

Footnotes

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Major ASA Award Winners Announced for 2001

ASA proudly announces its 2001 Award winners. These outstanding scholars will be recognized at the Annual Meeting's 2001 Awards Ceremony on Sunday, August 19 at 4:30 p.m. Chair of the Committee on Awards, Carole Marks, University of Delaware, will preside over this special event.

The ASA Awards are conferred on sociologists for outstanding scholarly publications and career achievements in the teaching and practice of sociology.

The Awards Ceremony will immediately precede the formal address of President Douglas S. Massey. All registrants are invited to an Honorary Reception immediately following the Address to congratulate President Massey and the award recipients.

Our heartfelt congratulations to the following honorees:

Dissertation Award

Jeremy Freese, Indiana University, for "What Should Sociology Do About Darwin?: Evaluating Some Potential Contributions of Sociobiology and Evolutionary Psychology to Sociology"

Jessie Bernard Award

Barbara Laslett, University of Minnesota

DuBois-Johnson-Frazier Award

Troy Duster, University of California-Berkeley

Award for Public Understanding of Sociology

Alan Wolfe, Boston College

Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology

David Mechanic, Rutgers University

Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award

Indiana University's Department of Sociology

Distinguished Scholarly Publication Award

William P. Bridges, University of Illinois-Chicago, and **Robert L. Nelson**, Northwestern University, for *Legalizing Gender Inequality: Courts, Markets, and Unequal Pay for Women in America* (Cambridge University Press)

Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award

William Foote Whyte, Cornell University (deceased) □

ASA Election Results

Bielby Elected ASA President; Szelenyi is VP

William T. Bielby, University of California-Santa Barbara has been elected the 94th President of the ASA, and **Ivan Szelenyi**, Yale University, has been elected Vice President. Bielby and Szelenyi will assume office in August of 2002, following a year of service as President-Elect and Vice President-Elect. Bielby and the 2003



William T. Bielby



Ivan Szelenyi

Program Committee are responsible for shaping the ASA Annual Meeting in Atlanta in August.

The four newly elected Council Members-at-Large are: **Linda M. Burton**, Pennsylvania State University; **Robert D.**

Crutchfield, University of Washington; **Victor Nee**, Cornell University; and **Pamela Barnhouse Walters**, Indiana University. Also, as listed below, two new members were elected to the Committee on Publications, and six to the Committee on Nominations.

Of the 9200 total members eligible to vote, 2814 ballots were cast, constituting a 31 percent response. In announcing the results of the election, Secretary **Florence Bonner** and Executive Officer **Felice J. Levine** extended heartiest congratulations to the newly elected officers and committee members, and thanks to all who have served the Association by running for office and by voting in this election.

President-Elect

William T. Bielby, University of California-Santa Barbara

Vice President-Elect

Ivan Szelenyi, Yale University

Council

Linda M. Burton, Pennsylvania State University

Robert D. Crutchfield, University of Washington

Victor Nee, Cornell University

Pamela Barnhouse Walters, Indiana University

Committee on Publications

Rachel A. Rosenfeld, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill

David A. Snow, University of Arizona

Committee on Nominations

Judith A. Auerbach, National Institutes of Health

Daniel F. Chambliss, Hamilton College

Jeffrey Chin, Le Moyne College

Marlese Durr, Wright State University

Thomas M. Shapiro, Northeastern University

Sarah Susannah Willie, Swarthmore College □



2001 Annual Meeting

The Orange County Human Relations Commission: Managing Diversity and Transformation

by **Dennis J. Downey**
University of California-Irvine

In the March issue of *Footnotes*, readers learned from Fred Smoller and Roberta Lessor's article of the many dramatic social changes experienced by Orange County in recent decades. None has been more remarkable than its demographic shifts: in 1970, the county's Latino and Asian American populations were 10 percent and 1 percent, respectively; by the 2000 census, those numbers have risen to 31 percent and 1 percent. The county has clearly become a region of remarkable diversity—notwithstanding the continuing underrepresentation of African Americans (less than 2 percent). The Orange County Human Relations Commission (OCHRC) has been at the forefront in responding to the challenges that have arisen with the demographic transformation, to ensure that it enriches rather than divides communities.

The OCHRC was created by the county Board of Supervisors in 1971 in response to chronic law enforcement conflicts with African American and Latino communities. Similar HRCs were established in many American cities during the Civil Rights era. Generally,

they combine broad mandates to improve interethnic relations with scant resources or official powers, and consequently are often mostly symbolic. Commissioners and staff (a core of about six from the mid-'70s until the early '90s) brought extensive experience in community activism to the commission, and were often portrayed in the press as "rabble-rousers." Nevertheless, they were able to establish the commission as an advocate for poor and minority communities, and became the agency the press and the community look to when issues of interethnic conflict peaked.

Leaders were forced to act strategically given the tensions inherent in their position as a public entity seeking to challenge the status quo. That became more difficult in the political context of the 1980s. They also recognized that they needed to establish strong relationships with county institutions in order to effectively mediate solutions for their constituents. That recognition, combined with the need for stability and security, prompted leaders to realign the commission during the 1980s. The most dramatic realignment was the cultivation of a partnership with law enforcement—previously the commission's strongest opponents—that facilitated inside

influence on training programs and the development of community policing techniques.

In the 1990s, the OCHRC faced renewed threats to its existence. The recession of the early 1990s coupled with the fallout from the county bankruptcy brought a series of dramatic cuts in public support. By 1991, the commission had been pared down to the director's

See *Orange County*, page 12

Special Referendum Coming in September



A referendum will be held in September for all ASA voting members to cast their ballot on two important changes approved by Council in February 2001. Both topics are on the agenda of the business meeting at the Annual Meeting on August 21.

- The reinstatement of a modified Committee on Committees
- The decoupling of ASA dues and journal subscriptions

Background information on each of these proposals was published in the May-June 2001 issue of *Footnotes*, available also on ASA's homepage. While different in thrust, both changes are intended to better serve members. Council strongly urges their adoption.

The ballot will be sent to all voting members in early September. Watch for its arrival and vote.

In This Issue . . .



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A Tribute to William Sewell

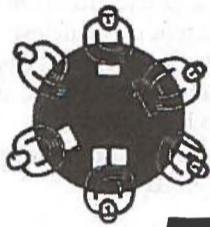
Colleagues remember the late William H. Sewell, former ASA president.



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Cohort 28!

Meet the new cohort of Minority Fellows, ready to begin graduate work this fall.



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ASA Policymaking and Resolutions

Council maintains flexibility on ASA policymaking and member resolutions; Community Action Research Initiative grants announced.



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Come to Anaheim!

Highlights and features of the upcoming 2001 ASA Annual Meeting in Anaheim.



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Preparing Future Faculty

ASA's Preparing Future Faculty (PFF) Project gains momentum with conferences and annual meeting activities.



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Sociology in the 21st Century

A challenge for students and their parents from Peter Dreier's University of Oregon commencement address.

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The Executive Officer's Column

The Rose Blossoms



Almost 35 years ago, Arnold Rose added to the many gifts he gave sociology by planning for a legacy to scholarly publication. In 1967, knowing of his ill-health, he began exploring the possibility of making a bequest that would foster the communication of scholarly knowledge in a way not met by conventional journal articles alone. As Sheldon Stryker said so movingly in his obituary published in *The American Sociologist* (February 1968), "Surely, if anyone approached sociology as a calling, it was Arnold Rose. . . . Arnold had been thinking for a long time of ways to continue his contribution to sociology even after his death; and the fore-knowledge and imminence of his death only fortified his determination to be a sociologist as long as he lived."

How lucky we are that Arnold Rose, who lived a short life of only some 50 years, contributed so much to the body of knowledge and to sociology and society. Rose wanted to leave a gift for sociology, and he did so mightily. As consequentially, Caroline Baer Rose, a supportive collaborator and competent sociologist in her own right, shared Arnold's enthusiasm for the discipline and for making a difference. By establishing the Arnold and Caroline Rose Fund in 1967, he, but really they, made it possible for the Association to create a reservoir of resources to inspire publishing innovation.

For approximately the first 30 years, the Rose Fund permitted publishing the Rose Monograph Series. The mission statement for the Series noted that "[t]he conveyance provided for the publication of manuscripts in any subject matter field of sociology. The donors intended the series for rather short monographs, contributions that normally are beyond the scope of publication in regular academic journals." The inaugural editor, Albert J. Reiss, and first editorial board embraced this charge. The first two works in the Series were *Deviance, Selves and Others* by Michael Schwartz and Sheldon Stryker, and *Socioeconomic Background and Educational Performance* by Robert Mason Hauser.

In the mid-1990s, the Publications Committee engaged in a period of rethinking about the Rose Series and its fundamental purpose to encourage innovative publishing in sociology. Based on recommendation from that Committee, Council shifted the emphasis of Rose to be less single-study monographs and more research-based works that could speak to large issues of sociological and social importance. To help implement that ambition, the Association joined with the Russell Sage Foundation to publish Rose on ASA's behalf.



What we now call the new Rose Series in Sociology aims to publish books that integrate knowledge and address controversies from a sociological perspective. George Farkas served as inaugural editor, and two books under his aegis are about to be published in the spirit of Rose. The first—*Making Hate a Crime: From Social Movement to Law Enforcement* by Valerie Jenness and Ryken Grattet—will be released at the 2001 ASA Annual Meeting in Anaheim. The second—*Beyond College for All: Career Paths for the Forgotten Half* by James E. Rosenbaum—will be available in November. Visit the Russell Sage Foundation book exhibit at the ASA Annual Meeting to see these works on display! (Information on ordering is on page 12.)

For over a year now, the new co-editor team of Douglas Anderton, Dan Clawson, Naomi Gerstel, Randal Stokes, and Robert Zussman has been deeply involved in nurturing ideas and authors to produce books that are timely and at the forefront of sociological knowledge and social concern. Arnold Rose took seriously the meshing of advancing knowledge and advancing our understanding of issues of social importance. He reached across fields and to broad audiences as part of doing sociology. The Rose Series has that very ambition. Rose books are intended for broad dissemination throughout sociology, across social science and other professional communities, and to policy audiences.

The Rose Fund also provides the latitude for innovation in sociological publishing beyond the Rose Series. The goal of reaching across sociology, aligned social sciences, and to public and policy audiences is what led the Association in 1998 to approve the publication of a quarterly magazine—recently named *Contexts*. *Footnotes* readers may have already sensed the excitement that this magazine is generating in ASA and in sociology as we look to the first volume year in 2002. With Claude Fischer as inaugural editor and with the University of California Press as ASA's publisher, we see *Contexts* as a significant, accessible, and engaging forum for sociological ideas. Featured essays, brief notes on research findings, letters and opinions, and book reviews should inform and entice sociologists to think beyond their everyday work; also they should engage a broader readership about social science knowledge, emerging trends, and their relevance. While the first issue of *Contexts* will be published next winter, its official launch will be celebrated at the Annual Meeting in Anaheim this year.

Without the Rose Fund, the Association could not embark on an ambitious and innovative effort like *Contexts*. Dedicated to the sociological imagination, the canons of science, the commitment to reach across audiences, and the emphasis on relevance, Rose pioneered ideas and the infrastructure to sustain them. In providing a gift for ASA to establish this Fund, only Rose himself might have realized what it could mean. I can almost see him reading the first issue of *Contexts*—such pieces as Alejandro Portes' "English-Only Triumphs, but the Costs are High" or Barbara Risman and Pepper Schwartz's "After the Sexual Revolution: Gender Politics in Teen Dating"—and being, as Stryker put it, "properly proud of his accomplishments."

As sociologists, we too can be "properly proud" of what Arnold Rose did. Since becoming Executive Officer in 1991 and learning much more about the Rose Fund, I have truly come to admire how much has blossomed from Rose.—Felice J. Levine □

ASA Congressional Fellow Report

When a Sociologist Meets Congress

by Larry Burmeister
ASA Congressional Fellow

I have been fortunate to see an historic event unfold during my ASA Congressional Fellow experience. The change in control of the Senate has put the Democrats in charge of committees, meaning they can initiate rather than react. I have watched this transition in the Senate Agriculture Committee. I am sorry my Fellowship is coming to an end, as the new chair of the Senate Agricultural Committee, Senator Tom Harkin (D-IA), is now putting together his own farm bill hearings, and the debate over farm bill initiatives has become much more interesting on the Democratic side.

As my Fellow experience comes to a close, I would like to reflect on how we as sociologists are positioned to participate in the policy process in Congress. My participant observation suggests both strengths as well as weaknesses that sociologists bring to the Congressional policymaking arena.

Sociologists see the big picture. One of our strong points is that we bring a holistic perspective to analyses of social processes. Sociologists are systems analysts in the broadest intellectual sense. We monitor social trends, assess how actions and institutional development in one sphere of social life impact other spheres, and trace unintended consequences of social action. This big picture perspective is often lacking in day-to-day Congressional policymaking routine. Congressional offices are in the business of maximizing output (e.g., legislation) within a bounded time frame (i.e., the election cycle). There is a built in predilection to legislate first and let someone else worry about the consequences. Applying the sociological imagination to policy initiatives provides a helpful corrective to this institutional myopia.

Sociologists think systematically about how organizations work. Since the everyday work of Congress occurs within a rich organizational environment of personal offices, Congressional committees, administrative agencies, interest groups, political parties, and so forth, we bring routine intra- and interorganizational insights into the policymaking arena. This organizational dimension of the sociological imagination

provides a strategic overview of the Congressional work routine that helps one understand how to get things done in a very complex social setting.

Sociologists lack insider knowledge of Congressional operations and legislative precedents. I thought I knew quite a bit about agricultural and rural development policy issues. However, I discovered that I did not have the technical knowledge of "arcane" farm and rural development program details, legislative and budgetary processes, and Congressional committee operations to step in as a player in the Congressional policymaking process. After five months of on-the-job training, I feel more confident in my understanding of how things work, but I also realize that I still have much to learn. Expertise comes with long-term involvement in the process.

Sociology does not have high visibility in Congress. Although ASA initiatives link the profession to Congressional affairs in important ways, especially in R&D policy issues, my observations suggest that sociologists do not have much of a policy expertise profile on the Hill. This is unfortunate because we have much to offer in many areas of Congressional policymaking.

This reflection on the strengths and weaknesses of sociology in a Congressional policy analyst role suggest that we have much to contribute and that we need to explore new ways to interject the discipline more effectively into the Congressional policymaking process. If interested sociologists formed standing policy issue task forces that monitored Congressional activities in their areas systematically over time, we could begin to build both the expertise and the social networks that would allow us to work the Hill more effectively. In my brief encounter with the Congressional committee system, I sense much interest in bringing new voices of expertise to the table in the discussion of policy issues confronting Congress. Enhancing our profile in Congressional policymaking would increase disciplinary visibility among the general public and among prospective students, promoting sociology as an intellectual endeavor with important practical applications. □

Call for Nominations for ASA Offices

The Committee on Nominations, elected by the membership, prepares the slates of nominees for ASA offices. The ASA Constitution states:

Section 2. (a) The Committee on Nominations shall select two names each for the offices of President-Elect, Vice-President-Elect, and Secretary-Elect, and for each vacancy on the Council, and the Committee on Publications.

(b) Prior to the time of the meeting of the Committee on Nominations, Members and Student Members shall be invited to suggest names for nominations for all elective offices; the Committee shall be guided but not bound by the suggestions received.

The Committee will undertake its work at the 2001 Annual Meeting. Members are encouraged to submit nominations of candidates whom they think would lead the Association effectively. In making a nomination, please submit a page of narrative supporting the nomination. Officers must be full members of the Association (not associate members) at the time they run for office.

In making the election slates, the Committee is guided by the ASA Statement on Diversity, approved by ASA Council:

Much of the vitality of ASA flows from its diverse membership. With this in mind, it is the policy of the ASA to include people of color, women, sociologists from smaller institutions or who work in government, business, or other applied settings, and international scholars in all of its programmatic activities and in the business of the Association.

Please send in your nominations to: David Bachman, Governance Coordinator, American Sociological Association, 1307 New York Avenue NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005 or governance@asanet.org no later than August 8, 2001.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS UPDATE

✓ *Marburger Named Science Advisory . . .* On June 25, President Bush nominated John H. Marburger, III, as Science Advisor to direct the Office of Science and Technology Policy. With a PhD in applied physics, he is currently Director of the Brookhaven National Laboratory and on leave from the State University of New York at Stony Brook, where he served as President from 1980-1994.

✓ *NEH Gets Appropriations Boost on Hill . . .* On June 28, the full Senate Appropriations Committee increased the allocation for the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) in the FY2002 appropriations bill (H.R. 2217). The Senate committee added \$2 million to the \$3 million increase voted for NEH by the House earlier in June. As *Footnotes* "goes to bed," the outcome in the Senate is uncertain. The Senate takes up H.R. 2217 after the July 4th break and then a final bill would go to conference committee.

✓ *Decision on Adjusted Census Numbers Expected in Fall . . .* On June 22, Acting Census Bureau Director William Barron Jr. informed the Decennial Advisory Committee (on which ASA sits) that the Executive Committee for A.C.E. (Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation) Policy would recommend whether to use statistically adjusted data to allocate federal program funds and for other non-redistricting purposes by October 15. Speaking also to the Advisory Committee, newly appointed Under Secretary Kathleen Cooper said she was unsure who would make the final decision on using adjusted numbers.

✓ *NSF Reports Stable Pattern in PhD Production . . .* Recent data released by the National Science Foundation (NSF) through 1998 shows generally stable production by fields. The social and behavioral sciences accounted for approximately 6 percent of the PhDs in 1996 and 6.5 percent in 1998. The highest year for the social and behavioral sciences was 1977, with 7.3 percent. See <http://www.nsf.gov/sbe/srs/nsf01325/htmstart.htm>.

✓ *Speaking of Data . . . NCHS Has New Release . . .* The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) has just announced the availability of new data on Trends in Health and Aging (<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/agingact.htm>). This release contains the latest population estimates (1981-1999 with 6, 12, and 20 age groups), new and updated data from the National Ambulatory Care Survey and Behavior Risk Factors Surveillance System, and updated data from National Health Interview Survey on cigarette smoking, 1965-1998 (available in July, 2001). State population data can now be graphically displayed using the Beyond 20/20 mapping option.

Sociologists' Work Represented on the Hill

by Johanna Ebner
Public Information Assistant

Sociological work was on display on Capitol Hill where Dr. Tom W. Smith of the National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago presented the General Social Survey (GSS) at the 7th Annual Coalition for National Science Funding (CNSF) Exhibit on June 13th at the Rayburn House Office Building. The American Sociological Association (ASA) sponsored the GSS exhibit entitled, *National Data Program for the Social Sciences*.

The GSS exhibit provided information on a wealth of data on contemporary American society, including trends in attitudes and behaviors, such as those relating to race relations, gun ownership, and support for civil liberties. Throughout the evening, visitors to the booth were able to see examples of research results and could access GSS data sets through a computer.

The GSS is a regular, ongoing interview survey of U.S. households conducted by NORC. Funded primarily through grants from the National Science Foundation, the GSS will celebrate its 30th anniversary of ongoing measurements in 2002. The high quality data of the GSS are available to a broad-based user community, including researchers, college teachers, university students, business planners, media, and public officials who want to better understand the pulse of the nation. For further information see www.norc.uchicago.edu/gss.

Members of Congress, their staff, and a broad range of scientific policymakers attended the CNSF exhibit, which highlighted scientific research supported by the



Tom W. Smith (left), National Opinion Research Center, with Felice J. Levine, ASA Executive Officer, and Norman Bradburn, National Science Foundation.

National Science Foundation (NSF). The CNSF exhibition included 31 displays, such as *Bullies and the Bullied* (American Psychological Association), *What's your Sign for...? Sociolinguistic Variation in American Sign Language* (Linguistic Society of America), and the *K-Through-Infinity Professional Development Partnership Program* (University of Wisconsin, Madison).

CNSF supports the goal of increasing the national investment in the National Science Foundation's research and education program. CNSF is a group of 80 scientific, engineering, and professional societies, universities, and corporations, including the ASA. Held annually, the CNSF Exhibit is a forum to remind the Congress of the value of continuing to invest in the National Science Foundation. CNSF advocates for doubling the NSF's budget by 2006. □

Colleagues Remember William Sewell

William H. Sewell, 91, a world-renowned sociologist, researcher, and educator, died peacefully on Sunday, June 24, 2001. Sewell, the son of a pharmacist, was born on November 27, 1909, in Perrinton, Michigan. He wanted to become a physician, but first became a licensed pharmacist. He completed a pre-med curriculum as an undergraduate at Michigan State, and was accepted by several medical schools, but he decided to study sociology, earning both BA and MA degrees in sociology from Michigan State, and a PhD from the University of Minnesota. Sewell's first academic appointment was at Oklahoma State University, from 1937 to 1944. He was a lieutenant in the U.S. Naval Reserve from 1944-46 and served in the postwar strategic bombing survey of Japan.

In 1946, Sewell joined the faculty of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, where he spent the remainder of his career. His scholarly reputation was established quickly through path-breaking research on the measurement of socioeconomic status in farm families and on childhood socialization practices. Subsequently, he guided a remarkable study (the Wisconsin Longitudinal Study) of more than 10,000 Wisconsin high school graduates of 1957, tracing their post-secondary schooling, careers and marriages to identify, measure, and explain the linkages between social background and social and economic achievements in adulthood. The study, which extended over 40 years, resulted in dozens of influential publications in the field of stratification and became a major national resource for research on aging. Throughout his research, Sewell served as a leading force in the development of sociology as a scientific discipline.

Sewell was a wise and generous colleague and an extraordinary graduate teacher and advisor. Among others, his students included Louis Guttman, O.D. Duncan, Murray Straus, Archibald Haller, Cora Marrett, and Alejandro Portes. Sewell was also a major institution builder. At the national level, he played key roles in creating support for the social and behavioral sciences in the National Institutes of Health. At UW-Madison, he served as Chair of the Department of Rural Sociology (1949-53) and of the Department of Sociology (1957-62). He is widely credited with transforming the Madison Sociology Departments into a major international center for research and graduate training in sociology. From October 1967 to June 1968, he served as the Chancellor, the UW-Madison's top administrative post. This occurred during the height of campus unrest over the war in Vietnam, a period Sewell later described as "the worst possible time."

Sewell was the recipient of many high honors. At UW-Madison, he was Vilas Research Professor of Sociology from 1964 until his retirement in 1980. He was also a visiting professor at the universities of Texas, Puerto Rico, Washington, Bombay, Poona, Delhi, and at Columbia University. Sewell served as well as chair of the National Commission on Research (1978-80) and as President of the Sociological Research Association (1953-54), the Rural Sociological Society (1955-56), and the American Sociological Association (1970-71). Sewell believed strongly in the ability

of the American Sociological Association to build scientific sociology, and in a career spanning more than 60 years, Sewell missed the ASA Annual Meeting only three times. In 1997, he received the ASA's highest award, the Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award. Sewell was also elected to the National Academy of Sciences, the American Philosophical Society, and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

As emeritus professor, Sewell remained active in research until the end of his life. For several winters, he worked at the Population Institute of the East-West Center in Hawaii, embarking on a new line of research on the life-long effects of cognitive ability. He continued working on the Wisconsin Longitudinal Study until his final illness.

Sewell is survived by his wife of 65 years, Elizabeth Sewell. The two were married in 1936 on a Friday the 13th—a day that Sewell always said was the luckiest day of his life. He is also survived by his children, Mary Sewell Cooper (of La Veta, Colorado), William H. Sewell, Jr. (of Chicago, Illinois), and Robert G. Sewell (of Metuchen, New Jersey), five grandchildren, and one great grandchild.

Before his final illness, Sewell established the William H. Sewell Graduate Award Fund to provide flexible research support for outstanding graduate students in the Department of Sociology at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Contributions may be sent in William H. Sewell's name to the University of Wisconsin Foundation, P.O. Box 8860, Madison, Wisconsin 53708-8860. The Sewell family also encourages contributions to the following source to help create a multi-generational camp: The William H. Sewell Memorial Fund, c/o Firststar Bank, 750 N. Midvale Boulevard, Madison, Wisconsin.

Robert M. Hauser, Charles Camic,
and University of Wisconsin
Colleagues

Bill was one of that remarkable generation of sociologists that began their careers in the midst of the depression. By their training in the American Pragmatists who populated the reading lists of that time and by their early career experiences, they were committed to doing work that makes a difference; work that can be used for policy purposes. If you are going to do that you need to be sure that what you say will actually work. That constraint led Bill and many others in this generation to empirically test their assertions. Often that



William H. Sewell

testing was quantitative. Methodological issues were of great importance. ... His work created major turning points on the path to the sociology of today. His concern was always "Is it important?" and "Is it correct?"

Hal Winsborough
University of Wisconsin-
Madison

Bill Sewell gave many years of service to the American Sociological Association in the offices to which he was elected and on ASA Committee assignments. He

and I were members of the ASA Council at the same time. I was ASA Secretary when he served as ASA President in the very difficult early 1970s. I learned a great deal about how to be effective in ASA affairs by observing how often Sewell was able to settle difficult intellectual and political disputes by offering solutions acceptable to both sides without fatal compromises to either of the parties involved. There were many sessions of the ASA Council when it appeared that particular disputes would never be resolved, and I found myself waiting for Sewell to offer the compromise resolution, which usually passed, that found some way to put at least a temporary end to the dispute. The remarkable quality of his solutions was his truly uncanny ability to find the formulation that would be acceptable to most. I understand that he also played the same role in other settings—on the Council of SSRC and while serving on NAS-NRC committees.

It is important to note that his organizational skills were wielded with a foremost concern for the integrity of the profession and discipline. In all the years I played a role in ASA leadership, I met no other person who advanced so consistently and effectively a view of sociology as a theory-driven, empirically grounded social science and who demonstrated at the same time the ability to meld different views of the discipline into acceptable, workable and innovative ways to move our discipline forward.

Peter H. Rossi
University of Massachusetts-Amherst

I was re-introduced to Bill Sewell in 1985 when I became the director of the ASA's Minority Fellowship Program (MFP), though we had met several years earlier. At ASA, I learned more of the details of Bill's involvement with the program. President in 1971 when the Caucus of Black Sociologists (now the Association of Black Sociologists) and others began lobbying for an MFP, Bill promptly became an articulate and forceful spokesman for it, working with Council and the Executive Office to make the program an integral component of the Association and

hiring its first Director, the late Maurice Jackson. Part of the argument was that the MFP would serve to recruit more people of color into the profession, fostering greater ethnic and racial diversity in its ranks. The ASA would signal the importance of greater access and diversity if the MFP was an integral part of its organizational structure.

I recall vividly my site visits to Madison, knowing that Bill was always a source of astute insight and advice on strategies to strengthen both programs in the profession, at universities, and with funding agencies. Weather permitting, we would drive out to the country club in his restored red Ford Mustang for a relaxed lunch and the opportunity to talk about ways to locate and secure greater resources for MOST and MFP, information particularly valuable given Bill's distinguished career as an administrator at Wisconsin. And his insights on constructive ways to respond to critics of the programs typically proved useful. Endearingly plainspoken, Bill's advice could also be earthy and witty, revealing a wry sense of humor.

Despite Bill's diffidence in claiming credit for his role in the important step to open up the discipline, his early and sustained involvement remains an important contribution to the programs' acceptance by many initial skeptics. Bill's unwavering support will remain a measure of his social values.

Lionel Maldonado
California State University-Los
Angeles

By any set of criteria Bill Sewell was a major figure in both the discipline and the profession of sociology—and Bill clearly recognized the difference and the importance of the distinction. His scholarship was marked by innovation and the same tenacity that he brought as an underweight lineman to Big-10 football. The hallmark of his professional contributions—to ASA, as University of Wisconsin President, and in many other capacities—was his integrity.

As a human being, Bill had few peers. He recognized and encouraged young talent; and he sought to bridge differences that stood in the way of understanding, while never giving up his own high standards of ethics and performance. We are all diminished by his passing.

