

## *The 1999 ASA Annual Meeting* **Lively Annual Meeting in Sociology's Kind of Town**

The 94<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting in Chicago—centered on the theme “Transitions in World Society at Century's End”—lived up to its billing. Sunny days, street fairs, a glistening Lake Michigan, great eating and music, and the ubiquitous cow art made Chicago a perfect place for sociologists to work and socialize. Over 5200 people attended and participated in the meeting. The local Chicago sociologists did an excellent job in preparing *Footnotes* articles, a restaurant guide, and very special tours of the city.

ASA President Alejandro Portes and the Program Committee crafted three important Plenaries, special sessions, and hundreds of opportunities for sociologists to share their work. Census Director Kenneth Prewitt led a lively town meeting on the challenges of Census 2000. Sociologists' skills were honed in teaching, academic, and professional workshops and in didactic seminars. The Student Forum made its organizational debut offering sessions and networking opportunities for graduate and undergraduate students.

And the Honors Program included over fifty top-flight sociology students who brought the tireless energy needed to navigate a convention.

Seemingly recent innovations are now core elements of the program such as the Chair Conference, the Funding Day events, the meeting of Directors of Graduate Study, Café ASA, the book giveaway to students, the Welcoming Party, special events for the Minority Fellowship Program, the Data Resources poster session, and the Community College Sociologists' breakfast, just to name a few highlights.

The exhibit area did a brisk business showcasing new publications, software, data sources, and other professional materials for sociologists. Nearby, the ASA bookstore featured ASA publications on teaching, careers, and public policy. And when the need came to sit down, film and video screenings provided just the venue.

ASA had not met in Chicago since 1987, and it was great to be back in a city with a rich sociological history and equal strength in the present. □

## **ASA Council Appoints Five Task Forces**

ASA Council appointed five Task Forces to address important issues of the profession. Council slated these Task Forces drawing primarily from ASA member volunteers. Each Task Force held an initial organizing meeting during the ASA Annual Meeting. As part of an effort to restructure ASA governance, Council established a system of task forces to address issues in a more flexible, timely, and focused manner.

In the first round of the task force “model,” Council identified five Task Forces to work on key topics suggested by the membership. The Task Forces, their charges, and their composition are listed below.

### **Task Force on the Implications of Assessing Faculty Productivity & Teaching Effectiveness**

The purpose of this Task Force is to examine the measures used by universities, colleges, and various external agencies to assess faculty productivity and to determine if these measures threaten the freedom of faculty teaching and research. Over the past decade, such factors as the application of a corporate model to academia and pressures from

external agencies such as state higher education commissions have resulted in increasing demand for faculty to be assessed at even greater levels. Measures such as post-tenure review, outcome assessment, and evaluation of faculty teaching loads are more commonplace and could either provide useful information or could be used to diminish the freedom and flexibility of faculty to be effective scholars and teachers. This Task Force will examine these issues and report to Council, with information on “best practices” and any recommendations appropriate for ASA action. They will provide a progress report to the ASA Chair Conference in 2000 as well.

*Peter Meiksins*, Cleveland State University, Chair

*David Gordon*, SUNY Geneseo

*Clarence Lo*, University of Missouri at Columbia

*Scott Long*, Indiana University

*Caroline Persell*, New York University

*James Pitts*, University of North Carolina-Asheville

*Mary Senter*, Central Michigan University

*Theodore C. Wagenaar*, University of Miami-Ohio

### **Task Force on Articulation of Sociology in Two-Year and Four-Year Sociology Programs**

The purpose of this Task Force is to examine sociology programs in community colleges in light of current guidelines for sociology in the undergraduate curriculum and to develop curriculum guidelines that would be useful for community college programs as well as for linking two-year and four-year programs. Community colleges are the most rapidly expanding part of higher education with national policy pressing for associate arts (AA) rather than high school diplomas as the minimal degree. Students pursuing such degrees frequently intend to transfer to 4-year programs. Models and guidelines can enhance sociology in two-year institutions and facilitate the continued study of sociology in four-year institutions. This Task Force would be comprised of eight members, four from community colleges and four from BA granting colleges or universities. A draft report of the Task Force would be considered by the Chairs and by ASA Council in August 2000, with a final report to Council no later than August 2001.

*Rhonda Zingraff*, Meredith College, Chair

See Task Forces, page 10

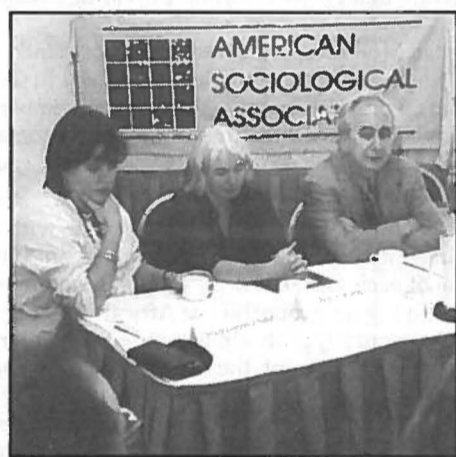
## **ASA Annual Meeting Over the Newswire**

*Rachel Gragg, ASA Media Office*

Wandering among the sociologists at this year's Annual Meeting in Chicago, you may have noticed the occasional, somewhat disoriented looking individual wearing a crimson ribbon on his or her nametag. These were members of the press, probably working out the logistics of how to cover so many sessions simultaneously.

This year's meeting did, in fact, receive quite a bit of media attention. We had stories on The Today Show, NBC Nightly News, and CNN, as well as the local Chicago news. CBS and ABC Radio both featured stories on studies released at the Meeting. Newspaper coverage ranged from *The New York Times*, *USA Today*, *The Washington Post*, and the *LA Times*, to local papers like the *Dubuque*, Iowa newspaper. We also received quite a bit of attention in the U.K., with stories appearing on BBC Television and Radio, and several newspapers in England and Scotland. The *Toronto Star* also covered the conference extensively. Overall, more than 50 articles were published covering the Annual Meeting.

News coverage tended to cluster around certain studies; typically when one news source covered a study, others followed. Certainly, the studies that received the most attention were those for which press releases were done by ASA or by the sociologists' own institutions (Penn State did an outstanding job in preparing press releases for conference participants). Among the papers receiving press



*Richard Alba, Susan Gonzalez-Baker, and Mary Waters hold a press conference on assimilation in the media room.*

coverage were: Nicholas Wolfinger's (University of Utah) study of whether or not the children of divorced parents are more likely to divorce; a study by David Post and Suet-Ling Pong (Penn State) looking at the relationship between employment and math and science achievement among 8th graders; and a study by Suzanne Bianchi and her colleagues (University of Maryland) that examined the distribution of housework between husbands and wives.

The ASA also held three media events—two media briefings and a “media-only” question and answer period with Dr. Kenneth Prewitt, Director, U.S. Bureau of the Census, that followed the Town Meeting held on August 8. The first

media briefing was about hate and hate crimes in America, and featured Valerie Jenness (University of California, Irvine), Ryken Grattet (University of California, Davis), and Abby Ferber (University of Colorado, Colorado Springs) as panelists. James F. Short, Jr. (Washington State University) was the panel moderator. The briefing ultimately received widespread media coverage, and the same group will be presenting at an ASA Congressional Seminar on October 21. The second media briefing was on assimilation, and included Mary C. Waters (Harvard), Susan Gonzales-Baker (University of Texas at Austin), and Richard Alba (SUNY, Albany) as panelists. Roger Waldinger (UCLA) was the moderator. Reuters covered the briefing for its wire service.

In general, the media coverage of the Annual Meeting was extensive and by-and-large presented the ASA and sociology as a discipline in a very complimentary light. Anyone attending the Annual Meetings should be encouraged to take the opportunity to present your research to the media, and help us expand the public's understand of both the discipline and the work that we do.

*Rachel Gragg completed her ASA Congressional Fellowship with Senator Paul Wellstone (D-MN) in July and worked at the Executive Office on public information issues for July and August. This fall she joined Senator Wellstone's office as a staff member.* □

**Committee on  
Publications Seeks  
Nominations for New  
ASA Editors**  
See page 23

## In This Issue . . .



3

### California, Here We Come!

A call for suggestions for the 2001 Annual Meeting in Anaheim.



4

### Profile of the President

Enjoy a personal sketch of new ASA President Joe R. Feagin.



5

### Public Forum on the ASR

Commentary from the ASA Business Meeting and from Council about the selection process for ASR editor.



6

### ASA Awards Presented

The Association honors colleagues for outstanding contributions to the discipline and profession.



8

### Annual Meeting Photo Album

Snapshots from the 1999 ASA Annual Meeting in Chicago.



9

### Spotlight on Departments

Augsburg College's process for making the right hire.



13

### ASA Audit

The 1998 audit shows a sound financial picture for the ASA.

## Our Regular Features

Public Affairs.....	3
Departments.....	16
Obituaries .....	22

## The Executive Officer's Column

### The ASA's MFP—A Solid Investment



The Minority Fellowship Program (MFP) of the American Sociological Association (ASA) celebrated its 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary at the ASA Annual Meeting in Chicago. What a marvelous invention it was and is. In the early 1970s, it took foresight to initiate a national training program for underrepresented minorities. It has also taken sustained energy, vision, and vigilance over the years to build a program of excellence. As with any milestone, this is a time of great satisfaction and also a time of reflection and rededication.

#### Early Initiative and Building the Foundation

The MFP was initially urged by the Caucus of Black Sociologists (CBS). The Caucus was formalized in 1969 after an ad hoc group concluded that ASA had failed to take visible steps to enhance the participation of blacks and other minority sociologists in ASA (Blackwell, 1988; Sewell, 1992). By the 1970 Annual Meeting, the CBS had presented a number of resolutions at the ASA Business Meeting including the establishment of an Opportunities Fellowship Program to provide stipends for graduate training.

With sound judgment and leadership, then President William Sewell appointed a subcommittee of Council (S. Frank Myamoto, Chair; Morris Janowitz; Stanton Wheeler; Melvin Seeman) to meet with representatives from the Caucus (James E. Blackwell, Chair; John Moland; Jacqueline Jackson; James Conyer; Charles U. Smith; Edgar Epps; William J. Wilson) in order to prepare a report and recommendations. By May 1971, with this report in hand, Council decided to establish a fellowship program and to authorize the then Executive Officer, Jay Demerath, to hire a staff officer, to seek outside support for the program, and to urge member donations. (See details in Blackwell, 1988.)

Demerath brought considerable commitment to the task. By December 1971, he hired Maurice Jackson as Specialist in Racial and Minority Relations, and, by May 1992, the first training grant proposal was submitted to the National Institute of Mental Health. While many persons worked on the development of the proposal, the success of the final submission has been attributed largely to Jackson and to Dr. Mary Harper, Assistant Chief of the Center for Minority Group Mental Health Programs at NIMH. Dr. Kenneth Lutterman, Chief of Social Sciences of the Manpower and Training Section, also played an instrumental role. (Lutterman subsequently served as NIMH program officer from these early years through this past summer.) The first grant, effective July 1, 1973, envisioned supporting ten new Minority Fellows each year after a development year. We mark the functional beginning of the Program as 1974—because this was the year that the first cohort of Fellows started to receive support.

#### A Model that Works

The goal of the Minority Fellowship Program then and now was to enhance the capacity of minority individuals to conduct research in sociology and mental health and to enhance the capacity of institutions more generally to provide such training. The MFP Program was the first of its kind—a grant to a national disciplinary association to provide coordinated training and support. In essence the MFP is a partnership between the National Institute of Mental Health, the ASA, and the universities at which Fellows study. Since its inception, the Program has had a substantial training component and agenda that go well beyond providing excellent minority students with fellowships and tuition.

Ed Murguia, MFP Program Director, and I recently prepared a report on the MFP Program in preparation for a workshop being held at NIMH in October on minority training programs and strategies. This workshop and a deadline in December for the next five-year application have led us to examine some of the key features of the MFP Program and indicators of its success. The full report will be available later this year; it underscores how much we have to celebrate about the MFP. To illustrate with a few examples:

- Almost 400 Fellows have been funded to date, with 49% being African American; 27%, Latino/a; 18%, Asian American; and 6% Native American. While information is not available on the relative proportion of each race/ethnicity group among minority sociology graduate students generally, we estimate a higher proportion of African Americans and Native Americans in the MFP Program.
- The MFP Program supports almost one-fifth of all minorities receiving PhD degrees in sociology.
- Based on our current count, the MFP Program has added 215 minority PhDs to sociology.
- Of those students of color who entered the MFP Program between 1979 and 1988 (a ten-year span far enough back so that students might have been expected to complete their degrees), we know that at least 75% of these Fellows have obtained their PhD.
- The average years-to-PhD-degree for MFP Fellows is 6.63 years. While we can only compare MFP Fellows with all students who received their PhDs from July 1996 through December 1997, sociology students overall take longer to finish—on average, 6.95 years.

#### Rededication

As we celebrate what the MFP has achieved, we are also moving forward. Cohort 26 joined the Program in September. We are making the case for an increase in the size and duration of Fellowships, a "dependents" allowance, and additional core support to ASA for operating MFP. We also are laying plans for adding new features to the Program such as an annual Mentoring Conference for advisors and a First-Year-Cohort Workshop for entering Fellows. With 40% less resources for ASA operating activities in 1999 than in 1974 (using the CPI Index), we are experts in doing more with less. Donations from aligned sociological associations<sup>1</sup> are essential to our task as are contributions from individual ASA members. This year, please contribute as much as you can—whether or not you have done so before. The MFP has a great record; it is a solid investment.—Felice J. Levine □

#### References

- Blackwell, James E. 1988. "Historical Development of the Minority Fellowship Program." Paper presented at the 83<sup>rd</sup> annual meeting of the American Sociological Association, August 1988, Atlanta, GA.  
 Sewell, William H. 1992. "Some Observations and Reflections on the Role of Women and Minorities in the Democratization of the American Sociological Association, 1905-1990." *The American Sociologist* 22:56-62.

