Kendal Broad**, University of Florida, received Honorable Mention for the Gustavus Myers Center for the Study of Bigotry and Human Rights in North America for their book, *Hate Crimes: New Social Movements and the Politics of Violence*.

Stanford M. Lyman, Florida Atlantic University, received two awards from the Mid-South Sociological Association. His book, *NATO and Germany: A Study in the Sociology of Supranational Relations*, received honorable mention from the Distinguished Book Award Committee for 1997. His book, *Postmodernism and a Sociology of the Absurd and Other Essays on the "Nouvelle Vague" in American Social Science* received Honorable Mention from the 1998 Committee.

Clifton Marsh, Morris Brown College, participated in the Rhodes Regional Consultations on the Future of the Church-Related College and received the State of Georgia Governor's Teaching Fellowship.

Richard Sennett, New York University, received the Frederick Ebert prize in Germany for his book *The Corrosion of Character* (in German, *Der Flexible Mensch*).

David M. Weiss, Long Island University, received the University Faculty of the Year Award for his work with interns and his promotion of experiential education.

People

Juan Battle, CUNY-Hunter College and the Graduate Center, was promoted to Associate Professor.

Robert Carter now heads the Masters of Science in Social Research Program at Hunter College.

Anthony Cortese, Southern Methodist University, served as a judge of the 1999 Miss Dallas County Scholarship Pageant.

Troy Duster recently joined the faculty at New York University.

Charles Green, CUNY-Hunter College, is now chair of the Sociology Department.

Janet Hankin is now an Associate Dean in the College of Liberal Arts at Wayne State University.

Meg Wilkes Karraker, University of St. Thomas, is the incoming Executive Officer of Sociologists for Women in Society.

Verna Keith was named Associate Chair of the Department of Sociology, Arizona State University.

Stanford M. Lyman, Florida Atlantic University, received a plaque from the University Provost in recognition of his contributions to the liberal arts library of the University's John D. MacArthur campus.

Eugene Rosa, Washington State University, will be a visiting professor at the University of Klagenfurt, Austria, teaching a course on The Risk Society.

Stephen Russell has moved to the University of California-Davis where he will be an Extension Youth Development Specialist in the Department of Human and Community Development and the 4-H Center for Youth Development.

Robert Shelly, Ohio University, is the new editor of *Sociological Focus*, the journal of the North Central Sociological Association.

Joan Z. Spade, Lehigh University, is a visiting scholar in Women's Studies and the Women's Center at Vanderbilt University for the spring semester.

John Stanfield recently joined the faculty at Morehouse University.

Ann Tickamyer, Ohio University, is the new editor of *Rural Sociology*, the journal of the Rural Sociological Society, of which she is the past president.

New Books

Helen A. Berger, West Chester University, *A Community of Witches: Contemporary Neo-Paganism and Witchcraft in the United States* (University of South Carolina Press, 1999).

Gai Berlage and **William Egelman**, Iona College, *Understanding Social Issues: Critical Thinking and Analysis, 5th edition* (Allyn and Bacon, 1999).

Diane Bjorklund, Illinois State University, *Interpreting the Self: Two Hundred Years of American Autobiography* (University of Chicago Press, 1999).

Stephen L. Fielding, University of Rochester, *The Practice of Uncertainty: Voices of Physicians and Patients in Medical Malpractice Claims* (Auburn House, 1999).

John Germov and **Lauren Williams**, University of Newcastle, Australia (editors) *A Sociology of Food and Nutrition: The Social Appetite* (Oxford University Press, 1999).

Thomas F. Gieryn, Indiana University, *Cultural Boundaries of Science: Credibility on the Line* (University of Chicago Press, 1999).

Paul ten Have, University of Amsterdam, *Doing Conversation Analysis: A Practical Guide* (Sage Publications, 1999).

Jay P. Heubert and **Robert M. Hauser**, University of Wisconsin-Madison (edi-

tors) *High Stakes: Testing for Tracking, Promotion, and Graduation, Report of the Committee on Appropriate Test Use* (National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council, Board on Testing and Assessment, Commission on Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education, National Academy Press, 1999).