Jim Short
Washington State University

Sociologists who now routinely run enormously complex models on thousands of observations using data that comes to them on CDs from heaven have no idea of just what Bill accomplished using the technology available in the early 1960s. Having inherited a punch card data file based on a survey of 30,000 1957 high school seniors, he chose a 1/3 random sample, supplemented the data with numerous variables derived from other sources, constructed indexes and scales and did a 1964 follow-up survey. Beginning in 1963 and culminating in his ASA Presidential Address in 1971, he published, in

Minority Fellowship Program Announces New Fellows

by Alfonso R. Latoni-Rodríguez, Director
Minority Affairs Program

The Minority Fellowship Program (MFP) of the American Sociological Association is pleased to introduce the 14 new Fellows in Cohort 28. The Advisory Panel of the Program made these recommendations in April, from a highly competitive pool of applicants. The 14 students selected this spring commence their MFP Fellowship on August 1, 2001. MFP Cohort 28 includes both beginning and continuing graduate students with promise of developing highly successfully careers in sociology and in the sociology of mental health. They will attend the Annual Meeting in Anaheim.

The MFP Program is primarily funded through a training grant from the National Institute of Mental Health. In addition to ASA member contributions, donations from Alpha Kappa Delta, Sociologists for Women in Society, the Association of Black Sociologists, Midwest Sociological Society, and the Southwestern Sociological Association, also make possible this Fellowship Program.

The new MFP Fellows are:

Nadine J. Barrett

Undergraduate Institution: University of Central Florida
Graduate Institution: Texas Woman's University



Barrett earned a BA and MA in liberal arts and sociology, respectively, from the University of Central Florida. She has completed her first year as a doctoral student in sociology at Texas Woman's University (TWU). Prior to pursuing her PhD studies, she taught a course on sex roles in modern society at the University of Central Florida. She is the President of the TWU Chapter of the Alpha Kappa Delta Honorary Society and is a graduate student representative on the Executive Board of the Southwestern Sociological Association. Her research interests focus on the experiences and challenges of people of color in communities of low socioeconomic status. Her goal is to examine social inequality as it relates to the mental health of black women, children, and adolescents.

Andrew Cho

Undergraduate Institution: University of Washington, Seattle
Graduate Institution: University of Washington, Seattle



Cho earned his BA in international business and marketing from the University of Washington with Phi Beta Kappa and *magna cum laude* honors. In fall 2001, he starts his second year of graduate school in the Department of Sociology at the University of Washington. His research focuses on race relations, ethnic stratification, and the sociology of Asian Americans, with special interest in mental health issues pertaining to Southeast Asian refugees and immigrants. Prior to graduate school, Cho worked as an advisor and instructor for six years at South Seattle Community College.

David A. Cort (non-NIMH Fellow)

Undergraduate Institution: Oakwood College
Graduate Institution: University of California, Los Angeles



Cort will begin his doctoral studies at the University of California, Los Angeles in the fall of 2001. He has a BS in psychology from Oakwood College in

Huntsville, Alabama, and an MA in sociology from George Washington University. As an undergraduate student, he was awarded a Mellon Undergraduate Research Fellowship. Cort worked at the Urban Institute, at the Department of Veteran Affairs, and at the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. His MA thesis examines race differences in native-born Americans' attitudes toward immigrants. He plans to continue research on the effect of changing public policy initiatives on the educational and social well-being of women, minorities, and other members of underrepresented groups.

Alfred W. DeFreece

Undergraduate Institution: Hunter College, New York
Graduate Institution: University of Michigan, Ann Arbor



DeFreece received his BA in sociology from Hunter College in New York. He has completed his first year as a graduate student at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. Prior to becoming a graduate student, DeFreece was a Research Fellow at Hunter College funded by the National Institute of Mental Health's Career Opportunities in Research Education and Training Program (NIMH-COR). He worked on the National Program Evaluation Study of Early Head Start. DeFreece has presented his research at several professional meetings, such as the Psi Chi Honor Society Annual Psychology Convention and the NIMH-COR Annual Meetings. His research interests focus on the understanding of race relations, by assessing patterns and possible directions of African-American concepts of self-determination and self-realization, and linking these conceptualizations to differentials in mental health status.

Lisette Haro

Undergraduate Institution: Chicago State University
Graduate Institution: University of Minnesota

Haro graduated *magna cum laude* in psychology from Chicago State University. Last June, she completed her second year as a graduate student in sociology at the University of Minnesota. She has been a MacArthur Interdisciplinary Graduate Program Fellow and was the recipient of an Alliance for Minority Participation Scholarship, and a Presidential Scholarship. She has also been a Teaching Assistant in the Department of Sociology at the University of Minnesota for the past two years. In summer of 2001, she has a research assistantship funded by the Life Course Center at Minnesota. Her graduate research will focus on gender and ethnic differences in mental health, and the social psychological processes that produce those differences, with particular emphasis in studying the mental health of Hispanic women compared to that of white women.

Angelique C. Harris

Undergraduate Institution: University of Massachusetts, Boston
Graduate Institution: City University of New York, The Graduate Center

Harris graduated *magna cum laude* in applied sociology and social psychology from the University of Massachusetts, Boston, where she earned a combined BA/MA degree. In the fall of 2001, she will begin her doctoral studies in the Department of Sociology at the Graduate Center at the City University of New York. She has been a Fellow in the Ronald E. McNair Program. Also, during her combined BA/MA studies, she was a recipient of several awards, such as the UMASS/Boston Leadership Recognition Award and the Upward Bound Peer Recognition Award. Her research interests include race and ethnicity, gender studies, urban studies, HIV/AIDS, and mental health. Harris is interested in examining

how societal stigmatization, particularly multiple stigmatizations, affects mental health.

Michelle M. Jacob

Undergraduate Institution: California State University, San Marcos
Graduate Institution: University of California, Santa Barbara



Jacob earned a BA in liberal studies, and an MA in sociological practice from California State University, San Marcos. In the fall of 2001, she will begin her PhD studies at the University of California, Santa Barbara. She was a Sequoyah Fellow and received the Yakama Nation Highest Scholar Award, the California State University Equity Fellowship, the Mira Costa College Medal of Honor, and the Association of American Indian Affairs Fellowship. Jacob's research has focused on the racial inequality of women imprisoned in the United States. Her main research interests are on the social experiences (gender and education) of the Native American community, particularly on the relationship between sports involvement and race and gender structures on the Yakama Reservation. She has also pursued research on such social problems as depression, alcoholism, drug abuse, and suicide that are commonly linked with poor mental health among Native American peoples.

Cassandra A. Logan

Undergraduate Institution: Pennsylvania State University
Graduate Institution: Pennsylvania State University



After completing a BS in agricultural science, and an MS in agricultural economics, Logan worked for two years as Program Coordinator for the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation's Southern Rural Access Program. Her primary responsibility was improving access to basic health care in eight of the most rural, medically underserved states in the United States. She began her doctoral studies in 1999 pursuing a dual degree in rural sociology and demography and has presented papers at meetings in those fields. Logan's research has focused on the intergenerational transmission of family structure; the health effects of marriage and cohabitation; teenage pregnancy; and currently, the relationship between marital status and mental health for adult women in rural and urban areas. She is a research assistant on the project Welfare, Children, and Families: A Three City Study.

Freda B. Lynn (non-NIMH Fellow)

Undergraduate Institution: University of Michigan, Ann Arbor
Graduate Institution: Harvard University



Lynn earned a BA in sociology from the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. Last May, she completed her third year in the PhD program in sociology at Harvard University. Lynn has been the recipient of many awards, such as the University of Michigan Regents-Alumni Scholar, the Mellon Scholarship for Creative Writing, the Robert C. Angell Award for Best Senior Honors Thesis, and the Chrysler Leadership Scholarship. As a PhD student at Harvard, Lynn pursued research in the areas of education and mental ability, investigating the use of synthetic cohorts and longitudinal data formats to enhance current estimation procedures. She has also done research on the economic consequences of low educational attainment using a counterfactual framework. She has been a teaching consultant for the Bok

Center for Teaching and Learning at Harvard University, and a teaching fellow in the Department.

Leslie S. Paik

Undergraduate Institution: Brown University
Graduate Institution: University of California, Los Angeles



Paik earned a BA in literature and society from Brown University. Last May, she completed her first year as a PhD student in sociology at the University of California, Los Angeles. Prior to graduate school, she worked for six years in the criminal justice system. Her goal is to build social scientific foundations with which to craft new forms of public policy evaluation, specifically in the area of innovative justice collaborations with other service systems such as health, mental health, drug treatment, and education. Paik's research interests focus on how people perceive and interact with institutions such as mental health services, hospitals, the court system, and so forth.

Elizabeth E. Piatt

Undergraduate Institution: Kent State University
Graduate Institution: Kent State University



Piatt received a BA degree in pan African studies at Kent State University, and an MA in educational administration at the University of Akron before returning to Kent State for doctoral studies. While working as an academic advisor for several years, Piatt taught courses on university orientation, and won two teaching awards at Kent State. She was very active in the National Academic Advising Association. She is currently working on a paper that focuses on the relationship between perceived discrimination and psychological well-being with special interest in the ways that race moderates the impact of perceived social support and the utilization of support services. For her dissertation, Piatt plans to examine the differential effect of role transitions on the mental health of white and non-white men and women.

Fernando I. Rivera

Undergraduate Institution: University of Puerto Rico, Mayagüez
Graduate Institution: University of Nebraska, Lincoln



Rivera earned a BA in sociology from the University of Puerto Rico, Mayagüez (UPRM), and an MA in sociology from the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, where he is currently a doctoral student. As an undergraduate, he participated in an undergraduate research program sponsored by the National Science Foundation, was a research assistant for several years at the Center for Applied Social Research, and was an instructor at UPRM for two years. Rivera's research focuses on the family (with a significant emphasis on Latino families), medical sociology, and the sociology of health and race. He is currently studying the relationship between assimilation and depression among Latinos and Latinas in the United States, the impact of intergenerational stress on Latino family relations, and models for the effective delivery/access to mental health care in the Latino community in Lincoln, Nebraska.

Zoua Vang

Undergraduate Institution: University of Pennsylvania
Graduate Institution: Harvard University

Vang graduated *magna cum laude* in sociology and psychology from the Univer-

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collaboration with various students and colleagues, more than a dozen major papers. Much of the early work was done using punch card technology, but Bill always stayed on top of technical developments and the work he did in the late 1960s was among the very first to apply path analysis to longitudinal data. All of this was done when getting a computer run back in only a day or two was considered a major accomplishment. And then, after returning to the Department of Sociology after a difficult year as Chancellor in 1967-68, Bill, rather than becoming some sort of senior statesman, continued as an active researcher and educator for another 30 years or so. He was an extraordinary man, and, like scores of other Wisconsin students, my education was far better for having known him.

Richard T. Campbell
University of Illinois, Chicago

Bill Sewell's work significantly advanced sociology of education in several important ways. Much of his research addressed the fundamental question of why some children receive more formal education than others. Not only did Sewell demonstrate the importance of social and economic status as a determinant of student outcomes, but, more importantly, he made a significant contribution to our understanding of the mechanisms that link status to educational opportunities and college attainment. This work shaped the study of status attainment for decades to come.

Sewell's research also considered the effect of educational attainment on later successes. His work examining the effects of education on early occupational attainment is classic. This research included investiga-

tion of the effect of different types of colleges on occupation and income. The importance of this research is seen in contemporary education patterns, such as the recent increase in two-year college enrollments, and the resurgence of enthusiasm for vocational education.

Not only was Bill an internationally esteemed sociologist, he was an exceptional person. During the many years I had the privilege of being on the faculty with him, I never once saw Bill less than gracious and kind in his interactions with colleagues, students and acquaintances. He was a model of gentlemanly behavior, quick to dismiss status differences, eager to include all in his circle of friends. I am proud to have known him.

Maureen T. Hallinan
University of Notre Dame

Those of us privileged to have collaborated with Bill Sewell as an intellectual companion or student will always remember his passionate vision of sociology and of social science in general. For Bill, doing social science meant manipulating a sharp and unyielding probe. It meant getting the numbers right. Why? Because these numbers—statistics establishing likely impacts and ranges of relationships in human lives and communities, a form of political arithmetic, if you will—could and often did have powerful impacts on those lives and communities. This is a vision born in a historical era when Bill was a young professional, an era when science, even social science, was viewed as a tool of human improvement. Gunnar Myrdal's final pages of *An American Dilemma* captured this view: "The rationalism and

moralism which is the driving force behind social study... is the faith that institutions can be improved and strengthened... (and) to find the practical formulas for this never-ending reconstruction of society is the supreme task of social science." Bill devoted his sociological life in this high purpose for empirical, problem-centered social science—the melding of the normative and moral with the rational and scientific. The numbers matter, have consequences, and therefore getting better measurements and better estimates serves a high purpose. Bill's passing marks part of a generational succession, in a Mannheimian sense, in our collective sense of why we do social science and in the passions we bring to it. We, so privileged to have learned from Bill or from his exemplary career, have had a bright light to guide our way.

David L. Featherman
University of Michigan

Bill Sewell once wrote, "The President of our association does not have great constitutional power but does have the opportunity to influence its affairs if he or she chooses to do so." He was the first of ASA presidents to use the authority of that office and the stature he enjoyed as president to lead the ASA on a path of broader inclusion of people of color and women in all aspects of the Association. During the one brief year of his presidency (1970-71), because of his trusted leadership, compassion, sense of fairness, and the immense respect he commanded, Bill Sewell left a profound and enduring legacy by which he is remembered. He assumed his presidency during a time of extreme turbulence and widespread grievance, especially among African American, Latino, Native American, and women members of the ASA. He listened to their concerns, committed himself to finding solutions, and persuaded the 1970-71 Council to act favorably on a number of resolutions advanced by the Caucus of Black Sociologists (CBS) at the 1970 ASA Annual Business Meeting. In addition, he used his authority as president to effectuate instant change to inclusion by appointing persons of color and women to all ad hoc committees and membership on the Program Committee; expanding participation of these groups in unprecedented numbers in the program of the 1971 Annual Meeting as well as by facilitating a significant change in the organizational structure of the central office of the ASA.

Under Bill's exemplary leadership and in response to the CBS resolutions, the 1970-71 Council appointed, for the first time in ASA history, a Committee on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in Sociology (CSREMS); created the Minority Fellowship Program (MFP) and recruited the late Maurice Jackson as the first Director of the MFP; established the Dubois-Johnson-Frazier Award; created the position of Executive Specialist for Minorities and Women (which subsequently became the Executive Associate for Careers, Minorities, and Women and, later the Office of Minority Affairs), and established a Liaison Committee to work with the CBS to find ways of improving their long-term participation in the affairs of the Association. On a personal level, I should point out that, when Rita Simon left the Council to fulfill a commitment in Israel, Bill Sewell appointed me to fill her unexpired term on the Council. It was in that capacity as well as constant interaction

with him, especially in identifying possible committee appointees and program participants, I came to fully appreciate his unwavering commitment to social justice, his belief that the Association should change as well as, simply put, he was a wonderful human being! Not so long ago, reflecting on the events of 1970-71, Bill wrote he thought it was high time to further democratize the Association. And that he did! I was especially fortunate to have benefited from his tremendous wisdom and to have enjoyed his friendship for more than 30 years.

James E. Blackwell
University of Massachusetts-Boston
(Emeritus)

Bill Sewell was an extraordinary person. A giant in the field of modern sociology, he helped shape many of the features in our institutional landscape that we now take for granted: federal research support for the social sciences, graduate training programs, minority scholarships and interdisciplinary research. In addition to the many institutional contributions and professional achievements, Sewell cared most about the lives of his students and colleagues. Bill Sewell had a profound impact on me and figured importantly in my training at Wisconsin. Although he considered himself to be inadequately trained in social psychology, Sewell was an immensely successful mentor to several generations of sociological social psychologists who studied in Madison. Sewell's impact was recognized in 1988 when the ASA Section on Social Psychology awarded him the prestigious Cooley-Mead Award for his lifetime contributions to and the scientific advancement of social psychology.

My relationship with Bill Sewell was borne out of the period of student unrest on the Madison campus in the 1960s. Having taken his graduate course on research methods, I had been exposed to his early research on personality and child-rearing. His 1952 paper, "Infant Training and the Personality of the Child," published in the *American Journal of Sociology* and later reprinted in more than half dozen books of readings and sourcebooks on the sociology of the family, is a classic. It empirically challenged some of the Freudian theories of childhood personality development that were popular at that time. The irony of course was that Sewell would later encounter a massive wave of student defiance and rebellion on his own campus during his short-lived career as Chancellor at Madison in the late 1960s, a period of protest about which many people whose theories he questioned would have predicted was due to the relaxation of the rigid socialization and child-training regimens of an earlier era.

Sewell was a great leader — one of those rare people who combined skills of leadership on both the instrumental and socio-emotional dimensions of group interaction. He nurtured the professional development of many of us who experienced those turbulent years of the 1960s with him. His stature as a person who cared about those around him and who offered untiring encouragement for excellence in research and scholarship, is reflected in the respect and love that I and many others will always have for him.

Duane F. Alwin
University of Michigan □

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sity of Pennsylvania. She will begin her PhD studies in the Department of Sociology at Harvard University in the fall of 2001. Her research has focused on developing and implementing comprehensive evaluations of programs serving disadvantaged/at-risk youth. Also, she has developed research protocols, conducted site observations, facilitated focus groups, and analyzed quantitative and qualitative data. Prior to graduate school, her research addressed Asian youth gangs, youth's coping behavior, parenting styles and mode of acculturation as potential factors influencing youth's affinity for gangs. As a graduate student, she plans to build upon that research and continue to address issues pertinent to at-risk, disadvantaged youth. She brings interest in immigration, immigrant assimilation/adaptation, ethnic identity, juvenile delinquency, social stratification/inequality, race and ethnic relations, and poverty.

Gail Wallace

Undergraduate Institution:
University of California,
Davis
Graduate Institution: Iowa
State University

Wallace earned her BA in sociology from the University of California, Davis, and an MA in sociology from California State University, Sacramento. As an undergraduate student, she was a member of ASA's Honors Program. She worked in grassroots programs assisting underrepresented populations characterized by stress and hopelessness, as well as with men and women of impoverished social and cultural communities. Gail performed significant demographic research for the State of California Student Aid Commission. In



August of 2001, she will begin her third year as a doctoral student at Iowa State University. Her research interests include coping mechanisms among poor and underrepresented groups, with the major emphasis being on mental health, social inequality, and disparities in mental health outcomes. She is also interested in examining the influence of psychosocial stressors, psychopathological processes, and mental health disparities among different racial, ethnic, and gender group populations.

MFP Alternates
Also Honored

The Minority Fellowship Program and its Advisory Panel designated 11 applicants as alternates for MFP Fellowships. All of these alternates are receiving MFP recognition awards to assist in their attending the ASA Annual Meeting. The MFP Alternates are:

Kimberly R. Barber, Michigan State University
Laticia E. Best, Pennsylvania State University
Yolanda M. Gibbons, University of Massachusetts, Amherst
Ronald L. Lewis, University of Michigan
Yndia S. Lorick-Wilmot, Northeastern University
María C. Morales, Texas A&M University
Rika Morioka, University of California, San Diego
Feven Negga, Howard University
Tariqah Nuriddin, Purdue University
Tia N. Pratt, Fordham University
Jessica M. Vasquez, University of California, Berkeley □

Council Maintains Flexibility in Policymaking and Resolutions

At its February 2001 meeting, ASA Council carefully considered the reports of several Council subcommittees, past and present, as well as member feedback, about how ASA might most effectively make policy statements and respond to member resolutions. Details about several of Councils' deliberations and the outcome of the Council meeting appear in the minutes on page 13 of this issue.

Over time, the various Subcommittees focused on three questions: (1) What is the range of issues—the proper scope of policy statements—on which Council should speak for ASA?; (2) What process should Council follow to evaluate the scientific basis for, and the appropriateness of, proposed resolutions and policy statements?; (3) What institutional alternatives exist for the ASA and its membership to address issues of public policy?

The Alba subcommittee¹ issued its recommendations for Council review in February 2001. They concluded that *a priori* limits should not be placed on Council's ability to speak for the Association on important matters of public policy. This conclusion does not prevent the Council from deciding that statements on a particular policy topic are inappropriate for the Association (because, for instance, they are well beyond the expertise of the discipline or not relevant to it). The report centered on

the challenge of how Council can presume to speak on issues for which Council members may lack the expertise. The report proposed some procedures using a review panel process to help assure Council that its statements on public policy are solidly anchored in social science research.

The entire report, adopted by Council, is posted on the homepage, but key excerpts are reprinted below.

ASA and Policy Statements

The knowledge generated by sociologists is relevant to the full range of issues facing our country and the world today, and many sociologists have entered our discipline because of their desire to engage important social issues. It is to be expected therefore that members of the Association, individually and collectively, will want to use its fora in order to speak to major questions of public policy.

A resolution passed by Council on behalf of the Association is one way that sociologists can collectively address major public-policy issues. We believe that this vehicle should be used sparingly, when the issues involved have substantial significance for the well being of society and there is a solid foundation of sociological knowledge as well as widespread agreement on its policy implications. We are well aware that, when the Association makes policy pronouncements, it places its credibility at risk and that of the discipline it represents. We therefore support a continuation of the

policy regarding member resolutions that has been in place since 1993 and that requires resolutions to be accompanied by documentation of their sociological basis and a statement of their relevance to sociology as a discipline and profession. We note that, since the inauguration of this policy, only a small number of resolutions has been submitted to Council. It seems obvious that this mechanism is not swamping the Council with hastily prepared resolutions....

In the past, Council has considered member resolutions and other proposed policy statements during its regular working sessions. These discussions have at times generated a sense of uneasiness among Council members who felt that they lacked the expertise to assess the theoretical and evidentiary basis behind various proposals. The subcommittee suggests that, in such cases, the Council employ the model of a review panel in order to develop recommendations for a course of action.

Not every resolution will require the review panel model. It is particularly well tailored to issues where taking a position on public policy depends on clear and convincing sociological knowledge or expertise. The model should be viewed as an internal procedure that Council is free to adopt or reject in specific cases.

Council made it clear that any subcommittee does not speak for the Association and that recommendations must be reviewed by the full Council.

Other Mechanisms to Speak to Policy Issues

Council also emphasized that Council resolutions are hardly the only mechanism provided by the Association for sociologists to speak to policy issues, and that the ASA offers an opportunity to do so through the Annual Meeting and Publications Program, the Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline, and the ASA's Spivack Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy.

Policies Relating to the Discipline, Profession, and ASA Business

Council reaffirmed that ASA should continue to address issues and craft policies that promote or protect the well being of the discipline and profession or speak to the internal operations of ASA. The Association addressing such issues is part of its mission and purpose. While Council thought that, in other areas of public policy, the sociological evidence needed to be assessed, such considerations were not germane when ASA was speaking on behalf of the discipline or the Association's own operations. As stated in the report:

...there are areas where the interests of the Association are so directly engaged that Council members are likely to feel that further review of the issues is unnecessary. Examples that come readily to mind are:

(1) *Issues related to the Association's mission as a learned scientific society. Council can issue or endorse policies to 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).*

(2) *Issues related to the Association's role as a professional association. Council can also speak to issues that have an impact upon sociologists in the various work settings where they are found (e.g., substitution of part-time teachers for regular faculty in the classroom; closing of sociology departments).*

(3) *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 or doing business with firms known to have anti-union policies; and operating the ASA according to principles of diversity and inclusiveness.*

ASA and Member Resolutions

In terms of member resolutions, the following key points guide their preparation for Council consideration:

- *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 at 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 the Council's understanding.*
- *The proposed resolution must include specific suggestions about what Council action is requested.*

Council unanimously adopted the Alba subcommittee's report and recommendations, which now serve as official ASA policy.

¹Vice-president Richard Alba chaired the Subcommittee, with members William Bielby, Lynn Smith-Lovin, and Felice J. Levine. □

Community Action Research Initiative Grants Awarded

The American Sociological Association's Spivack Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy has announced the 2001 awards for the Community Action Research Initiative (CARI). The small grants are designed to stimulate and support sociologists bringing social science knowledge, methods, and expertise to bear by addressing community-identified issues and concerns. The aim is to advance the uses and contributions of sociology to social policy issues. Each applicant described a proposed project for *pro bono* work with a community organization or local public interest group, the group's need and support, and the intended outcomes. CARI provides up to \$2500 for each project to cover direct costs associated with doing community action research. The seven proposals selected are:

- *Joanna Badagliaco, University of Kentucky, will work with the Faith Community Housing Foundation (FCHF), which assists members of the community in locating affordable low-income housing and in remaining housed. Her project intends to establish data collection mechanisms and create an appropriate database for FCHF to use in meeting its goals, which include describing the population served or in need, and assessing the impact of community intervention, involvement, and assistance. She will also train staff to gather and enter data. Her intended outcome is to develop preliminary analyses of the database and the creation of summary reports.*
- *Lisa Frohmann, University of Illinois, Chicago, Battered Women's Photography Project, will work with the Jane Addams Hull House Association and Chicago Connections Women's Program. Her proposal is to run workshops for battered women interested in exploring definitions, experiences, and strategies for being safe through photography and*

narrative. The project provides women with an opportunity for self-expression, explore means for safety in their life, and adds battered women's voices to the development and evaluation of safety interventions.

- *Michael Lawson, The College of New Jersey, Discovering Program Effectiveness, will develop and apply outcome measures for Isles-Youthbuild, a high school completion and job-training program for inner-city youth, and Anchor House, a non-profit shelter for runaway adolescents. He intends to develop program-specific outcome measures, build database applications, fill databases with in-program and follow-up information from recent clients, and provide statistical reports on collected data. In addition to helping the organizations with research, the other project goal is undergraduate research training.*
- *Janice C. Morrissey, Berry College, will work with the South Rome Community Association and the East Rome Community Association, two non-profits focused on community improvement issues. Her project involves linking Berry College students and faculty with residents of Rome's low-income community in community-based research. The goal is to develop knowledge that can bring about social change, promote community capacity for self-help, and develop students' leadership skills.*
- *Margaret K. Nelson, Middlebury College, will work with the Vermont Coalition of Clinics for the Uninsured, a group of nine free health care clinics for the impoverished or uninsured. She intends to compare and contrast the member clinics with "traditional" models, freestanding health-care facilities, and "incorporation" models, operating through local hospitals or clinics and incorporating clients. She will look at*

socio-demographic characteristics, health status of clients, range and accessibility of services provided, the cost per client, and measures of client outcomes. Her findings should help decision makers understand how well the two models serve the uninsured.

- *Emily Rosenbaum, Fordham University, will work with Part of the Solution (POTS), a community-based organization offering multiple services to the homeless. She intends to provide information to improve the match between services and needs, including the development of a database of client characteristics and their awareness of services in order to improve its planning. With student assistants, Rosenbaum will interview clients about their perceptions. She will work with students to make the research an educational experience for them as well.*
- *Lynet Uttal, University of Wisconsin-Madison, will assist the Community Coordinated Child Care (4-C), which helps find childcare, provides training to childcare providers, provides a referral service, manages certification programs, and sponsors food programs and training in nutritional practices. Her project is a collaborative university-community project, which will focus on the needs of the Latino community in terms of childcare. The goal is to conduct surveys, evaluate recruitment methods, analyze certification, observe childcare settings, and have a collaborative research process. The project's goals are to improve childcare, expand the number of childcare workers, improve certification, and develop reports on the childcare needs of Latino families.*

The next deadline for applications is February 1, 2002. Additional information is on the homepage (www.asanet.org). □

2001 Annual Meeting Anaheim Meets ASA!

Thousands of scholars from around the world will converge in the new Anaheim Resort in Southern California for ASA's 96th Annual Meeting on Saturday-Tuesday, August 18-21, 2001. Plenaries, thematic sessions, and hundreds of sessions will highlight current sociological research and extend scientific knowledge in new directions. Join us from the opening bell on Saturday morning, beginning with substantive sessions sponsored by Sections and the 2001 Program Committee and moving toward the first exciting afternoon plenary session on the future of cities, followed by the Welcoming Reception.