<sup>1</sup>With ASA's considerable thanks, substantial contributions have been received over the years from Alpha Kappa Delta, the Association of Black Sociologists, the Midwest Sociological Society, the Southwestern Sociological Association, and Sociologists for Women in Society, among others.



## Suggestions Solicited for 2001 Annual Meeting Program

The 2001 Program Committee announces the meeting theme, "Cities of the Future," and cordially invites ASA members to submit suggestions for topics and organizers for thematic and special sessions and for the regular sessions of the 2001 Annual Meeting to be held in Anaheim, California, DC, on August 18-22, 2001. Suggestions for didactic seminars and workshops consistent with the theme are requested as well.

Session proposals should provide the following information:

- working title for the session,
- brief description of the substantive focus,
- rationale for inclusion of the session on the 2001 program,
- designation of the session as open for submissions (Regular Session) or by invitation only (Thematic or Special Session, seminar or workshop),
- recommendation(s) for session organizer, including address, telephone, and e-mail information, and
- a list of potential participants if the session is to be an invited panel.

Proposals must be typed or printed and should be no more than two pages in length.

Those submitting suggestions for organizers to deal with paper submissions should be aware of the organizer eligibility policy of the Program Committee.

Any member who organized an open submission session for the 1999 program or who will review papers for the 2000 program is considered ineligible to be nominated as an open submission session organizer for 2001. This eligibility restriction spreads the benefits and burdens of organizing across the membership and helps ensure that no one individual affects general program access for an extended period of time.

Session proposals should be submitted as soon as possible, but no later than February 1, 2000. A long lead in planning time is needed in order to publish the names of organizers and regular session topics in the fall of 2000 to allow members time to prepare their papers. Proposals postmarked by November 19 or faxed by November 23 will be considered during the next meeting of the Program Committee; those postmarked or faxed between November 24 and February 1 will be reviewed at the winter meeting. Consideration of late proposals (any suggestion sent after February 1, 2000) is at the sole discretion of the Program Committee Chair.

Program suggestions should be sent to the attention of: Janet Astner, Meeting Services Director, American Sociological Association, 1307 New York Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20005-4701, USA; meetings@asanet.org; fax (202) 638-0882.

## PUBLIC AFFAIRS UPDATE

✓ **Scott Commends ASA Report to House Members . . .** Representative Bobby Scott recently sent the ASA publication, *Youth Violence: Children at Risk* to all members of the House accompanied by a Dear Colleague letter. Indicating that social science research is key to understanding the problems of youth violence and children at risk, he commends the report and urges more coordinated investment in relevant research. The report is based on a Congressional seminar convened by ASA with presentations from sociologists Delbert Elliott, John Hagan, and Joan McCord. It is available through ASA Publications as part of ASA's new Issue Series in Social Research and Social Policy.

✓ **Social and Behavioral Sciences Take Jab in NSF Appropriations Process . . .** With some unanticipated negativity, Committee report language that accompanied the Senate appropriations bill (S.R. 161) at the end of September expressed concerns about the profile of funding of economics research at the National Science Foundation (NSF), urged that social and behavioral sciences funded by NSF be tied more to its core mission of promoting the physical sciences, focused primarily on the promise of cognitive and decision sciences, and directed NSF to provide a report on the status of social, behavioral, and economic sciences research by February 3, 2000. Through the efforts of COSSA (Consortium of Social Science Associations) and other scientific societies, the Senate floor debate included a colloquy forcefully presenting the significance of these sciences, but the bite merits monitoring.

✓ **Continuing Resolution Puts Research Increases on Hold . . .** The Federal government operates on a continuing resolution until October 21 because Congress did not complete all appropriations bills by the start of the new fiscal year (October 1). The picture is mixed for research as far as the appropriations process has gone. For NSF, the Senate has provided the Administration's request of 5.8% while the House is at about a 1% decrease from last year. The picture is brighter at NIH with the Senate appropriations committee providing NIH with a 13% boost and the House subcommittee aiming for a 9% increase. Importantly, the temporary spending bill included a special exception for the 2000 census, allocating an additional \$189.5 million for the three-week period. This was the amount that Census Bureau Director Kenneth Prewitt said was essential to keep Census 2000 on schedule.

✓ **Final Revision on Data Sharing Issued from OMB . . .** With comments running 70% to 30% in favor of the views expressed by Federal science leaders, scientific societies (including ASA), and higher education associations, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) issued a final revision of Circular A-110 that reflected the improvements in the August 11 revision. While use of the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) for sharing research data remains troublesome and further clarifications would have been helpful, this revision is much better than the original proposed revision released by OMB last February. For a full briefing and action alerts, see ASA homepage ([www.asanet.org](http://www.asanet.org)).

## 2001 Annual Meeting Theme Cities of the Future

Sometime in the next decade, the world will pass a historic milestone. For the first time in human history, a majority of the world's people will live in cities. The future of humanity is fundamentally urban, and modes of social organization and settlement that have characterized human existence for millennia will gradually disappear over the course of the next century. To a large extent, this has already happened in the developed world, but the process is already well-advanced in many corners of the developing world as well. Even the least developed portions of the globe are now rapidly and relentlessly urbanizing.

The theme of the 2001 Annual Meeting, "Cities of the Future," is meant to reflect on the meaning of urbanization for human societies and social relations, not just in wealthy industrial nations, but in those that are rapidly industrializing as well as those that lag behind. What are the social organizations, economic structures, ecological patterns, and cultural forms that exist in cities now? How do they vary across the globe? What do they tell us about our urban future? And what does an urban future imply for the countryside, and for those regions of the planet that are not incorporated into a global capitalism rooted in huge urban agglomerations? These are some of the questions that we seek to address in the 2001 Annual Meeting, on the threshold of global urbanism.

### 2001 Program Committee

Douglas Massey, *President-Elect and Committee Chair*, University of Pennsylvania  
Richard Alba, *Vice President-Elect*, State University of New York-Albany  
William T. Bielby, University of California-Santa Barbara  
Florence Bonner, *Secretary*, Howard University  
Miguel Centano, Princeton University  
Karen S. Cook, Stanford University  
John M. Goering, Baruch College, City University of New York  
Darnell Hunt, University of Southern California  
Ross Koppel, Social Research Corporation  
Zai Liang, Queens College, City University of New York  
Robert Newby, Central Michigan University

## In Appreciation: Kenneth Lutterman

At the celebration of the Minority Fellow Program silver anniversary, ASA honored and thanked Kenneth Lutterman, Associate Director, Division of Services and Intervention Research, National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH). Ken has been the Program Officer for the NIMH training grant for twenty-five years. He recently retired from NIMH after 31 years of service.

Lutterman received his PhD in sociology

from the University of Wisconsin in 1962. He taught at St. Olaf College (1953-1962) and the University of Wisconsin (1962-1968) before coming to Washington, DC. Together with Mary Harper, another NIMH sociologist, Lutterman was one of the architects of the Minority Fellowship Programs in the various disciplines, including sociology, psychology, social work, and psychiatry. □

## Council Renews Call for Input on ASA Policy on Policymaking

At its February 1999 meeting, the ASA Council endorsed new guidelines for the scope of ASA policymaking and for resolutions from the membership. In the March 1999 issue of *Footnotes*, (then) President Portes called for member comments over the next ten months and indicated that this topic would be on the 1999 Annual Meeting Business Meeting agenda. Even with extended time, the Business Meeting did not reach this agenda item.

Council seeks additional member input before finalizing a policy at its January 2000 meeting.

The full statement of the Council-endorsed ASA policy appears on page 11 of March 1999 *Footnotes*. The text is also available on ASA's homepage ([www.asanet.org](http://www.asanet.org)). The proposed policy clarifies the range of issues on which Council feels it is appropriate to speak as an association.

The policy asserts: "Although individual sociologists are free to take positions on all manner of policy matters, the Association itself - and its policymaking arm, the ASA Council - should restrict its own policy pronouncements to issues consonant with its mission of advancing and protecting the wellbeing of the discipline... (e.g., resolutions involving the collection or dissemination of social data; funding for science or training; academic freedom; the conduct of science in research, teaching and training; human subjects protection; the principles of peer review). As necessary or helpful Council should be free to make pronouncements or clarify policy about how the Association should conduct its own business. Resolutions of this sort might include refusing to hold annual meetings in states or localities with anti-choice laws, not investing in or doing business with firms known to have anti-union policies; operating the ASA according to principles of diversity and inclusiveness."

In the past, the ASA has spoken, on occasion, on a wide variety of public policy issues. Council felt the Association now provides members with many opportunities for presenting their work and expressing their views. Council, therefore, concluded that, beyond the above, "the ASA's role should be primarily educative, in the sense of providing relevant sociological knowledge to policymakers and other public audiences. This educative function can be achieved, for example, through the annual meeting, publications, ASA's Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline, and its Spivack Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy."

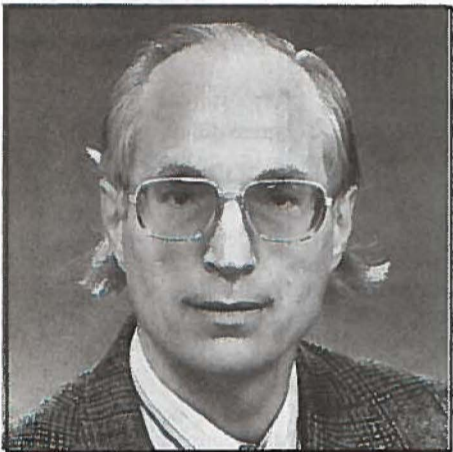
While Council may issue resolutions on its own initiative, it looks to members, committees, and sections to identify resolutions that require ASA Council consideration and potential action. These may be presented at the ASA annual business meeting or any other time of year, with an indication of member support expressed by attaching at least 50 signatures from ASA voting members. Logically, the scope of these member-initiated resolutions should be aligned with the two criteria note above (either relevance to sociology as a discipline or to the conduct of ASA's business).

Finally, Council's endorsed policy includes the possibility of occasions where the ASA would take a moral stand on an issue of "grave and compelling importance to society," outside these two criteria.

Members are encouraged to review the endorsed policy and to send their comments to Executive Officer Felice J. Levine at the ASA Executive Officer or at [levine@asanet.org](mailto:levine@asanet.org). Comments should arrive by January 2, 2000, so that they may be included in the Council agenda packet for consideration at the January 28-30 meeting. □

**Profile of the President****Joe R. Feagin: Willing to Take a Stand**by *Hernán Vera, University of Florida*

In electing Joe R. Feagin, President of the American Sociological Association, our membership has recognized the importance of committed scholarship in American sociology. Joe Feagin is a good example of the "value free" sociologists as Max Weber understood this term: as those who have refused to accept the official and conventional definitions of the problems they study.



Joe R. Feagin

Our new president focused early on in his career on some of the most intractable social problems. Prejudice, racism, violence, urban housing, welfare policy, sexism, are among the topics he has researched in the field. His thirty-six books and more than one hundred and forty articles represent a most original contribution to American sociology.

Briefly, in *Ghetto Revolts: The Politics of Violence in American Cities* (1973), he and his co-author Harlan Hahn were the first to suggest an aggressively stratification/political interpretation of urban revolts in a book-length analysis. They broke with the tradition that either "deviantizes" them or localizes them. This book was nominated for a Pulitzer Prize. His 1978 book, with Clairece Booher Feagin, *Discrimination American Style*, was one of the first social science books to congeal what we know into a substantially original and comparative analysis of racial and gender discrimination. Feagin's 1983 *Urban Real Estate Game* was one of the first by a U.S. urbanist to do a critical political-economic analysis of how urban development works. *The Capitalist City: Global Restructuring and Community Politics*, edited in 1987 with Michael P. Smith, was the first major anthology to look at cities in the context of the new international division of labor and the new global economy. This edited volume helped to re-focus the field on global issues. *Modern Sexism*, co-authored with Nijole Benokraitis and first published in 1986 makes a major contribution to empirical documentation of and theorizing about gender discrimination.

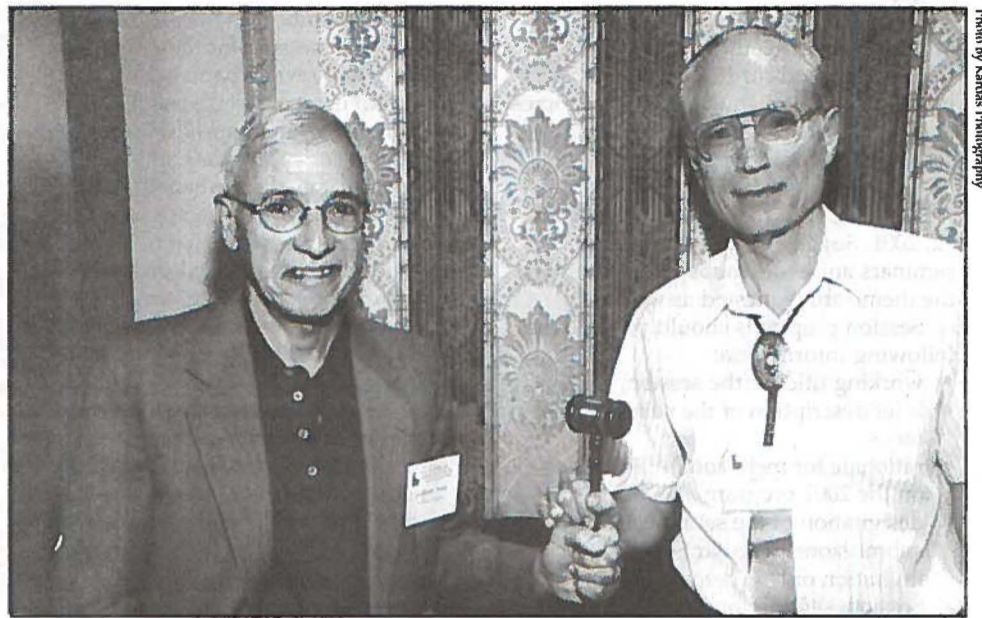
In the 1994 book *Living with Racism*, Feagin and Melvin Sikes break new ground with the analysis of more than two hundred in-depth interviews with middle-class black Americans. The analysis preserves the voices of these men and women who have "arrived" in our society. Understanding the racial oppression they face in everyday life is critical to understanding life in the contemporary United States. *White Racism: The Basics*, published in 1995, and co-authored with this writer, is a sociological analysis of a series of recent racist events, while *The Agony of Education*, also with this writer and with

Nikitah Imani, is an examination of what black college students and their parents had to say about the experience of attending college at historically white universities.