Mary Ann Romano, Molloy College, *Beatrice Webb (1858-1943): The Socialist with a Sociological Imagination* (Edwin Mellen Press, 1998).

Kirsten K. West, **Robert M. Hauser**, University of Wisconsin-Madison, and **Terri M. Scanlon** (editors), *Longitudinal Surveys of Children* (National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council, Commission on Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education, Committee on National Statistics, Washington, DC: National Academy Press, 1998).

Rick Wilford and **Robert L. Miller**, Queen's University of Belfast (editors), *Women, Ethnicity and Nationalism: The Politics of Transition* (Routledge, 1998).

Laurens L. Wise, **Robert M. Hauser**, University of Wisconsin-Madison, **Karen J. Mitchell**, and **Michael J. Feuer** *Evaluation of the Voluntary National Tests: Phase 1 Report* (National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council, Commission on Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education, Board on Testing and Assessment, Washington, DC: National Academy Press, 1999).

Other Organizations

The Justice Studies Association was formed for the study of all aspects of justice: criminal, social, economic, and restorative. The association is intended to serve as a forum for scholars, activists and practitioners to share their ideas and current work. Members might come from any field interested in justice: anthropology, social work, history, religion, criminal justice, sociology, psychology, law, among others. The association will sponsor a conference each year in early June. For more information contact: Justice Studies Association, Department of Criminal Justice, Saint Anselm College, 100 Saint Anselm Drive, Manchester, NH 03102.

Contact

The University of Texas-Austin announces its Homecoming Hooding on Friday, May 21 in the Performing Arts Center. This is an opportunity for graduates who hold masters and doctoral degrees from UT, but who never participated in the hooding ceremony, to receive their academic hoods in a special ceremony just for them. The reception will be held afterward. The alumni will also be encouraged to wear their caps and gowns and to be recognized in UT's evening graduation ceremony on Saturday, May 22. Details on how to register for the event and how to rent regalia can be found at <<http://www.utexas.edu/ogs/forms/hood.html>>.

New Publications

Public Archeology is a new, international peer-reviewed journal for a wide, specialist readership of archeologists, cultural historians, cultural economists, heritage managers, political commentators, leisure and tourist operators, private consultancies, national and international conservationists as well as those responsible for courses in museum studies, heritage management, politics, anthropology, and law. The first issue is slated for publication in September 1999. Contact: Neal Ascherson, Editor, *Public Archeology*, c/o James and James, 35-37

(continued on next page)

Publications, continued

William Road, London NW1 3ER, United Kingdom; or Francis McManamon, Regional Editor, Department of Interior National Park Service, National Center for Cultural Resource, Archeology and Ethnography Program, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127.

Caught in the Web

Healthfinder <www.healthfinder.gov> is a free gateway to reliable health information developed by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Healthfinder links to carefully selected information from U.S. government agencies, major nonprofit and private health organizations, state health departments, and universities, it covers over 1,000 topics and includes many resources in Spanish.

Policy and Practice

Diana Davis, Development Associates, Inc., recently led a team of researchers to complete a yearlong study for the Census Bureau. Using cognitive interviews, they evaluated versions of the race and Hispanic origin questions for the Census 2000 form with members of key populations most likely to be undercounted—those with less than a high school education, non-native English speakers, and minority group members. They also assessed ease of navigating the entire form and comprehension of all items and instructions.

Joyce Miller Iutovich and **Donald J. Pratt** of Keystone University Research Corporation have been awarded a contract by the Pennsylvania Department of Aging to conduct an evaluation of two demonstration projects: (1) the Geriatric Health Model demonstration project and, (2) the Area Agency on Aging/Managed Care Organization Partnership. Findings from this research will provide information useful to the planning and implementation of similar geriatric healthcare projects in the future.

Deaths

Margret Baltes, Free University of Berlin, passed away unexpectedly on January 28.

W. Roy Cook, Mankato State University, died December 17, 1998.

Mirra Komarovsky Heyman, Past President of the ASA and Professor Emeritus of Sociology at Barnard College, passed away January 30 at her home in New York City.