Plenaries Address Major Urban Issues

Saturday, August 18, 4:30 p.m., "Cities of the Future: From Chicago to LA," with Darnell M. Hunt, John R. Logan, Michael Dear, and Douglas S. Massey

Sociology came of age with the industrial city. It sought to explain and understand new social forms that came into existence with the rise of urbanism as a way of life. Theories of spatial structure, community, social solidarity, conflict, and race were substantially developed with the modern industrial city in mind. The Chicago School of Sociology played a pivotal role early in this movement. Yet, the economy and technology that created the industrial city has given way to a new post-industrial regime. Some have argued that Los Angeles now represents the prototypical post-modern city. Are our theories about life in the city still adequate? If not, what changes are warranted? This session grapples with these fundamental questions as it considers theories of urbanism from Chicago to LA.

Monday, August 20, 12:30 p.m., "The Political Disenfranchisement of Urban America," with Chandler Davidson, Raymond E. Wolfinger, Keith Reeves, and Pamela Karlan

Americans like to think of the Voting Rights Act as having put an end to disenfranchisement. But has it? Do systemic forces in the polity still limit the voting rights of those groups with a history of disenfranchisement? Prominent students of voting address this question, as well as the hotly debated issue of the effects of low voter turnout.

Presidential Address

Don't be late if you want a seat for Massey's Presidential Address, "A Short History of Human Society," on Sunday afternoon, August 19. The Address follows the ASA Awards Ceremony

which begins at 4:30 p.m., where sociologists honor colleagues for outstanding contributions to sociology.

One Town Meeting, Two Town Meetings

Attendees have more than one chance to meet and interact with high-ranking science representatives from the federal government at this year's Annual Meeting.

At 10:30 a.m. on Sunday, August 19, meet Raynard Kington, Associate Director at the National Institutes of Health for Behavioral and Social Sciences Research, at the special session on "New Horizons for Social and Behavioral Research on Health: A Town Meeting with Raynard S. Kington, NIH."

Later on Sunday afternoon, at 2:30 p.m., the focus turns to "Human Subjects and the Social Sciences: A Town Meeting," with Greg Koski, Director of the Office of Human Research Protections, and panelists Robert M. Hauser (University of Wisconsin, Madison), Barbara Risman (North Carolina State University), and Sally T. Hillsman (National Institute of Justice).

Come to both these special events prepared to ask, listen, and learn!

Have an Opinion?

There are many ways to make your voice heard during the upcoming Annual Meeting. Here is a quick shopping list of open forums, task force reports, and business meetings.

- Special Open Forum: A Report from the Task Force on Re-Examination of the Committee on Committees and the Committee on Nominations, Sunday, August 19, 8:30 a.m.
- Student Forum Business Meeting, Sunday, August 19, 8:30 a.m.
- Special Session on Hate and Hate-Bias at Colleges and Universities: Campus and Community Implications (A Report by the ASA Task Force on Hate Bias Acts on Campus), Sunday, August 19, 2:30 p.m.
- Open Forum on the Scholarship of Teaching and Learning in Sociology, Sunday, August 19, 7:30 p.m.
- Special Session on The International Focus of American Sociology: A Task Force Report, Monday, August 20, 8:30 a.m.
- ASA Business Meeting, Tuesday, August 21, 7:00 a.m.

In addition, every ASA Section has a business meeting as part of its activities. Check the table of Section activities on the next page for day and times. Don't miss these opportunities to contribute your viewpoints and recommendations!

Annual Meeting Introduction to ASA President Doug Massey

ASA President Doug Massey has a wide range of experiences and talents that will inform his intriguing Presidential Address. He is the Dorothy Swaine Thomas Professor and Chair, Department of Sociology at the University of Pennsylvania where he also is professor of the Graduate Group in Demography and the Lauder Program in International Studies. After he earned his MA and PhD from Princeton University, he served on the faculty at the University of Chicago prior to coming to Penn. In addition to being president of ASA, he is a member of the National Academy of Sciences, a fellow at the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a past president of the Population Association of America. He won the Distinguished Publication Award from the ASA in 1995 for *American Apartheid*, co-authored with Nancy Denton, and has written widely on issues of demography, migration, and race.



Career Development for All Ages and All Stages

Are you nervous about negotiating a contract for your first job? Still looking for someone to publish your dissertation? Searching for a way to bring an international perspective into your research and teaching? Dreaming of living on royalties from writing a textbook? Trying to find a new way to apply your sociological expertise? Ready to give up going to the office every day but leery of what "retirement" might bring? You are in luck! Check through the workshops listed below and find the one that suits your needs. Then get ready to hear advice from experts who have learned—sometimes the hard way—what important things you should consider as you make your next career move.

Saturday, August 18

- 8:30 a.m. Professional Workshop. Navigating Graduate School to Your Best Advantage
- 10:30 a.m. Minority Fellowship Program Professional Development Workshop. Building Careers and Collaborations
- 10:30 a.m. Professional Workshop. Officially Retired, Hardly Retiring
- 2:30 p.m. Academic Workplace Workshop. Evaluating and Rewarding Service
- 2:30 p.m. Professional Workshop. Your First Academic Job: Success in the Early Faculty Years

Sunday, August 19

- 8:30 a.m. Professional Workshop. Advice on Engaging in Proprietary Research
- 8:30 a.m. Professional Workshop. So You Want to Write a Textbook
- 10:30 a.m. Professional Workshop. Getting the Mentoring You Want and the Skills You Need in Graduate School
- 12:30 p.m. Professional Workshop. Collaborating Internationally on Research and Teaching
- 2:30 p.m. Professional Workshop. New PhDs Discuss Details of the Job Market Process: From Timelines to Negotiations
- 2:30 p.m. Professional Workshop. Employment Opportunities for Sociologists in State Government

Monday, August 20

- 8:30 a.m. Professional Workshop. How to Get Your Research Presented in the Mass Media—with Relatively Little Pain or Humiliation
- 8:30 a.m. Professional Workshop. How to Get Published: Advice from ASA Editors
- 10:30 a.m. Professional Workshop. Opportunities for Research, Consulting, and Teaching in the Asia-Pacific Region

- 2:30 p.m. Professional Workshop. Serving as an Expert Witness
- 2:30 p.m. Professional Workshop. Looking for Jobs, Promotion, and Tenure: Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, and Transgender Issues
- 4:30 p.m. Professional Workshop. Navigating Legislatures as a Sociologist (co-sponsored by the Spivack Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy)

Tuesday, August 21

- 8:30 a.m. Professional Workshop. Teaching Portfolios
- 10:30 a.m. Professional Workshop. Issues of Part-Time, Adjunct, and Temporary Faculty Appointments
- 10:30 a.m. Section on Sociological Practice Workshop. Preparing for Meaningful Careers in Sociological Practice: Strategies, Successes, and Pitfalls
- 12:30 p.m. Professional Workshop. Preparing Your Dissertation for Publication as a Book and as an Article
- 12:30 p.m. Academic Workplace Workshop. Making Effective Use of On-Campus Faculty Development Resources
- 2:30 p.m. Professional Workshop. Proposal Development: Obtaining Funding for Your Dissertation/Research

Exhibits Open Four Days!

One of the exciting results of the change from a five-day to a four-day convention is that ASA Exhibits will be open on every day of the Annual Meeting! From Saturday afternoon to Tuesday afternoon, attendees with a yen for books can stroll through an outstanding exhibit of nearly 100 scholarly publishers, talk to their representatives, purchase important new works, update textbook lists, and discover a whole array of specialty publications, software, and resources.

Enhancing the exhibit experience will be Café ASA, a small oasis in the heart of the exhibit area, where attendees can meet over a cup of coffee or a quick snack.

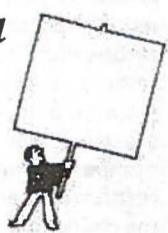
Include some time in your exhibit browsing to look at the research and informational poster displays adjacent to Café ASA. Poster Sessions will be active on all four days of the meeting too!



Three Poster Sessions Bring You Up to Date on Funding, Data, and Graduate Programs

- Funding Opportunities—Sunday, August 19 1:00-4:00 p.m.
- Data Resources—Monday, August 20, 9:00 a.m. -12:00 noon
- Graduate Programs in Sociology—Monday, August 20, 2:30-5:30 p.m.

These events are especially valuable for faculty who wish to advise their students!



Continued on next page

Annual Meeting, *from page 8*

Network and Have Fun!

Opportunities abound for participants to network, make new friends, and socialize with their colleagues. Take a quick walk through the social side of the meeting.

Saturday, August 18

- 3:00 p.m.—Welcome first-time meeting attendees! You are invited to a one-hour orientation prior to the Opening Plenary session on the first day.
- 6:30 p.m.—Welcoming Party; all are invited. Section receptions are also open.

Sunday, August 19

- 7:00 a.m.—Sociologists teaching at community colleges are invited to an early bird bagel breakfast to meet one another and discuss topics of common interest.
- 6:30 p.m.—Honorary Reception, where all meeting attendees can congratulate and extend best wishes to President Massey and the major 2001 ASA award recipients.
- 8:30 p.m.—Activities of Other Groups provide a veritable buffet of special meetings and member-sponsored gatherings.
- 9:00 p.m.—Just Desserts, the Teaching Enhancement Fund Benefit Reception. If you forgot to buy a ticket during the day, you can get one at the door.
- 9:30 p.m.—Minority Fellowship Program Benefit Reception. All proceeds go directly to benefit the Fellows; tickets available at the door.

Monday, August 20

- 6:30 p.m.—Special receptions for students and international scholars, plus a plethora of Section receptions.
- 9:30 p.m.—The 28th Annual Department Alumni Night (DAN), where graduate departments sponsor tables and encourage mingling with alumni, colleagues, students, and friends.

Tuesday, August 21

- 7:00 a.m.—ASA Business Meeting. Come for a cup of coffee and an update on the inner workings of your association.

Enjoy the local scene by attending "Spotlight on California" sessions and registering for tours. Check the homepage or the May-June issue of Footnotes for details.

Sample a Section!

Looking for an easy way to find colleagues with similar research interests? Section activities offer one convenient avenue for connecting with like-minded scholars. Section-sponsored sessions are open to all meeting registrants, whether section members or not.

Sections promote ongoing communication among their members by publishing newsletters, supporting cooperative research ventures, recognizing outstanding work by professionals and students in their specialties, and sponsoring program activities at each Annual Meeting. ASA members with interests in specialized areas of sociological inquiry may join any Section of the Association. Stop by the ASA Membership table in the On-Site Registration area at the Hilton to browse through recent section newsletters and pick up section membership information. Of course, if you join a section before September 30, your membership will help support that section's program allocation for 2002.

Section activities are summarized here for quick reference. Meeting days are Saturday, August 18; Sunday, August 19; Monday, August 20; and Tuesday, August 21.

Activities of Other Groups

The ASA Annual Meeting is a time when many sociological groups meet under one umbrella. To enable networking and communication, ASA permits its members and related organizations to use meeting space in the evenings after daytime sessions have concluded. If you are not planning to be in Anaheim this year, just look at all the interesting gatherings you are going to miss:

- Alpha Kappa Delta Council—Friday, August 17, 8:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.
- Alpha Kappa Delta *Sociological Inquiry* Editorial Board—Saturday, August 18, 8:30 a.m.
- American Journal of Sociology* Editorial Board—Sunday, August 19, 12:30 p.m.
- Care Work Network—Saturday, August 18, 6:30 p.m.
- Caucus on Gender and Sexuality in International Contexts—Monday, August 19, 6:30 p.m.
- Christian Sociological Society—Sunday, August 19, 8:30 p.m.
- Cornell University Department of Sociology Reception—Sunday, August 19, 7:30 p.m.
- Eastern Sociological Society Publications Committee and *Sociological Forum* Editorial Board—Sunday, August 19, 8:30 a.m.
- Indiana University Department of Sociology Reception—Sunday, August 19, 7:30 p.m.
- International Network of Sociologists Working on Issues of Gender and Work Transformation—Monday, August 20, 6:30 p.m.
- International Research Committee on Disasters—Sunday, August 19, 8:30 p.m.
- International Sociological Association open meeting—Sunday, August 19, 8:30 p.m.
- International Visual Sociology Association—Sunday, August 19, 8:30 p.m.
- Japan Sociologists Network—Saturday, August 18, 6:30 p.m.
- Memorial Gathering in Honor of Bernard Farber (Michael Lewis and Rita Simon)—Sunday, August 19, 8:30 p.m.
- Memorial Gathering in Honor of Deirdre Boden (Annette Lareau and Harvey Molotch)—Sunday, August 19, 8:30 p.m.
- National Council of State Sociological Associations—Monday, August 19, 6:30 p.m.
- National Science Foundation Sociology Panel—Saturday, August 18, 8:30 a.m.
- Qualitative Sociology* Reception—Sunday, August 19, 8:30 p.m.

SECTION	HOTEL	DAY	COUNCIL	BUSINESS	SESSIONS	RECEPTIONS
Aging & the Life Course	Hilton	Sunday	7:00 a.m.	10:30 a.m.	162, 205, 244, 277	10:30 a.m.
Alcohol & Drugs	Marriott	Tuesday		3:30 p.m.	469, 505, 538, 562	Mon., 6:30 p.m.
<i>Animals and Society*</i>	Hilton	Saturday		12:30 p.m.		
Asia & Asian America	Marriott	Sunday		9:30 a.m.	163, 206, 278	8:30 p.m.
Children and Youth	Marriott	Sunday	7:00 a.m.	3:30 p.m.	164, 207, 279	Mon., 6:30 p.m.
Collective Behavior & Social Movements	Center	Saturday	12:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.	23, 60, 126	Mon., 6:30 p.m.
Community & Urban Sociology	Marriott	Monday		10:30 a.m.	319, 355, 399, 431	
Comparative & Historical Sociology	Center	Tuesday		3:30 p.m.	432, 470, 506, 539, 563	Mon., 6:30 p.m.
Computers, Sociology & Crime, Law, & Deviance	Hilton	Saturday		9:30 a.m.	28, 65, 131	
Culture, Sociology of	Center	Sunday	10:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	165, 245, 280, 320	Mon., 6:30 p.m.
Economic Sociology	Marriott	Sunday		1:30 p.m.	172, 213, 247, 286, 325, 361	Mon., 6:30 p.m.
Education, Sociology of	Center	Sunday	12:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.	166, 208, 281	
Emotions, Sociology of	Hilton	Saturday		11:30 a.m.	29, 66, 96, 132, 173	6:30 p.m.
Environment & Technology	Hilton	Saturday		11:30 a.m.	30, 67, 133	6:30 p.m.
Family, Sociology of the	Center	Tuesday	Mon., 7:00 a.m.	9:30 a.m.	400, 433, 471, 507, 540, 564	Mon., 6:30 p.m.
History of Sociology	Marriott	Tuesday		11:30 a.m.	411, 444, 479, 514, 545, 573	Mon., 6:30 p.m.
International Migration	Marriott	Monday		11:30 a.m.	356, 401, 434	6:30 p.m.
<i>Labor & Labor Movements*</i>	Hilton	Saturday		3:30 p.m.	24, 61, 127	7:30 p.m.
Latina/Latino Sociology	Hilton	Sunday		11:30 a.m.	204	
Law, Sociology of	Center	Monday		5:30 p.m.	357, 402, 435	7:00 p.m.
Marxist Sociology	Center	Monday		11:30 a.m.	362, 407, 440	Mon., 6:30 p.m.
Mathematical Sociology	Center	Sunday		11:30 a.m.	167, 209, 282	
Medical Sociology	Hilton	Monday	8:30 a.m.	9:30 a.m.	358, 403	
Mental Health, Sociology of	Center	Saturday	Fri, 6:00 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	25, 62, 94, 128, 168, 210, 283	6:30 p.m.
Methodology	Center	Monday	7:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	326, 363, 408, 441	Mon., 6:30 p.m.
Organizations, Occupations, & Work	Hilton	Sunday	12:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.	169, 211, 284	Sat., 6:30 p.m.
Peace, War, & Social Conflict	Center	Tuesday	8:30 a.m.	9:30 a.m.	321, 366, 404, 436, 508, 541, 565	
Political Economy of the World System	Center	Tuesday		11:30 a.m.	472, 509, 566	4:30 p.m.
Political Sociology	Hilton	Saturday		11:30 a.m.	26, 63, 129	6:30 p.m.
Population, Sociology of	Center	Monday		9:30 a.m.	322, 359, 405, 437, 473	Mon., 6:30 p.m.
Race, Gender, & Class	Center	Monday		5:30 p.m.	327, 364, 409, 442	6:30 p.m.
Racial & Ethnic Minorities	Center	Saturday	12:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.	27, 64, 95, 130, 170	
Rational Choice	Center	Tuesday	10:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	438, 474, 542, 567	
Religion, Sociology of	Hilton	Tuesday	8:30 a.m.	9:30 a.m.	510, 568	Sat., 6:30 p.m.
Science, Knowledge, & Technology	Marriott	Tuesday	7:00 a.m.	1:30 p.m.	443, 476, 512, 543, 570	Mon., 6:30 p.m.
Sex & Gender, Sociology of	Marriott	Monday		9:30 a.m.	323, 360, 406, 439	9:30 a.m.
Sexualities, Sociology of	Marriott	Monday		4:30 p.m.	328, 365, 410, 477, 513, 571	6:30 p.m.
Social Psychology	Hilton	Tuesday	10:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	478, 544, 572	Mon., 6:30 p.m.
Sociological Practice	Center	Sunday	7:00 a.m.	2:30 p.m.	171, 212, 246, 285, 324	Sat., 6:30 p.m.
Theory	Hilton	Tuesday	12:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.	475, 511, 569	
Undergraduate Education	Center	Saturday		3:30 p.m.	31, 68, 97, 134, 175	6:30 p.m.
	Marriott	Sunday	Sat., 7:30 p.m.	8:30 a.m.	174, 214, 287	

*in-formation

- Sociological Imagination Group (Bernard Phillips)—Saturday, August 18, 6:30 p.m.; Sunday, August 19, 8:30 p.m.
- Sociological Research Association—Sunday, August 19, 7:00 p.m.
- Sociologists AIDS Network Meeting and Reception—Sunday, August 19, 8:30 p.m.
- Sociologists for Women in Society—banquet on Sunday, August 19, 6:30 p.m. Pre-meeting workshop on August 17 at the Tiffant Terrace Hotel.
- Sociologists Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Caucus Business Meeting—Saturday, August 18, 6:30 p.m.
- Sociologists Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Caucus Community-Building Gathering—Sunday, August 19, 8:30 p.m.
- "Sociologists Working on the Asian American Population and Southern Californian Asian American Organizations" (John Lie)—Sunday, August 19, 8:30 p.m.
- University of Chicago Department of Sociology Alumni Reception—Saturday, August 18, 8:30 p.m.
- University of Pennsylvania Department of Sociology Reception—Monday, August 20, 7:30 p.m.
- University of Wisconsin-Madison Alumni Reception—Sunday, August 19, 8:30 p.m.

Online Abstracts and Papers

You won't need that extra suitcase to haul papers back from the Annual Meeting this year. The traditional printed abstract booklet and on-site Paper Sales Service, with its yards of tables and stacks of papers, have both yielded to the electronic age. The new, compact Online Abstract and Paper Center will feature several computer terminals adjacent to the ASA Bookstore. At these terminals, from your own laptop in your room or your computer at home, you will be able to access and search abstracts of papers presented at the Annual Meeting and locate information on paper availability.

An important part of the good news is that meeting papers will no longer be available only at the meeting site. The online repository will be accessible after the meeting and, we hope, for years to come. So while that extra suitcase may come in useful for Disney memorabilia, you won't

need to lug reams of paper home with you. Your chiropractor and your environment thank you!

Special Didactic Seminars Await You

In addition to the traditional quantitative topics and forays into computer software for qualitative methods, this year's roster of Didactic Seminars contains some interesting new topics. If you are looking to expand your knowledge and skills in new ways, one of these may suit you. The fee for each seminar is \$25; preregistration is open until July 23.

- Urban Ethnography and Multi-Media Approaches (Sunday, August 19, 2:30 p.m.)**
Sam Heilman, Queens College and Graduate Center, CUNY
- Spatially Integrated Social Science (Monday, August 20, 8:30 a.m.)**
Michael F. Goodchild, Department of Geography, University of California, Santa Barbara; Richard P. Appelbaum, Departments of Sociology and Global & International Studies, University of California, Santa Barbara; John Logan, Department of Sociology, University at Albany, SUNY

Statistical Graphs (Monday, August 20, 2:30 p.m.)

- John Fox, McMaster University
- Designing and Implementing Large Scale, Comparative, Qualitative/Ethnographic Research (Monday, August 20, 2:30 p.m.)**
Kathryn Edin, Northwestern University; Laura Lein, University of Texas, Austin
- New Methods of Representing Social Networks (Tuesday, August 21, 10:30 a.m.)**
Linton Freeman, University of California, Irvine

Search the Online Preliminary Program (www.asanet.org)

It is continually updated and provides everything you have always wanted to know about the Annual Meeting.although you can e-mail meetings@asanet.org or call (202) 383-9005 x 305 for questions that remain. □

Preparing Future Faculty Project Gains Momentum

by Carla B. Howery
Deputy Executive Officer

ASA's Preparing Future Faculty (PFF) teams met with five other social science and humanities disciplines at a conference in Boston, MA, on June 22-24, 2001. Each team or "cluster" is composed of a PhD granting institution and several undergraduate institutions. Clusters aim to provide opportunities for their respective graduate students to experience the full faculty role at different types of institutions. The goal is to engage in professional socialization for a wider range of academic positions.

The four PhD institutions and their partners are:

Indiana University, DePauw University, Marian College, Indiana University-South Bend, Indiana University-Kokomo, Indiana University Columbus, and Butler University;

North Carolina State University, College of Charleston, Elon College, North Carolina Central University, UNC-Greensboro, and UNC-Wilmington;

Texas A & M University, Blinn College, Our Lady of the Lake University, Prairie View A & M University, Sam Houston State University, Texas A & M International University, Texas Southern University, University of Texas at Pan American; and

University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Alcorn State University, Grambling State University, Little Priest Tribal College, New Mexico Highlands University, Texas A & M Corpus Christi, University of Nebraska Medical Center.

In addition to the 23 sociologists attending from the four clusters, the ASA's PFF Advisory Panel was represented by Theodore Long, Elizabethtown College; William G. Roy, UCLA; Jean Shin, Western Maryland College; and Carla B. Howery, ASA.



Russell Willis, Grambling University and Rhonda Evans, Texas A & M University confer in a break-out session on how to share sociological expertise to the preparing future faculty project.

Long, President of Elizabethtown College, was part of a panel on "What do Employers Want?" where he was joined by sociologists Howard London, Dean, Bridgewater State University, and Pamela Edington, Dean, Middlesex Community College in a session that addressed the importance of institutional mission and finding a "fit" with candidates who will enhance that mission.

Over the three days, conference participants worked on specific challenges to making PFF programs strong and enduring, e.g., how to evaluate and reward professional service; how to get senior faculty actively involved; how to encourage more employment in community colleges; ways to share in print and video media the lessons learned from PFF; how to find and use a mentor; and how faculty from the PhD institution and the partner schools can collaborate.

The PFF project is described in detail in the May 2000 issue of *Footnotes* and is on the ASA homepage. In addition to ASA,

the other disciplinary associations involved include: American Historical Association, American Psychological Association, the American Political Science Association, the National Council of Teachers of English, and the National Communication Association. The Ameri-

can Association of Colleges and Universities and the Council of Graduate Schools coordinate the overall project. For more information, contact Carla B. Howery, ASA.

Join in the dialogue about PFF at the ASA Annual Meeting. □

Preparing Future Faculty Events at the 2001 ASA Annual Meeting; Open to Everyone!

Monday, August 20: 10:30am

Academic Workplace Workshop. Lessons from Preparing Future Faculty Projects
Presenters: Camilla Vivian Saulsbury, Indiana University; Robert V. Robinson, Indiana University; Nancy J. Davis, DePauw University; Matthew Oware, Indiana University

The goal of this workshop is to provide participants with information about the Preparing Future Faculty (PFF) Program along with tools for implementing aspects of PFF programs at their own college or university. The focus will be on what can be gained from involvement with PFF programs, from both individual and departmental-level perspectives. Models for generating graduate student and faculty interest in PFF-related activities, as well as how to operate PFF programs or activities on a shoestring, will also be presented. Handouts will be provided and there will be time for questions.

Monday, August 20: 2:30pm

Professional Workshop. Preparing Future Faculty for the Range of Academic Jobs
Organizers: Harland Prechel, Texas A&M University and Jean Shin, Western Maryland College

Panel: Sarah N. Gatson, Texas A&M University; Elizabeth Gill, Randolph-Macon College; Brian Powell, Indiana University; William G. Roy, University of California, Los Angeles

This workshop will cover the many different kinds of academic jobs available in sociology, from those at large public research universities to ones at small private liberal arts colleges (and the many in between). We will give special attention to how graduate faculty members might mentor and advise students for the range of academic jobs, and also what graduate students can do to prepare for different types of expectations, resources, and duties. The workshop panel is comprised of experienced directors of graduate studies, other senior faculty members who have served as mentors or advisors, and also newer faculty who can reflect on their graduate training and how it has connected with their first years on the job. After some brief remarks by each organizer and panelist, much of the time will be devoted to an open forum for questions and discussion with the audience.



Spotlight on Departments

An occasional column showcasing accomplishments and innovations in sociology

The Preparing Future Faculty Program at Indiana University

by Meghan Rich, ASA Academic and Professional Affairs Program Assistant

The graduate department at Indiana University's Department of Sociology is renowned for training and producing top-notch scholars. Yet, Indiana University (IU) stands apart from other large PhD granting institutions in its intentional preparation of effective teachers as well as strong researchers. In the past five years, the faculty and graduate students at IU's Sociology Department have won numerous teaching awards, published scores of teaching-related articles in journals, and are extremely productive in the scholarship of teaching and learning.

Although the Department of Sociology at IU has been involved in training their graduate students to teach for many years now, it has become formalized through the ASA-supported Preparing Future Faculty (PFF) Program. This program matches graduate students with faculty from other smaller institutions, such as DePauw University and Indiana University—South Bend. The faculty at these schools serve as teaching mentors for the graduate students, and the students "shadow" the mentors by watching them teach, and

even teach a few classes themselves. This program goes beyond teaching preparation to help the student to experience faculty roles and responsibilities in settings beyond their graduate program. This apprenticeship prepares new PhDs for a larger variety of faculty positions.

Robert V. Robinson, Chair of IU's Department of Sociology, notes, "Our program owes its success both to academic courses on teaching and to careful mentoring of our graduate students as they begin teaching. After two years of working closely with professors as teaching assistants, graduate students take a series of workshops in preparation for their first semester of teaching. The primary purpose of these 'hands on' workshops are to help graduate students think about the goals, materials, organization, [and] syllabi before they enter the classroom; assist graduate students in making decisions about textbooks and other materials; discuss lecture and discussion styles; help them navigate the logistics of teaching on the Bloomington campus; and introduce them to the IU, AAUP, and ASA's Code of Ethics."

Robinson credits the architects of the IU Preparing Future Faculty Program, Bernice

Pescosolido, Brian Powell (who recently received the Indiana University Wilbert Hites Mentoring Award), and Kent Redding. These faculty develop and teach a three course pedagogical sequence for graduate students, that results in a certificate. The first course (which is required of all graduate students) prepares graduate students to teach and involves basic "nuts and bolts" of teaching, including syllabi construction, how to prepare a lecture, and ethical principles in the faculty role. The second course (which is optional) exposes students to the plethora of research on teaching. The third course is on the scholarship of teaching and learning, in which students may produce their own research on teaching. The graduate students at IU have become so actively engaged in the scholarship of teaching and learning that they have published in the ASA journal *Teaching Sociology* more than other graduate students—or faculty—from any other university. Issues of pedagogy have even been the dissertation topic for some graduate students.