For those of us who work with Joe, it is hard to imagine how he manages this prodigious productivity when he also makes himself generously available to graduate and undergraduate students as well as his colleagues. He is a great academic citizen when it comes to committee service. "He is a mentor, in the full, wonderful, meaning of this term," Bernice McNair Barnett, Past Chair of the Race, Gender, and Class Section of the American Sociological Association told me recently, "when I went through a terribly cruel promotion and tenure process, Joe was there for me. I called him at all hours, E-mailed him, left messages on his answering machine. . . He counseled me, gave me hope, and thanks to him I made it. He pulled me out of despair." Similarly, he reads and comments on an endless number of drafts of papers, research ideas, books and prospectuses from social scientists across the country. Joe was reticent to talk about the time and energy he devotes to this mentoring when I asked him about it. However, when telling me what he was most proud about in his career, the first thing he mentioned was the mentoring of students and young colleagues.

Joe was born in San Angelo, a small town in the middle of the Texas plains where his parents, Frank Feagin and Hanna Griffin Feagin, had moved when Frank was lucky enough to get a job with his new electrical engineering degree at the height of the 1930s depression. "In those days, they explored for oil with dynamite by measuring the seismic effects of the explosions, Joe once reminisced. "My father handled the equipment used in those sometimes dangerous measurements." Joe and his brother and sister were raised in Houston. There they grew up in the segregated "deep South" world of east Texas. Also segregated in those days was Baylor University from which Joe graduated with a BA in history and philosophy in 1960. At Baylor he met Clairece Booher, who became his spouse, life companion, co-author, and mother of Michelle and Trevor, their two children. At the slightest provocation Joe or Clairece will "show and tell" for you a collection of photographs of Derek Newberry, their 3 and 1/3 year-old wonder grandchild.

From Baylor, Joe moved to Harvard where Tom Pettigrew's course on Black Americans and Gordon Allport's lectures on the social psychology of prejudice made a definitive impression on him. A young assistant professor, Charles Tilly, supervised his dissertation while Robert Bellah, Harrison White, and Talcott Parsons also influenced him. Joe's first job after his 1966 Ph.D. was as Assistant Professor at the University of California at Riverside, where he taught an array of undergraduate courses. There he read Karl Marx seriously for the first time, a work that produced a longstanding impression on him. He soon moved to the University of Texas at Austin, where he became Associate and then Full Professor. There he began a close reading of sociologists like W. E. B. Dubois and Oliver C. Cox, who would have a profound influence on his research and theorizing about societal racism. The rank of Graduate Research Professor, the equivalent of an endowed chair, which Joe now holds at the Univer-



Joe R. Feagin (right) accepts the gavel from outgoing ASA President Alejandro Portes.

sity of Florida, was established to recognize and showcase excellence in graduate education.

Joe identifies the time he spent at the Commission on Civil Rights as a scholar in residence in 1974-75, as a watershed life event that invigorated him in the study of racism and sexism as fundamental social forces in the United States. At the Commission, Joe worked with leading black, Latino, and white feminist scholars and activists who educated him on the importance of civil rights laws and of protest strategies.

Melvin Sikes, a former Tuskegee Air Force trainee and now retired professor at the University of Texas, told me that "Joe Feagin is one of the very few people who truly understands others because he has both courage and conviction to search, not for facts, but for profound truths. He is Aristotelian in this way. He has not been afraid to ask those impertinent empirical questions. His sociology can be characterized as one of deep insights that most of our colleagues are afraid of."

Over the last 25 years Joe has consulted with local and county governments and universities on matters of discrimination and affirmative action. Recently, the California Assembly requested his written testimony on the subject of affirmative action. Before federal courts he has appeared several times as an expert witness on matters of employment discrimination, school desegregation, and set-aside and affirmative action programs. The research he did for these discrimination and affirmative action cases has likely helped to reduce racism in some areas of the country. An important service to our profession is Joe's willingness to discuss his research work with many mass media outlets. His interviews with major newspapers and television programs have played an important role in educating the broad public on matters of racial-ethnic conflicts and on the contribution sociology can make to them.

Joe Feagin has been, and continues to be, an inspiring teacher. He has supervised thirty some doctoral dissertations, several of which have been published as books. The integrity of Joe's spirit is what students admire most. Many of his graduate student advisees have been people of color or women. Students of all backgrounds flock to him because of his extraordinary talent to inspire in them a

passion for difficult or sensitive research projects and to guide them with wisdom and respect. Joe is a strong advocate of human and civil rights and on more than one occasion he has stood for the rights of students facing the wrath of insensitive college administrators. Widely knowledgeable in sociology, he conducts his classes more as a series of questions that students need to consider than as a series of statements they must memorize. He is as effective in the undergraduate classroom as he is with his graduate students. One of his students recently told me that as a student one could disagree with Joe Feagin—in fact he encourages his students to articulate disagreements with him—but one could never forget his teaching.

Joe's contribution to the teaching of sociology does not end in the classroom. His textbook on *Racial and Ethnic Relations*, first published in 1978, and now in its sixth edition with co-author Clairece Booher Feagin, is a classic and a best-selling textbook in its field. His *Social Problems: A Critical Power-Conflict Perspective*, first published 1982 and now co-authored in its fifth edition with Clairece Booher Feagin, is probably the only social problems textbook written from a neo-Marxist perspective that has survived into advanced editions.

Joe is currently working on two projects. One researches how profoundly racism shapes our institutions and the events in our individual lives. The other, with this writer as coauthor, proposes the teaching and practice of a sociology that would serve those people struggling for their own liberation.

Karen Pyke, a colleague at the University of Florida, told me: "Joe's commitment to fighting inequality and promoting diversity doesn't end when he turns off the computer after a day of writing. He spends great amounts of time giving lectures around the country, mentoring a wide array of students and junior faculty, and fighting local acts of racism and sexism. Anthony Orum, a sociologist who had an office next door to Joe's for fifteen years at the University of Texas, had a similar opinion: "Joe Feagin has a strong sense of what injustice of all sorts—racial, gender, class—does to harm people and a real passion to improve the world. Joe is a hero for me and so many others because for him moral issues are foremost and he is willing to take a stand." □

## Executive Officer's Report on Actions from ASA Council—August 1999

### Important Issues of Governance and Publications Addressed

The Council of the American Sociological Association (ASA) met on August 9-11, 1999 in conjunction with the ASA Annual Meeting. The meeting on August 9<sup>th</sup>, which took place the afternoon after the open Business Meeting of the membership, was the last meeting of the 1998-1999 Council. Outgoing President Alejandro Portes (Princeton University) presided over this meeting. The meeting on August 10-11<sup>th</sup> was the first meeting of the 1999-2000 Council, and incoming President Joe Feagin (University of Florida) presided.

A key item on the agenda was the issue of Council's selection in February 1999 of Charles Camic and Franklin Wilson (University of Wisconsin-Madison) as co-editors of the *American Sociological Review* (ASR) when they were not among the two ranked choices recommended by the ASA's Publications Committee. Council's decision led to a special meeting of the Publications Committee in May 1999 and the resignation of Committee member Michael Burawoy (University of California-Berkeley) in June.

The May meeting of the Publications Committee produced a number of concrete recommendations about how to proceed in the future event that Council should disagree with the Committee's recommendations for an editor selection. Subsequent to Burawoy's public resignation, many ASA members expressed concern about Council's treatment of one of ASA's most important Committees (a committee comprised of the ASA President and Secretary as well as six at-large members elected by the ASA membership).

Other concerns were also expressed by members at the open Business Meeting and in e-mail and listserv communications (especially on the listserv of Sociologists for Women in Society (SWS) before the Annual Meeting. These concerns included (1) whether Council, in rejecting the recommendations of the Publications Committee, was less committed than the Publications Committee to ASR's becoming more diverse and inclusive; (2) whether confidentiality was being invoked appropriately or instead in a way that limited members' access to the reasons underlying important decisions by the Publications Committee and Council; and (3) whether governance changes recommended by Council and adopted by the membership in spring 1998 limited member participation and did so without adequate time for member deliberation.

At the Business Meeting, two resolutions passed: One, introduced on the floor by Margaret Andersen (University of Delaware) and passed with a friendly amendment from Cheryl Townsend Gilkes (Colby College), called for continuing the ASR editorship under the now immediate-past editor Glenn Firebaugh (Pennsylvania State University) until a search and decision on an editor could be effectively implemented. The other resolution, prepared in advance by SWS and presented by its President Judith Auerbach (National Institutes of Health), urged that, in light of concerns about limiting democratic participation at ASA, a task force be appointed to reexamine the elimination of the Committee on Committees (COC) and of regional representation on the Committee on Nominations (CON).

Council devoted considerable time to the specific topics raised in the context of Council's departure from the recommendation of the Publications Committee for ASR editor. Council also discussed the critical sentiment being expressed by some members and how best to enhance communication to all members and to respond to the merits. Over the three days, a number of resolutions were adopted. The specific language of these resolutions will be published in the Council minutes in *Footnotes* and on the ASA homepage after final review by Council.

According to Article VII of the ASA Constitution, at least at the outset resolutions passed at the Business Meeting are considered advisory resolutions to Council. Council takes such resolutions quite seriously and considered at length each.

- Regarding the first resolution passed at the Business Meeting, in a close vote, Council tabled the resolution to ask the immediate-past ASR editor to continue as editor because the new editors were appointed based on their merit and according to current procedure and the transition to the new office has already occurred. The general discussion that took place in offering this resolution could, in the view of Council, best be addressed by other actions.
- Regarding the second resolution passed at the Business Meeting, which focused on the COC and CON, Council unanimously accepted this resolution with minor modification. Council decided to establish a task force to consider alternative models for the structure and election of the Committee on Committees and the Committee on Nominations as well as related issues without a priori assumption about what, if anything needs to be done, but with sufficient time for member discussion and deliberation, if a By-law change is necessary. (President Feagin is in the process of appointing this task force.)

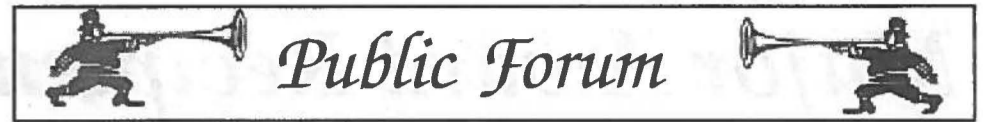
Other key actions of Council include the following:

- In accord with the Publications Committee recommendation, to ask the Chair of the Publications Committee to present the Committee's recommendations to Council on editor selection and other matters deemed of importance.
- In accord with the Publications Committee recommendation, if Council rejects all recommendations of the Publications Committee for an editor, to appoint a subcommittee of Council and the Publications Committee to discuss and prepare a mutual recommendation for Council's consideration.
- To arrive at a process and schedule for editor selection that, if necessary, can accommodate a subcommittee of Council and the Publications Committee without delaying the transition to the new editor beyond the anticipated date.
- To appoint a joint subcommittee of Publications and Council to articulate a policy regarding confidentiality and accountability that addresses the interests of both candidates and the ASA membership.
- In a four-part resolution, to state the following: (1) accept that the crisis over the selection of the ASR editor reflects a lack of confidence by a substantial number of ASA members in the procedures and practices of Council; (2) express confidence in the new ASR editors, Camic and Wilson; (3) acknowledge the need to bring more articles of general interest and more articles in underrepresented areas to ASR; (4) convene a conference that would reflect on the inclusiveness and diversity of ASR and potentially other ASA journals; and (5) extend an apology and expression of gratitude to the new ASR editors, to ASR editor candidates Walter Allen (University of California-Los Angeles) and Jerry Jacobs (University of Pennsylvania) whose names have become public in this process, and to all candidates for their willingness to apply and potentially serve.

On related governance issues, Council took the following action:

- To reaffirm its longstanding policy that Council meetings are open except when in Executive Session.
- In accord with the views expressed by many Section officers, to recommend to the membership expanding the composition of the Committee on Sections from six to nine members to include three section officers (from small, medium, and large sections) elected by section officers.

This report on the August Council meetings is intended as background briefing to ASA members, relevant committees, and other interested sociologists and publics. It is being posted on the ASA homepage (<http://www.asanet.org>) and otherwise distributed. Further inquiries should be directed to Felice J. Levine, Executive Officer, [levine@asanet.org](mailto:levine@asanet.org), or at American Sociological Association, 1307 New York Avenue NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005-4701.



## Many Voices Weigh In on ASR and the Editor Selection Process

*Approximately 300 members attended the ASA Business Meeting on August 9, at 7:00 a.m. Much of the discussion centered on the recent selection process of the ASR Editor(s). A selection of opinion pieces either sent directly to Footnotes or reprinted with permission are published below. They include individual statements as well as a statement from the ASA Publications Committee and a letter from the outgoing editor of ASR. Many of the statements refer to letters from Michael Burawoy, former member of ASA's Publications Committee and Alejandro Portes, past-President of ASA, published in the July-August 1999 issue of Footnotes.*

### *A message from members of the ASA Publications Committee (posted on various listservs in July 1999)*

In response to the many requests for information in the wake of Michael Burawoy's resignation, the Publications Committee wishes to make public some of its deliberations concerning the editorship of the *American Sociological Review*.

At our winter meeting on January 8 and 9, 1999, the Committee reviewed a number of excellent proposals for editing ASR in the next term. By majority vote, two proposals were selected to be recommended to the ASA Council. In mid-February, however, we were informed that the Council chose to reject both of these candidates in favor of another application. Shortly thereafter, Council's choice of the team of Charles Camic and Franklin Wilson was made public.