David L. Stevenson, White House Office of Science and Technology Policy, died on March 1, 1999, in Washington, DC.

Obituaries

Peter M. Becker
(1941-1998)

Peter M. Becker died of a sudden heart attack on December 8, 1998. He began his collegiate teaching career at Concordia University, River Forest, IL in 1965. He was dedicated to Concordia, to sociology as a discipline, to research, and (perhaps most of all) to students. In addition to his faculty position in the Sociology Department, Becker was director of Concordia's Center for Social Research and Assistant Provost for Research and Evaluation. Becker received his PhD from Northwestern University.

He was a member of, and held leadership positions in, numerous professional organizations, including the American Sociological Association, the Midwest Sociological Society, the Illi-

nois Sociological Association, the National Council of State Sociological Associations (NCSSA) and the Religious Research Association. He was nationally recognized for his religious research and was a primary force in developing a consortium of denominational researchers who meet annually to share and discuss areas of demographic and social research of interest to, funded through, or facilitated by their national offices. Becker was active in encouraging NCSSA to participate in annual ASA meetings.

In addition to his professional activities, Becker was involved in his church. He was a member and leader in his local Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod congregation, the Northern Illinois District, and the Synod. He was a strong supporter of Christian higher education, parochial schools, especially urban parochial schools, and urban ministry. Becker was also involved in community and civic organizations and volunteered time to youth sports activities.

He was light-hearted and friendly, but passionate and intense about significant issues. He rarely said "no" to any request. During his more than thirty years at Concordia, Becker taught countless students to understand and appreciate sociology. He was a great teacher, an admirable role model, and a valued and loved friend.

Becker is survived by his wife Elizabeth, his daughter Mary, and his son Peter. His family, his students, and his colleagues miss him terribly and know he will never be replaced.

Bonnie J. Bondavalli, Concordia University

Shirley Ann Vining Brown
(1936-1998)

Shirley Ann Vining Brown, Senior Research Scientist at the University of Maryland-Baltimore County, died on November 11, 1998 after a short illness with cancer, as reported by her family.

Born in Monroe, MI, she pursued and excelled in careers in education, social work and research. She earned an AB degree (Sociology) in 1958, and MSW in 1969, and MA degree (Sociology) in 1973, and a PhD (Social Work and Sociology) in 1975, all from the University of Michigan.

She started her professional career as a third grade teacher in the Milan, Michigan Public Schools and later served as a social worker in the Ann Arbor, Michigan Public Schools, at the University of Michigan, and in private practice.

Brown began a 17-year university teaching career in 1975 when she assumed an assistant professorship in the School of Social Work at the University of Maryland where she was tenured and promoted to associate professor in 1980. Her early research interest was adolescent parents. She directed several research projects in this area, including *The Nature of Public Social Services for Pregnant Teenagers*, funded by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare; *The Concerns of School-Age Fathers in Early Childbearing Experiences*, funded by the University of Maryland, and *The Concerns of Adolescent Parents*, funded by the American Psychological Association.

Brown's research and scholarly interest later shifted to studying talent flow issues in science and engineering, concentrating on race and gender equity in science education and the scientific labor force. Her research in this area began while she was completing a Post-doctoral Fellowship at the Department of Social Relations and the Center for Social Organization of Schools, Johns Hopkins University. She then spent two years, 1985-86, in the Office of Science and Engineering Personnel at the National Academy of Science as the project director for a study of minorities and women in the mathematics, science and engineering pipeline. To continue her growing research interest in

underrepresented minorities in science and engineering, Brown went to work as a Senior Research Scientist at the Educational Testing Service (ETS). However, to gain access to confidential files that could only be analyzed through a special on-site agreement, she served as one of the first Visiting Scientists in the Division of Science Resources Studies at the National Science Foundation. Following this appointment, she returned to ETS and secured funding from the National Science Foundation and the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation for several major studies of minority women in science and engineering education.