Because of IU's effective research and teacher training program, extensive mentoring system, excellent faculty to

serve as role models, and emphasis on publishing and active scholarship, the graduates of the PhD program are easily placed into academic positions. Students that have been involved in the PFF program are attractive to liberal arts colleges because they have actually experienced teaching in comparable institutions and embrace the faculty expectations there. Three graduates have been hired by Western Maryland College, comprising ¾ of the sociology faculty. Many IU graduates have gone on to win teaching awards at their own institutions, such as Regina Werum, recipient of the Emory University Department of Sociology outstanding teacher award, and Sharon Abbott, winner of the University Teaching Award at Wittenberg College. The faculty at DePauw University were so impressed with PhD candidate Matthew Oware's teaching that they have offered him a one-year teaching fellowship so he can finish up his dissertation.

For more information on Indiana University Department of Sociology's Preparing Future Faculty Program contact Robert V. Robinson, Chair; (812) 855-2569; e-mail robinsor@indiana.edu; <http://www.indiana.edu/~soc/>. □

How Will You Spend the 21st Century?

This is the June 16, 2001 commencement address to the Department of Sociology graduates at the University of Oregon, slightly edited for Footnotes.

by Peter Dreier, Occidental College

... I assume some of the parents in the audience today are like my parents were, 30 years ago, when I told them I was going to major in sociology. They weren't quite sure what sociology was, or whether you could get a job with a degree in sociology.

My father was worried that I might become a *social worker*. My mother was worried that I might become a *socialist*.

Well, let me assure you that your sons and daughters will be able to put their sociology degrees to good use. Some of our nation's most outstanding leaders, today and in the past, majored in sociology.

I'm a sports fan, so I've created a Sociology All-Star Team.

The team captain is *Regis Philbin*, who majored in sociology at Notre Dame. He's so successful he gives money away several times a week!

Other sociology majors in the world of entertainment include comedian *Robin Williams*, actor *Dan Aykroyd* (one of the Blues Brothers), *Paul Shaffer* (the band leader on the David Letterman show), and Oscar-nominated actress *Deborah Winger*.

And those of you who grew up in the 50s will remember the singer and TV star *Dinah Shore*, who studied sociology at Vanderbilt. She did most of her sociological research in her car, by "seeing the USA in her Chevrolet."

Another sociology major from the world of arts and culture is novelist *Saul Bellow*, winner of the Nobel Prize for literature.

From the world of sports, there are dozens of NBA, NFL, and major league baseball players with sociology degrees. They include *Alonzo Mourning* (the Miami Heat's All-Star center); *Joe Theissman* (the NFL Hall of Fame quarterback); *Brian Jordan*, the Atlanta Braves' star outfielder; and, from the University of Oregon, *Ahmad Rashad*, the sportscaster and former football star.

Sociology has been a launching pad for people into the world of politics and law. A good example is *Richard Barajas*, chief justice of the Texas Supreme Court, who majored in sociology at Baylor University.

Over the years, quite a few sociology majors have been elected to political office. For example, *Shirley Chisholm*, the first black woman elected to Congress, in 1968, majored in sociology at Brooklyn College. The current Congress includes *Maxine Waters* (the Congresswoman from Los Angeles) and U.S. Senator *Barbara Mikulski* of Maryland, both sociology majors.

Quite a few urban mayors are on our sociology All-Star team, including *Wellington Webb*, the Democratic mayor of Denver; *Brett Schundler*, the Republican mayor of Jersey City, NJ; and *Annette Strauss*, the former mayor of Dallas.

Who can name a President of the United States who majored in sociology?

The answer is *Ronald Reagan*, who has a sociology degree from Eureka College in Illinois.

Sociology is perhaps most well-known as a training ground for social reformers. Whether they go into politics, law, teaching, business, journalism, the

arts, urban planning, the clergy, or any other field, they see their professional careers as a means to improve society and help others.

Most sociologists, in other words, are *practical idealists*.

I think playwright George Bernard Shaw had the best understanding of sociology. He said:

"Some men see things the way they are and ask: why? Others dream things that never were and ask: why not?"

One of those practical idealists was *Saul Alinsky*, the founder of community organizing, who studied sociology at the University of Chicago.

Another was *Martin Luther King*, who majored in sociology at Morehouse College in Atlanta.

On the list of great Americans who studied sociology, one of my favorites is *Frances Perkins*. She may not be a well-known name to many of you, but she was one of the most influential social reformers in American history.

Frances Perkins was born to a wealthy family in Massachusetts in 1880. She was part of the first generation of women to attend college, entering Mt. Holyoke College in 1898. In one of her courses, students were required to visit a factory and do a survey of its working conditions. Perkins visited several textile mills and paper mills. There she saw the dangerous conditions and low pay that workers endured every day. This project opened her eyes to how "the other half" lived.

After graduating in 1903, Perkins got involved in social work among poor immigrants and did extensive sociological research about slum housing and unsafe working conditions in laundries, textile mills, and other industries. She was soon recognized as a national expert in the new field of industrial sociology.

On March 25, 1911, Perkins witnessed a tragic example of why new legislation was needed. She was having Saturday tea, she saw that the upper floors of a building, occupied by the Triangle Shirtwaist Company were engulfed in flames. In less than an hour, 146 people—most of them young girls—had died. Perkins saw them leap to their deaths from the 9th-story windows, because the doors were locked and the stairways were too narrow.

She vowed that she'd fight to make sure that horrors like this never happened again.

The tragedy of the Triangle Fire galvanized New York City's social reform groups. Perkins became the head of a citizens group called the Committee on Safety. Thanks to this group, within a few years, New York State had enacted 36 new laws protecting workers on the job, limiting the hours of women and children, and compensating victims of on-the-job injuries. Perkins continued this kind of social reform work for the rest of her life. In 1932, President Franklin Roosevelt asked her to become the nation's Secretary of Labor, the first woman ever to hold a Cabinet position, where she became the central figure in the New Deal's efforts to improve the lives of America's poor, unemployed, and elderly. These included the passage of the Social Security Act and of the Fair Labor Standards Act, which established the minimum wage and the eight-hour day. This social legislation forever changed the living and working conditions of most Americans.

Frances Perkins was in college 100

years ago. Try to imagine yourselves sitting in a commencement ceremony in 1901.

It is the beginning of a new century. What was America like back then? What kind of society were sociology majors like Frances Perkins about to inherit?

In 1901, women didn't have the right to vote. Suffragists, who fought to give women that right, were considered radicals and utopians. Few people could look forward to retirement. Most people worked until they were no longer physically able to do so. And when they could no longer work, they often fell into poverty. A hundred years ago, reformers were calling for "social insurance" for the elderly.

In 1901, lynching was a regular occurrence in the South. Lynching kept black people terrorized. The NAACP was founded back then to fight to outlaw lynching and to abolish laws that denied black people the right to vote.

One hundred years ago, conditions in our factories and our urban housing were incredibly dangerous. Many people were regularly killed or seriously injured on the job.

Many apartments were constructed so poorly that they were often fire traps, lacking ventilation. Epidemic diseases like TB were widespread because there were no laws dealing with basic sanitation.

Back then, sociologists documented these conditions and worked with reformers for basic changes: like government regulations regarding minimal safety standards for factories, schools, and apartment buildings as well as for laws outlawing the exploitation of child labor.

One hundred years ago, these and many other ideas, that today we take for granted—laws protecting consumers from unhealthy and unsafe food; laws regulating air pollution from factories and cars; Pell grants to help students pay college tuition; a minimum wage; government health insurance for the elderly and the poor—were considered dangerous, or impractical, or even socialistic.

Each of these ideas has improved the day-to-day lives of Americans. Today, Americans enjoy more rights, better working conditions, better living conditions, and more protection from disease in childhood and in old age than anyone could have imagined 100 years ago.

Thanks to Frances Perkins and people like her, America is a much better society than it was 100 years ago.

But that doesn't let you off the hook! There are still many problems and much work to do.

Like all agents for social change, whether or not they studied sociology in college, Frances Perkins, and Martin Luther King understood the basic point of sociology, that is, to look for the connections between people's everyday personal problems and the larger trends in society.

Things that we experience as personal matters—a woman facing domestic violence, or a low-wage worker who cannot afford housing, or middle-class people stuck in daily traffic jams—are really about how our institutions function. Sociologists hold a mirror up to our society and help us see our society *objectively*. One way to do this is by comparing our own society to others. This sometimes makes us uncomfortable—because we take so much about our society for granted. Conditions that we

may consider "normal," other societies may consider serious problems.

For example, if we compare the U.S. to other advanced industrial countries like Canada, Germany, France, Sweden, Australia, Holland, and Belgium, we find some troubling things:

- The U.S. has the highest per capita income among those countries. At the same time, the U.S. has, by far, the widest gap between the rich and the poor.

- Almost 30 percent of American workers work full-time, year-round, for poverty level wages. Like the man in Oakland I read about recently, who has a full-time job but who spends his nights riding the buses because he has no other place to sleep.

- The U.S. has the highest overall rate of poverty. More than 33 million Americans live in poverty.

- Over 12 million of these Americans are children. In fact, one out of six American children is poor. They live in slums and trailer parks, eat cold cereal for dinner, share a bed or a cot with their siblings and sometimes with their parents, and are often one disaster away from becoming homeless.

- Approximately 4 million American children under age 12 go hungry.

- Only three out of five children eligible for the Head Start program are enrolled because of the lack of funding.

- About 7 million students attend school with life-threatening safety code violations.

- The U.S. has the highest infant mortality rate among major industrial nations.

- One fifth of all children under two are *not immunized* against serious diseases.

- The U.S. is the only one of these nations without universal health insurance. More than 43 million Americans—including 11 million children—have no health insurance.

- Americans spend more hours stuck in traffic jams than people in any of these other countries. This leads to more pollution, more auto accidents, and less time spent with families.

- Finally, the U.S. has a much higher proportion of our citizens in prison than any of these societies.

One hundred years from now—in the year 2101—someone else will be standing in this spot. He or she will look back at the previous century and compare what America was and what it had become.

He or she will, in other words, assess whether your generation made significant progress in addressing and solving these problems.

What would you like *your* grandchildren to think about how *you* spent the 21st century?

Like Frances Perkins, you have some choices to make about how you want to spend your lives. She had no roadmap. She was a pioneer. She worked with others to study society, figure out what was wrong, and then build a movement to fix it.

No matter what career you pursue, you have choices about how you will live your lives. As citizens, you can sit on the sidelines and merely be *involved* in your society. Or you can decide to become really *committed* to making this a better world.

What's the difference between just being *involved* and really being *committed*?

See Dreier, page 12

Orange County, *from page 1*

position, with two additional positions funded through a public grant. At that point, the Executive Director, Rusty Kennedy (an ex-organizer for the United Farmworkers), and a group of supporters with business and political connections, joined together to create a parallel private structure. In 1991, the OC Human Relations Council was established as a private non-profit organization to develop and implement human relations programs, and shortly thereafter a Community Partners group was established for the purpose of raising those funds. Private funding is now the primary support for their programs, bringing in well over one million dollars annually, and supporting some two dozen staff members. That is more than four times the level of public funding, including grants for specific service provisions.

The "public-private" OCHRC now has programs in four fully-developed program components in the areas of school interethnic relations, leadership development, community-building initiatives, and alternative dispute resolution. Their most visible work has been around hate crimes (within the community-building component). They have organized a "hate crimes network," track those crimes and present an annual report, and have developed a multi-media public education program.

The OCHRC's largest component is the school inter-ethnic relations program, which is now integrated into 40 schools throughout the county. The programs work closely with students to teach them about issues of diversity, conflict resolution techniques, and leadership development. The OCHRC also sponsors annual day-long conferences for high school and junior high school students called "Walk in My Shoes," where students spend a full day with their peers from other county schools attending sessions and discussing issues of diversity.

The broad menu of programs made possible by the private resources has given the OCHRC high visibility as a leader in addressing the challenges of demographic transformation. Their success in engineering organizational expansion in the face of declining public budgets has made it a model for other HR organizations statewide. The California Association of Human Relations Organizations touted their success as an example of "the entrepreneurial spirit in human relations/rights"—a spirit evident in Kennedy's conception of his own role as "marketing a line of products."

For those who see social movements such as the Civil Rights movement as the greatest model for social change, the private-sector commercial orientation to the management of human relations grates uncomfortably. But students of

social movements (as well as political and organizational sociology) will be familiar with the exigencies of resource dependency and organizational adaptation that forced organizational leaders to make hard choices: to maintain the adversarial approaches characteristic of their earlier years would have meant certain extinction.

Certainly there have been sacrifices; some former commissioners have voiced concerns about a creeping conservatism and the loss of links to grassroots activists. In spite of sacrifices, the organization continues to play a valuable role for the county by providing a forward-looking vision for complex social transformations.

The generalizability of the OCHRC's public-private model may be limited, given the distinctive dynamics of the county. Orange County's affluence and economic strength make it more able to support such endeavors, increasingly so during an era of unprecedented economic expansion. Moreover, the unique demography (predominantly Latino and Asian American rather than African American) makes it possible to market diversity as a source of global economic competitiveness, and minimizes issues of interethnic conflict that have traditionally been most intractable.

Notwithstanding reservations and limitations, the OCHRC provides a fascinating model of an institution that has

been able to expand and develop innovative programs in the field of inter-ethnic relations, in an era when funding for such services has all too often faced crushing declines.

For those interested in learning more about the OCHRC, Rusty Kennedy, Executive Director, will be speaking at a local spotlights panel at the Anaheim conference (Session 417 on Monday, August 20 at 4:30 p.m.). □

The Boyer Legacy

*by Carla B. Howery, Director
Academic and Professional Affairs Program*

In 1997, Messiah College opened the doors of the Boyer Center, which include archives of value to scholars in sociology of education.

Ernest Boyer, the seventh president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, had a remarkable career that included publications that sparked debate and change in education. His 1995 book, *Scholarship Reconsidered: Priorities of the Professoriate*, the best selling book in Carnegie's history, offers a model for rethinking domains of scholarship and how they can be assessed and rewarded.

Boyer was an alumnus (1948) of Messiah College in Grantham, PA, and served on its board of trustees for 22 years. After his death, his family donated his papers and memorabilia to found the Boyer Center. Since 1997, the Boyer Center has operated as an archive for Boyer's work as well as to initiate "educational renewal through integrated approaches to teaching and learning that enhance connections between educational and social institutions."

The archives are a repository for articles, drafts of manuscripts, speeches, correspondence, videos, and related materials collected during Boyer's lifetime. The archives have been catalogued into a fully searchable, topical database accessible via the Internet at the Center's website at www.boyercenter.org. The website provides a complete listing of Boyer's speeches, with full text available for most of these upon request. Sociologists interested in higher education may wish to tap these archives, now open for research and scholarly projects. Contact Bonnie Voss at the Boyer Center.

Sociologists have been active in the Boyer Center and its archives. Sociologist Donald Kraybill was Provost at Messiah College at the time the Center began. He worked particularly intensively on organizing the archiving project. The Center Director, Glenn Bucher, has a PhD in sociology of religion. John Eby, a member of the sociology faculty at Messiah College and a Carnegie Fellow in the Scholarship of Teaching has used the resources at the Boyer Center (on college and community relations) to shape his work on service learning.

Ernest Boyer asked big and important questions about education and provided some provocative answers. Through these archives, the conversations continue. Sociologists as researchers on education and as faculty members are urged to make use of these archives.

For more information about the Boyer Center, contact: Dr. Glenn Bucher, Director, Boyer Center; (717) 796-5079; gbucher@boyercenter.org; <http://www.boyercenter.org>. □

Dreier, *from page 11*

Think about the eggs and bacon that you had for breakfast this morning.

The hen was *involved*. But the pig was really *committed*!

Today, there are hundreds of thousands of patriotic Americans committed to making our country live up to its ideals. Some focus on the *environment*, others focus on education, and still others focus on *housing*, or working conditions, or *human rights*, or *global trade*, or *discrimina-*

tion against women, minorities, and gays and the physically disabled.

They are asking the same questions that earlier generations of active citizens asked: Why can't our society do a better job of providing equal opportunity, a clean environment, and a decent education for all?

They know there are many barriers and obstacles to change, but they want to figure out how to overcome these barriers,

and to help build a better society.

As the life of Frances Perkins illustrates, the outrageous ideas of one generation are often the common sense ideas of the next generation.

So ask yourselves: What are some of the things that *we* take for granted today that need to be changed? What are some ideas for changing things that today might seem "outrageous," but that — 25, or 50, or 100 years from now — will be considered common sense?

In fact, your generation has done quite well already. The media stereotypes your generation as being apathetic—but the reality is that a record number of college students today are involved in a wide variety of "community service" activities—such as mentoring young kids in school, volunteering in a homeless shelter, or working in an AIDS hospice.

And, like Frances Perkins, students on college campuses across the country, outraged by the inhumane conditions in many workplaces, have mobilized to draw public attention to the new wave of "sweatshops" overseas *and* here in the U.S.

As a result of this student activism, more than 100 colleges and universities have adopted "anti-sweatshop" codes of conduct for the manufacturers of clothing that bear the names and logos of their institutions.

Positive change is possible, but it is *not* inevitable.

For about the last decade, America has been holding its breath, trying to decide what kind of country we want to be.

I am optimistic that your generation will follow in the footsteps of Frances Perkins and Martin Luther King — not only when you're young, but as a life-long commitment to positive change.

I know you will *not* be among those who simply "see things the way they are and ask: why?"

Instead, you will "dream things that never were and ask: why not?" □

New from the ASA Rose Series in Sociology . . .

Making Hate a Crime: From Social Movement to Law Enforcement

by Valerie Jenness and Ryken Grattet

Violence motivated by racism, anti-Semitism, misogyny, and homophobia weaves a tragic pattern throughout American history. Fueled by recent high-profile cases, "hate crimes" have achieved an unprecedented visibility. Only in the past 20 years, however, has this kind of violence—itsself as old as humankind—been specifically categorized and labeled as hate crime. *Making Hate a Crime* is the first book to trace the emergence and development of hate crime as a concept, illustrating how it has become institutionalized as a social factor and analyzing its policy implications. New in the American Sociological Association's Rose Series in Sociology, published by the Russell Sage Foundation.

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by James E. Rosenbaum

\$29.95 hardcover; ISBN 0-87154-727-9; November 2001

Call for Papers

CONFERENCES

African American Studies Program at Boston University invites papers for an international conference, April 12-14, 2002 at the University. Theme: "Blacks and Asians: Encounters through Time and Space." Send 250 word abstract and current curriculum vita to: Ronald K. Richardson, Director, African American Studies, Boston University, 138 Mountfort Street, Brookline, MA 02446; e-mail lokenkim@bu.edu (copy to HDarodius@aol.com). Deadline: October 15, 2001.

Council for European Studies, invites papers for its 13th International Conference of Europeanists. Theme: "Europe in the New Millennium: Enlarging, Experimenting, Evolving." Palmer House, Chicago, IL, March 14-16, 2002. Deadline for submissions: October 15, 2001. Send to: Program Committee 2002, Council for European Studies, 420 West 118th Street, Mailcode 2210, New York, NY 10027.

Experience Music Project, a museum devoted to exploring creativity and innovation as expressed through American popular music, announces its first annual academic conference, April 11-14, 2002, Seattle, WA. Theme: "Crafting Sounds, Creating Meaning: Making Popular Music in the U.S." They invite papers from across all disciplines that address popular music, broadly defined in terms of genre, style, and period. Send proposals by November 15, 2001 to: Daniel Cavicci at DanC@emplive.com or Experience Music Project, 2901 Third Avenue, Suite 400, Seattle, WA 98121.

International Sociological Association. XV ISA World Congress of Sociology, July 7-13, 2002, Brisbane, Australia. Theme: "Participatory Action Research: Methodological Legacies and Challenges." They invite 200-word abstracts of proposed papers submitted as soon as possible but no later than September 1, 2001 to Nancy Andes, University of Alaska-Anchorage, 3211 Providence Drive, Anchorage, AK 99508; (907) 786-1691; fax (907) 786-1426; e-mail n.andes@uaa.alaska.edu; <www.ucm.es/info/isa/congress2002/>.

International Sociological Association (ISA) invites papers for a number of Research Committee sessions, including Family Research-RC06, Futures Research-RC07, Participation and Self-Management-RC10, Sociology of Leisure-RC13, Sociology of Communication, Knowledge, and Culture-RC14, Sociology of Health-RC15, Sociology of Religion-RC22, Sociology of Science and Technology-RC23, Sociolinguistics-RC25, Sociotechnics, Sociological Practice-RC26, Social Stratification-RC28, Deviance and Social Control-RC29, Sociology of Work-RC30, Alienation Theory and Research-RC36, Sociology of Agriculture and Food-RC40, Sociology of Population-RC41, Labor Movements-RC44, Clinical Sociology-RC46, Social Classes and Social Movements-RC47, Sociology of Mental Health and Illness-RC49, Sociocybernetics-RC51, Sociology of Childhood-RC53, and Working Group on Famine and Society-WG05. Deadlines range from July 30 to November 30, 2001. For complete information on these and other calls, see the ISA website at <http://www.ucm.es/info/isa/>.

New England Sociological Association. Fall Conference, November 3, 2001, Western New England College, Springfield, MA. Theme: "Student Ethics: Promoting Value Judgment, Integrity, and Service." Topics include service learning, campus activism, institutionalization of ethics, student honesty/dishonesty, and building positive classroom dynamics. Visit the conference website at <<http://web.bryant.edu/~nesa>> and submit proposals for papers, sessions,

roundtable discussions, and other presentations or contact Stephen Lilley, Sociology Program, Sacred Heart University, 5151 Park Avenue, Fairfield, CT 06432-1000; (203) 371-7761; lilley@sacredheart.edu by September 14, 2001.

PUBLICATIONS

Critical Pedagogy in the Sociology Classroom. Call for syllabi and instructional materials for a new ASA handbook on implementing the critical pedagogical framework into the sociology classroom. Send the following submissions: syllabi (from any course) that reflect the ideals of critical pedagogy; classroom exercises that promote critical pedagogy; assignments and projects for evaluation that encourage problem posing and strive for praxis; bibliographic entries including Internet sources; and essays (1500 words, including references) that orient readers to the philosophy of critical pedagogy and, if possible, connect

this style of teaching to the sociology curriculum. Deadline for submissions is September 1, 2001. Forward a hard copy and a 3-1/2" diskette (preferably in WordPerfect, although MS Word is suitable) to Peter Kaufman, Department of Sociology, JFT 516, SUNY-New Paltz, New Paltz, NY 12561; (845) 257-3503. Send e-mail submissions to kaufmanp@newpaltz.edu.

Globalization is a peer-reviewed journal devoted to the examination of social, political, economic, and technological globalization. Submit articles on virtually any topic on globalization. Submit articles directly over the internet as e-mail attachments, or mail to: Timothy McGettigan, Editor, *Globalization*, Department of Sociology, University of Southern Colorado, 2200 Bonforte Boulevard, Pueblo, CO 81001; (719) 549-2416; e-mail mcgett@uscolo.edu; <<http://globalization.icaap.org>>.

Continued on next page

The Department of Sociology, the Institute for Research on Race and Public Policy, and the Institute of Government and Public Affairs at the University of Illinois-Chicago announce an upcoming conference . . .

The Changing Terrain of Race and Ethnicity: Theory, Methods, and Public Policy October 26-27, 2001

In the United States, not only are racial demographics undergoing dramatic transformation, but the very meanings of race and racism are shifting. This national conference will assemble prominent scholars who will provide insights on the changing terrain of race and ethnicity with regard to theory, methods and public policy. Our purpose is to push the boundaries of knowledge in four specific areas: the conceptualization and measurement of shifting racial attitudes; the changing relationship between race, ethnicity and gender; whether the very meaning of race and the boundaries of racial categories are changing; and how these various transformations are playing out in important social institutions and policies.

The plenary speakers include: Lawrence Bobo, Eduardo Bonilla-Silva, Reynolds Farley, Joe Feagin, Manning Marable, Evelyn Nakano Glenn, Barbara Reskin.

This two day conference will be hosted at the University of Illinois-Chicago, one of the premier urban universities in the country. For further information, please (see www.uic.edu/depts/ci/raceconf) or contact the Office of Conferences and Institutes at the University of Illinois-Chicago at (312) 996-5225.

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Call for Papers, continued

International Sociology plans a special issue, "Globalization, Gender, and Social Change in the 21st Century", in conjunction with the XV ISA World Congress, July 7-13, Brisbane, Australia. Articles exploring in-depth case studies, ethnographic field research, historical/comparative analyses, and reflective/theoretical think pieces are welcome. Guidelines for contributions are available at <www.ucm.es/info/isa/is_guidelines.htm>. Submit two copies by June 1, 2002 to: Esther Ngan-ling Chow, Department of Sociology, American University, 4400 Massachusetts Avenue NW, McCabe Hall, Washington, DC 20016; e-mail echow@american.edu.

Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice, an interdisciplinary, peer-reviewed journal, invites manuscript submissions for a special edition "Sexuality, Law, and Justice." Manuscripts focusing on gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgendered is-

ssues in the criminal justice system are especially encouraged. The deadline for submission is October 1, 2001. Send manuscripts to the guest editor: Henry F. Fradella, The College of New Jersey, Department of Law and Justice, P.O. Box 7718, Ewing, NJ 08628; (609) 771-2271; e-mail Fradella@tcnj.edu; <http://fradella.intrasun.tcnj.edu/call_for_papers_JCCJ.htm>.

Journal of Homosexuality. Special Issue/Anthology invites submissions for a special issue on drag queens also to be reprinted as an anthology volume with Haworth Press. Both empirical investigations and theoretical essays are sought. For more information contact Steve Schacht or Lisa Underwood, Department of Sociology and Criminal Justice, Plattsburgh State University of New York, Plattsburgh, NY 12901; (518) 566-6439; e-mail spschacht@aol.com or underwood3@aol.com. Deadline for submissions: October 15, 2001.

Research Policy invites papers for a special issue on open source software development to be published in 2003. The aim of this special issue is to both stimulate research on OSS and to provide a progress report for the field. Empirical and Theoretical submissions are invited. Submit papers by December 31, 2001 to: Georg von Krogh, Institute of Management, University of St. Gallen, Dufourstrasse 48, CH-9000 St. Gallen, Switzerland; e-mail georg.vondrogh@unisg.ch; <www.elsevier.nl/homepage/sae/econbase/respol/menu.sht>.

Meetings

September 20-27, 2001, International Sociological Association, Laboratory for PhD students in Sociology. Theme: "Major Theories or Paradigms of Dissertations." Courmayeur, Italy. For more information e-mail isa@sis.ucm.es.

September 26-28, 2001. National Association of Educational Buyers Regional Meeting. Wyndham Franklin Plaza, Philadelphia, PA. See <www.udel.edu/purch/NAEB/DePaWV2001.html> for updated information.

October 17-21, 2001. Oral History Association, 35th Annual Meeting, St. Louis, MO. Theme: "Bearing Public Witness: Documenting Memories of Struggle and Resistance." Visit the OHA website at <www.dickinson.edu/oha>.

November 9-10, 2001. University of California-Berkeley and Stanford University's Policy Analysis for California Education (PACE) qualitative research conference. Theme: "Early Childhood, Families, and Welfare Reform." For information e-mail PACE123@socrates.berkeley.edu.

November 14-18, 2001. Association for Canadian Studies in the United States, 16th Biennial Conference, Hyatt Regency Riverwalk, San Antonio, TX. See <http://www.acsus.org/> for more details.