Upon learning of Council's decision, we began an initial discussion via the internet. When it became clear that Council's actions warranted a more thorough consideration and response, President Portes offered to convene a special meeting of the Committee to evaluate the situation. We then met in Washington, DC, on May 24 to discuss our reactions to Council's action and decide how to respond.

We recognize that Council is not formally bound to accept the Committee's choices. We also understand that our recommended candidates offered different strengths and opportunities for the future of ASR that merited evaluation by Council. Yet the decision to set our recommendation aside altogether is unprecedented. It raises questions about the governance of the ASA and the appropriate relationship between Council and the Publications Committee, both of which are elected bodies.

At our May meeting, we considered these issues and discussed a range of responses. One proposal, which we chose to reject, would have involved an amendment to the ASA by-laws to give the Publications Committee final authority in the selection of editors. Concerned that public discussion of such an amendment would likely result in disclosing confidential information, a majority voted to reject this proposal. As a Committee, we accept proposals from potential editors in confidence, and we consider it our duty to all of the candidates to maintain this confidence. We also believe that, having accepted the responsibility to lead ASR through the next term, the team of Charles Camic and Franklin Wilson deserves our

support. We therefore decided not to seek a change in the by-laws at this time.

While we held the principle of confidentiality as a high priority, we also concluded that procedural changes are essential to safeguard the future work of the Publications Committee. The Committee thus voted to make the following recommendations to the ASA Council. We expect them to be discussed at Council's August meeting and hope they will be passed at that time.

These recommendations state:

- (1) The Chair of the ASA Committee on Publications, or a duly appointed representative, will present the Committee's recommendations in person to Council on selection of editors and other matters deemed important.
- (2) If Council rejects the recommendation of the Committee on Publications, Council must return the decision to the Committee with Council's rationale and alternative proposals.

- (3) In the case of a continuing dispute about editor selection, a subcommittee of the Committee on Publications and Council will be formed to discuss and ultimately prepare a mutual recommendation for Council's consideration.

Pending the Council's response to these motions, the Committee decided to take no further immediate action and to reassess the situation at our next meeting. By clarifying our actions at this time, we hope to contribute to an open and productive discussion of these important issues. We look forward to a resolution that ASA members with diverse perspectives can support.

*Michael Schwartz, Chair; Florence Bonner; Kathleen Gerson; Elizabeth Higginbotham; John Logan; Marta Tienda*

### *The following excerpts come from a letter from outgoing ASR editor Glenn Firebaugh to members of his editorial board. After thanking them for their service, he then comments on the ASR editorship selection.*

Many sociologists – members of the ASR Board as well as others – have asked for my opinion of the Wilson-Camic team. Here it is: I think they will be outstanding editors, and I think it is shameful that anyone would try to use recent events to besmirch their scholarly reputations.

The other ASA journal editors and I reviewed that applications for ASR Editor at the same time that the Publications Committee did. I can say that the Association was fortunate to receive applications from a number of fine scholars. I favored the Wilson-Camic application for three reasons. First, there are two of them (all other applications were for solo editors). Some other, smaller, ASA journals have co-editors, and for the past three years I have argued that the ASR should have co-editors as well. Consider this: The ASR receives almost two-thirds as many manuscripts as the *American Economic*

# Major Award Recipients Honored in Chicago

The 1999 recipients of the major ASA awards were honored on August 7 at the Awards Ceremony during the Annual Meeting in Chicago. The ceremony, presided over by Douglas S. Massey, Chair of the ASA Committee on Awards, was attended by Annual Meeting participants, friends, family, and colleagues of the award recipients. The following citations, edited for clarity and space considerations, are based on the introductions prepared by each Award Selection Committee Chair.

## Dissertation Award

*Sarah L. Babb, Northwestern University, for "The Evolution of Economic Expertise in a Developing Country: Mexican Economics, 1929-1998"*



William Finlay (left) presents the Dissertation Award to Sarah Babb.

Since the early 1980s, Mexican economic policy has followed the free-market strategy of "neoliberalism" and has been directed by economists equipped with graduate degrees from prestigious U.S. universities. During the preceding four decades, in contrast, Mexican economic policy was based on a state-centered strategy of "developmentalism" and was directed by lawyers, few of whom had any foreign graduate education. Sarah Babb's dissertation seeks to understand why this change occurred and, in particular, why foreign-trained economists have come to assume such a large role in Mexican economic policy. It also looks at how this trend has transformed Mexican economics from a nationalist or even leftist profession at the beginning of its history (in the 1920s and 1930s), to a highly technical and internationalized discipline today.

There are at least two radically different explanations for these related trends. The first is that the rise of internationalized expertise merely acknowledges the objective competence of foreign-trained economists in formulating economic policy: foreign-trained economists have risen because they are the best qualified to govern. The second is that the internationalization of Mexican economics represents a form of ideological imperialism, that can ultimately be traced to Mexico's domination by the core: the success of Mexico's new technocrats is just another manifestation of Mexico's domination by foreign economic and political interests.

As an alternative to these polemically opposite explanations, Babb looks at how the trajectories of Mexican economics and economic policymaking have been guided by a complex process of legitimation, involving both domestic and international actors. Economic expertise in Mexico has always been shaped by the visions of domestic constituents—who have sometimes disagreed radically about what sort of economic expertise should predominate

in Mexico. However, Mexico's status as a resource-poor developing country has also meant that foreign and international constituents have at critical moments played an important role in shaping the trajectory of Mexican economics. The dependence of the Mexican government on international financing has provided a powerful incentive for it to conform to foreign standards of expertise. Therefore, the most recent and spectacular rise of foreign-trained experts in Mexico can be attributed in large measure to the debt crisis initiated in 1982, and Mexico's consequent need to cater to the standards of international investors, financiers, and policymakers.

Babb's dissertation focuses on the role of economists in the Mexican government and on the respective evolutions of Mexico's two most historically important economic programs: the School of Economics of the public National University (UNAM) and the economics program of the private Autonomous Technological Institute of Mexico (ITAM). Drawing on archival data, interviews with Mexican economists and government officials, and a content analysis of undergraduate economics theses at UNAM and ITAM, Babb follows the development of ITAM from its origins as a business-sponsored night school vastly overshadowed by UNAM to its current position as the leading economics program in the country, a bastion of neoliberalism, and a training ground for students destined for foreign graduate degrees and high-level government positions. Although her data are drawn from a single case, Babb's dissertation encompasses a wide range of theories and ideas, including economic sociology and the sociology of the professions. The result is a fascinating and well-written account that should be of interest to scholars well outside the traditional boundaries of sociology.

Sarah Babb is currently Assistant Professor of Sociology at the University of Massachusetts-Amherst.

William Finlay, Chair, Dissertation Award Selection Committee

## Jessie Bernard Award

*Paula England, University of Pennsylvania*



Shirley Hill (left) presents the Jessie Bernard Award to Paula England.

Since earning her doctorate at the University of Chicago in 1975, Paula England has established herself as one of the most influential and respected scholars in the field of gender stratification. Her research has focused primarily on understanding women in the labor market, especially the gender gap in pay. Using rigorous methodologies and arguments, England's work had documented persistent gender discrimination and inequality

in the labor market. Her research findings have challenged the assumptions of dominant paradigms, such as rational choice and neoclassical economic theory, and led her to develop an integrated theory of gender inequality: England argues that there is a systematic devaluation of "the female" in all social institutions, and a wage penalty attached to the skill of "nurturance." Her careful empirical research has important implications in the fields of sociology, economics, and women's studies. She has published numerous articles in top ranked journals, and has authored *Comparable Worth: Theories and Evidence and of Households, Employment, Theory on Gender/Feminism on Theory*, and co-authored (with George Farkas) *Gender: A Social, Economic, and Demographic View and Industries, Firms, and Jobs*. In addition to being known for an extremely productive scholarship, England is known for her social activism and mentoring of new feminist scholars. England is a former editor of *American Sociological Review*, former chair of the ASA Section on Sex and Gender, and is on the editorial board of many journals.

Shirley A. Hill, Chair, Jessie Bernard Award Selection Committee

## Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology

*Peter H. Rossi, University of Massachusetts-Amherst*



Richard O. Hope (left) presents the Award for a Distinguished Career for the Practice of Sociology to Peter H. Rossi.

Peter H. Rossi earned his PhD in sociology in 1951 from Columbia University under the wing of Paul Lazarsfeld. He was a stand-out student in the midst of many outstanding graduate students. After completing his doctorate, he went to Harvard University for a four-year stint as a Research Associate and Assistant Professor. In 1955 he moved to the University of Chicago's Department of Sociology where he stayed for 12 years. While at Chicago he was Director of the National Opinion Research Center from 1960 to 1967, the youngest director in the history of the Center. After leaving Chicago, he assumed the chair of the Department of Social Relations at Johns Hopkins University where he also served as Director of Research of the Social and Demographic Research Institute at the University of Massachusetts. Currently, Dr. Rossi is Director of Evaluation Design and Analysis, Professor Emeritus at the University of Massachusetts, and Director Emeritus at the Social and Demographic Research Institute.

It is a daunting challenge to chart all of Dr. Rossi's contributions to the profession—there are many of them and they extend in many directions. Among them

are his committed service on behalf of the discipline and the ASA. From 1968 to 1971 he filled the post of Secretary of the ASA and later chaired ASA Committee on Freedom of Research and Training. From 1978 to 1979 he was President-Elect and from 1979 to 1980 President of the American Sociological Association. He also has managed to accumulate an extensive history as Editor and Associate Editor of a number of leading sociological journals and other serial publications.

Most notably, Peter Rossi has applied his sociological expertise to policy-making and funding agencies outside of academia where he has been highly influential. Frequently, he has been called upon by the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences to participate in various investigative activities. A sample of these include the Committee on Federal Evaluation Research, the Committee on Hearing, Bioacoustics, and Biomechanics, the Committee on Socio-Economic Effects of Earthquake Prediction, the Committee on measurement of Energy Consumption, the Committee on International Disaster Assistance, the Committee on Program Evaluation and Education, and the Committee on Behavioral Sciences. He also has been a consultant and reviewer for the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the National Science Foundation, and the National Institutes of Health.

Dr. Rossi has done more than plant the seeds of his sociological knowledge in policy-making bodies; he has taken what he has learned from these rich experiences back to sociology by treating the practical problems facing the society as part of mainstream sociology. This is repeatedly reflected in his writings, which number well over 200 books, book chapters and journal articles. From the pages of his extensive scholarly contributions emerges an image of a person of enormous intellectual energy who truly know how to practice sociology.

Richard O. Hope, Chair, Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology Award Selection Committee

## Award for Public Understanding of Sociology

*Herbert J. Gans, Columbia University*



Leon Anderson (right) presents the Award for Public Understanding of Sociology to Herbert J. Gans.

Herbert J. Gans is the Robert S. Lynd Professor of Sociology at the Columbia University. Over the past four decades Herbert Gans' scholarship has helped to illuminate social issues for the public, shape the thinking of policymakers, inform journalists, and guide non-profit

**Awards,** from page 6

and public agencies. He has published clear and accessible analyses in academic journals and widely read books, including (among others) *The Urban Villagers*, *The Levittowners*, *Middle American Individualism*, and *The War Against the Poor*. Gans has also reached policy-makers and the broader public through his writings in periodicals and newspapers, such as *Dissent*, *The Nation*, *The New Republic*, the *Times*, and the *Washington Post*. Herbert Gans has brought his sociological insight to a range of issues. Public discussions of urban and suburban life, American culture, poverty, and the news media have all been indelibly marked by his contributions.

Gans' writings are undergirded by a populist ethos, evincing a Deweyan conviction in the value of democracy and the abilities of common people. Often his work challenges traditional or conventional wisdom, as *The Levittowners* challenged the notion of suburban life as a social wasteland and his book *Popular Culture and High Culture* questioned elitist cultural assumptions. One particularly unique example of Gans' breadth of sociological interest is the movie reviews he did through the 1970s for *Social Policy*. In an era predating the emergence of "cultural studies," Gans provided sociological readings of such popular films as *All the President's Men*, *Billy Jack*—and even *Jaws*. In exploring popular movies as worthy topics for analysis, Gans demonstrated, from yet another angle, the importance of sociological imagination for understanding American society.

Herbert Gans has been a major public spokesperson for sociology. He has served as President of the American Sociological Association (1988) and of the Eastern Sociological Association (1973). He has been widely recognized as an important voice in the field of media studies, as reflected in his reception of the National Association of Educational Broadcasters Book Award for his 1979 book, *Deciding What's News* and, more recently, the Freedom Forum Media Study Center's Award for Distinguished Contribution to Media Studies (1995).

In his 1989 ASA presidential address, Gans called upon us to take the role of "public sociologists" more seriously. He suggested three distinctive traits that public sociologists must cultivate to be effective: They must develop an ability to discuss sociological ideas in accessible ways, they should have a breadth of sociological interest, and they must strive to avoid the pitfalls of undue professionalism in sociological social criticism. Gans' work stands as a model of commitment to these qualities, inspiring us all to be more publicly engaged in our sociological endeavors.