In 1996 she returned to the University of Maryland-Baltimore County where she continued to conduct talent flow research. She was directing two major projects at the time of her death. One study, supported by the National Science Foundation, focused on the career mobility of Black and White women and men in various sectors of the scientific workforce. The second, supported by the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, examined factors associated with non-science and engineering career choices of mathematically talented Black and Hispanic undergraduate students, with the aim of developing major taxonomic categories associated with non-science/engineering career choices.

Shirley authored numerous reports, articles, and papers and was an active participant in professional conferences and workshops. During her tenure at ETS she authored several major publications, including *Increasing Minority Faculty: An Elusive Goal and Minorities in the Graduate Education Pipeline*. Other publications relate to equity issues regarding diversity and underrepresentation of minority faculty in higher education. She recently completed a major report (with Beatriz Clewell) to the Sloan Foundation, *Project Talent Flow: The Non-SEM Field Choices of Black and Hispanic Undergraduates with the Aptitude for Science, Engineering, and Mathematics Careers*.

Brown not only studied issues of underrepresentation, but she actively participated in trying to impact student academic achievement. In 1986, she founded the Youth Enrichment Program, Inc., and since its inception, was the project director of an after-school tutorial program for underachieving youth in Howard County, the Long Reach Youth Enrichment Program. She also served as a consultant of educational issues for institutions at both the local and national levels.

A memorial service was held at Long Reach Church of God, Columbia, MD on November 21, 1998. Brown is survived by her husband of 41 years, Charles L. Brown, a son, Garret Charles Brown, daughters Sandra Anne Brown and Caryn Brown Becker, and six grandchildren.

Essie Manuel Rutledge, Western Illinois University, and Patricia White, National Science Foundation

Robert C. Davis
(1925-1999)

During Robert Campbell Davis' 31 years as a faculty member in the Department of Sociology at Case Western Reserve University, undergraduate students repeatedly listed him in student surveys as one of the people who had made a difference in their lives at the University.

Davis died peacefully at his home in Cleveland Heights on January 25.

Prior to joining the faculty at Case Institute of Technology as an assistant sociology professor in 1961, Davis taught at the University of Wisconsin. He became an associate professor at the University in 1966.

Retiring in 1992, he received the unanimous recommendation from his department and approval from the CWRU Board of Trustees to appoint him an associate professor emeritus of sociology.

Robert Davis was a scholar, gentleman, and deeply caring faculty member who would go out of his way to share his knowledge with undergraduate students. He had a loyal student following, with numerous students who signed up for every course he offered. Following their graduation, he remained in contact with many of them, writing recommendations and letters to help further their careers.

Active on University and departmental committees, Davis served as a member of the University's Faculty Senate from 1974-1987 and was elected chair of the Senate from 1985-86. He was a regular attendee at the informal faculty roundtable discussions that take place weekly in the Faculty Dining Room.

He excelled not only as a teacher and undergraduate advisor, but devoted much time and energy into developing and directing the Legal Studies Program, an interdisciplinary program that examined law from many perspectives.

His professional activities included membership in the American Psychological Association, the Board of Advisors of the Archives of History of American Psychology, and consultant to the Greater Cleveland Hospital Association, the National Health Council and the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Davis also served on the editorial boards of the Journal of History of Behavioral Sciences and Legal Studies Forum. One of Davis' main research interests was the history of African-American physicians in the United States from 1830-1865. Prior to retiring, he lectured extensively and made presentations on the subject at universities and scientific conferences. He also had a book-in-progress on the topic and continued working on this project after his retirement. He also was interested in the elite antebellum African Americans of New York, with special attention to James McCune Smith.

Davis was born August 29, 1925 in Madison, Wisconsin. He earned his BA with high honors in sociology in 1949 and the MA degree in 1950 from the University of Wisconsin and his PhD in 1956 in social psychology from the University of Michigan. While at the University of Michigan, he served as the assistant study director and study director of the Survey Research Center at the Institute of Social Research at UM.

Surviving Davis are his wife, Lois, and a daughter, Leigh of Cleveland Heights.