Funding

Alcohol Research Group and the Prevention Research Center offer postdoctoral fellowships through the University of California School of Public Health with sponsorship from the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. Training is oriented toward applied social science, psychosocial, and epidemiological research (not clinical practice). For information see <www.arg.org>, for application contact, Erin Riley, e-mail eriley@arg.org.

American Philosophical Society, Research Programs. All information and forms for all of the Society's programs can be downloaded from their website, <www.amphilsoc.org>. Click on "Grants" on the homepage. For information about APS click on "About the APS."

Aspen Institute, Roundtable on Comprehensive Community Initiatives for Children and Families announces a Small Grants Program competition to fund research to develop and test innovative ways of measuring social capital and community capacity at the community level. We are soliciting applications from researchers, practitioners, and community groups who have research capacity or research partnerships. Copies of the RFP can be printed or downloaded from the Aspen Roundtable web site <www.aspenroundtable.org>.

International Honors Program. Traveling Faculty in Urban Studies. "Cities of the 21st Century: People, Planning, and Politics." The International Honors program in cooperation with Bard College (Annandale-on-Hudson, NY, USA) offers a series of independent study abroad programs. They seek 3-4 individuals to join an interdisciplinary team of faculty and host city coordinators. More information about IHP is available at <www.ihp.edu>. Electronic versions of all application materials are preferred.

International Research & Exchanges Board (IREX), with generous funding from The Starr Foundation, announces the 2002 China Resident Fellows Program (CRF). CRF is designed to encourage the exchange of ideas among scholars. Chosen fellows are awarded grants to conduct advanced research in the social sciences at U.S. host institutions. Application deadline is September 15, 2001. For more detailed program information, application, and complete eligibility requirements, visit: <www.irex.org/programs/crfp/>. For specific questions, e-mail asia@info.irex.org or call (202) 628-8188.

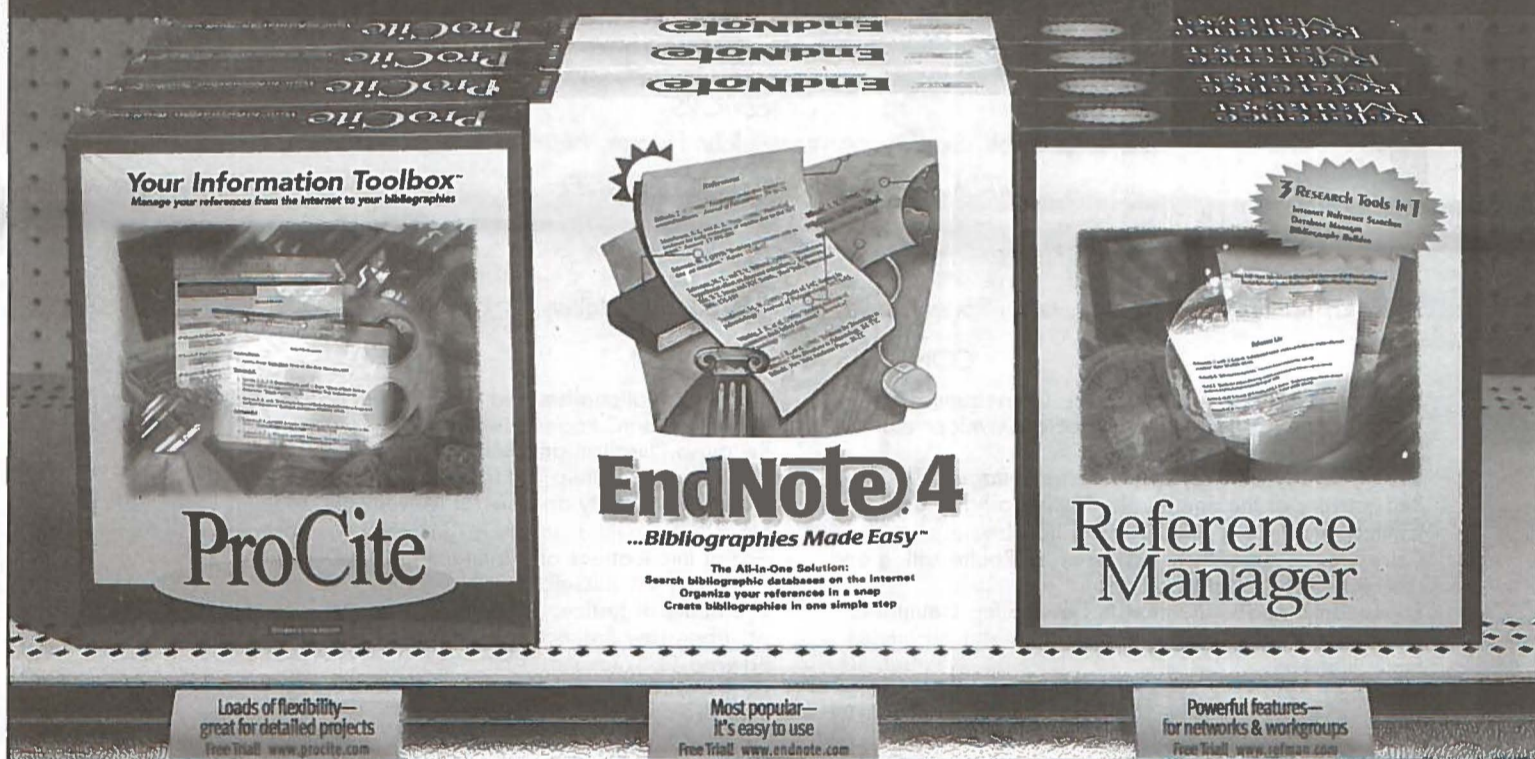
International Sociological Association. Grants to attend the XV World Congress. ISA and the Local Congress Organizing Committee have made a provision to support invited speakers, session organizers, and paper givers from developing countries. Deadline: November 15, 2001. Send to International Sociological Association, Faculty of Political Sciences and Sociology, University Complutense, 28223 Madrid, Spain; 34 91 352 76 50; fax; 34 91 352 49 45; e-mail isa@sis.ucm.es.

Kellogg Institute for International Studies offers Visiting Residential Fellowships at the University of Notre Dame. For information and application forms: <http://www.nd.edu/~kellogg/guest.html> or write Sharon Schierling, Program Coordinator, Kellogg Institute, 216 Hesburgh Center, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556-5677; e-mail schierling.1@nd.edu. Deadline: November 2, 2001.

National Humanities Center offers 40 residential fellowships for advanced study. Applicants should submit the Center's form supported by a curriculum vita, a 1000-word project proposal, and three letters of recommendation. Request application material from: Fellowship Program, National Humanities

Continued on next page

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Funding, continued

Center P.O. Box 12256, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-2256; e-mail nhc@ga.unc.edu, or download the form from www.nhc.rtp.nc.us:8080/.

National Institutes of Health. Program Announcement on "Behavioral, Social, Mental Health, and Substance Abuse Research with Diverse Populations" (PA-01-096). The primary focus of the PA is research with Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgendered, and related populations. It is published in the NIH Guide at: <http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files> (click on PA-01-096). Researchers are encouraged to submit grant applications in response to the PA. Direct inquiries to Howard Kurtzman or any of the other officials listed as contacts. Howard S. Kurtzman, Behavioral Science Research Branch, National Institute of Mental Health, 6001 Executive Boulevard, Room 7217, Bethesda, MD 20892-9651; (301) 443-9400; fax (301) 443-9876; e-mail kurtzman@nih.gov.

Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. Changes in Health Care Financing and Organization Program is requesting proposals to conduct research and analyses using data sets from the Center for Studying Health System Change's Community Tracking Study and from the Urban Institute's National Survey of America's Families. Researchers from any discipline are eligible to apply. The deadline for proposals in this specified data solicitation is August 31, 2001. For the full text of the Call for Proposals, visit The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Web site, www.rwjf.org. Once at the site, click on "Applying for a Grant," then "Calls for Proposals."

Social Science Research Council. The Abe Fellowship Program supports postdoctoral research on contemporary

policy relevant issues. The Fellowship is designed to encourage international multidisciplinary research on topics of pressing global concern. The competition is open to citizens of the U.S. and Japan, as well as to nationals of other countries who can demonstrate strong and serious long-term affiliations in American and Japanese research communities. The deadline is September 1 annually. For information contact: Abe Fellowship Program, Social Science Research Council, 810 Seventh Avenue, 31st Floor, New York, NY 10019; (212) 377-2700 ext. 423; fax (212) 377-2727; e-mail abe@ssrc.org; <http://www.ssrc.org>.

Social Science Research Council. Sexuality Research Fellowship Program provides dissertation and postdoctoral support for social and behavioral science research on sexuality. Joint application from fellow applicant and research advisor/associate required. Applications for academic year 2002-03 are due December 15, 2001. For more information write: Sexuality Research Fellowship Program, Social Science Research Council, 810 Seventh Avenue, 31st Floor, New York, NY 10019; e-mail srpf@ssrc.org.

University of Michigan. Research and Training Program on Poverty, the Underclass, and Public Policy offers one- and two-year postdoctoral fellowships to American minority scholars in all the social sciences. Application deadline: January 13, 2002. Contact: Program on Poverty, the Underclass, and Public Policy, 540 East Liberty, Suite 202, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48104-2210. Applications are also available on the web at www.ssw.umich.edu/poverty/jobs.html.

U.S. Department of State. The Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA) and the International Research & Exchanges Board (IREX) announce

the Ron Brown Fellowship Program Alumni Small Grants Program. The purpose is to increase the impact of the fellowships in Central and Eastern Europe and further the professional development of the Ron Brown Alumni. Applications are available electronically at www.irex.org/programs/ronbrown/. Deadline: September 14, 2001.

Wesleyan University. Center for the Humanities. Andrew W. Mellon Postdoctoral Fellowship for 2002-2003. For information on the criteria of eligibility, the application procedure, and the Center's themes for 2002-2003, send an e-mail inquiry to the Center's secretary B. Keating, bkeating@wesleyan.edu. Application deadline: November 15, 2001.

Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. Fellowships in the Social Sciences and Humanities 2002-2003. Application deadline: October 1, 2001. For application materials, see www.wilsoncenter.org or write: Scholar Selection and Services Office, Woodrow Wilson Center, One Woodrow Wilson Plaza, 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20004-3027; (202) 691-4170; fax (202) 691-4001; e-mail fellowships@wwic.si.edu.

Competitions

American Association for Higher Education (AAHE) invites nominations for the Ernest A. Lynton Award for Faculty Professional Service and Academic Outreach. The award will be presented at the AAHE ninth Annual Forum on Faculty Roles and Rewards, Tampa, FL. Deadline for Submission: October 30, 2001. For application requirements, contact: New England Resource Center for Higher Education, Graduate College of Educa-

tion, University of Massachusetts-Boston, 100 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, MA 02125-3393; (617) 287-7740; e-mail nerche@umb.edu; www.nerche.org.

In the News

Steven E. Barkan, University of Maine, had a letter in the *New York Times* on May 13, 2001 on the need to recognize that most parental violence at youth soccer games and other competitions is committed by fathers, not mothers.

Frank D. Bean, University of California-Irvine, was cited in the front-page story in the *New York Times* titled: "A Perilous 4,000-Mile Passage to Work." The article discusses issues surrounding immigration from Mexico.

Joel Best, University of Delaware-Newark, was on NPR's "Talk of the Nation" June 8, 2001. Theme: "Arguing With Statistics," the use of statistics in policy debates.

Peter Dreier, University of Oregon, was quoted on the front page of the *Los Angeles Times* May 21, 2001 on the decreasing number of new homes being built in Southern California.

Gene Rosa, Washington State University, was interviewed by STT, the Finnish News Service and by YLE public radio, on the potential of reviving public acceptance of nuclear power in the United States and on the comparison in public acceptability of the nuclear waste solution in the United States and Finland.

William L. Smith, Georgia Southern University, was interviewed May 21, 2001 by the *Savannah Morning News* for an article on America's Changing Families.

Gregory Squires, George Washington University, had his book that he co-authored with Sally O'Connor, *Color and Money: Politics and Prospects for Community Reinvestment in Urban America* reviewed, in an article in the May 20, 2001 *Milwaukee Journal*.

William H. Swatos, Executive Director, Sociology of Religion, was quoted in the *Los Angeles Times* April 20, in an article "Casual Fridays? Make that Sundays." and in the April 22 "Ypsilanti Press" edition of the *Ann Arbor News* in an article "Renewed Religious Interest Leads Growth."

John Talbot, Colby College, was quoted in the May 20, 2001 *San Francisco Chronicle* as an expert on the coffee industry and coffee farmers.

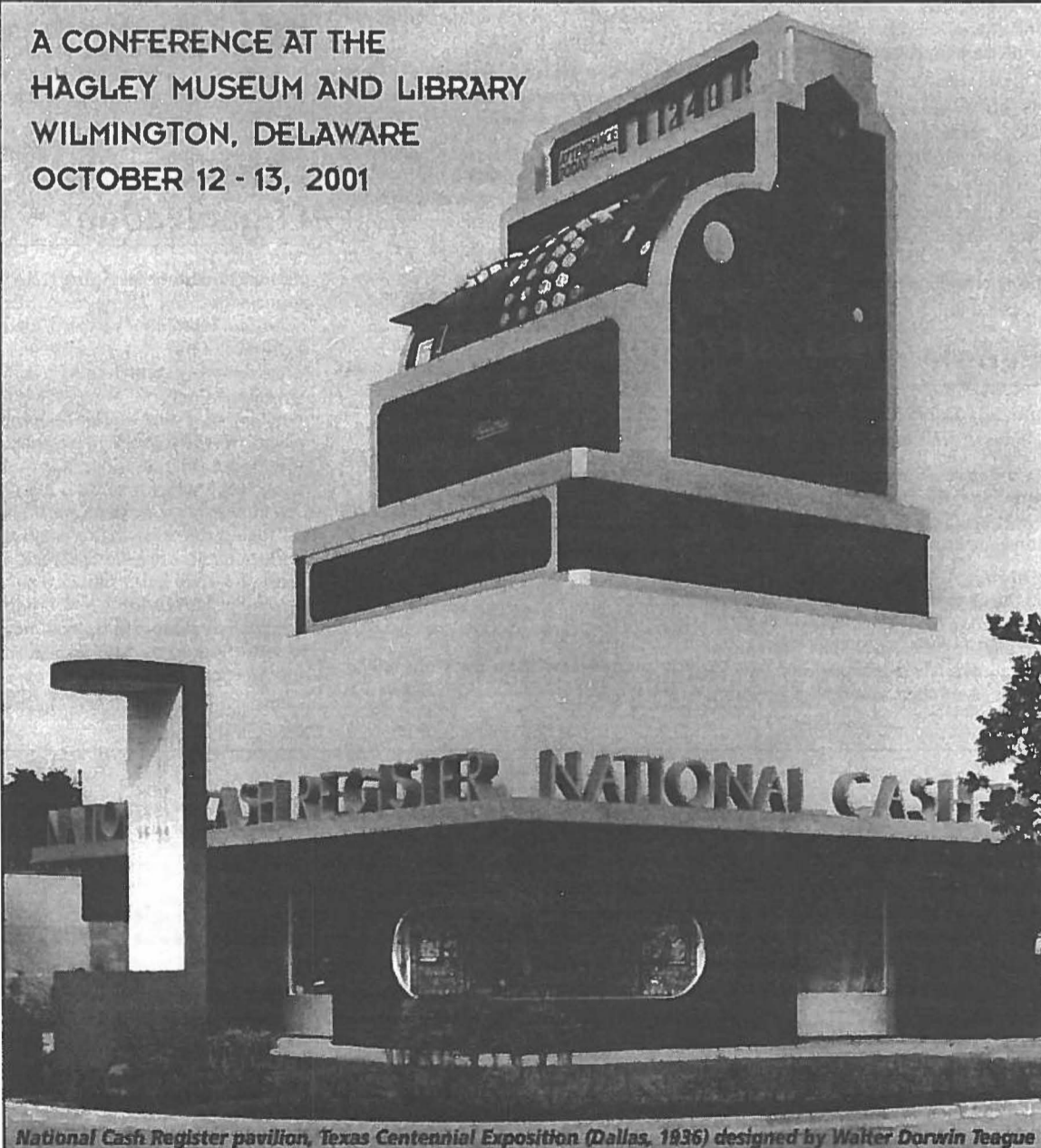
Verta Taylor and Leila J. Rupp had their research on the way drag performances function as collective action repertoires of the gay and lesbian movement discussed in a feature article in the Sunday, June 3, 2001 edition of the *Key West Citizen*.

From the on-line *Chronicle of Higher Education*, May 18, 2001. A glance at the spring issue of "Southern Cultures": A tribute to **John Shelton Reed**. Recognized by his peers as one of the most influential living sociologists of the American South, John Reed recently retired from his position as a professor of sociology at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Various essays in this tribute "commend, scold, and skewer" the author of such books as *Southerners: The Social Psychology of Sectionalism* and *1001 Things Everyone Should Know about the South*. Mr. Reed's writing is "a splendid montage of absurd anecdotes, crazy people, illogical premises, and ridiculous conclusions, all of which are cited to

Continued on next page

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Katherine Grier, "Buying Your Friends: the Pet Business and American Consumer Culture"

Anne Hardgrove, "How Pure Does a Commodity Need to be? Ghee Adulteration in Calcutta, c. 1917"

Albert Churella, "Real Indians Don't Gamble: Gaming, Tourism, and the Commodification of Native American Culture in the Southwest"

Karl Gerth, "Commodifying Chinese Anti-Imperialism: We Yunchu and the Flavor of Patriotic Production"

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In the News, continued

demonstrate that Southerners are among the world's sanest people," says the novelist Doris Betts. David Carlton, an associate professor of history at Vanderbilt University, notes that at a time when traditional ways of thinking about the South had reached a dead end, Mr. Reed's approach was novel. He understands the concept of region "as a historical and cultural product" with a life of its own, says Mr. Carlton. In an interview for the issue, Mr. Reed is asked whether the regional differences between the South and the rest of the United States are disappearing: "Certainly when it comes to economics they are," he says. "And for the most part, good riddance. Not too many people are nostalgic about hookworm and pellagra." The issue is available online through Project Muse, at <http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/southern_cultures/toc/scu7.1.html>.

Awards

Steven E. Barkan, University of Maine, received one of three Outstanding Faculty Awards from the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences at the university.

Stephanie Byrd, New York University, won the Henry A. Murray Dissertation Award granted by the Murray Research Center of the Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study, Harvard University for her dissertation research: "Individual Constructions of Close Relationships: A Look at Practices, Ideals and Expectations."

Shmuel Noah Eisenstadt, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, won the "Classics of Contemporary Sociology" section award of this year's European Amalfi Prize for Sociology and Social Sciences.

Barry Feld, University of Minnesota Associate Member of the Sociology Faculty and Centennial Professor at the Law School, received the Outstanding Book Award from the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences for his *Bad Kids: Race and*

the Transformation of the Juvenile Court (Oxford 1999). The award declared the book "an extraordinary contribution to the study of crime and criminal justice."

Charles A. Gallagher, Georgia State University, received the College of Arts and Sciences Outstanding Teaching Award for 2001.

Behrooz Ghamari-Tabrizi, Georgia State University, received a National Endowment for the Humanities Summer Stipend Award for 2001.

Brian Gifford, New York University, was awarded a National Science Foundation Dissertation Improvement grant from the Sociology Division for his research project, "Military Participation Ratios in the Advanced Industrial Societies: National Security and the Welfare-State."

Hayward Derrick Horton, State University of New York-Albany, won the Chancellor's Award for Excellence in Teaching, 2000-2001.

Pamela Irving Jackson, Rhode Island College, won the Paul Maixner Award for Distinguished Teaching, for 2000-2001.

Erin K. Jenne, Stanford University, won the 2001 Seymour Martin Lipset Award for the best comparativist dissertation from the Society for Comparative Research.

Valerie Jenness, University of California-Irvine, was awarded the Pacific Sociological Association's 2001 Distinguished Contribution to Scholarship Award for her work on hate crimes and public policy designed to combat them.

Dean F. Johnson, received a Certificate of Distinguished Service from the University of Maryland University College, European Division, for outstanding contributions to students through 50 terms of dedicated teaching since 1988.

Michelle Lamont, Princeton University, won the 2001 Mattei Dogan Prize, for the best comparativist book of the year from the Society for Comparative Research.

Terri LeMoyné, University of Tennessee-Chattanooga, received the National

Alumni Association Outstanding Teacher Award for 2001.

Jianhong Liu, Rhode Island College, is an honorary member of the International Advisory Board of the Chinese Society of Juvenile Delinquency Research.

Heather Miller, Pitzer College, was awarded a Fulbright scholarship for her project in Venezuela. Her thesis research on internal barriers to day laborers' use of health services will be presented at ASA's Annual Meeting in Anaheim, CA.

Kent Redding, Indiana University-Bloomington, received the Outstanding Mentor Award of the Sociology Graduate Student Association.

Rob Robinson, Indiana University-Bloomington, received the Edwin H. Sutherland Award for Excellence in and Commitment to Teaching.

Susan Rosenbloom, New York University, won the Adolescent and Youth Dissertation Award granted by the Murray Research Center of the Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study, Harvard University, for her dissertation research: "Fearing Peers and Trusting Friends: How an Urban School Makes, Shapes, and Forakes Adolescent Friendships."

Paul Ruggerio, Indiana University-Bloomington graduate student, won the North Central Sociological Association's Outstanding Graduate Student Paper Award (with Jeni Loftus).

Rogers M. Smith, University of Pennsylvania, was named one of 16 Carnegie Scholars to support his project "Civic Horizons: Achieving Democratic Citizenship in Modern America."

Karen Snedker, New York University, was awarded a National Science Foundation Dissertation Improvement grant from the Sociology Division for her research project, "Explaining the Dynamics of Fear of Crime: Crime, Risk and Social Structure in New York City Neighborhoods."

Jocelyn Viterna, Indiana University-Bloomington graduate student, received the Edwin H. Sutherland Award for Excellence in and Commitment to Teaching.

Martin Weinberg, Indiana University-Bloomington, received a 2001 Trustees Teaching Award.

Heying Jenny Zhan, Georgia State University, received the 2001 Marnie and Bill Argersinger Award from the University of Kansas for the Outstanding Dissertation in the Social Sciences.

People

Ron Aminzade is the new chair at the University of Minnesota.

Earl Babbie, Chapman University, was appointed the Hazel Pack Marshall-Dr. Sam Lewis Campbell Professor in Behavioral Sciences.

Chiquita A. Collins will join the faculty of the Department of Sociology and the Population Research Center at the University of Texas-Austin (Fall 2001), upon completing a two-year post-doctoral position as a Robert Wood Johnson Foun-

dation Health Policy Scholar at the University of California-Berkeley.

Richard A. Dello Buono, Dominican University, was named Fulbright Professor in Sociology and History for 2001 at the Universidad de Panamá in Panama City.

Joe Galaskiewicz has joined the Sociology Department at University of Arizona.

David Garland, New York University, was named the Arthur T. Vanderbilt Professor of Law and Professor of Sociology May 8, 2001.

Cheryl Leggon, Wake Forest University, became director of the Women's Studies Program January 2001. She previously served as a member of the program's steering committee.

Donald W. Light, Princeton University, is spending the summer in London as a visiting professor at City University London, where he is working with a team on organizational change in the National Health Service.

Barry Markovsky is leaving the University of Iowa to become Chair of the Department of Sociology at the University of South Carolina.

Cora Bagley Marrett, University of Massachusetts-Amherst, was named chief academic officer of the University of Wisconsin System. The chief academic officer provides leadership in academic policy, works closely with the Board of Regents and with each institution, and serves as the president's deputy. Marrett was on the Madison faculty, 1974-97, in sociology and Afro-American Studies.

Martin Monto was appointed Chair of the Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences at the University of Portland. His three-year term began June 1, 2001.

Laura L. O'Toole will join the Department of Sociology at Roanoke College as Associate Professor and Chair in Fall, 2001.

Norah Peters, Arcadia University, is the new Dean of Undergraduate Studies and Faculty Development.

Craig Reinerman was appointed Chair of the Department of Sociology, University of California-Santa Cruz.

Kathrin Zippel, was appointed Assistant Professor of Sociology in the College of Arts and Sciences at Northeastern University, July 1, 2001.

Members' New Books

Christine E. Bose, State University of New York-Albany, *Women in 1900: Gateway to the Political Economy of the 20th Century* (Temple University Press, 2001).

Clifton D. Bryant, Virginia Tech, ed. *The Encyclopedia of Criminology and Deviant Behavior* (Brunner-Routledge, 2001).

Spencer E. Cahill, University of South Florida, *Inside Social Life, 3rd ed.* (Roxbury, 2001).

J. Kenneth Davidson, Sr., University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire, with Nelwyn B.

Moore, *Speaking of Sexuality* (Roxbury, 2001).

Wilma A. Dunaway, Virginia Tech, *Never Safe in a Family Way: Slavery and Emancipation on Small Plantations of the Mountain South, Vol. II* (Cambridge University Press, 2001).

David Garland, New York University, *Mass Imprisonment: Social Causes and Consequences*, an edited collection (Sage, 2001) and a monograph, *The Culture of Control: Crime and Social Order in Contemporary Society* (University of Chicago Press, 2001).

Jeff Goodwin, New York University, *No Other Way Out: States and Revolutionary Movements, 1945-1991* (Cambridge University Press, 2001).

Stephen Kalberg, Boston University, has translated and written an introduction to Max Weber's *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism*, 3rd ed. (Roxbury, 2001). The first new translation in 71 years.

Laura Kramer, Montclair State University, *The Sociology of Gender* (Roxbury, 2001).

Judith Lorber, Brooklyn College and Graduate School-CUNY, *Gender Inequality: Feminist Theories and Politics, 2nd ed.* (Roxbury, 2001).

Gwen Moore, State University of New York-Albany, with Mino Vianello, University of Rome, eds. *Gendering Elites: Economic and Political Leadership in 27 Industrialized Societies* (St. Martin's Press, 2000).

Claire M. Renzetti, St. Joseph's University, with Lynne Goodstein, Simmons College, *Women, Crime, and Criminal Justice* (Roxbury, 2001).

Richard Sobel, Harvard University, *The Impact of Public Opinion on U.S. Foreign Policy since Vietnam: Constraining the Colossus* (Oxford University Press, 2001).

Dana Vannoy, University of Cincinnati, *Gender Mosaics: Social Perspectives* (Roxbury, 2001).

Mark R. Warren, Fordham University, *Dry Bones Rattling: Community Building to Revitalize American Democracy* (Princeton University Press, 2001).

Other Organizations

National Institute on Aging (NIA) announces the 2001 *Taking the Next Step: Technical Assistance Workshop* for post doctoral and pre-doctoral students, and other individuals with recent PhDs, MDs or related doctoral degrees who are members of groups under-represented in aging research. Workshop faculty will provide information and technical assistance on applying for funding from NIA. Depending on career stage, participants will make brief research presentations in workshops and receive feedback from peers and NIA staff. The workshop is November 14th and 15th in Chicago, IL, immediately prior to the Gerontological Society of America's 54th Annual Scientific Meeting. Participation is by com-

Continued on next page

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Organizations, continued

petitive application. The applicant may be new to the NIH application process or poised to begin an independent program of research. Investigators who demonstrate a commitment to research careers related to minority aging issues are also encouraged to apply. Applications must be postmarked by August 14, 2001. Additional information about this opportunity is posted on the NIA home page at <www.nih.gov/nia/conferences/taw2001.htm> or contact Nonomie Palmer at (301) 496-0765; e-mail at palmerne@exmur.nia.nih.gov.

New Publications

Latin American Migration Project (LAMP) and its Puerto Rico 1998 data set survey conducted in Puerto Rico is available at this time, and can be downloaded from the LAMP website <http://www.pop.upenn.edu/lamp>.

Post Soviet Armies Newsletter (PSAN) has launched "The Editor's Note", a monthly publication at <www.psan.org>.