Leon Anderson, Chair, Public Understanding of Sociology Award Selection Committee

**Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award**

**William G. Roy, University of California-Los Angeles**

William Roy's primary "institutional mission" for the last several years has been to facilitate the commitment of the ASA to graduate teaching. His commitment to graduate education in general and the ASA Ad Hoc Committee on Graduate Education in particular, has provided exemplary leadership for a new direction at the national level for the ASA. Graduate areas of concern looked at during Professor Roy's tenure as chair of the committee include mentoring, placement, sociological practice, the teaching of teaching, ethnic and



Robert Davis (left) presents the Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award to William G. Roy.

racial diversity, qualifying exams, ethics, time to graduation, admissions, the role of Director of Graduate Studies, and methods training. In each case committee members convened a task force to work on a particular issue and through campus visits, surveys or small scale interviews tried to bring together some of the strengths and weakness of the delivery of these various graduate services at the present time at the national level. The committee, under his leadership produced reports on the following topics:

- Teaching Graduate Students to Teach
- What Directors of Graduate Education Do
- Models for Placement of Graduate Students
- Successful Practices in Master's Programs in Sociology
- Models for the Professional Socialization of Graduate Students
- The Nature and Status of Qualifying Examinations in Sociology
- Students with Special Needs
- Sociological Practice Programs
- Racial and Ethnic Diversity
- Admissions

There are other contributions to the association, Professor Roy prepared for the ASA Teaching Resources Center "Comparative-Historical Sociology: Teaching Materials and Bibliography." He served three years on the *Teaching Sociology* editorial board and participated in ASA teaching workshops on topics like "Teaching Introductory Sociology for the First Time." He also served a stint on the committee formerly known as the ASA Teaching Committee.

In addition to the national level, Roy has contributed to the development of graduate training at UCLA. He contributed to the development of UCLA's TA training program, which is generally regarded as one of the best sociology programs in the country. His commitment to the professional development of graduate students is evident by the professional workshops he developed on such topics as grants, publications, doing the ASA meetings, placements, etc., as part of graduate training at UCLA.

Finally, Professor Roy made a contribution to teaching and writing. Several UCLA graduate students, writing instructors, and Roy composed *A Student's Guide to Writing Sociology Papers* (St. Martin's Press, 1997), a widely used and often cloned handbook.

Robert Davis, Chair, Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award Selection Committee

**Distinguished Scholarly Publication Award**

**Randall Collins, University of Pennsylvania, for *The Sociology of Philosophies: A Global Theory of Intellectual Change* (Belknap Press/Harvard University Press, 1998)**

Randall Collins' book offers us all at once perhaps the most comprehensive



Alexander Hicks (left) presents the Award for Distinguished Scholarly Publication to Randall Collins.

history of world philosophy yet written, a classic of comparative historical, and cultural sociology, a landmark in the sociology of knowledge, and the corner stone of a virtually new field, the sociology of philosophy. As a comparative history of philosophy, *The Sociology of Philosophies* covers ancient China, India, and Greece, medieval Islam and Israel, Christendom and Japan, and modern Europe. Collins employs sociological tools equally far-ranging, including universalistic and historically specified propositions, network models and historical narrative, cross-cultural and motivational generalizations. Among the works innovations are a mess-level focus on the social structure of philosophical communities themselves, a macroscopic focus and the interrelations of communities across time and space, and a microscopic theory of scholarly creative energies. Although the title's claim for a philosophy of intellectual life seems to me overextended, a claim for the first general sociology of philosophy ever may be made, indeed a claim for a sociology of philosophies with enormous implications for theorizing about intellectual life more generally—in scholarship. Science and so on. Little is to be gained by saying much more about the book to an audience that should feel compelled to enter its pages.

Alexander Hicks, Chair, Distinguished Scholarly Publication Award Selection Committee

**Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award**

**Dorothy E. Smith, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, University of Toronto**



Sarah Fenstermaker (left) presents the Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award to Dorothy E. Smith.

For over 25 years, sociologist Dorothy E. Smith has been producing compelling works that simultaneously challenge and deepen our understanding of sociological

truths and sociological practice. As few before her, Dorothy Smith engages us in a debate with ourselves over the ideas to which we are most devoted: the relationship of the researcher to the researched; the nature of text and language as social form; the role of historical and political context in fundamentally linking individual agency and social structure and the power of staring from margin rather than center. Smith's writings on the "institutional ethnography," the argument for a focus on the everyday, concrete social relations that constitute lived experience, and the conceptual nature of power have directed sociology and shaped scholarship across the discipline.

At once fully original yet deeply resonant with sociology's foundations, Dorothy Smith's work is perhaps best known in its earlier forms: her challenge to sociology's exclusion of women, and the nature of such exclusionary practices. As the first sociologist to theorize the epistemological implications of that exclusion, Smith's critique simultaneously revealed the discipline's social organization of knowledge and the erasure of its own subjects. Dorothy Smith located an epistemological site and rationale for the study of women, and gave an emergent feminist sociology a theoretical foundation for its inquiry into women's lives.

In one of three important collections of essays, *The Everyday World as Problematic: A Feminist Sociology* (Boston: Northeastern University Press, 1987), she writes of the "line of fault"—the gulf—the rupture between experience and the social forms of its expression. In that collection she poses a new agenda for sociology and for herself: to map and articulate how concrete experiences are connected to and shaped by larger, extra-local ideologies and ruling practices.

From that challenging and intellectually provocative place, Smith's work extended to an exploration of a sociology of knowledge that revealed what she calls the "conceptual practices of power" that form the basis of society's relations of ruling, and the grist for sociology's knowledge of the social world. Significant essays on these topics are collected in her second volume, *The Conceptual Practices of Power: A Feminist Sociology of Knowledge* (Northeastern University Press, 1990).

Just as Marx once invited us to press past the "No Admittance" warning on capital's locked gate, so too did Dorothy Smith invite us to go beyond critique in her third volume of essays, *Texts, Facts, and Femininity* (Routledge, 1990). There, she defends the existence of complicated relational forms within discourse, and the knowledge—and knowable—subject as more than text.

We value and honor scholars among us who offer new empirical angels on the social world, who give us another way of theorizing, who provide a lasting shift of a vision, and who generously share that vision with their students. But we save our highest award for those who do that in a sustained, original way. In so doing, they extend our *own* sociological reach, and bequeath us the possibility of new worlds of social inquire. Over the years, Dorothy Smith's scholarship has given us just such gifts, and is thus deserving of the recognition represented by this award for a Career of Distinguished Scholarship.

Sarah Fenstermaker, Chair, Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award Selection Committee

**DuBois-Johnson-Frazier Award**

No award given. □

# Scenes from the 1999 Annual Meeting

All photographs by Kardas Photography



The Plenary Session on Transitions featured (left to right) President Portes, Giovanni Arrighi, Ann Swidler, and Charles Tilly.



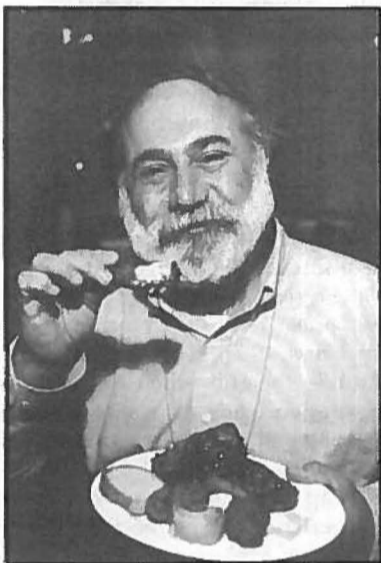
President-Elect Joe Feagin and Executive Officer Felice J. Levine (center) enjoy the 25th anniversary celebration of the Minority Fellowship Program.



Wayne State University was one of the programs featured at the Graduate Program Poster Session.



Officers of the Student Forum enjoy the Welcoming Reception.



Tasty reception, eh Berch?



The exhibit hall drew a full crowd, including Dan Clawson (left) and Peter Marsden (center).



Janet Astner, Director of Meeting Services, is pleased with the 1999 meeting.



University of Texas gives the longhorn sign at the Departmental Alumni Night.



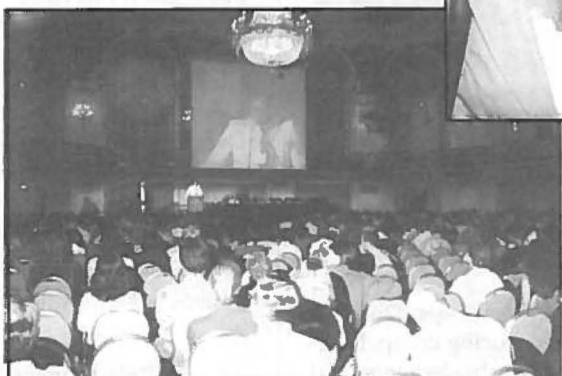
Johnnie Daniel makes his selections at the ASA Bookstore.



Patricia White, National Science Foundation, shares advice on research support during the poster session.



ASA staff Sonya Madkins, Kim Cameron-Dominguez, and Charmaine Samaraweera are still smiling at their first Annual Meeting.



Plenary Sessions were well-attended in an ornate room at the Chicago Hilton.



Past Secretary Terry Sullivan (left) and current ASA Secretary Florence Bonner.



## International Sociology Has a U.S. Home

For the first time since its inception fourteen years ago, *International Sociology*, the journal of the International Sociological Association, has moved to the United States. Saïd Amir Arjomand, State University of New York at Stony Brook, serves as the new editor.

"The move is significant, especially as it comes after two American sociologists, Neil Smelser and Immanuel Wallerstein, have served as Presidents of the ISA," says Arjomand. "The sociological community in the United States has yet to reciprocate by showing a greater interest in international and global developments." The key issues in international sociology, globalization, the spread of the market economy, democracy and the rule of law, international conflict, constitutional reforms and the rebuilding political systems has yet to receive the attention they deserve from American sociologists. These

trends and transformations make *International Sociology* exciting as the natural platform for the new research and debate in the field. Furthermore, with the addition of a Book Review Section next year (vol. 15[2000]), new books published in languages other than English, as well as works in English published outside the main English language markets, will receive special attention. Book Review Editor, Jennifer Platt, Professor and Chair of Sociology at the University of Sussex, England, will make this function central to the mission of the Journal, and thus bring to the attention of the readers works of interest which they might otherwise not have known. The reviews will combine reporting and summary with critical evaluation. "A globalized world needs a more globalized sociology, and our reviews will help to bring it about," says Arjomand. □

### From the New Editor of *International Sociology*

Coming on the crest of continuous technological and socio-cultural change, the dramatic political events of 1989 marked a turning point as significant as any in world history. We seem destined to witness a global social transformation as momentous as the great transformation that gave birth to classical sociology, and *International Sociology*, now in its fourteenth year, must meet the intellectual challenge of our time by publishing theoretically informed studies of the highest quality in social organization, societal change and comparative sociology. Major themes of classical sociological theory have gained new life with globalization, the expansion of the market economies, democracy, the rule of law and human rights, the growth of modern culture and transformations of the world religions through the inner dynamics as well as the dialogue and clash of civilizations. We have entered a new age of institutional reconstruction in many parts of the world, and of virulent ethnic and national conflict, genocide, civil wars and social disintegration in others. Furthermore, as sociology matures in different regions of the world, the journal will also reflect the growing varieties and refractions of classical sociological theory.

*International Sociology* will remain open to the diversity of theoretical approaches. The main objective of our editorial policy will be to facilitate the gradual and painstaking growth of a new, empirically-informed theoretical language based on the observation, not just of the Western world, but of all the worlds of the new millennium. Journals such as the *Archiv für Sozialwissenschaft und Sozialpolitik*, *Année sociologique* and *Annales: économies, sociétés, civilisations*, played a major role in the development of the conceptual languages of the social sciences in the twentieth century. *International Sociology* should similarly serve as the forum for the development of the theoretical language of sociology in the twenty-first century.

Last but not least, the new location of *International Sociology* in the United States should also have long-term consequences. The sociological community in the United States is at present under-represented in international sociological research, and contributions to and readership of *International Sociology*. This relative parochialism of American sociology can and should be remedied. As the incoming Editor, I consider it my responsibility to encourage the participation of the American sociological community in *International Sociology*, and would like to take this opportunity to urge the members of the ASA to do so—Saïd Amir Arjomand, SUNY-Stony Brook

## Sociology Makes the List

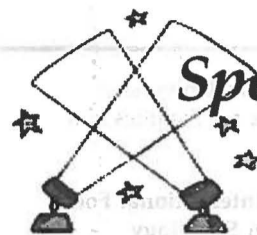
by Amy Hartlaub  
ASA Executive Assistant

With the new millennium quickly approaching, it is no surprise that yet another "best of" list has emerged. The countdown to the year 2000, for better or for worse, has seemingly created the cultural need to list the best and worst of everything, from politicians to movie stars. What may be of interest to sociologists, however, is the "100 Best Nonfiction Books" (written in English during the 20<sup>th</sup> Century) list recently published by a panel of the Modern Library. Of the 100 entries, a number of the books on this "best of" list are of significant sociological interest.

The Modern Library's list includes the groundbreaking sociological text *The Souls of Black Folk* (#31) by W.E.B. DuBois, as well as Gunnar Myrdal's *An American Dilemma*. Other books listed in the "top 100" that

influenced the study of sociology include John Maynard Keynes's *The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money* (#10), Stephen Jay Gould's *The Mismeasure of Man* (#24), and John Kenneth Galbraith's *The Affluent Society* (#46). Important texts such as *Working* by Studs Terkel (#54), *The Open Society and its Enemies* by Karl Popper (#64), *Religion and the Rise of Capitalism* by R.H. Tawney, and *The Structure of Scientific Revolutions* by Thomas Kuhn (#69) also made the Modern Library's list of the best of the century.

Many scholars have criticized the "100 best" list for obvious reasons. For one, many insist the roster serves merely as a marketing tool for the Modern Library and its parent company Random House, and is only an ingenious way to make a lot of money. Others contend that the panel itself is questionable, since many of its members are authors who have an invested interest



## Spotlight on Departments

An occasional column showcasing accomplishments and innovations in sociology departments

### Augsburg College's Process for Making the Right Hire

Every department approaches the chance to hire with optimism and enthusiasm. At small departments, there are some crucial differences, which suggest a different approach to hiring than that used by larger departments. Small departments hire infrequently, sometimes with many years going by between hires. These departments reside in smaller schools, and thus there may be more involvement by colleagues in other departments and from the administration. The department may have fewer resources to bring candidates in for interviews, and thus other means of sifting and selecting need to be used. Finally, smaller, teaching-oriented institutions may have missions that are more specific (e.g., religious affiliation) or at least different than graduate institutions from which new PhDs are emerging. How does a college like Augsburg, hire from the hundreds of applicants, most of who say, "I've always wanted to teach in a liberal arts college...?"