Eugene Uyeki, Case Western Reserve University

Walter Hirsch
(1919-1998)

Walter Hirsch's entire career was that of a teacher and scholar. Widely read in many fields, he was an avid student of social movements and the sociology of science. He was a scholar and a gentleman, open to new ideas and rarely inclined to utter an unkind or unintelligent word. His vision of social science was broad and inclusive, revealing respect for theoretical and methodological diversity, and a distinct disregard for

the trappings of power and prestige that hang over the academy. He sought to understand and integrate into his own teaching the contributions of colleagues in psychiatry, psychology, anthropology, political science, and history.

Hirsch was born in Stuttgart, Germany and came to the United States in 1933. He received his BA from Queens College in 1941. After serving in the United States Army from 1942-1945, he returned to Queens College as a lecturer. He entered graduate study at Northwestern University and received the PhD in sociology in 1957. While working on his dissertation he accepted an appointment as assistant professor of sociology at Purdue University in 1947. He was promoted to associate professor in 1958 and professor in 1966.

Much of Hirsch's scholarly work was concerned with the role of science in the modern world, and the problems confronting scientists as professionals and citizens. Aware and supportive of the many contributions of science, especially its role in the defeat of totalitarian regimes in World War II, he was appropriately skeptical of the "science can save us" hubris that often accompanies enthusiasm about science. His interest in the social context of science led him to study the image of the scientist in science fiction, and the relative autonomy of science in totalitarian and democratic societies. As his work developed, he published several books that brought together his ideas on the relationship between science and society: *The Sociology of Science* (1962) with Bernard Barber, *Explorations in Social Change* (1964) with George Zollschan, *Scientists in American Society* (1968) and *Social Change: Diagnoses and Conjectures* (1976) with George Zollschan.

His strong interests in interdisciplinary study led to his association with Purdue's undergraduate program in Science and Culture, and graduate program in American Studies, where he was a member of the teaching faculty. He also served as chairman of the interdisciplinary committee that helped to establish the Jewish Studies Program at Purdue. Colleagues and friends remember him for his broad scholarship, dry wit, support of diversity, and civility.

Hirsch is survived by his wife Lotte, with whom he enjoyed hiking, biking, swimming and travel; his sons, Martin and Dan; and daughters Judy and Janet. Colleagues and friends join the Hirsch family in celebrating his life and mourning his passing. He will be missed.

Carolyn Cummings Perrucci and Robert Perrucci, Purdue University

Classified Ads

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

1999 Guide to Graduate Departments of Sociology

The ASA is pleased to announce the 1999 edition of the *Guide to Graduate Departments of Sociology* is now available. The *Guide* is an important resource for individuals, departments, and other institutions seeking information on graduate departments and their faculties.

\$30.00 ASA Members
\$50.00 Non-Members/Institutions
\$20.00 ASA Student Members

Order from: ASA, 1307 New York Avenue NW, Suite 700
Washington, DC 20005-4701

Credit card orders, call (202) 383-9005 x389!

Proposals Due June 15, 1999**Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline
ASA/NSF Small Grants Program**

Supported by the National Science Foundation and the ASA, the goal of this award is to nurture the development of scientific knowledge by funding small, groundbreaking research initiatives and other important scientific research activities. FAD awards provide scholars with venture capital for innovative research that has the potential for challenging the discipline, stimulating new lines of research, and creating new networks of scientific collaboration. The award is intended to provide opportunities for substantive and methodological breakthroughs, broaden the dissemination of scientific knowledge, and provide leverage for acquisition of additional research funds. Maximum award is \$5,000.

Application Information:

Web: <http://www.asanet.org/Funding/fad.htm>
E-mail: research@asanet.org
Phone: (202) 383-9005 ext. 312
Mail: FAD Awards, ASA, 1307 New York Avenue NW,
 Suite 700 Washington, DC 20005-4701

New from the ASA Teaching Resources Center!**Gender and Work:***Syllabi and Other Instructional Materials*

Edited by Idee Winfield. This new volume includes ten syllabi that focus on integrating cultural diversity into work and occupations with an emphasis on gender. Gender and Work also includes engaging class activities along with recommended film and book lists. Issues related to race, ethnicity, gender, class, and sexual orientation inform all the materials. 105 pages, published 1999. Stock #356.199.