Caught in the Web

Inro@ds is an on-line, peer-reviewed interdisciplinary journal produced by graduate students participating in the Race, Ethnicity and Migration Seminar at the University of Minnesota. It explores the intersection of gender, race, ethnicity, and migration in both historical and contemporary discourses as well as in current local, global, and cyberspace practices. The works received will shape the contents of the journal which plans to include new research, works in progress, a "talk-back" reader response section, announcements, and reviews. See <www.inroads.umn.edu>.

Deaths

Jerome K. Meyers, Yale University, died May 7, 2001.

Mary Gwynne Schmidt, San Diego, CA, died November 27, 2000.

William H. Sewell II, University of Wisconsin-Madison, died June 24, 2001.

Robert N. Stern, Cornell University, died April 21, 2001 in Ithaca, NY.

Christopher Vanderpool, Michigan State University, died June 25, 2001.

Obituaries

Andy B. Anderson (1942-2001)

I am saddened to report that my friend and colleague Andy B. Anderson died February 22, 2001, after nine months of courageous struggle with pancreatic cancer. Andy was 59 years old. He leaves his wife Carolyn, four daughters, six grandchildren, one great-grandchild, and a legion of friends and former students. Andy was uniquely gifted as an intellectual and teacher, and was also the most universally loved and admired person I have known. He leaves behind a void both deep and wide.

Andy was born in the small town of Artesia, in southeastern New Mexico, and never abandoned his Southwestern accent or attitude. As a high school student, he was a star tackle on the 1957 state champion Artesia Bulldogs football team, a terrific student, and a leader. Andy received his BA from Southern Methodist University in 1963, and then went on to graduate school at Tulane, where he completed his PhD in 1967. His first academic appointment was at Purdue, from 1967 to 1974. During his tenure there, he served as Principal Investigator of the Gary Income Maintenance Experiment and also as Director of the Institute for the Study of Social Change. He was Research Director and Senior Scientist for the Manitoba Income Maintenance Experiment from 1975 to

1980. He came to the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, in 1974.

Andy excelled as a teacher of statistics, as a scholar, and as a colleague. In 1984, he was given the University of Massachusetts Distinguished Teaching Award. Of all his honors and accomplishments, I believe this was the one he valued the most. It was often said that Andy could teach statistics to a post. Students, particularly those who needed to learn statistics, but were fearful of the subject, flocked to his classes. His patience and kindness, his ability to understand what students found difficult, his subversive sense of humor, and his genius for clear communication made him an unparalleled classroom teacher.

Andy wrote extensively in methodology and statistics, with special interest in multidimensional scaling, missing data, and evaluation research. With Peter Rossi and James Wright, he co-edited and wrote much of the *Handbook of Survey Research*. He published widely in such journals as the *American Sociological Review*, the *American Journal of Sociology*, *Demography*, and *Social Science Research*. Outside his specialization in methods, he wrote on a variety of topics, including environmental equity, development, migration, and deterrence theory. The extraordinary breadth of his intellectual interests became strikingly apparent when, after his death, his wife Carolyn opened his library, inviting friends and colleagues to take some of Andy's books as mementos. There was a bookcase of works on cognitive and neural science, cosmology and theoretic

cal physics, several shelves of works in the philosophy of science, dozens on number theory and theoretical mathematics, works in history and social theory, and on and on. I flipped through many of these and found every one underlined and annotated, often punting, in Andy's hand. He also knew the uniform colors of every division IA and IAA college football team in the country.

For much of the past decade, Andy split his professional time between the University of Massachusetts and the Gallup Organization, where he served as Senior Research Scientist. They quickly recognized his gift for teaching and drafted him as an in-house instructor, who gave frequent seminars and workshops to Gallup statisticians and researchers. He was also the person to whom Gallup people from all over the world came to with seemingly intractable analytical problems. When academic colleagues wondered why a person of his intellectual abilities chose to work with an applied research group like Gallup, his answer was that he loved solving problems, particularly when the outcomes mattered, and Gallup supplied him with intriguing problems to solve. "Don't tell Gallup", he said, "but I would solve interesting problems for free."

Andy was a man of many parts. For years, he was the ringleader and ringmaster of a wildly diverse little group of academics, students, and working people called the North Amherst and Leverett Goatroping Association. Andy was the founder and Boss Goat. He

wrote the Goatroper's surreal articles of confederation and purpose, designed our green corduroy hats, planned group activities of truly unusual sorts, and led us on periodic road trips guaranteed to blow off the academic dust. He was our merry prankster.

From the time that Andy first learned the seriousness of his illness he displayed remarkable courage in the face of death. He said to a number of people that life had been good to him, better than he ever expected or probably deserved. He had a wonderful family, good friends, career success and peace of mind. "It would be small of me", he said, "to complain about checking out a few years early." There was nothing small about Andy Anderson. He could not recall the source, but in one of our last conversations Andy said he had read somewhere that people grieve three times at the death of loved ones. They grieve first for the person who died, second for themselves and the loss they face, and third for all of humankind. He also said it is a peculiar and terrible affliction of human beings to be both mortal and self aware, but that he wouldn't have it any other way. For those of us being dragged kicking into our 50s, or beyond, we know that Andy died far too young. We can take solace, however, in the sure knowledge that he lived his life more fully and completely than most.

For those interested in contributing, the Gallup Organization and Andy's friends have established the Andy B. Anderson Endowment and Fellowship

Continued on next page



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Obituaries, continued

to support graduate student research. This fellowship is housed within the Social and Demographic Research Institute (SADRI), of the Department of Sociology, University of Massachusetts-Amherst.

Randall Stokes, University of Massachusetts, Amherst

Marie Jahoda (1907 - 2001)

The death of Marie Jahoda at the age of 94 is more than the loss of an outstanding social psychologist. Her passing reminds one that only few of the intellectually rich and creative generation of refugee scholars are left. Marie, for her friends Mitzi, was never a narrow-minded scholar, solely orientated to climb up Academia's ladder. She combined a rigorous understanding of doing social research with a passionate devotion to make a contribution for a better world. Her interests were wide ranging in scholarly terms and not confined to intellectual affairs alone. She loved and practiced music, enjoyed hiking in the Austrian Alps, and had a serious interest in jokes, in particular Jewish jokes. Marie Jahoda was born on January 26, 1907, in Vienna. Her father, a salesman, and her mother, a housewife, developed during WWI a strong anti-war attitude. The family lived in Vienna for at least four generations, Jewish by origin but not observant.

After graduating from gymnasium, Marie attended the University of Vienna where she majored in psychology under the joint mentorship of the famous Bühler couple. She was one of the first female students since the Austrian universities opened their doors for women after the collapse of the old regime at the end of WWI. The war and the following revolution politicized Marie and her peers. She joined the Social Democratic students' organizations where she met her first husband, Paul Lazarsfeld. With him and others, they started doing so-

cial research outside the university by creating the Austrian Research Unit for Economic Psychology. The idea was simple: Due to the high rate of unemployment and the rising tide of anti-Semitism, no Jewish socialist student could expect to get an academic job. Lazarsfeld added the idea of earning money out of market research for subsidizing more serious endeavors. They did not have much success in their strive to persuade business people to commission studies but they were tremendously successful with the other side of their activities. During the early 1930s a group of very young researchers from different academic backgrounds researched an unemployed community near Vienna. *The Unemployed of Marienthal* came out in a German publishing house some weeks after Hitler had taken over power in nearby Germany. Not the best time for receiving academic recognition. (Much later it became a classic and was translated into English, Korean, French, Italian, Norwegian, and Spanish.) A year later a coup d'état by the right-wing government brought democracy in Austria to an end. Marie joined the Revolutionary Socialists underground organization and fought against fascism. Two and a half years later she was arrested and spent more than a half-year in prison. In the summer of 1937 she was released on condition of leaving Austria.

At the age of 31 she arrived as a refugee in London where she lived until the end of WWII, partly active as an exile politician and partly doing research on her own. She did field research in a miner's community in South Wales but resisted publishing her findings because of the devastating results about a self-help organization run by Quakers. The book appeared in print as late as 1989. In 1945 she went to New York. Her first job was with the American Jewish Committee's research unit under the directorship of Max Horkheimer, himself a refugee from Germany. She contributed a volume to the five-volume collection, *Studies in Prejudice* written in collaboration with a psychoanalyst

about anti-Semitic attitude expressed during therapeutic conversations. In addition she functioned as a research assistant for the whole project. After this and a short but productive collaboration with Robert K. Merton and her former husband Lazarsfeld at the Bureau of Applied Social Research at Columbia University, she got an offer for a chair in social psychology at NYU. During the next ten years she was also director of NYU's Research Center for Human Relations. At this time there was much interest and effort to establish a kind of sociological social psychology, combining analytical tools from both disciplines and trying to create a version of psychology beyond the lab. "Starting with real problems" was then and later the motto of Marie's research.

During the 1950s she contributed to the then leading methods textbook, *Research Methods in Social Relations*, written together with Morton Deutsch and Stuart W. Cook. In addition, she published research papers about the most urging problems of the day: About the consequences of the hysteria provoked by Joseph McCarthy to people who did not have any need to be worried, about blacklisting in the entertainment industry, about prejudices and race relations. Being herself a victim of racial and political oppression and a refugee too, she did not hesitate to challenge the conventional wisdom. Whenever she felt the need to enter the public arena for political reasons she did so. It seems she never made concessions with regard to her career opportunities.

In 1958 she returned to England for private reasons—to marry the Labour MP Austen Albu. After teaching at Brunel College in London, she was headhunted to join the faculty of the newly established University of Sussex in Brighton, where she became the first female chair.

After her retirement in 1972 she started a new period of creative work, partly as a consultant of the Social Policy Research Unit at Sussex, partly as a prolific writer. To mention just a few of her publications: She co-edited a book on the topic of forecasting world futures, wrote books on Freud and the Dilemma of Psychology, and one about Employment and Unemployment, as well as many papers about the consequences of unemployment and the latent functions of work. When the unemployment rates climbed up again in the 1980s she became an authority in unemployment research, some 40 years after her first encounter with the unemployed in Marienthal. In her last years she published a memoir (available only in German) and translated into English love sonnets by Louise Labé, a 16th-century poet, published together with Rainer Maria Rilke's German translation.

Jahoda's accomplishments were honored by the American Psychological Association's Award for Distinguished Contributions to Psychology in the Public Interest, and by the Kurt Lewin Memorial Award of the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues. She received honorary degrees from the universities of Leicester and Sussex in England, Stirling in Scotland, Bremen in Germany, Vienna and Linz in Austria.

Marie Jahoda died at her home in Sussex on April 28, 2001. She is survived by her daughter from her first marriage, Lotte Baily, professor of management at M.I.T.

Christian Fleck, University of Graz

Clyde V. Kiser (- 2000)

Clyde Vernon Kiser, 95, died January 25, 2000, at Courtland Terrace. He was a native of Bessemer City, son of the late Augustus Burton and May Carpenter Kiser, husband of the late Dr. Louise Kennedy Kiser, brother of the late Alna L. and Elva E. Kiser, 1925 graduate and

mater's degree in 1927 of the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, PhD from Columbia University, 1932, noted population expert, demographer with the Milbank Memorial Fund dedicated to public health, New York City, taught courses at New York University, lived in Princeton, NJ, until retirement to Bessemer City in 1970's, authored-edited many books on population studies, co-authored books with sister Alna Kiser on Kiser-Carpenter family history, served on board of directors of Gallaudet College, Washington, DC, consultant to various governments around the world on health and demographics, listed in Who's Who in America for many years, lifelong member of Grace Lutheran Church, Bessemer City.

Excerpted from newspaper obituary

Toimi Enoch Kyllonen (1913-2001)

Toimi Enoch Kyllonen died on Feb. 9, 2001, at Boone Hospital Center in Columbia, Missouri. He had been retired since 1975 from the University of Missouri-Columbia where he served as an associate professor.

Toimi was born in Chicago to Finnish immigrant parents Andrew and Edla Lammi Kyllonen. He graduated from Bucknell University in 1935 with a bachelor's degree in sociology. This was in the middle of the Great Depression, but Toimi landed a job as a research assistant at the University of Minnesota working on issues in adolescent and adult counseling in a program called "The Study of Problems and Progress of the General College." As luck would have it, Toimi was asked to fill a teaching gap with one of the introductory sociology courses, which in turn led him to Stephens College, Columbia, MO, where he taught social science courses from 1940-1945.

Toimi returned to the University of Minnesota in 1945 to work on a doctorate in sociology. He finished his course work and returned to Columbia, MO to accept a faculty position in the Department of Sociology, University of Missouri. Toimi completed his dissertation, "The Bad Credit Risk as a Phase of Personal Disorganization" and the degree was awarded in 1950. At Missouri Toimi taught research methodology and industrial sociology courses. His interest in industrial issues led Toimi to do research at A.B. Chance Company, Centralia, MO, and at Bemis Bag Company, St. Louis, MO where he focused on the correlates of union activity. He discovered that the major predictor of union activity was union/management conflict. Toimi's findings were published in the article, "Social Characteristics of Active Unionists." (*AJS* 56, 1951, 528-533.) In 1954, Toimi received a Fulbright to Finland where he continued his study of management/worker interaction in factories there. Later in his career at Missouri, Toimi designed a course in experimental sociology that he hoped would provide introductory-level sociology students with hands-on research experience. Declining health forced his retirement in 1988.

Toimi's wife of 60 years, Frances Aileen Thompson Kyllonen, Columbia, MO, survives as does a daughter, Julie Francis Kyllonen Rose, Macomb, Ill, and two brothers, Erland R. Kyllonen of Groveland, CA, and Allen Kyllonen, Weirton, WV. Memorials may be sent to the Sociology Development Fund, 109 Sociology, University of Missouri-Columbia, Columbia, MO 65211, or to the First Christian Church, 101 North 10th Street, Columbia, MO 65201.

Richard M. Hessler, University of Missouri-Columbia

Audrey Kittel Meyer (1913-2001)

Not long after Audrey was diagnosed with glioblastoma we sat down together to begin writing her obituary. (Our friendship dates back over thirty years.) We didn't get much past her birth in St. Louis on July 13, 1913 to schoolteacher parents and childhood reminiscences. Now, sadly, after her death on February 2, I must continue alone. Despite the education of her parents, the family income was meager, impelling her mother to take in roomers. Audrey recalled that her first feminist awareness came with the knowledge that as a married woman, her mother was initially barred from teaching in St. Louis. Further, her mother made plain her feeling that she should be paid for her cooking and the time she spent rearing children. Audrey felt that the "status inconsistencies" of her childhood-intellectual but poor parents-contributed to her sociological imagination.

After a series of office jobs she entered the University of Missouri at Columbia in 1932. According to a short, unpublished autobiography, she found sociology courses "exhilarating" especially in explaining race prejudice. She also valued the perspective she gained from courses in population growth and change, leading to her major in sociology—the only female to do so.

At the University she met four Brooklyn boys who introduced her to Marxism, which illuminated her sociology courses. They formed a "Communist cell", held meetings and demonstrations, and argued endlessly with the Yipsels. (Young People's Socialist League). They organized an inter-racial event at the local black Baptist church and heard Communist speakers who urged "self-determination for the Black Belt."

In her junior year, as a move toward practicality, she added social work as a minor in her program and the following summer did voluntary social work in St. Louis. As a senior she earned "Distinction in Sociology" and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. She stayed on at the University of Missouri to pursue an MA, which she obtained in 1938. The main finding of her thesis, based on a survey of the segregated black community of Columbia, was the respondents' resigned attitude to a life of poverty and hard work, sustained by a religious belief in "pie in the sky."

After completing the course requirements for a PhD at Washington University in St. Louis, she accepted a Teaching Fellowship at the University of Washington in Seattle. In addition to her teaching responsibilities, she completed 45 credits in the Professional Graduate School of Social Work, including fieldwork in a social agency, working with emotionally disturbed children and children in foster care.

After a false start she began serious work on a dissertation titled "A Study of the Effects of Industrial Experience on Attitudes of Women toward Marriage and the Family," taking advantage of the wartime recruitment of women to work in the aircraft factories and the shipyards in and around Seattle. She was in the process of revising her interviewing schedule in the light of a few preliminary interviews, when she was offered an appointment to teach at Mills College in Oakland, California. There, as the only sociologist, she taught a great variety of courses and also became Acting Chair of the Department of Economics and Sociology. And as Assistant Head Resident in one of the dormitories, Audrey enjoyed informal relationships with the students.

While at Mills, Audrey met and married Yale Meyer with whom, she said, she felt "free and happy and wonderful." (Her first marriage had ended in a friendly divorce.) Yale taught English literature and drama at St. Mary's College, while Audrey became a "creative homemaker" and the mother of two babies.

Continued on next page

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Obituaries, continued

In 1954 Audrey moved with her family to New York to satisfy her husband's wish to work in commercial theater and for the next five years she was employed as a secretary by Columbia University Press. In 1961 Rex Hopper, Chairman of the Sociology Department at Brooklyn College, hired her as a lecturer to teach courses in Introductory Sociology, Social Problems, and the Family. After five years at Brooklyn College she obtained a tenure track position at the Fashion Institute of Technology where she taught for twenty years until her nominal retirement in 1985 as a full professor. She continued to teach part-time, however, until illness forced her to stop.

Not only was she an enormously popular teacher throughout the years, but also an elder stateswoman of the department, called in constantly for counsel and evaluations of the classroom performance of new instructors. During her years at FIT she managed to insert feminist ideas into traditional course offerings, as well as her concerns with population and environmental issues.

Audrey took her calling as a sociologist very seriously and truly believed that a grasp of the sociological approach would help to right the injustices of the world. To this end she spent countless hours working with individual students, invited speakers for the causes she championed, such as officials of the Fortune Society, an organization that helps ex-convicts.

In 1975 she organized a slide show at FIT on the history of the emancipation of women from Mary Wollstonecraft to Bella Abzug, replete with a fashion show and skits by costumed students. In 1985 she conducted a sexual harassment survey. She and her students also tabled for NARAL, Planned Parenthood, and the ERA. In later years she innovated a teaching method, which featured group answers to examination questions and submitted a description of it to *Teaching Sociology*. Aside from teaching, activism generally took precedence over research or writing. Early on she joined NOW and SWS. Together we frequently marched women's rights as well as with the ACLU against the death penalty. One of our favorite signs read "Post-menopausal women nostalgic for choice."

In 1985 we both attended and gave papers at the UN Third World Conference on Women in Nairobi, Kenya as delegates of International Women's Anthropology Conference (IWAC) and published a report in Network News. Audrey spoke on sexual tourism. On our return we submitted a successful application to the UN to obtain NGO status for SWS.

Another signal contribution was her devotion to the New York chapter of SWS. Over the years she was its mainstay, serving variously as secretary, treasurer, hostess, and often as unofficial coordinator, maintaining a mailing list, helping to secure speakers, sending out the notices.

No account of Audrey's life would be complete without mention of her finally gratified passion for dancing, now in her retirement years not ballet but ballroom. A shelf in her apartment was filled with trophies won in competitions. She felt a day without dancing was a day wasted. Her sociological analysis of ballroom dancing at a recent SWS meeting will not soon be forgotten.

With all her activities she found time to befriend many. Comments on her acts of kindness and thoughtfulness abound. While many mothers complain about their children's lack of attention, her children sought her company. Audrey lost her husband in 1965. She is survived by her daughter Gretchen Salisbury Weir, her son David Meyer, her son-in-law David Weir, her daughter-in-law Helena Solberg, her niece Jane Rue Adams, great

nieces Marnie Jaime and Leslie Adams, and grandchildren Maisie and Gregory Weir, as well as her numerous friends, colleagues, and students.

Helen Mayer Hacker, Emerita Professor of Sociology, Adelphi University

Aage B. Sørensen (1941-2001)

Aage Bøttger Sørensen, Professor of Sociology at Harvard University, died on April 18, 2001, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, less than a month before his 60th birthday. He had been in poor health since February 2000, after falling on the ice near his home in Cambridge.

Aage was born on May 13, 1941, in Silkeborg, Denmark. Although he lived over half of his life in the United States, he never lost his Danish character, or his Danish accent. He received his master's degree in Sociology in 1967 from the University of Copenhagen, the first Sociology master's degree awarded there. James Coleman then invited him to continue his graduate studies at Johns Hopkins University, where he earned a PhD in Social Relations in 1971. From 1971 to 1984, Aage taught at the University of Wisconsin, serving as chair of the Sociology Department from 1979 to 1982. In 1984, he accepted an invitation to join the Sociology Department at Harvard. As chair of that department for the next eight years, he led a substantial renewal of its faculty and programs. From 1994 until his injury, he chaired Harvard's Joint Doctoral Program in Organizational Behavior. Throughout his academic career, Aage participated actively in European sociology, with extended periods of teaching, study, consulting, and research in Denmark, as well as in Norway, Sweden, and Germany. Among other things, he was instrumental in restructuring the Institute of Sociology at the University of Copenhagen, and served for many years on the board of the Danish National Science Foundation.

Aage was a creative, forceful, and opinionated scholar, and hence an influential intellectual presence. In his research on stratification and inequality, he stressed the development of explicit dynamic models to account for observed patterns of education, career, and labor market outcomes; he frowned on linear regression equations with long lists of independent variables on the grounds that the implicit theories underlying them are implausible. He drew on the theoretical literatures of both sociology and economics to develop a path breaking set of concepts, mathematical models, and methodological techniques. In so doing, he tackled the study of phenomena as diverse as rates of learning in elementary school reading groups and promotion patterns in large industrial corporations. He demonstrated how such attainments reflect not only individual resources and effort, but also the opportunities and constraints of the organizational structures within which individuals act. In his last work, Aage ambitiously sought to re-formulate all class analysis, grounding the concept of exploitation on what he considered to be an economically acceptable theory of rent-based inequality. While developing these ideas, he authored or co-authored more than 100 journal articles, book chapters, and book reviews, and co-authored or co-edited five books.

Impressive as his scholarly and administrative contributions to sociology were, Aage also made vital pedagogical contributions to the discipline through mentoring an unusually large number of graduate students, most of who hold academic posts at universities throughout the world. As an advisor, he pushed his students very hard, always challenging them to think better and express themselves more clearly. He held students to high standards, never willing to offer faint praise that is expedient but

of little practical use. Since he also thought sociology should be fun, though, Aage's critical comments were usually spiced generously with good humor and exuberant laughter. He enjoyed giving unsolicited advice, insisting that he was "always right"—and many times he was. Because Aage gave so much time to his students, few of them languished in their doctoral studies. In regular meetings, often weekly, he methodically moved them toward completion of their dissertations, demanding chapters at regular intervals. Aage's loyalty to his students was reflected in continued mentoring, both professional and intellectual, throughout their careers. He will be sorely missed by the many who were privileged to work with him.

In the months after his accident, first while he was hospitalized and later while he was at home, crowds of current and former students from around the world wrote and visited Aage, expressing their loyalty, affection, and gratitude. In early April, Aage's accomplishments in graduate education were honored by an "Excellence in Mentoring Award" presented by the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences at Harvard. In his memory, the Department of Sociology at Harvard and Research Committee 28 (Social Stratification and Mobility) of the International Sociological Association have established memorial funds for graduate students.

Family was always important to Aage, and their loss is greatest—especially because they are professional sociologists as well as kin. Among Aage's survivors are his wife, Annemette, Director of the Henry A. Murray Research Center at the Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study; his son, Jesper, Associate Professor in the Sloan School of Management at Massachusetts Institute of Technology; his daughter-in-law, Patricia Chang, Associate Research Professor of Sociology and Assistant Director of the Boisi Center for Religion and American Public Life at Boston College; and his grandchildren, Nikolaj, Benjamin, and Chloe, who are old enough to have been enchanted by their "farfar", but not yet old enough to be sociologists.

At the 2001 ASA meetings, we will miss Aage's distinctive laughter, sociability, and pointed questions. His intellectual contributions to sociology will be remembered at a special session sponsored by the Section on Methodology, to be held on Sunday, August 19.

Arne L. Kalleberg, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill; Peter V. Marsden, Harvard University; Stephen L. Morgan, Harvard University; John Myles, Florida State University; Rachel A. Rosenfeld, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill

Philip Taietz (1910-2000)

Philip Taietz died in Sarasota, FL at the age of 89. He was born in Lithuania in an era when national borders in that region shifted frequently and some records give his native country as Poland. As a consequence of this instability, his family emigrated to the U.S., several members at a time. As part of this exodus, Philip and his mother arrived in New York City in 1921 and managed to find a family contact despite no knowledge of English.

Taietz did graduate work at the New York School of Social Work (1937-39) and began his career as a social worker and continued until 1946. He was appointed to the Cornell faculty as Assistant Professor in the Department of Rural Sociology in 1946 specializing in social gerontology in rural areas. He received his PhD from Cornell in 1951 and was advanced to Associate Professor in 1952 and to Professor in 1963, holding that post until his retirement as Professor Emeritus in 1976.

He initiated one of the early courses at Cornell in the sociology of aging, along with courses on community and public policy toward older people. He also offered a course on work and society and another on social work and social welfare. Through his teaching and his supervision of graduate students, he influenced the life work of many persons who went on to outstanding careers.

Taietz's research in aging and retirement, community, and occupations gave him national and international recognition. In 1957-58 he was a Fulbright Research Scholar in the Netherlands where he established professional connections that he continued all his life. He was a visiting professor at the Andrus Gerontology Center at the University of Southern California (1975), a visiting fellow at the Australian National University (1980), and at the Fondation Nationale de Gérontologie in Paris (1984 and 1987). Some of these contacts were initiated after his formal retirement from teaching, but never a retirement from intellectual inquiry. For example, in Paris he conducted research on American expatriates, sometimes working in his favorite second language. He continued to teach a course in The Sociology of Aging in Cornell University Summer Session for many years after his retirement. Even in 1990, Dr. Taietz and Dr. Nina Glasgow, in collaboration with the American Association of Retired Persons, conducted a national conference on successful aging.

Most of Taietz's writing concerned aging and social welfare, but occasionally he produced little gems such as his article on "Conflicting Group Norms and the 'Third Person' in the Interview" (*American Journal of Sociology*, July 1962). This article reported a quantitative analysis of the effect that another person in the room has on a respondent. Only someone who was a close observer of micro interactions could have teased out these patterns. He also participated in an excellent study of the differentiation of health services across New York State. This study, conducted with Professor Dan E. Moore, was significant because it documented the close relationship between community size and complexity and the presence of increasingly

complex medical services.

Professional society memberships included the American Sociological Association, the Gerontological Society of America, the Rural Sociological Society, and the New York Association of Gerontological Society Educators, for which he served as president, 1980-81. So far as we know, he attended every Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association after he became a member.

He is survived by his wife of 50 years Miriam, a daughter Elizabeth McSorley of Dublin, CA and a stepson James Lawson who lives in Rochester, NY. He has a surviving brother who resides in Yonkers, NY. There are numerous grandchildren and great grandchildren for whom the Taietz family served as models for their many years.

Philip Taietz was a genial person, quick with puns and wry comments, and a source of much laughter. His wide circle of friends stretched across the social sciences and he contributed to the integration of these sometimes-divergent groups.

Eugene C. Erickson, Olaf F. Larson and Frank W. Young, Cornell University

Good News from Graduations

At Western Maryland College, of the 384 graduating seniors, 80 were sociology majors and another 22 were sociology minors. All from a five-person department!

At University of Oregon, sociology is also among the largest majors. The department holds its own graduation celebration and invited visiting faculty member Peter Dreier to give the commencement address. (See page 11 of this issue for Dreier's commencement address, reprinted in full.)

Journal of Children & Poverty

A forum for the presentation of research and policy initiatives in the areas of education, social services, public policy, and welfare reform, the *Journal of Children & Poverty* seeks to promote intellectual debate and new ideas that will impact policy and practice in the field of child and family welfare. From an international perspective, the journal invites critical and creative thinking to further the understanding of global issues affecting the quality of life for children and families.