"A very simple question now guides our hires, says chair Diane Pike. "We ask ourselves, who is the best candidate for Augsburg College?" Adding the coda "for Augsburg College" really centered us on our mission, our needs, and the place of sociology in the College. We have had to articulate more clearly what we need and why, first to ourselves and then to the administration, and ultimately to the candidates. The five-person department uses a five-pronged approach to hiring that has resulted in several very satisfactory hires in recent years.

First, the Department carefully discusses the job descriptions and drafts something much more specific than most. This step conveys the mission of the institution and makes it easier to sort through applications that do not speak to these requirements.

Second, the department uses the ASA Employment Service at the Annual Meeting. "The Annual Meeting has been so helpful for us," says Pike, "in that we can see quite a few candidates in a short period of time. We can also attend sessions

where candidates are presenting, which provides a free colloquium presentation." Pike emphasizes that even the short conversations that occur at the Employment Service can help candidates and the department decide to proceed more enthusiastically or to end the candidacy.

Third, after the initial "cut," the department sends out a set of four questions to which candidates respond in writing:

(1) Provide an illustration of the type of teacher you strive to be.

(2) Augsburg College's institutional mission derives from its situation of being a small, liberal arts college of the Lutheran Church located in the heart of a major metropolitan area. Why do you seek a position in this type of institution?

(3) Why are you a sociologist? Describe the kind of sociologist you see yourself to be.

(4) Briefly describe your interests and involvements beyond your teaching and disciplinary research.

"These written responses were extremely helpful to us in making more careful decisions about who to bring to campus," says Pike. "We can see how they write and we can begin the process of informing them about us and what is important to our department."

Based on these written responses, the department conducts phone interviews. This fourth step allows the department to hear how a candidate presents her/himself orally, and allows the candidate to ask some initial questions about the department and college.

Fifth, in the interview visit, the department tries to model the experience the faculty member will have, both to convey that message to candidates and to assess candidates' skills. For example, candidates teach a class because the faculty position is heavily teaching-oriented. Part of the presentation of credentials includes a teaching portfolio. Candidates meet with students separately and students present their reactions to the selection committee. An interview visit will include time with colleagues from other disciplines, and will require that the "informal research colloquium" will be understandable by non-sociologists. Finally, the department has at least one meal or get together with the candidate so s/he can observe the department interacting as a group.

These careful steps go a long way to ensure a "fit" between the department and a new hire, to avoid surprises at the time of the (expensive) campus visit and even worse surprises if a new faculty member starts the position without that "fit." The process this department undertakes reinforces the existing department and clarifies its priorities as well. Indeed, Augsburg seems to have made the right hire for its sociology department, and that after all is the goal.

For more information, contact Dr. Diane Pike, Department of Sociology, Augsburg College, Minneapolis, MN 55455. □

in seeing their books on the list. In a New York Times article on the subject, a scholar argued that the social sciences were underrepresented. The absence of such fundamental works as David Riesman's *The Lonely Crowd* and Hannah Arendt's *Human Condition*, as well as numerous others make the "100 Best" list seem somewhat incomplete and less significant.

Due to the scope of the task, perhaps a definitive list of the most important and influential nonfiction works written in the 20<sup>th</sup> century is next to impossible. Accordingly, perhaps the creation of such a roster is unnecessarily superficial. Nevertheless, this "best of" list has produced debate and discussion, useful tools for learning about these authors and their work. For this reason alone, sociologists should be proud that books of sociological importance are included on the Modern Library's "100 Best Nonfiction Books" of the century. □

**Task Forces, from page 1**

*William Camp*, Luzerne County Community College  
*Gary Crester*, California State Polytech University  
*Harriet Hartman*, Rowan University  
*Penelope Herideen*, Holyoke Community College  
*Lyle Hallowell*, Nassau Community College  
*Tina Martinez*, Blue Mountain Community College  
*Pamela Stone*, CUNY Hunter College

**Task Force on Current Knowledge on Hate/Bias Acts on College & University Campuses**

The purpose of the Task Force is to examine the existing empirical literature (including that available from institutional studies and reports) and prepare a report about what is known about the scope and nature of hate/bias acts on campuses, successful preventive strategies and response mechanisms, and model programs. The document should be based on extant research materials and should usefully inform sociologists and the broader academic community on that knowledge. Also, the report to Council in August 2000 should serve as a valuable companion to the teaching materials developed by an initial ASA task force on this subject.

*Susan Silbey*, Wellesley College, Chair  
*Jose Calderon*, Pitzer College  
*Leonard Gordon*, Arizona State University  
*Valerie Jenness*, University of California-Irvine  
*Dennis Rome*, Indiana University  
*Stephanie Shanks-Meile*, Indiana University Northwest

*Matthew Snipp*, Stanford University  
*Lori Suddereth*, Village for Families and Children

**Task Force on the International Focus of American Sociology**

The purpose of this Task Force is to provide the Association with a comprehensive review of the international focus of the Association. The American Sociological Association has a long and strong commitment to international sociology. In recent years, the 1997, 1999, and 2000 Annual Meeting themes have a strong international focus. The role of this Task Force is to undertake specific activities that reinforce this commitment. The Task Force will review the ASA teaching materials and propose any additional materials that might be developed. The Task Force will also examine the overall content of the Annual Meeting Program beyond just the sessions designed by the Program Committees to evaluate the international content. In addition, the Task Force will generate a list of Web sites that can serve as data resources and also seek long-term, external funding in order to enhance the presence of non-US scholars participating at the Annual Meeting.

*Michael Micklin*, Center for Scientific Review, Chair  
*Cathy Rakowski*, Ohio State University  
*James McCartney*, University of Missouri-Columbia  
*Saskia Sassen*, University of Chicago  
*Brent Shea*, Sweet Briar College  
*David Wiley*, Michigan State University

**Task Force on ASA/AAAS Relations**

The purpose of this Task Force is to consider how the representation of sociology and the American Sociological Association can best be advanced within the Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS). The Task Force would be comprised of *nine* persons, the four outgoing ASA representatives to sections K (Social and Economic), Q (Education), U (Statistics), and CAIP (Consortium of Affiliates for International Programs) and the four incoming representatives and one at-large member from the former ASA-AAAS Committee with considerable interest in and organizational experience with AAAS. This Task Force will provide Council with a report and specific recommendation by its mid-winter meeting in 2000.

*Douglas Kincaid*, Florida Atlantic University, Chair  
*Karl Alexander*, The Johns Hopkins University  
*Kenneth A. Bollen*, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill  
*Christopher Chase-Dunn*, The Johns Hopkins University  
*Barbara Laslett*, University of Minnesota  
*Edward O. Laumann*, University of Chicago  
*Joanne M. Nigg*, University of Delaware  
*Judith Tanur*, SUNY-Stony Brook  
*Pamela Walters*, Indiana University

**ASA Council Calls for Task Force Proposals**

In addition to the five ongoing Task Forces, Council plans to seat additional Task Forces to address important issues facing the discipline or Association. Proposals are encouraged from members, committees, other task forces, or sections. Proposals should be in the form of a one to two-page statement of the goals of the proposed task force, why it is important for the Association to undertake this work, and the product or outcomes expected from such a task force. The proposal can include persons who would potentially be appropriate to serve, although there will be an open call this winter for nominations (including self-nominations) for the task forces that will be approved by Council in January. The deadline for task force proposals is December 17, 1999. They can be submitted electronically ([governance@asanet.org](mailto:governance@asanet.org)) or by mail to Council Subcommittee on Task Forces, c/o ASA Governance, American Sociological Association, 1007 New York Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20011. □

**New Task Force Seeks Input on Assessing Faculty Productivity**

ASA members may be aware that Council recently appointed a task force to examine the measures used by universities, colleges, and various external agencies to assess faculty productivity and to determine if these measures threaten the freedom of faculty teaching and research. Over the past decade, such factors as the application of a corporate model to academia and pressures from external agencies such as state higher education commissions and accreditation agencies have resulted in increasing demand for faculty to be assessed at even greater levels. Post-tenure review, outcomes assessment, merit pay, and evaluation of faculty teaching loads are becoming increasingly common in the academy. These procedures have the potential either to provide useful information or to diminish the ability of faculty to be effective scholars and teachers. This Task Force will examine these issues and report to Council, with information on "best practices" and any recommendations appropriate for ASA action.

The Task Force seeks information from those faculty affected by these new developments. The Task Force's goal is to produce a document that would be useful to sociologists and faculty in other disciplines who are confronted by efforts to develop such methods of faculty productivity. With this in mind, we would like to hear from sociologists whose institutions and/or departments have either implemented or are contemplating implementing any or all of the types of measures described above. The Task Force is interested in hearing both about positive experiences in which innovative measures were implemented in a constructive and collaborative way and about negative experiences that adversely affected faculty involved. Of particular importance to the Task Force would be experiences unique to sociology departments.

We invite sociologists from all types of institutions (including two-year colleges) to send us brief descriptions of their experiences, both good and bad, with post-tenure review, outcomes assessment, merit pay, evaluation of teaching loads and related practices. It would be very helpful to the Task Force if these descriptions included the following information:

- (1) a brief description of the type of institution and department being discussed
- (2) a description of the evaluation and assessment procedures involved
- (3) a discussion of how the procedures were initiated and implemented, particularly of what role faculty played at various stages of the process
- (4) an assessment of the consequences, both positive and negative of these procedures. In particular, have they had any effects on the quality of teaching, research and service activities? on academic freedom? on faculty morale?
- (5) suggestions for change that would make the processes undertaken on your campus more valuable or less contentious.

Materials should be sent no later than December 15, 1999 to Peter Meiksins, Task Force Chair, Department of Sociology, Cleveland State University, Cleveland OH 44115; e-mail [p.meiksins@popmail.csuohio.edu](mailto:p.meiksins@popmail.csuohio.edu); phone (216) 687-4518; fax (216) 687-9314.

**Regional Sociological Associations to Hold Meetings in Spring 2000**

**Eastern Sociological Society**

Baltimore Hilton and Towers, Baltimore, Maryland, March 2-5, 2000. Theme: "Inequality and Prosperity: Generating Action for the Next Decade." Contact: Edgar W. (Ted) Mills, Department of Sociology, 402 Park Hall, SUNY Buffalo, Buffalo, NY 14260-4140, (716) 645-3665, fax (716) 645-3934; e-mail [ess-ub@acsu.buffalo.edu](mailto:ess-ub@acsu.buffalo.edu).

□ □ □

**Midwest Sociological Society**

Chicago Marriott Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, April 19-23, 2000. Theme: "The Century of the 'Minority' Majority." Contact: John E. Farley, Department of Sociology, Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville, Edwardsville, IL 62026-1455; (618) 650-2680; fax (618) 650-3509; e-mail [mss@siue.edu](mailto:mss@siue.edu) or [jfarley@siue.edu](mailto:jfarley@siue.edu)

□ □ □

**North Central Sociological Association**

Pittsburgh Marriott City Center, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, April 13-16, 2000. Contact: Dean Purdy, Office of Academic Enhancement, 101 University Hall, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, OH 43403; (419) 372-2217; fax (419) 372-8486; e-mail [dpurdy@bgnet.bgsu.edu](mailto:dpurdy@bgnet.bgsu.edu).

□ □ □

**Pacific Sociological Association**

San Diego, California, March 23-26, 2000. Theme: "Expanding Sociological Horizons in the 21st Century." Contact: Michael Blain, Department of Sociology, Boise State University, Boise ID 83725; (208) 426-1346; fax (208) 426-2098; e-mail [mblain@boisestate.edu](mailto:mblain@boisestate.edu)

□ □ □

**Southern Sociological Society**

Hotel Monteleone, New Orleans, Louisiana, April 20-23, 2000. Contact: Catherine Zimmer, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, North Carolina State University, Box 8107, Raleigh, NC 27695; (919) 515-9028; fax (919) 515-2610; e-mail [cathy\\_zimmer@ncsu.edu](mailto:cathy_zimmer@ncsu.edu)

□ □ □

**Southwestern Sociological Association**

Galveston, Texas, March 14-18, 2000. Contact: Rogelio Saenz, Texas A&M University, Department of Sociology, College Station, Texas 77843-4351; (409) 845-5133; fax (409) 862-4057; e-mail [SOCIO@TAMVM1.TAMU.EDU](mailto:SOCIO@TAMVM1.TAMU.EDU).

**ASR**, from page 5

Review does (500-600 manuscripts per year for ASR, about 900 per year for AER). The AER has four editors. The large volume and the increasing sophistication of manuscripts submitted to ASR together dictate the need for multiple editors.

I favored the Wilson-Camic team, second, for diversity reasons. The standard complaint about ASR—I heard this complaint long before I became Editor—is that the ASR does not include enough qualitative research. Because manuscripts using qualitative research are accepted at the same rate as other types of manuscripts submitted to ASR, the solution is to entice more qualitative researchers to submit their best work to ASR. What better way to do this than to appoint a qualitative researcher as Editor? Charles Camic has a distinguished track record as a qualitative researcher and theorist, and he is complimented well by Franklin Wilson, a quantitative researcher.

Third, I favored the Wilson-Camic team because of their excellent review history for ASR. Professor Wilson has been such a valued member of the ASR Board that in 1998 I asked him to extend his term an extra year. Professor Camic has written careful reviews for ASR. Some of the other applicants also had strong review records, but others were habitually slow in their reviews or did not review at all.

The 12 Editors of ASA journals were nearly unanimous in their recommendation of the Wilson-Camic team to the Publications Committee. So the sequence was: The Publications Committee rejected the recommendation of the ASA Editors; the ASA Council rejected the recommendation of the Publications Committee. To my knowledge, both actions are unprecedented.