\$11.50 ASA members • \$15.50 for non-members.

Send your prepaid order to:

ASA Teaching Resources Center
 1307 New York Avenue NW, Suite 700
 Washington, DC 20005

To order with a Visa or MasterCard, call (202) 383-9005 ext. 389. All prices include shipping via first class mail or UPS Ground. Free catalogs of all ASA Academic, Teaching and Career Resources are available upon request at apap@asanet.org or via the ASA homepage at <http://www.asanet.org>

Attention, Annual Meeting Presenters!**1999 AV Equipment Availability, Schedule, Deadlines****Audio-Visual Equipment**

There is a change this year in the type of audio-visual (AV) equipment that will be automatically supplied in ASA session rooms. Due to the unusually high costs related to the use of 35mm slide projectors in Chicago hotels, *slide projectors will be provided only on a special order basis*. **Presenters are strongly encouraged to use transparencies rather than slides to augment their presentations at the 1999 Annual Meeting.**

If you must have a slide projector or other AV equipment for your presentation, please submit the pink Revised Special Order Form for Audio Visual Equipment by April 1. If you are on a formal paper session, panel session, workshop, or seminar, and have not received the AV order form, please contact your session organizer immediately. (Note: Audio-visual equipment is not permitted in roundtable and poster sessions.)

Upcoming Deadlines

March 15 All organizers are required to send acceptance/rejection/forwarding notices to all submitting authors by mid-March. If you submitted a paper in January and have not heard from your organizer, please contact the organizer directly. The 1999 *Call for Papers* is still posted on the ASA website to facilitate communication with organizers.

April 1 Abstracts of accepted papers are due at Sociological Abstracts in San Diego. Session organizers are responsible for sending abstract forms to authors whose papers have been accepted onto the program. If you are on a formal paper session or a refereed roundtable session and have not received an abstract form and information on paper services, please contact your session organizer immediately.

Special AV equipment orders are due.

Corrections for session listings in the *Preliminary Program* are due. Changes received after April 1 will appear only in the *Final Program*.

May 31 All program participants must preregister for the Annual Meeting or be dropped from the *Final Program*. A short registration form was included in the *Call for Papers* last fall; there will be another special mailing to confirmed program participants in April.

Schedule?

The only scheduling information available at this time is the plenary schedule and the pre-assigned Section program days. The complete program schedule will not be available before mid-May. The plenary schedule and Section days were published in the 1999 *Call for Papers*, which is still posted on the ASA website (<http://www.asanet.org>).

Registration and Housing

Meeting registration opened in November when the first preregistration form appeared in the *Call for Papers*. Online registration is expected to open in April, and the full registration form will appear in the forthcoming *Preliminary Program* to be sent to all ASA members in May. The *Preliminary Program* will also contain the housing form and information on hotels. Since program participants must preregister before the end of May in order to retain their program listing(s), a special advance mailing of registration and housing forms will be sent to all confirmed program participants by the end of April.

American Sociological Association
 1307 New York Avenue NW, Suite 700
 Washington, DC 20005-4701

NON-PROFIT ORG.
 U.S. POSTAGE PAID
 ALBANY, NY
 PERMIT NO. 31

**Future ASA
Annual Meetings****1999**

**August 6-10
 Hilton Chicago & Towers/
 Hilton Palmer House
 Chicago, IL**

□□□

2000

**August 12-16
 Washington, DC**

□□□

2001

**August 18-22
 Anaheim, California**

□□□

Footnotes

Published monthly with combined issues in May/June, July/August, and September/October. Subscription, \$35.00. Single copies, \$3.00.

Editor: Felice J. Levine
 Associate Editor/Interim Managing Editor: Carla B. Howery
 Production: Karen Gray Edwards
 Secretary: Florence Bonner

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, 1307 New York Avenue, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005-4701; (202) 383-9005; fax (202) 638-0882; e-mail footnotes@asanet.org; <http://www.asanet.org>.

Copyright 1999, American Sociological Association. Third class postage paid at Washington, DC, and additional mailing offices. ISSN 0749-6931.