The *Journal of Children & Poverty* is a publication of the Institute for Children and Poverty, an independent research and policy think tank working in association with Homes for the Homeless, and targets a cross-disciplinary audience that includes policy makers, academics, service providers, advocates, educators, philanthropists and community leaders.

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Official Reports and Proceedings

2000-2001 Council Minutes

Friday, February 9, 2001

Present: Richard D. Alba, Elijah Anderson, Catherine White Berheide, William T. Bielby, Florence B. Bonner, Diane Brown, Michael Burawoy, Craig Calhoun, Nancy Denton, Paul DiMaggio, Joe R. Feagin, Richard Flacks, Arne L. Kalleberg, Nan Lin, Lynn Smith-Lovin, Douglas S. Massey, Ross Matsueda, Barbara Risman.

Absent: Carole C. Marks, Barbara F. Reskin

Staff: Felice J. Levine, Carla B. Howery, Alfonso Latoni, Roberta Spalter-Roth, Katherine Rosich

President Douglas Massey convened the Council meeting at 7:30 p.m., following a Council dinner. The Friday evening meeting focused on a number of issues under the topic "The Annual Meeting and Looking Ahead." Executive Officer Felice J. Levine outlined a range of issues requiring Council input, including policies relating to Annual Meeting participation. She introduced Janet Astner, Director of Meeting Services to lead the discussion, but first surprised Astner with toasts from her and others on Council to honor her 25 years of service to the Association in many important capacities.

Council discussed site selection and the criteria for choosing a location for the 2005 Annual Meeting—ASA's centennial year. Next, Council members turned their attention to a consideration of the policies relating to participation in the Annual Meeting. Council passed the following motion.

Motion: That the Annual Meeting program policy limiting an individual's participation to two program sessions be broadened to allow exemptions for professional service activities (e.g., workshop or seminar leader, data resource or funding source representative). Carried unanimously.

Other policies governing participation were also discussed, and Council reaffirmed the importance of current guidance. In particular, Council indicated that (1) an appearance as a book critic or invited panelist is a substantive role and does not qualify for a professional service exemption, and (2) participation is limited to one sole authorship per individual.

Saturday, February 10, 2001

President Massey convened the Council at 9:15 a.m.

1. Approval of Agenda and Minutes

The agenda was approved as presented. Council reaffirmed its approval of the minutes from the August 16-17, 2000 meeting, previously reviewed and approved by e-mail.

2. Report of the President

President Massey reported that plans and activities for the 2001 Annual Meeting were proceeding smoothly. He said that the vast majority of the meeting sessions were organized, and that several more author-meets-critic sessions and special sessions have been added. He also noted that a videotape has been commissioned, entitled "Cities in Celluloid," as an added feature; it covers topics such as the systematic disenfranchisement of the electorate.

3. Report on Behalf of the President-elect

Secretary Florence Bonner reported for President-elect Barbara F. Reskin, who was ill and unable to travel to Washington, DC for the Council meeting. Bonner said that the 2002 program planning was progressing quite well. She described the innovative meeting format proposed for the 2002 meetings, designed to offer multiple opportunities to learn about and discuss a key topic. As currently envisioned, a plenary session would feature invited speakers who would raise key issues. Two or three special sessions would then

follow that expand on those issues, leading to a final tier of roundtable discussions to encourage member dialogue. Secretary Bonner commended Janet Astner for doing an excellent job of keeping the 2002 meeting on track.

4. Report of the Secretary

Secretary Bonner reported on 2000 membership and section membership figures. Noting that there was a small drop (202 members) below 13,000 members, Bonner said that membership numbers since 1995 have remained fairly stable, and retention rates across categories have remained fairly strong. Rates of retention are highest for regular members at 86 percent and lowest for student members at 73 percent.

Turning to section membership, Secretary Bonner noted that 60 percent of ASA members are section members, and on average they belong to more than two sections. She noted that the decline across sections generally reflects the decline in membership in 2000. Overall however, sections remain healthy. Sections with the largest membership include Medical Sociology; Organizations, Occupations, and Work; and Sex and Gender, each with more than 1000 members. She noted that the Section on Economic Sociology reached full section status and made the 300 plus membership mark.

5. Report of the Executive Officer

Executive Officer Levine presented a brief overview of where the Association has focused its attention for the past five or six months. She complimented the Executive Office staff on doing an excellent substantive job both for the Association and for sociology. The result has been a strengthening of internal work, and also raising the visibility of sociology externally.

Levine also reported on ASA's continuing contributions to the Census as a member of the Decennial Census Advisory Committee. In addition, she provided an update on her activities over the past year on issues of human subjects protection relating to the social and behavioral sciences. She underscored that ASA and the other social science societies were working to bring to the fore the concerns of researchers and teachers about sound ethical and scholarly practices. President Massey added that Levine was appointed by outgoing Health and Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala to the National Human Research Protection Advisory Committee, and, as a result, the social and behavioral sciences are in an unusually good position to have an impact.

Levine also provided an update on grant support. She indicated that she had been informed informally that the proposal to the National Science Foundation (NSF) for the renewal of the Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline (FAD) was being recommended for funding. She commended Roberta Spalter-Roth for her work on the proposal. Also, she reported that she had heard informally that the proposal she submitted to NSF with William Frey (University of Michigan) to undertake a "Collaborative Project on Integrating Census Data into the Curriculum" will receive support.

Levine said that another major area of focus over the past several months has been ASA website development. The active involvement of the Executive Office staff in this project was a key factor in the successes achieved so far. On-line submission of abstracts and papers for the Annual Meeting was a priority in the website development, and, while submitting documents online can be frustrating initially, the web developers have been attentive to solving problems. The database containing the abstracts and paper submissions will function as an ongoing repository, which will be accessible in the member-only area after the end of calendar year. It will also be the location from which papers presented at the Annual Meeting can be purchased.

Council discussed website developments and raised some questions about

the technical aspects of the system. Council members asked whether there were plans to expand the system capacity for dissemination of Council materials. Levine said the goal of this phase of the website development is to set up a backbone or a template, which would include restricted listservs where committees and task forces can communicate with each other. Included in this design would be a structure that would have the capacity for the Executive Officer to communicate with Council and to post materials for Council's retrieval.

Levine noted that innovations on the horizon for the ASA website included an online Annual Meeting program with more robust search capacities and online access to abstracts and texts from ASA journal articles. A goal of ASA, ideally by 2002, is to have journals online in member-only space so that member-subscribers to journals would have access to electronic and print versions. Levine also described the Member Forum that permits interactive, online discussion on topics pertaining to sociology by ASA members. She noted that it is located in the member-only area of the ASA website. She acknowledged the important leadership of Joe Feagin and John Kennedy on this project.

Council members briefly discussed whether formal web posting of journal articles constitutes prior publication for submission of papers for publication. President Massey said that this issue was discussed at the Committee on the Executive Office and Budget (EOB). Levine added that ASA has the benefit of legal counsel with expertise and extensive experience in intellectual property issues to guide decisions in this area.

6. Report on ASA Investments and Reserves

Secretary Bonner provided an overview of the state of ASA investments and reserves. She reported that, while ASA investments overall did not perform as well as the S&P index in the last quarter, the designated fund from the house proceeds gained. In response to Council members' questions, she said that in a conference call with the investment manager in January, EOB raised critical questions about investment decisions. Bonner said that EOB meets regularly with Fiduciary Trust International, the ASA investment firm, to discuss the ASA portfolio. In general, while the ASA portfolio reflected the recent market declines, in the long-term, ASA investments have experienced growth with this investment firm. Council members advised a conservative approach to managing the ASA funds, given the uncertainty of the market.

7. Committee on Sections

Executive Officer Levine briefly summarized several recommendations for Council action that were approved by the Committee on Sections (COS) in a conference call on January 25, 2001. Levine also said that the COS was very positive about the change to a four-day Annual Meeting. The Executive Office had fully consulted with COS about this change and the processes for implementing it.

Council took up the general issue discussed by COS about section ballots. Council shared the concern about the need for clarification about what constitutes a ballot. Council thought that section elections and referenda should only be by mail and should not be sent electronically or included in section newsletters. Council encouraged adding language to the Section Manual.

Council discussed the recommendations of the COS, focusing especially on the importance of harmonizing the missions of sections. First on the agenda was the proposal from the Section on Undergraduate Education (SUE) to change the scope, mission, and name of the section (to the Section on Teaching and Learning). COS had raised concerns about the possible overlap between SUE and the Section on Sociology of Education. Council shared these concerns and was supportive of the process proposed by COS for

addressing the issue expeditiously. COS was recommending that SUE consult with the Section on Sociology of Education, reporting back to COS for final review and approval so that SUE could proceed with a spring ballot.

Council members also considered a proposal for a new section-information on Ethnomethodology and Conversational Analysis. Council expressed some concern that the move to create new sections might encourage fragmentation of existing sections. In addition, Council reviewed bylaw changes proposed by COS. Finally, Council discussed the status of those sections that had dropped below the 300-member requirement. Council then passed a motion addressing four issues relating to sections.

Motion: To support the recommendation of the Committee on Sections. Carried (16-0, with 2 abstentions).

To delegate to the Committee on Sections final determination of whether the Section on Undergraduate Education can put on its spring ballot a proposal to change the name and purpose of the Section after a process of that section consulting with the Section on the Sociology of Education

To grant section-information status to Ethnomethodology and Conversational Analysis, pending a commitment to join from 100 current 2001 members, as prescribed by the *Sections Manual*.

To approve by-law changes that are essentially administrative for the Section on Collective Behavior and Social Movements and for the Section on Medical Sociology.

To approve the name change for the Section on Rational Choice to Rationality and Society, consistent with this section's efforts to broaden its appeal.

8. Dues Structure and Cafeteria Plan

Executive Officer Levine presented a brief overview of the efforts over recent years by the Committee on the Executive Office and Budget, the Publications Committee, and Council to undertake an assessment of the dues structure in which journal subscriptions are embedded in a cafeteria of options with dues. The concern has been that ASA dues are high and publishing innovation is constrained by having many journal choices incorporated into the dues structure. Pending a consideration of this issue, since 1999, EOB and Council have kept dues constant without the normal COLA adjustments in 2000 and 2001.

Levine indicated that Fran Marchbank, a consultant with expertise in publishing and membership in scholarly societies, was retained to review this issue. A preliminary report presented to EOB in July 2000 led EOB to conclude provisionally that the best option was decoupling dues and journal subscriptions requiring that members subscribe to one journal, with no increased costs to members. In August, Council received a report on the EOB meeting and the work that was planned for the fall. After further data gathering and investigation this fall, Fran Marchbank and Levine, with contributions from Director of Publications Karen Edwards, produced an extensive report that provided alternative models and financial analyses.

The report essentially affirmed the provisional recommendation reached by EOB in August. A basic principle in this decoupling plan is to ensure that the overall aggregate cost to members does not increase when dues and subscriptions are separated. While members will be required to take one journal, the vast majority of members (approximately 90 percent) already subscribe to one or more journals. Since almost half of ASA members (better than 40 percent) subscribe to two or more journals, the ASA would be offering members potential savings although the hope would be that most members would continue their current subscription pattern. Emeritus members would be exempt from the one journal

requirement.

Levine indicated that the Publications Committee considered this issue at its December meeting, and was very drawn to this plan. At its January 2001 meeting, EOB devoted substantial time to discussing the report, analysis, and recommendations, and passed a resolution recommending decoupling dues and journal subscriptions and requiring all members except Emeritus members to select one journal. EOB thought that this change should give members much more flexibility and also allow for more meaningful assessment of ASA's publication program. EOB emphasized the importance of instituting a change this calendar year—especially with ASA launching *Contexts* in 2002. Also, EOB members noted that member dues have been fixed without COLA adjustments pending a decision on this issue. EOB thought that this change required approval by ASA voting members. Levine and EOB recommended that this take place by ballot after an opportunity for full discussion at the Annual Meeting.

Council was impressed with this report and the care that EOB has given to this topic. Council members raised concerns that the literal uncoupling of dues and subscriptions needed to be essentially cost neutral for all categories of membership, especially for students and lower income members. Discussion focused on the long-term advantage of students receiving more of a subsidy. Council was supportive of the plan in principle but wanted EOB to arrive at final costs for membership and journals responsive to the special interests of students. Council indicated that, in August, it would review the final dues amounts, which would then go into effect in 2002 were the referendum to be adopted by ASA members.

Council emphasized that it needs to be clear to members that the decoupling of dues from subscriptions does not involve a change in the income categories (which might be considered in a separate process). EOB concluded, and Council concurred, that any recommended change should be widely publicized, discussed at the Annual Meeting, and then voted on by a special ballot directly after the Annual Meeting, so that ASA members could vote their preference.

Motion: To approve the decoupling of journal from dues as recommended by EOB such that all ASA members (except Emeritus Members) be required to subscribe to one journal, that the cost to students be further subsidized, and that members be consulted on this change with their approval being sought through a member referendum following the Annual Meeting. Carried unanimously.

Council reiterated that the decoupling of dues from subscriptions had benefits for members irrespective of whether income categories themselves needed to be changed. Additionally, Council thought that it would be useful to undertake what has become a periodic review of the progressive dues categories. They asked that EOB undertake this work during the coming year.

9. Status of Publishing the Journal *Contexts*

Executive Officer Levine provided a brief overview of the resources, finances, and status of the publishing agreement for *Contexts*. She noted that EOB devoted substantial time to reconsideration of the financial requirements for *Contexts* when it met in January. EOB members appreciated the importance of committing adequate resources to enable the success of this new launch, and agreed that a system of careful monitoring of the business operations is essential to ensuring that the journal has maximum opportunity for success and yet that the Association does not exceed whatever it commits as its maximum exposure.

Levine noted that much had been gained in understanding how to succeed in producing a top-flight social science

(Continued on next page)

Minutes, continued

magazine, and that substantial progress had been made in moving *Contexts* closer to publication. She indicated that inaugural editor Claude Fischer was creatively implementing the vision of the Publications Committee and Council to publish a magazine that would impart knowledge and be informative to all sociologists, social scientists, and other interested publics. The University of California Press has developed a revised publishing plan for Council's consideration. Levine also noted that the University of California Press has had very recent experience in launching a new magazine similar to *Contexts*.

Levine reported that the revised plan considered by EOB included increased costs to account for a more aggressive marketing plan and publishing *Contexts* in a magazine format. EOB also discussed the maximum investment that would be prudent from the Rose Fund in light of wanting to ensure the sufficient funds would remain available for the Rose series were *Contexts* to be unsuccessful under the worst-case scenario. Based on analysis provided by ASA's long-term investment manager at Fiduciary International, EOB concluded that the maximum investment from the Rose Fund for *Contexts* should not exceed \$620,000. Levine and Secretary Bonner also reported on how EOB expected to monitor the financial performance of this new journal.

Council discussed the financial modeling and the potential impact on the Rose Fund of launching *Contexts*. Council members were supportive of enlarging the commitment of funds available for *Contexts*, but thought that EOB needed to be sure that Fiduciary International was realistic about growth and revenue from various investment strategies for the Rose Fund. In addition, Council discussed the vision of the magazine, how articles were to be commissioned, and the importance of articles meeting review standards in terms of publishing the best knowledge available on important issues. Council again emphasized that the primary objective of publishing this magazine is to be informative across specialty fields of sociology and aligned social sciences. Council reiterated its enthusiasm for *Contexts* and what it could mean to the discipline, to sociologists, and to budding sociologists in their various work sectors and areas of employment.

Motion: That the Association commit a maximum investment of no more than \$620,000 to launch ASA's new journal, *Contexts*, under the understanding that the Executive Officer will continue to monitor the financial operations, reporting annually to EOB and Council, and, that, in 2003, EOB examine any departures from projected revenues and expenditures—with a formal vote in 2004 and a recommendation to Council as to whether to continue to invest in *Contexts* based on a full consideration of revenues and costs in light of the maximum possible investment. Carried unanimously.

10. Report on Subscriptions

Secretary Bonner provided an overview of institutional subscriptions for 2000. She indicated that, overall, journal subscriptions remain steady with under a one percent decrease when compared to 1999 end-of-year totals. Secretary Bonner also reported on individual non-member subscriptions. These subscriptions are small in number (approximately 400 across the six journals published directly by ASA) and seem to reduce modestly each year. In addition, Bonner reported that the total number of member subscribers had dropped in 2000. In 2000, ASA restored the Emeritus category, which no longer requires that these members subscribe to a journal. She emphasized the member add-on subscriptions have only a modest effect on subscription revenue because most of this revenue is generated through institutional subscriptions.

Secretary Bonner also reported on

EOB's recommendation to reduce the cost of the JSTOR subscription for ASA members starting mid-year (July 1, 2001).

Motion: To reduce the JSTOR subscription for ASA members from \$60 to \$40. Carried unanimously.

11. Reactivate Idea for a Development Campaign

Secretary Bonner provided background on the idea of launching an ASA development campaign. In 1998, during his President-elect year, Alejandro Portes convened a planning committee to explore the possibility of a development campaign. Though past Councils and EOBs have been positive about proceeding and have passed formal resolutions to that effect, no further work to launch a campaign has yet commenced.

Levine said that Portes had an ambition to put in place a long-term fundraising effort that would enable the Association to undertake important programmatic work on behalf of the discipline. He thought that a fundraising strategy to promote and advance "Sociology for the New Century" would be the right legacy to leave for sociology and for ASA. Despite Council's original hope of creating a planning committee, unanticipated events in 1999 and 2000 left this aspiration on the "back burner." In August 1999, Council reaffirmed its commitment to this idea and passed a motion to appoint a steering committee and to urge past-President Portes to remain involved.

Levine summarized the ideas and activities for a potential development campaign. She also reported on contributions from annual giving on the membership renewal and through a special mailing to high-income members. She noted that, particularly with the ASA centennial in 2005, it seemed appropriate to restart a development initiative. She said that the Executive Office stands ready to participate in the development campaign, but that such an effort needed and would be enriched by Council and officers' participation and leadership. Bonner said that EOB encouraged developing as quickly as possible a strong list of potential participants with knowledge and understanding about identifying resources.

Motion: To authorize the President to appoint a development committee including representatives of Council to develop an action plan that could link to the ASA centennial. Carried unanimously.

12. Centennial Planning for 2005

Council considered 2005 and the need to develop and implement plans for the 100th anniversary of the American Sociological Association. Levine reported that, in December, the Committee on Publications had formed a subcommittee to generate ideas about special publications for the centennial, including special issues of journals, "reviews," and so forth. Council considered a background memorandum on Centennial ideas provided by Levine and Carla Howery. Suggestions included special lectures, programming in high schools, film/video presentations, and exhibits for museums and schools; creative use of the internet; and preparation of special materials (teaching, history of sociology, major events in the field) and events targeted for the international sociological community, regional and specialty sociological associations, and the ASA's own Annual Meeting.

Council members discussed various ways in which the Association might mark this historic event, and what the objectives of such commemoration ought to be. Some members thought a history of ASA or a series on the historical origins of sociology, on the great sociologists, or excerpts from great sociologists would be appropriate. Other members of Council thought that a web site might be created for out-of-print sociological works, or that ASA might set up its own reprint service. Reprinting some of the old editions of *Footnotes* was also suggested. Some Council members felt the membership ought to be polled for their perceptions about

the most influential sociologists and works; others suggested that departments should be asked how they would like to observe this event in terms of their resources. Most members agreed that projects to increase student participation (such as student centennial awards) should be given high priority, as should efforts to increase the international presence of and in the Association.

Motion: That the President begin to assemble a centennial committee to develop a concerted plan for the ASA centennial in 2005. Carried unanimously.

13. Long-Term Possibilities of 4-Day Annual Meeting

Levine gave a brief overview of feedback regarding the shift from a five-day to a four-day Annual Meeting. She noted that overall it has met with a very positive reaction across the membership and, as she reported earlier, from section leadership. She thought that members understood the message that Council hoped to convey in making this change; that is, that a four-day meeting would reduce member costs and increase the probability that more participants would be present together. She noted that for ASA the change also had the potential for financial savings.

Levine indicated that planning for the 2002 Annual Meeting would proceed more expeditiously if the decision about whether to continue a 4-day Annual Meeting were made now. While she indicated that she would have preferred President-elect Barbara Reskin to be present when Council made this decision, she reported that Reskin believed that her ambitions for the 2002 meeting could be achieved under the 4-day model and therefore that the change was acceptable.

Council members indicated that they believed the 4-day meeting would have definite advantages and that others with whom they had spoken shared that view. Some Council members thought it might be premature to vote a permanent 4-day Annual Meeting in light of the need to assess how it will work in practice. Yet, Council members also recognized that the Executive Office needed lead-time in planning to be able to work out the most favorable options for the Association and members. Council considered whether to assess the 4-day Annual Meeting at the end of 2003, while authorizing the Executive Office to continue planning for 2005 based on a 4-day model. Council concluded that, with 2005 site selection upon ASA, it made the most sense to shift to a 4-day meeting which would not constrain any Council in the future from altering the number of days if it chose to do so. Accordingly, Council passed the following resolution:

Motion: To adopt a 4-day meeting schedule and authorize the renegotiation of hotel contracts in this format. Carried unanimously.

Council also discussed other Annual Meeting business. Council members urged that exhibits should remain open for the entire 4 days of the Annual Meeting, and suggested ideas for attracting more members into the exhibit area.

14. Reports of the Task Forces

Articulation of Sociology in Two-Year and Four-Year Sociology Programs. Catherine Berheide, Council Liaison, presented an interim report from this Task Force. The Task Force, established in 1999, was charged with examining sociology programs in community colleges and articulation agreements in various states, and with developing curriculum guidelines that would be useful in community college programs and in linking two-year and four-year programs. The interim report makes clear that, while articulation issues have not been discipline-driven (these issues have been addressed by institutions, educational systems, and accrediting agencies), a professional learned society such as the ASA has a stake in articulation, given its commitment both to the education of students and to the professional growth of sociology faculty.

Berheide briefly overviewed the interim report. She emphasized that it summarized the different types of articulation agreements in states. She noted that the final report will provide examples that could be used as models for states without such agreements or with articulation plans that are not working well for sociology departments and students.

Berheide indicated that ASA's 10-year-old report "Liberal Learning and the Sociology Major," might be revised to incorporate very explicit attention to articulation agreements. This report was based on the conception that college students earn degrees through a single institutional experience. However, it appears that increasingly students earning bachelor's degrees are actually graduating from a different institution than where they began. Berheide observed that sociology likely fits this general pattern.

Berheide and Carla Howery, Staff Liaison, discussed some of the issues and challenges facing sociology and sociologists in community colleges. For example, they reported that faculty typically face significant resource limitations, have heavy teaching loads, are expected to package sociology for non-majors, rarely have opportunities to collaborate as equal partners with sociologists at universities, and are expected to inspire students in ways that favor solid performance at the BA level. They noted as well that students who have been historically underrepresented in higher education rely extensively on community colleges as their conduit to four-year institutions.

Howery emphasized that key to any discussion of articulation are jurisdictional issues and whether state authorities will take steps to enact changes. Another serious challenge relates to the sequencing of courses. The central dilemma raised by the *Liberal Learning* report is how to reconcile the highly desirable sequencing of sociology courses with the realities of program resources and student mobility. The Task Force is concerned with how ASA guidelines for the sociology major might be revised to recognize the pattern of student enrollment fostered by prevailing articulation agreements.

The final report of the Task Force will offer specific suggestions for actions external and internal to the ASA, derived from an assessment of articulation agreements around the country and a shared commitment to the enhancement of undergraduate education in sociology.

International Focus of American Sociology. Alfonso Latoni, Staff Liaison for the ASA Task Force on the International Focus of American Sociology (IFAS), presented a brief overview of its purpose, major activities, and objectives. Established by Council in the summer of 1999 to address important issues of the profession relating to its international dimensions, IFAS was charged with providing the Association with a comprehensive review of its international focus. Latoni indicated that, since last August, members of the Task Force have been active in collecting information in three areas: (1) an assessment of the international content of ASA Annual Meeting Programs, the participation of persons from outside the U.S. and Canada, and the international focus of ASA committees as well as formal relations with other organizations; (2) a review of ASA teaching materials so as to assess the international content of selected ASA syllabi sets; and (3) potential sources of funding to support travel for international sociologists to participate in ASA's Annual Meeting.

Latoni reported that, since he joined the staff in the summer, he has been maintaining regular contacts with especially Michael Micklin, Task Force Chair, and Cathy Rakowski. Progress is being made in compiling and analyzing materials for the final report. He noted that, in November, a closed listserv was created for IFAS Task Force members and Staff and Council liaisons to facilitate communication. Rakowski has been able to combine ASA resources with funds from the Rural Sociological Society, and is preparing the final draft of her report on the International

Focus of ASA Meetings and Committees. Latoni indicated that a final report should be ready in time for Council consideration in August.

Current Knowledge on Hate/Bias on Campuses. Levine, Staff Liaison, reported that over the course of the 2000-2001 academic year, Task Force members sent to Chair Leonard Gordon (Arizona State University) campus research materials and documents that, along with other sources, are providing the essential information for a full Task Force report. Levine also noted that, at the request of the 2001 Program Committee, Gordon, Task Force Chair, and Valerie Jenness, Task Force member, are organizing an Annual Meeting special session on "Hate and Hate-Bias at Colleges and Universities: Campus and Community Implications." At that session, Gordon will summarize the ASA Task Force report on the state of knowledge on campus hate bias acts in terms of official crime data, the extensive sociological research literature on campus hate and bias acts not taken into account in official data, and identification of campus programs that appear to be models for effectively addressing hate bias. The Task Force plans to provide Council with a report prior to the 2001 meeting in Anaheim.

15. Executive Session

Council met in Executive Session.

Sunday, February 11, 2001

President Massey convened the Council at 9:05 a.m. He opened by announcing that the Council had enthusiastically endorsed and approved the appointment of Executive Officer Felice Levine for a third five-year contract.

16. Report on ASA Policymaking and Member Resolutions

Chair Richard Alba presented the report of the Council Subcommittee on ASA Policymaking and Resolutions, which provided recommendations on how the Council should proceed when possible public policy issues are raised by members, sections, task forces, or from Council itself. He briefly summarized the history of Council action in this area, noting that this is the second report on this topic. Over the years, Council has reflected on the criteria and process whereby it issues statements on behalf of the Association. In August of 1998, a Council Subcommittee, chaired by Patricia Roos, was charged with further review of this topic. This committee presented a report that was provisionally adopted by Council in January, 1999, with the expectation that it would be permanently adopted after a 12-month comment period from the membership. At its meeting in January 2000, however, Council was not satisfied that it had heard sufficiently from ASA members, and it extended the life of the Subcommittee for one year, with Richard Alba as chair (since Roos's term on Council was complete).

In August 1998, Council temporarily suspended use of the guidelines in place for ASA taking positions on public policy matters outside of those that directly relate to sociology as a discipline or profession and to the business of ASA. Up until 1998, the policy concerning public policy statements by the Association stipulated a process that must be followed to bring member resolutions before Council. The key elements of this policy are: (1) 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; (2) resolutions can come at any time during the year; (3) resolutions should show direct relevance to sociology as a discipline or profession or be grounded in the substantive expertise or knowledge of the discipline; (4) resolutions must include documentation to guide Council's understanding; and (5) resolutions must include specific suggestions about what Council action is requested.

(Continued on next page)

Minutes, continued

Since the formal adoption of this policy in 1996 (it was provisionally adopted in 1993), Council was presented with several proposed resolutions that led them to seek greater clarity regarding the sociological basis for the proposed actions. Like the Roos Subcommittee, the Alba Subcommittee focused on three questions: (1) What is the range of issues on which Council should speak (in other words, what is the proper scope for ASA policy statements)? (2) What process should Council follow to evaluate the scientific basis for, and the appropriateness of, proposed resolutions and policy statements? (3) What institutional alternatives exist for the ASA and its membership to address issues of public policy?