Although the selection process was unfortunate, it should not reflect unfavorably on Wilson or Camic or the other two applicants whose names have surfaced. To avoid such situations in the future, I favor the formation of a joint committee to resolve disputes between Council and the Publications Committee, as has been suggested. That joint committee should consist of three members of Council, three members of the Publications Committee, and two ASA Editors. Because we want journal editors who are impartial, broad minded, and punctual, review histories are important when selecting new editors. Because editors alone know the review histories of applicants, it is imperative to include at least two editors on the joint committee.

So now you know my opinions on the Wilson-Camic team and the brouhaha surrounding their selection. Professors Allen, Camic, Jacobs, and Wilson all deserve better.

Glenn Firebaugh, *Outgoing editor, ASR, Pennsylvania State University*

**Reflections on the Controversy**

In the aftermath of the stormy and bitter ASA business meeting over the selection of editors to the ASR, I would like to try to clarify what I see as the central issues in the controversy over Michael Burawoy's resignation from the Publications Committee and his subsequent decision to make public his reasons for doing so.

*The source of the controversy*

In his letter in *Footnotes* concerning Burawoy's public letter of resignation, Alejandro Portes suggested that

Burawoy's resignation and decision to publicize this was an act of protest against the specific choice of editors for the ASR. While it is, of course, the case that Burawoy—along with the majority in the Publications Committee—supported other candidates, the protest is over how the decision was made, not the decision per se. It is therefore, I believe, a distortion of the conflict to describe Burawoy as part of a disgruntled minority that lost in a democratic process, which is what Portes implied when he wrote in his initial letter to Burawoy (which has subsequently been circulated fairly widely on the internet): "Extensive disagreements can be expected in many important matters . . . . The fact that an individual or group find themselves in the minority does not entitle them to unilaterally break standing rules established by a democratic process." This statement suggests that Burawoy raised these issues because of the "extensive disagreements" over the choice of editor and his unwillingness to gracefully accept the status of being a minority in a democratic process. This is simply not the central issue.

What then is the central issue? Burawoy insists that the issue is the problem of *substantive* democracy. He is not denying that the *formal* legal rules give the ASA Council the power to choose the ASR editor. If the Publications Committee were simply a subcommittee of the Council and appointed by the Council—a proposal that was defeated by the Association as a whole—then its status as a purely advisory body which could be overridden without serious consultation might make sense. But the Publications Committee is itself a democratically elected body and one with a high level of recently reaffirmed legitimacy because of the referendum's rejection of the proposal to turn the Publications Committee into a simple arm of the Council. Given this, the action of summarily disregarding the Publications Committee's choices and selecting an alternative *without any sustained consultation and dialogue* between these two elected bodies is, *prima facie*, a violation of the substantive, ethical content of democracy. This violation of substantive—though not formal—democracy is particularly sharp in this instance because the actual vote in the ASA Council on whether or not to accept the Publications Committee's list was itself very divided: 6 votes for accepting the list, 7 opposed and 2 abstentions (as reported in the 1998-1999 Council Minutes, July/August 1999 issue of *Footnotes*). But even if the vote had not been almost evenly split, the ASA Council should still have called a special meeting with representatives of the publications committee to attempt to resolve their differences.

Alejandro Portes wrote, in his *Footnotes* letter justifying the procedures that were followed, that "Existing rules of governance are not an idle bureaucratic constraint. They embody the very spirit of equitable and democratic process." I agree—as I presume does Michael Burawoy—that this touches on the crucial consideration: what in fact defines the "very spirit of equitable and democratic process?" As every political sociologist knows, formal, legalistic rules of democratic procedure can be used by powerful actors and coalitions to block the arduous process of the formation of democratic consensus and compromise. And, of course, in such contexts, the appeal to the sanctity of "legal rules" becomes the way of legitimating an action that may, at its

core, be an exercise of power rather than democracy. Imagine a somewhat analogous situation in an academic department: a department brings five people in for interviews for a professorship and sends two rank-ordered names to the Dean for approval, but the Dean offers the position to a third person on the original list without ever discussing the matter with the department. This would be legal in many universities, but surely would be a violation of norms of a democratic culture.

What does all of this mean in the concrete instance of the present controversy? If the Council found the two nominees of the ASA elected Publications Committee to be unacceptable, the proper procedure *from the point of view of norms of democratic conflict resolution* would have been to have entered into a serious dialogue over the issues in contention. This would have been time consuming. It would have meant delays. But democracy is hard and takes time. This would have given the ASA Council an opportunity to explain to the Publications Committee why they felt the Publications Committee's recommendations were unsound, and it would have given the Publications Committee the opportunity to explain the rationales and trade-offs in greater depth. Through such dialogue there is every reason to believe that compromise, if not consensus, would have been possible. And if, after such serious deliberation, a majority of the Council still felt that their choice was sufficiently better than those proposed by the Publications Committee to warrant overriding the Publications Committee's recommendations, then this could be regarded as the outcome of a substantively democratic process. If such a procedure had been followed, then I have no doubt that Michael Burawoy would have shrugged his shoulders and accepted the decision without fuss, even if he remained unconvinced about its merits.

*The circulation and eventual publication of the letter of resignation*

A number of people, including Portes in his *Footnotes* letter, have argued that Burawoy's decision to circulate the letter of resignation was a serious, unethical breach of confidentiality. I have discussed this matter with a number of my colleagues, and no one thinks that this is really an issue here. The letter does not mention the names of any of the ASR editor nominees of the Publications Committee, nor does it discuss the substance of any of the discussions of the merits or demerits of particular people. Of course the letter does reveal the simple fact that the Council reversed the decision of the Publications Committee and, therefore, that Camic and Wilson were not on the Publications Committee nomination list. That is an unfortunate by-product of publicly raising an objection to a use of power in the Association, but I do not see how Burawoy had any alternative under the circumstances if he wanted to affirm the importance of "the very spirit of equitable and democratic process". In any case, the main purpose of rules of confidentiality in situations like this is *not* to protect the anonymity of failed proposals, but to protect the confidentiality of the committee discussions themselves so that participants in those deliberations will feel free to express candid opinions. Nothing in Burawoy's actions compromised that kind of confidentiality. I do not think that this controversy need taint the editorship of Camic and Wilson. They were both completely unaware of any special

circumstances of their appointment, and this fact is now well known. They will certainly do a superb job as editors, and that should be able to quickly neutralize any ill-will generated by the public revelation of the process by which they were selected. Burawoy, at the end of his letter of resignation, affirmed his own belief that in fact Camic and Wilson will be excellent editors: "I have every confidence that Professors Wilson and Camic will do an excellent job as editors of the *American Sociological Review* but, through no fault of their own, it will not be one that reflects the Publications Committee's efforts to carry out its mandate." I imagine that most people who share Burawoy's priorities for the ASR also share this opinion. This is another reason why I feel it is important not to frame the controversy as over the people actually selected for the editorship but over the procedure adopted.

*What's to be done?*

I think a broad-based discussion both of issue of democratic procedure for these two committees and the issue of the character of the ASR is now inevitable and, in the end, desirable. I personally doubt if the former will end up being deeply contentious: a significant majority of the ASA membership has already affirmed the desirability of a democratically-elected publications committee and I think a majority believe this implies it being a real partner in the editor selection process. The latter issue, in contrast, will be contentious because Sociology, as always, contains rival visions of the discipline and thus of the appropriate character for its leading journals.

In my judgment it would be very desirable for this wide-ranging discussion to be separated from the pragmatics of the present situation and the current editorship. That is, I think it would be a mistake if this general discussion over the ASR became a discussion over the merits of the actual choice made for the current editors. One way to avoid this would be for there to be a frank acknowledgment that while the Council did have the formal power to make this decision, there was an error of judgment in the process: in light of the elected status of the Publications Committee, there should have been serious dialogue and consultation between the two elected bodies before a final decision was reached and that this will be the procedure followed in such instances in the future. With that admission on the table, then I think the discussion can move on to the future rather than dwell on the present editorship.

Erik Olin Wright, *University of Wisconsin-Madison*

Wright wrote the biographical statements for Camic and Wilson which appeared in the July-August issue of *Footnotes*.

**In Defense of Diversity**

Sociology has long welcomed diverse voices, and that history makes the controversy surrounding ASR frustrating for many who are also committed to diversity. The dimension of diversity under consideration, however, is not race or gender but, instead, methodological approach.

Some claim ASR is closed to ethnographic and historical-comparative work, and needs to be open to it. Others claim the primary factor driving what appears in

See ASR, page 12

## ASR, from page 11

ASR are submissions to ASR and that, actually, ethnographic and historical-comparative submissions have higher acceptance rates than does work from other methodological traditions.

The causal factors behind what appears in ASR remain contested, and perhaps empirical analysis might be useful in this regard. Even so, I would argue that diversity has its own imperatives, and that we should honor those regardless of what the empirical research on the factors behind the current composition of ASR shows. And, I submit, diversity requires that the editors of ASR publish ASR in the way it has come to be published; diversity requires that ASR remain as it is.

I reached this assessment after walking through the exhibition hall at the annual meeting in Chicago. During my walk I could not help but notice the lack of diversity. Few authors, and especially few unknown authors, are able to publish books using complex statistical techniques, and by complex I mean something other than OLS regression. But even OLS regression is rare between the covers of published books. If we believe that diversity must be present in every outlet, which is implicit in the critique of ASR, then we must close the exhibition hall to the vast majority of university and commercial publishers who do not publish and often will not consider work composed primarily of statistical analysis.

The critique of ASR forgets that any one journal of the discipline is but one part of a system of knowledge dissemination. Focusing on only one part of the system will produce an inaccurate assessment of opportunities within the field. Instead, one must place the approximately 1000 pages ASR publishes each year beside the thousands of book pages published and the 700 pages of *Contemporary Sociology* book reviews. Although historically statistical work appeared in book form, for reasons far beyond the field of sociology the vast majority of presses now eschew work that can be published in ASR. Because book publishers have orphaned statistical analysis, it falls to ASR to remain a welcoming place for such work, and by so doing to defend diversity by nurturing those approaches that cannot find an outlet elsewhere. In short, as it is ASR is servicing disciplinary and intellectual diversity.

The influence of ASR is undeniable but falls primarily within the academy; books have influence both inside and outside academia. And, should books provide insufficient access to the wider public, dozens of other outlets for shorter policy and qualitative analyses exist. Every newspaper worth reading will publish ethnographic work. Outlets for historical treatments, policy analyses, and ethnographic work exist as well and reach audiences far larger than decades of ASR circulation. In contrast, were I to submit my logistic regression analysis of changing effects of social background on college entry to any newspaper or magazine, the best I could hope for would be a chuckle from the editor, despite the relevance of the analysis for inequality. These editors would probably argue that even graphs would take too much space to explain. In short, the publishing system prevents statistical analyses from reaching the American reading public.

Despite these conditions, some critics of ASR are attempting to remove one of the few remaining places where sociological issues can be discussed in some statistical complexity using techniques that are justified on the basis of their appropriateness to the question rather than on the basis of the number of people who under-

stand the techniques. If a technique is appropriate to the question, it may be used to address the question, and illuminating insights may be unearthed. ASR at present appears to use that standard. That is a standard that must be maintained.

When this wider context is considered the issue, nay, the crisis of diversity is not as critics of ASR imply. In this environment I see two ways to proceed should we seek to secure diversity. We may protest the refusal of publishers to consider statistical work; one protest strategy is to prohibit presses lacking a record of publishing under-represented (i.e., statistical) work from exhibiting at the Annual Meeting. However, my view is that this strategy would unfairly limit younger scholars' opportunities to approach editors at the meeting to discuss possible future book publication.

Barring such action, then, we need preserve ASR in its current form. I much prefer this alternative, but of course support informing authors that all work is welcomed, and that should one doubt the competence of reviewers editors might select, one should suggest potential reviewers at the outset. University and commercial presses should similarly welcome all types of research approaches, but until they do ASR needs to remain as is.

Samuel R. Lucas, University of California-Berkeley (Lucas@demog.berkeley.edu; home page: <http://socrates.berkeley.edu/~slucas>)

### Reflections of a Former ASR Editor

Diversity in ASR, the focus of concern by Council, the Publications Committee, letter writers and speakers at the Business Meeting in Chicago, and many others, has been an issue for many years. When my appointment as ASR editor-elect was announced in 1971, I received suggestions to this effect from several quarters - from scholars whose work was chiefly qualitative in nature, from those whose major interests were in social organization and in special areas not represented in other ASA journals, and from those with varying theoretical orientations. I resolved, therefore, to send a message that ASR was open to all: (1) by appointing to the editorial board scholars with broadly representative interests; (2) by featuring as the lead article of our first issue a fine piece by Murray Wax, "Tenting with Malinowski," based on extensive ethnographic and historical research; (3) in my statement of editorial policy. The latter noted "the hope voiced by the Editorial Board of the first ASR that it will be 'one of the most important working tools of American (and other) sociologists,' and concluded with the following words: "Its function is disciplinary, in the broadest and, hopefully, the best sense. This we take to be our mandate."

As have ASA editorial staffs before and since, Deputy Editors Lois DeFleur and Lee Freese and I sought as reviewers many scholars whose work was similar in approach and substantive interest to papers that were submitted for publication. We quickly discovered that achieving reasonable consensus on the merits of articles varied greatly among sociology's many substantive areas, methodological and theoretical approaches. Evaluative criteria for theoretical and qualitative work were more variable than were those for statistical analysis or quantitative methods. Not that they were less rigorous;

far from it. Evaluators of theoretical arguments and papers based on qualitative data tended to be more harsh in their evaluations and recommendations than were those to whom we sent papers based on quantitative data and methods. We also received few submissions of qualitative and theoretical papers. The point, of course, is that editors are constrained by what they receive and by the standards of the discipline, which are not always clear or uniform. Moreover, finding editors who have both high standards and a truly catholic view of the discipline is extremely difficult.