Alba reminded Council that, based on the Roos Subcommittee report, in January 1999, the then Council had provisionally limited the range of issues on which Council could issue policy statements. He emphasized that his Subcommittee had the opportunity that was intended in 1999 but, because of other pressing matters, was denied to the Roos Subcommittee; namely, to hear directly from ASA members during an open forum. With benefit of an open forum at the 2000 business meeting, the Alba Subcommittee reached a different conclusion—a *priori* limits should not be placed on Council's ability to speak for the Association on important matters of public policy. This conclusion does not prevent Council from deciding that statements on a particular policy topic are inappropriate for the Association (because, for instance, they are well beyond the expertise of the discipline or not relevant to it). But it does raise in turn a difficult question: How Council can presume to speak on issues for which Council members may lack the expertise? Alba noted that the Subcommittee proposed some procedures that Council may follow to assure that its statements on public policy are solidly anchored in social science research.

Alba indicated that despite this one important difference between the Roos and Alba Subcommittee reports, the common threads that link them are far more numerous. Most especially, both reports argue that ASA should continue to address issues and craft policies that promote or protect the well being of the discipline and profession (e.g., research funding, human subjects protection, intellectual freedom in the classroom) or speak to the internal operations of ASA (e.g., ASA contracting with businesses that adhere to fair labor practices). Alba also noted that, since the provisional adoption of the 1996 policy in 1993, only a small number of resolutions have been submitted to Council.

Levine also indicated that the Alba Report concurs with the Roos Report in emphasizing that Council resolutions are not the only mechanism provided by the Association for sociologists to speak to policy issues. She noted that both reports encourage members to use the many opportunities provided by the Association to address important policy issues with a sociological lens through the Annual Meeting, the Publications Program, the Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline or the ASA's Spivack Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy.

Alba emphasized that his Subcommittee was not just returning to the 1996 policy in emphasizing that a *priori* limits should not be placed on Council's capacity to craft policy. His Subcommittee set forth in some detail internal procedures for Council evaluating resolutions. The 1996 policy provided little guidance to Council on how it should go about making judgments. This Subcommittee was recommending that Council have available procedures such as the use of expert review panels when Council needed guidance to assess the sufficiency of the sociological or social science knowledge sustaining a policy recommendation. He noted that Council would have the discretion to determine when it might use

such a review panel, but its availability as an internal procedure could aid Council with assessing social science findings and data.

Council members responded favorably to this report and its recommendations. Council thought the thrust of the report was in line with bringing resolutions to Council on any issue while offering Council a sound set of internal procedures for evaluating resolutions. Council complimented the hard work of both the Roos and Alba Subcommittees for tackling these difficult issues and permitting a sound policy outcome.

Motion: To approve the report of the Council Subcommittee on ASA Policymaking and Resolutions. Carried unanimously.

17. Reports of the Task Forces (continued)

Implications of Assessing Faculty Productivity and Teaching Effectiveness. Roberta Spalter-Roth, Staff Liaison, reported that the Task Force is in the process of examining strategies used for the assessment of faculty productivity and teaching effectiveness. The Task Force decided then that the most practical way to proceed was to examine particular cases, rather than to attempt a national survey of trends. The Task Force also has identified several states where assessment of productivity has been mandated by state government. The plan is to contact a range of differing institutions in three or four such states and to contact a range of differing institutions in a comparable number of 'non-mandate' states. Spalter-Roth indicated that, under the leadership of Chair Peter Meiksins, the Task Force agreed last August on a set of issues and questions that will form the focus of the inquiry. The Task Force plans to begin contacting institutions and complete the "data gathering" portion of the project by the end of March. Meiksins will be presenting findings in a briefing at the Chair Conference in August. A final report, modified in response to comments and additions at the Chair Conference and otherwise, will be completed by the end of 2001.

Task Force on ASA/AAAS Relations. Executive Officer Levine reported that, under the leadership of Chair Douglas Kincaid, the Task Force on ASA/AAAS Relations has made considerable progress in identifying areas for strengthening the relations between ASA and the American Association for the Advancement of Sciences (AAAS) and the place of sociology and the social and behavioral sciences in AAAS. The Task Force will offer concrete recommendations to Council on how to enhance ASA's presence in AAAS. Levine said that there is considerable collaboration between ASA and AAAS in programmatic areas, and that strengthening the relationship among the members and the leadership of both organizations would be to the benefit of both groups. The Task Force plans to meet at the AAAS Annual Meeting in mid-February, including having a private meeting with Peter Raven, the incoming President of the AAAS. The Task Force will have a report prepared for Council by August 2001.

Task Force on the Reexamination of the Committee on Committees and the Committee on Nominations. Council and Task Force member Berheide presented a summary of the proposal from the Task Force and a brief background on what led to this reexamination. She noted that, in 1997-98, Council, in an effort to enhance the ASA committee process and the involvement of members, had recommended the elimination of the Committee on Committees (COC) and a change in the structure of the Committee on Nominations (CON) that was approved by the membership. The Committee on Nominations was modified to eliminate representation by geographic region and to be smaller in size. Some members felt there was insufficient opportunity to discuss these changes before ASA members voted their approval. Berheide emphasized that, responding to these concerns, Council de-

cid to create a Task Force. This Council-initiated Task Force held an open forum at the 2000 Annual Meeting to hear members' views about the role to be played by a COC and CON.

The Task Force, chaired by Myra Marx Ferree, is comprised of Council and non-Council members. The purposes of the Task Force are: (1) to assess whether a committee with responsibilities like the former Committee on Committees should be reestablished (i.e., with responsibility for nominating to Council persons to serve on ASA committees), and, if so, how it should be constituted; and (2) to assess whether changes introduced to the Committee on Nominations in 1998 (relating to regional representation and size) should be continued or altered.

Berheide reported that the Task Force has proposed the reestablishment of a modified Committee on Committees. As set forth in the Report, the Task Force recommendation is as follows:

The Committee on Committees shall be composed of eight members each serving two-year terms. Four are to be elected at-large and four in seats reserved for specific institutional constituencies (one seat each for members employed by PhD granting institutions; by MA and 4-year institutions; by 2-year schools; and by non-teaching institutions and in self-employment), with two at-large and two reserved seats up for election each year.

The Committee on Committees shall be responsible for making ranked recommendations to Council for appointments to all Award Selection Committees and Status Committees. Additionally, the Committee on Committees shall make ranked recommendations to Council for appointments to the Awards Committee, the Committee on Professional Ethics, and the at-large portion of the Committee on Sections. The Committee on Nominations will have the responsibility of nominating the candidates for the Committee on Committees.

Council discussed the Task Force proposal. There was strong support for the change and consensus that it retained some of the improvements of the initial committee reorganization while addressing members concerns. Council members, however, felt that asking members to vote on this change in the spring, without adequate time for deliberation, would reproduce the situation that was initially unsettling to members. Accordingly, Council supported the recommendation of the Task Force and moved to have it addressed by ballot after the Annual Meeting.

Motion: To reestablish a new Committee on Committees with the composition and scope recommended by the Task Force and to seek approval of this change in a member referendum after the Annual Meeting. Carried unanimously.

The Task Force on the Reexamination of COC and CON requested another year to further consider the issues involved in the restructuring of the Committee on Nominations. The Task Force indicated that it intended to hold another open meeting and a working meeting at the 2001 Annual Meeting and report to Council in winter 2002.

Task Force on ASA Journal Diversity. Executive Officer Levine, ex officio member, provided a brief overview of the work of the Task Force on Journal Diversity. This Task Force is under the aegis of the Publications Committee and is chaired by Bernice Pescosolido, Chair of the Publications Committee. Council Member Carole Marks serves as Task Force Vice Chair. Levine reviewed for Council that the charge of the Task Force was to examine issues of diversity, broadly defined, in all ASA journals. This mandate includes but is not limited to issues of inclusion regarding different types of sociological work, participation of ASA members, targeted audiences, mission statements, current journal practices, editorial boards, reviewers, success rates, and types of submissions. The Task Force is expected first to report to the Publications Committee with the Publications Com-

mittee reviewing that report and reporting to Council in winter 2002.

18. ASA Status Committees

Executive Officer Levine provided a brief overview of the Status Committees and their ongoing efforts. She emphasized that it was important for both Council and staff to work closely with these committees. She reported that the open call for volunteers to serve of these committees produced a roster of candidates that President Massey could draw on for any necessary appointments.

The Committee on the Status of Women in Sociology. Roberta Spalter-Roth, Staff Liaison, indicated that the Committee's objectives in 2001 included determining the relevant indicators needed to monitor the status of women in the profession, identifying relevant data sets (including data from the ASA), and determining what work needs to be done by the Committee and what support is required by the ASA to fulfill its objectives. She described the data preparation processes in progress and the nature of extant data systems, both from federal sources and at ASA that are available on sociologists. A report will be completed in 2002.

The Committee on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in Sociology. Alfonso Latoni, Staff Liaison, and Ross Matsueda, Council Liaison, provided a brief update on this Committee. Matsueda indicated he had been in direct communication with members of the Committee and noted positively the efforts of the Executive Office to provide information that could help the Committee in its work. Executive Officer Levine indicated that she has been working closely with Verna Keith, Chair of the Committee, since September, and that she and Roberta Spalter-Roth, Director of the Research Program, are in the final stages of constructing core data sets from the PhD tracking survey and from the membership survey so that these this Committee and the Committee on the Status of Women in Sociology could have accessible information from ASA (without identifying data). Also, a restricted listserv has been set up to facilitate communication of the Committee.

The Committee on the Status of Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, and Transgendered (GLBT) People in Sociology. Roberta Spalter-Roth, Staff Liaison, reported that this Committee has been productively addressing its charge in a number of ways. A progress report by Nancy Whittier, Chair of the Committee, described the data gathering for the final report on the status of sociological research on GLBT issues. The final report will provide an analysis of publication of GLBT research in sociological journals, presentations at ASA meetings, and review of GLBT books in sociological outlets. The final report, to be presented to Council in winter 2002, will address changes over time in the amount of such research as well as any trends in subject areas in which GLBT research has been relatively over- or under-represented.

Committee on the Status of Persons with Disabilities in Sociology. Carla Howery, Staff Liaison, reported that the work of the Committee on the Status of Persons with Disabilities in Sociology is focused in two areas: (1) on facilities and services for disabled at the Annual Meeting, and (2) how to facilitate the process of job employment for sociologists with disabilities.

19. Proposals for Task Forces

The Council Subcommittee on Task Forces reported to Council on its discussion and recommendations concerning proposals for four new task forces. (Materials on these proposed task forces were included in the Council agenda book received in advance of the meeting.) The proposals were for a Task Force on the Undergraduate Sociology Curriculum, Task Force on the Scholarship of Teaching and Learning in Sociology, Task Force on Employment in Teaching, and Task Force on ASA Relations with Latin American and Caribbean Sociology.

Catherine Berheide reported for the

Subcommittee. The Subcommittee recommended that Council establish a Task Force on the Undergraduate Sociology Curriculum to revise *Liberal Learning and the Sociology Major*. The Subcommittee also recommended that, two new task forces—a Task Force on Contingent Employment in the Academic Workplace and a Task Force on Opportunities Beyond Graduate Education: Postdoctoral Training and Career Trajectories—should be created that would address many of the issues being raised in the proposal for a Task Force on Employment in Teaching. The Subcommittee recommended against Council forming a Task Force on the Scholarship of Teaching and Learning at this time since the Association was in the midst of addressing this issue in a number of ways through the activities and rethinking within the Section on Undergraduate Education, the work of the Task Force on the Articulation of Sociology in Two-Year and Four-Year Sociology Programs, the recent ASA workshop on the Scholarship of Teaching and Learning in Sociology, and the work of the ASA with the Carnegie Academy for the Scholarship of Teaching and Learning. The Subcommittee was also less certain of how Council should proceed with creating a regionally-based task force to address international issues, but thought that it might be premature to do so at this time.

Council discussion focused on the merits of the specific proposals as well as the broader issue of assessing the need and criteria for creating new Task Forces. Council members affirmed the importance of task forces as a vehicle for member participation in the Association and for addressing important issues on a timely basis. Council members thought, though, that work of existing Task Forces with closely related mandates should be completed before others are constituted. Council members suggested that the proposal for a task force to establish and consolidate emerging ties with Latin and Caribbean Sociological Associations be discussed with the Task Force on the International Focus of American Sociology.

Based on the Subcommittee's recommendation, Council was inclined to establish three new task forces as set forth in the proposals and as modified by the Subcommittee. Council reaffirmed the procedure of an open call for nominations, including self nominations, in *Footnotes* for service on any new task force established and that these nominations should be considered by the Council Subcommittee in making recommendations on composition to Council. The three task forces under consideration by Council were:

Task Force on the Undergraduate Sociology Curriculum. The purpose of this Task Force is to undertake a revised and updated edition of the ASA report *Liberal Learning and the Sociology Curriculum*, published in 1990, which set forth recommendations for the major. A great deal of new research on teaching and learning and many new curricular innovations have occurred over the last decade that should inform the Task Force's work. In addition to a focus on baccalaureate degree granting institutions, the Task Force will examine the sociology curriculum in community colleges. The Task Force will present a preliminary report at the Chair Conference in August 2002. A final report will be submitted for Council's consideration at its winter 2003 meeting.

Task Force on Contingent Employment in the Academic Workplace. The purpose of this Task Force is to assess current practices and make recommendations concerning employment issues related to the teaching of sociology, including attention to the preparation of graduate students to teach, hiring practices, faculty development, and possible policies on contingent employment (part-time, contractual, and adjunct appointments). The Task Force will present a preliminary report at the Chair Conference in August 2002. A final report will be submitted for Council's consideration at its winter 2003 meeting.

(Continued on next page)

Minutes, continued

Task Force on Opportunities Beyond Graduate Education: Postdoctoral Training and Career Trajectories. The purpose of this Task Force is to examine the postdoctoral experience and the role of postdoctoral opportunities in sociology. The Task Force report will assess the nature of the postdoctoral experience, consider the potential for such training, and make recommendations on how best to structure and enhance the postdoctoral experience as integral to a sociological career. The Task Force will have an open discussion at the Chair conference in August 2002 and prepare a report to Council by August 2003.

Motion: To approve the recommendation of the Council Subcommittee on Task Forces to establish three new task forces. Carried (yes, 12; no, 1; absence, 1).

20. Proposal for Candidate Statement or ASA Elected Offices

Council also considered a proposal from active members of the ASA's Department Resources Group and the Section on Undergraduate Education requesting that all candidates for ASA President, Vice President, Secretary, and Council be asked to address the question, "What are the three most critical issues facing the discipline?" Those advancing the proposal indicated that such information would better inform members about choices among candidates for ASA elected offices. Council members appreciated the purpose and potential value of this proposal. Consistent with the spirit of this request, Council supported offering candidates the opportunity to include a brief statement on issue of concern to ASA and the discipline. Council members thought that such statements should be limited to 150 words.

Motion: To amend the election process to allow each candidate for ASA President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Council to include a statement up to 150 words in the biographical material included in the ASA ballot. Carried (yes, 12; 2 abstentions).

21. Collaboration with Other National Sociological Associations

Council considered a proposal for closer ties with other national sociological associations outside the United States. Executive Officer Levine reported that ASA has been engaged in a one-year arrangement for reciprocal fees at member rates for members of the British Sociological Association (BSA), the Australian Sociological Association (TASA), and the ASA to attend each other's annual meetings at the member-only rates. Council discussed continuing this policy beyond 2001, as well as the more general topic of enhancing communication, collaboration, and exchange with other national associations. Council members agreed that exploring potential ties with the BSA, TASA, the Latin American Sociological Association (LASA) offers new opportunities for ASA and the discipline.

Motion: To inform ASA members of the agreement with the BSA and TASA for member-only registration rates; to work with other national associations outside the United States on collaborations including reciprocal fees; and to continue to offer international sociologists member-only Annual Meeting registration fees. Carried unanimously.

22. 2000 Budget Reports, Analysis, and Review

Secretary Bonner said that, although Council had approved a modest deficit budget for the 2000 year, some key areas of revenue were higher than anticipated, and a surplus is projected. Council reviewed the 2000 budget report and affirmed that some unanticipated areas of revenue and wise spending have produced a positive financial picture for 2000.

23. 2001 Proposed Budget

Secretary Bonner provided a brief summary of the proposed 2001 budget as recommended by EOB. She noted that that, while the 2001 budget is again a deficit request, it is modest (\$59,552 after depreciation) and lower than last year. From a management and cost accounting perspective, the excess of expenses over revenue is approximately 1.4 percent of the overall revenue. Bonner emphasized that a deficit of slightly more than one percent is minimal and well within acceptable budgeting practices on an operating budget of \$4.3 million.

Bonner reminded Council that the proposed budget is conservative in income and expenditure projections. Through careful monitoring of each, the Association has been able to return positive revenue. Bonner noted that, because of the absence of the COLA dues increase for 2001 (reducing membership revenue by about \$30,000) and the expenditures relating to the implementation of a new membership database and management system, every budget item was scrutinized closely in crafting the proposed budget.

Motion: To approve the 2001 proposed budget, including allocations from the Rose and Spivack Funds. Carried unanimously.

24. ASA Program Reports

Minority Affairs Program (MAP). Alfonso Latoni, the Director of Minority Affairs, summarized recent Program highlights. He emphasized the importance of the renewal award of \$2.7 million from the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) for the Minority Fellowship Program. He indicated that the new award became effective August 1, 2000. Currently, 26 Fellows are supported under the NIMH grant. Also, effective August 1, 2000, MFP Fellows supported by the NIMH Training grant receive a stipend award of \$15,060 per year.

Latoni also described several new initiatives to be undertaken as part of the MFP grant, including (1) orientation training in the sociology of mental health for incoming Fellows, (2) workshops for mentors of MFP Fellows, and (3) joint workshops with the American Psychological Association to foster connections between the work being undertaken by MFP Fellows in these two fields. He also emphasized that the Proposal Development Workshop and the Summer Research Initiative, which seeks to place Fellows at sites with major ongoing studies in mental health, will again be supported this year. Also, the MFP Program will fund Fellows to present research and attend regional sociological and professional meetings during the spring.

Latoni reported that the MFP Program was represented at the NIMH-sponsored "Career Opportunities in Research Education and Training Colloquium" held on November 16-19, 2000 in Washington D.C. Students from 22 predominantly undergraduate and minority institutions throughout the nation and Puerto Rico, along with their mentors, attended the conference, which is intended to provide a national forum for students to interact with their peers and senior scientists on a professional level. Latoni and Keisha Jones, MFP Program Assistant, staffed the ASA booth at the Conference's "Career Fair" during two of the three days of the meeting. Executive Officer Levine and Latoni participated in a session on "Training Opportunities for Graduate and Undergraduate Students," and Robert Peralta, currently a fourth-year MFP Fellow at the University of Delaware, presented a paper at the conference about his experiences as a minority graduate student in the sociology of mental health and the value of ASA's Minority Fellowship Program in enhancing his graduate training.

Latoni also reported on the Minority Opportunities through School Transformation (MOST) Program. Carla Howery, Felice Levine, Havidan Rodriguez, and

Alfonso Latoni are actively participating in the planning, development, and implementation phases of this program. This initiative is a joint effort of the Minority Affairs Program and the Academic and Professional Affairs Program (APAP). The MOST Program, funded by the Ford Foundation has engaged undergraduate and PhD-conferring sociology departments in working on issues of mentoring, curriculum transformation, research training, climate, and minority recruitment and retention. The national MOST team is continuously undertaking site visits at the twelve sites, and ASA staff continues to visit MOST institutions to work with the entire department on MOST goals. Each active department has had a visit at least once every two years, by two members of the MOST teams.

The national MOST team is also working in collaboration with Dr. William Frey, University of Michigan, on incorporating Social Science Data Analysis into the curriculum as part of the building research-based skills in all students. The goal in working with MOST departments is to build the elements of research training into introductory courses and to help faculty department-wide to do so. MOST departments at Texas A&M University, University of Texas-El Paso, and the University of California-Santa Barbara are current participants, with similar training anticipated in at least one other MOST department.

The 2001 MOST Chairs and Coordinators Conference will be held on May 18-20, 2001 in Washington DC. This year's Conference involves planning and preparing for the 2002 MOST Capstone Conference and Report. Since the MOST Program as an experiment in departmental change will formally conclude in 2002, an assessment has already begun in order to be in a position to report on what has been achieved and to articulate strategies for change that can be transported to other departments.

The Academic and Professional Affairs Program. Carla Howery presented highlights of the Academic and Professional Affairs Program (APAP). She noted that this program continues to focus on advancing the discipline through work with academic departments at all types of institutions, with special collaboration with department chairs. This year's priorities include collaboration with the Minority Affairs Program on training and curriculum transformation in MOST departments, the Preparing Future Faculty (PFF) initiative, and a book on the *Peer Review of Teaching and Sociology*.

The book on peer review of teaching received initial support from the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and Learning. Led by Howery as primary author and editor, the project involves a team of sociologists who are drawing together empirical work and useful advice on how to use peer review of teaching for formative and summative processes. Based on an anonymous gift to the Council of Graduate Schools and the American Association of Colleges and Universities, the Preparing Future Faculty (PFF) initiative involves six disciplines, including sociology. ASA and the other disciplinary associations are working with departments to develop models for preparing future faculty, especially in terms of teaching preparation. The four sociology departments competitively selected are: North Carolina State University, Texas A&M University, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, and Indiana University.

Howery also described work in progress resulting from the workshop on the Scholarship of Teaching and Learning in Sociology held from July 20-23 2000 at James Madison University. With support from the Carnegie Academy for the Scholarship of Teaching and Learning and James Madison University, 48 sociologists met to discuss "what we know" and "what we need to know" on six topics: teaching and learning styles, assessment of faculty, use of technology in teaching, curriculum, community aca-

demical partnerships, and the institutional context. Monograph summarizing the work of each of these groups are being prepared, and it is anticipated that some will be published.

Howery also reported progress on the collaboration with the Carnegie Academy in other areas. All nine Carnegie sociology scholars are completing their projects. The Carnegie Academy seeks to work with disciplinary associations to maximize the impact of the scholar's work, to disseminate scholarship on teaching and learning, and to identify disciplinary culture that pertains to this work. ASA has been invited to write a chapter on disciplinary traditions in teaching sociology.

Outreach and collaboration with aligned associations continues in this arena. Levine and Howery are working with the Council for Undergraduate Research (CUR) to include more sociologists as members, and more sociological research in their publications and meetings. APAP initiatives are also well represented at the 2001 regional sociology meetings—with panels on peer review, preparing future faculty, and chair leadership at most of the meetings.

Spivack Program on Applied Social Research and Social Policy. Levine and Howery provided an overview of Spivack Program highlights. On September 25, 2000, ASA sponsored a seminar on *How Neighborhoods Matter: the Value of Investing at the Local Level*. The briefing featured presentations by Robert Sampson, Gregory Squires, and Min Zhou, with Troy Duster serving as moderator. The publication from this seminar will be available as part of ASA's *Issues Series* in the spring of 2001. Congressional seminars will continue in 2001. Topics under consideration include homelessness, disparities across institutions, and school/work transitions.

Levine indicated that a key activity of the Spivack Program in 2001 is the project on race. Spalter-Roth and Levine who developed and brought the initial effort to fruition, have been considering the best strategies for ensuring a contribution that reaches wide audiences and yet does service to the extensive writing and research already done. Further attention to this effort comes at a good time as the ASA is also launching a Task Force on an ASA Statement on Race in 2001.

Howery noted that, through the Spivack Program, the ASA also encourages sociologists to become more involved in the application of sociological knowledge. She emphasized that particularly the Community Action Research Initiative, the Congressional Fellowship, and the AAAS-ASA Media Fellowship are directed to that end.

Research Program on the Discipline and Profession. Roberta Spalter-Roth summarized key activities in the Research Program on the Discipline and Profession. The ASA, with 14 other professional societies, conducted a multidisciplinary survey of labor market experiences of new PhDs in 1997-98, which has produced a database from which several research briefs and a number of presentations have resulted. A public use data file from the tracking survey has been extracted. ASA provided a report on available primary and secondary data and is in the process of creating data sets for the Committee on the Status of Women in Sociology and the Committee on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in Sociology.

Spalter-Roth said that the Research Program also anticipates conducting a survey of departments in the fall of 2001. She noted that data on ASA members is primarily generated from information provided on membership from the NOAH database. The Research Program also seeks to use effectively secondary data available from other sources in order to provide information on the discipline and on the profession.

Spalter-Roth also described efforts to increase the dissemination of data and findings from the Research Program in a variety of formats and venues, espe-

cially on the ASA website. Research materials are also disseminated through *Footnotes*; through presentations to department chairs and graduate directors, at regional and Annual Meeting workshops, and at other professional societies and conferences; and through research briefs. Two research briefs have been published. A third brief tentatively titled "Opportunity for U.S. Minorities at Three Stages in the Sociology Pipeline," is in the final stages of editing and will be published soon.

Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline (FAD). Levine and Spalter-Roth provided an update on the Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline (FAD). FAD, a small grants program, jointly funded by the ASA and the Sociology Program of the National Science Foundation (NSF), provides a maximum of \$5,000 per award (soon to be increased to a maximum of \$7,000) for launching ground breaking sociological research or for developing new networks of scientific collaboration. The FAD has two submission cycles each year (in December and June). For the December 2000 round, there were 20 applications.

Since the last Council meeting, ASA submitted a \$165,000 grant renewal proposal for another three years of FAD funding. As Levine noted to Council in her Executive Officer report, she has received informal word that the proposal will be fully funded. Spalter-Roth also indicated that, as reported to Council in August, ASA received a supplemental grant to FAD from the NSF Sociology Program to hold a two-day working conference in spring 2001 with 15-18 scholars entitled "Toward a Sociology of Sociology: A Research Agenda for the 21st Century." The purpose of the conference is to assess what we know, to map promising issues for future research, and to stimulate the sociological community across relevant subfields to pursue research on the sociology of social science.

Public Affairs and Public Information. Executive Officer Levine gave an overview of recent public affairs and public information activities. She indicated that she had discussed some of these activities in her Executive Officer report. She noted that ASA had provided testimony before the National Human Research Protection Advisory Committee in December and before the Institute of Medicine's Committee for Assessing the System for Protection of Human Subjects in January. Levine also described ongoing collaborative work with other scientific and learned societies—especially as a member of the Executive Committee of the Consortium of Social Science Association (COSSA) and the Board of the National Humanities Alliance. She indicated as well that the ASA, the Population Association of American, and the American Statistical Association work closely together on the Decennial Census Advisory Committee—bringing social science expertise to this important group and to this key data source.

Levine also briefly summarized public information activities in the Executive Office. ASA staff routinely handles calls by the media on topics where the perspectives and knowledge of sociologists are being sought. She noted that ASA also issues press releases on ASA activities, events, and presentations. Levine also described the excellent response to the press briefings at the 2000 Annual Meeting—particularly to "Cyberspace and Everyday Life" with Barry Wellman, Keith Hampton, and Marc Smith held on August 12, 2000. Dozens of stories were published and continue to be published all around the world on that briefing and the work of Wellman and his colleagues. Considerable attention has also been placed this fall on disseminating and promoting ASA journal publications as they are issued.

25. New Business

There were no other items of new business raised by Council.

The meeting adjourned at 1:25 p.m.

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Of old and new

That spiked the foibles of the human condition.

You can catch that spirit

Right away

When you hear Yogi say

"No one goes to that restaurant any more,

it's too crowded."

Now at last I must confess

That I use Yogi to address

Those who in a state of glee

Deny science in sociology.

Yogi put in place

The essence of our empirical base

"You can observe a lot by just watching."

Wisdom he also lent

To our statistical testament

"Ninety percent of this game is half-mental."

So do not fear

But persevere

When critics five biased inspection

Regain calm

By using balm

To confuse them with this reflection

"If people don't want to come out to the park,
nobody is going to stop 'em."

What remains to be faced

Lest our gains

Be erased?

"We make too many wrong mistakes."

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