As for the other concerns voiced in this most recent controversy, it appears to me that the system is working. The Publications Committee and the Council have both acted with integrity and in good faith. The membership has been widely heard and read, albeit with unfortunate breaches of confidentiality. ASR has a diverse and highly qualified editorial team and further actions are being taken to ensure responsiveness to the membership. It was never intended that Council should accept uncritically all committee recommendations. Council is, as intended, the final authority. ASR remains our flagship journal - not to be read cover-to-cover or at leisure - but as a valuable tool for us all. May it ever be thus.

James F. Short, Jr., Professor Emeritus, Washington State University

**The following message was posted on the Sociologists for Women in Society (SWS) listserv after the Annual Meeting and is reprinted here with permission. Roos references the posting of Professor Dill, who spoke at the Business Meeting and wrote up those remarks for various listservs.**

SWS Colleagues:

I have seen little discussion of Professor Bonnie Dill's post to the listserv. Indeed, despite voluminous amounts of talking and emails there has been very little actual dialogue, especially about the larger issues of race that were raised in the public and list discussions. To my mind, ASA as an association has not been very successful in having "conversations about race."

As an insider to the process that produced the ASR flap, I am continually amazed at the caricature of Council and Council's decision making that has developed and been accepted as "fact." The demonizing and racist/elitist labeling do not enhance dialogue, but rather intimidate and stifle open and honest discussions about journal visions, diversity as a goal, and race itself.

As elected representatives, Council members must be accountable to the membership. Thus, although painful to participate in, it was important for Council members to hear the anger, vehemence, and hostility at the ASA Business meeting, and in subsequent listserv discussions. Our decisions clearly touched a well of anger in the membership, especially among our African-American colleagues. I think Council heard that anger and responded in an appropriately measured and responsible way, as detailed in Felice Levine's news release about Council's

August meeting (posted to this list a few weeks ago, and available on the ASA's home page).

I was not that surprised by the vehemence of the reaction to Council's decision regarding the ASR editorship, nor by the fact that confidential conversations were leaked (although I find such leaks troubling). There were two potent factors that interacted to make maintaining confidentiality difficult. First, a slim majority of the elected Council disagreed with the recommendation of the elected Publications Committee. And, second, that slim majority disagreed with the Publications Committee's recommendation to appoint as ASR editor a well-known African-American sociologist.

I think Council has addressed the first factor, voting to institutionalize more dialogue between Council and Publications (see the news release above). This is all to the good. But the second factor reveals a more intractable problem: how to handle decision making when race is part of the equation. Here I come to Prof. Dill's posting, which summarized her comments at the ASA Business meeting, and added some afterthoughts. While I am very uncomfortable about her decision to publicly release candidate names, her action does allow those of us involved in the decision-making to be more candid than we otherwise could have been. The consequence is that since the business meeting, I have been able to have more open and frank discussions with interested people than I could before, when I felt bound by confidentiality.

Prof. Dill's comments do not allow for the possibility that people of good will can have different opinions about the qualifications of candidates, including African-American candidates. There are a whole set of factors that go into decision making about editorships. Professor Dill argues that Council's decision making exemplified "the new face of racism." The arguments I heard during the February meeting were about the appropriate vision of the journal and especially the editor or editor team best qualified to lead the journal into the next term. That conversation would have happened regardless of the race of the candidates. Accusations of "racism" (or elitism or sexism, for that matter) prevent open dialogue and frank evaluations that are a fundamental part of academic discourse. I do not think *anyone* on Council disagrees with the notion that more intellectual diversity for the ASR would be desirable, but we did and do differ substantially about how best to reach that goal. To move forward, we need to respect those different visions, and avoid demonizing those who disagree with us. People of good will can agree to disagree.

In the ASR dispute I understand that most of the ASA journal editors (who are no longer official members of the Pub. Comm. but who still have voice in the process) favored the Wilson/Camic team. As well there was disagreement within the Publications Comm. about who the top candidates should be. And, of course, there was disagreement within Council. Ultimately, the majority of the Publications Committee was unable to convince the majority of Council to go along with their recommendation. That does not translate into elitism and racism, but it does mean you have to try again to achieve more consensus.

See ASR, page 13

## ASR, from page 12

I also find it troubling to hear and read the constant demonizing of Doug Massey. I have worked with him for a number of years, and have the utmost respect for him. No doubt Doug wishes he had not read his letter, but rather paraphrased it. I understand he has sent around a note, which I have not seen. And I would not presume to speak for him. But I believe he is entitled to offer a substantive appraisal of a candidate that gives his opinion on the merits, as we all are. To argue that Doug Massey—"one white man" as Professor Dill argues—could dictate how a majority of Council should vote does not appreciate the substantive judgments and principled stands other members of Council (and Publications Committee and the ASA editors) took in support of their varying positions. Like the graduate student who eloquently spoke up for Doug at the Business Meeting, I have a lot of respect for him. It is deeply troubling to me that someone who has written and spoken so eloquently about inequality and race in America can be so demonized.

Clearly we need lots more conversations about race, dialogues where both sides "hear" the opposing arguments. Council itself began the healing at last August's meetings, and heard the anger and distrust voiced by some members. Council also has to "hear" the views of all those who did not choose to attend the business meeting. Without attributing specific words to individuals, I want to close by describing a discussion we had at our August Council meeting. We revisited our February discussion, going over what had happened prior to and during the February meeting. It was really a rather remarkable meeting. People with a variety of perspectives openly and honestly, and with remarkably little defensiveness, described why they held their opinions and why they voted the way they did. Questions were asked and answered, dispelling some of the distrust or lack of knowledge about events that had occurred. Importantly, I did not see anyone change his or her mind, but we did understand each other better. Our meeting was a good one, as we struggled to begin a dialogue about issues that divide us. We made progress. I can only hope that ASA as an association can appreciate how far we have come, and how we can continue to move forward.

I, for one, am hopeful. I had never met Professors Wilson and Camic before August. When I did meet them I came away impressed. At the ASA session where they detailed their vision for ASR, I heard some promising things. The ASA *Footnotes* article about their editorship praised their intellectual and methodological vision. Let's add to their workload by giving them more—and more diverse—articles from which to choose. They would be delighted.

Patricia A. Roos, Professor of Sociology & Dean-Social and Behavioral Sciences, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Rutgers University.

Roos is ASA Past-Vice President.



**The following message was posted on the Association of Black Sociologists (ABS) and SWS listservs and is reprinted here with permission.**

To my colleagues in the ABS:  
The past few months have been very

frustrating for me. As I became aware that rumors about my role in the ASR editor controversy were circulating around the profession, I felt unable to address them because of my pledge of confidentiality as a Council member. Now that names and details have been aired at a public business meeting and in other venues, I am no longer bound by that pledge and am relieved to be able to speak directly. My preference is always to keep lines of communication open.

As you surely know by now, I did not favor Walter Allen's candidacy for the ASR editorship, based on my evaluation of the materials provided to me with his concept proposal. I was thus one of a majority of Council members who argued against accepting his nomination and eventually voted to substitute the team of Camic-Wilson, who also had submitted a proposal through appropriate channels in response to the ASA Publication Committee's call for applications.

To make clear that my opinion was not manufactured to block a particular candidacy, at one point in my remarks to Council I quoted a paragraph from an evaluation I had earlier written, without revealing to whom the document was addressed or the date at which it was prepared. My sole purpose in doing so was to underscore the fact that my views were not hastily considered but, in fact, were genuine and had been put into writing on at least one prior occasion. Had I known that this latter act would somehow be seen as a breach of confidentiality (although it revealed nothing not already clear from my broader remarks) I surely would have chosen another means of signaling the sincerity of my views.

In favoring other candidates for the ASR editorship, it does not follow that I sought to disparage Allen's work or career in any absolute sense. In no way do I wish to cast public aspersions on his contributions to teaching, research, or administration. On the contrary, I believe that anyone who offers their services to the ASA should be commended for their generosity of spirit, and I deeply regret any public discomfort or embarrassment that may have befallen Allen or any of the other candidates as a result of this very unfortunate episode.

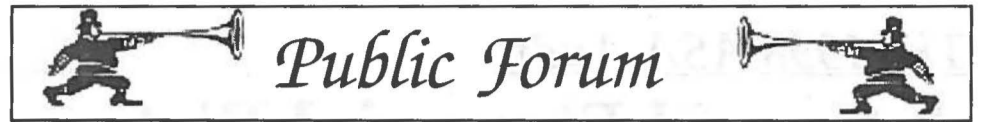
I cannot control what others think of me, and if some of you choose to see my actions as racist then I must live with that. I can only say that I have examined my thoughts and actions closely, and believe that I acted without racism and in the best interests of the ASA. Since I am human I must acknowledge the possibility that my judgments may be flawed, but I can assure you they are not malevolent.

You are naturally free to disagree, and I am always open to dialogue to improve communication and understanding. If you wish to discuss this or any other issue, please feel free to contact me at any time. In the interest of reconciliation, I am sending this letter to ABS President Diane Brown with the message that she may disseminate it in any way she feels appropriate to anyone with an interest in the recent controversy.

Sincerely yours,

Doug [Douglas S. Massey], Professor of Sociology, University of Pennsylvania

Massey is ASA President-Elect.



## A Challenge to Deracialization of Scholarship

This is in regard to the article, "The Underrepresentation of Sociologists of Color and Its Implications" (*Footnotes*, March 1999.) I agree that we need to take action to increase the representation of minorities in departments of sociology. However, I do not believe that the "deracialization" of scholarship is an effective argument in favor of this. The authors state that as a result of minority underrepresentation in our field, many scholars of color "survive by 'going white,'" and conducting research that is "indistinguishable" in content and ideological position from that of white scholars. I find this argument to be rather insulting to those minority sociologists who choose to do research in areas unrelated to their race, ethnicity, or gender, and to those whose carefully considered ideological positions are in line with those of many white sociologists.

The authors' argument is based on the assumption that racial and ethnic minority groups are homogeneous on the basis of research interests and ideology, and that these interests and ideologies are fundamentally different from those of majority group members. This implies that minorities will bring new ideas to the discipline merely because they are minorities, and that white sociologists are not capable of new insights into the study of minority group issues.

I do not believe that majority group members can fully understand the daily realities of belonging to a devalued group in our society. However, I also do not believe that this precludes majority group members from making important contributions to the study of race, ethnicity, or gender, nor do I believe that minority group members should be expected to draw on their experiences as minorities in conducting scientific research. Of course, by excluding entire groups of people from the discipline we are losing the contributions of large numbers of talented people. But we should try to help more minorities obtain advanced degrees not because it will enhance research in our field, but because it is the right thing to do.

Barbara J. Costello, Mississippi State University

## "Is This for Real?"

One stares at length and in amazement at the letter of Angela Haddad and Robert Newby, which appears in the May/June issue of *Footnotes*: "Is This for Real?" Surely, in responding to the March 1999 statement of Richard Tomasson and his co-signers on affirmative action, the authors intended to present a caricature of academic political correctness for the amusement of their colleagues, a bit of light-hearted satire.

Alas, no, they seem to have written this incredible missive with straight faces. For them, sociological research has apparently come to a new dawn, wherein arguments one finds troubling

can be disposed of simply by noting the age, race, sex and professional affiliations of their proponents. All we thus need to know is that Tomasson & Co. are, with a single exception, white males, many of whom did their graduate work in the 1940s or 1950s, coupled with the fact that a number of them also belong to an outfit called the National Association of Scholars.

From this, Haddad and Newby deduce that: (1) this is a privileged lot, whose position on affirmative action simply reflects their determination to hold on to power and pelf; (2) because they came of age intellectually when racist attitudes were widely held, they must share them; and (3) those who are NAS members must be "conservatives" who oppose "broadening knowledge" to include minorities or women, and who seek to re-legitimize "all-white institutions." No evidence is adduced in support of these bizarre declarations, but the authors would probably retort that it isn't necessary: presumably, their own attributes of race, sex, age or political inclination make them as categorically "right" as their opponents are for the same reasons "wrong." Race and sex apparently trump everything else, keeping those like Tomasson and his colleagues in perpetual darkness, while bestowing on others automatic enlightenment. Pity any students or colleagues who attempt to challenge Haddad or Newby on some other basis!

And what of affirmative action itself? Is it still open to reasoned debate? Not in the least say Haddad and Newby: "Sociological research offers clear and convincing evidence that affirmative action is a beneficial policy." We never learn what this "convincing evidence" might be, but since Those Who Know have spoken, we apparently have everything we need. It only remains that honest sociologists should act on this knowledge by supporting the continuation of affirmative policies, and denouncing all opponents as willful racists.

ASA members, one hopes, will continue to examine the goals and methods of their organization and its relationship to public policy, in the measured, civil tones of Tomasson's letter and some of the other responses which also appeared in the May/June issue. We think they may find this approach preferable to guilt by association, race stereotyping, *a priori* assertion and name-calling.

Stephen H. Balch, President, National Association of Scholars □

## Mid-South Sociological Association Annual Meeting

The Mid-South Sociological Association will hold its 1999 Annual Meeting November 3-6, 1999, at the Crowne Plaza-Downtown Jackson in Jackson, MS. Theme: "Families, Sexuality, and Agendas: Public and Private." For additional information, contact: J. Kenneth Davidson, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire, e-mail: davidjsj@uwec.edu. □

**The 1998 ASA Audit**

**A Sound Financial Picture at ASA**

The following notes and tables from the 1998 audit of the Association provide a summary of current assets, liabilities, and fund balance, as well as income and expenditures. ASA's financial picture remains stable.

Overall, in 1998, ASA produced an excess of unrestricted revenues over expenses of \$710,929. While \$355,365 of this excess can be attributed to Gain on Investments (\$255,164) and Unrealized Appreciation (\$100,201) from ASA's long-term investments, the Association realized a net increase in unrestricted assets of \$355,564. This favorable financial position reflects continued efforts by the Executive Office to spend conservatively and to operate the Association in a cost-effective manner.

Members interested in the full audit report may receive a copy from the Executive Office. The Committee on Executive Office and Budget and the ASA Council have reviewed the full audit.—  
*Felice J. Levine, Executive Officer*



**Independent Auditor's Report**

Council  
The American Sociological Association  
Washington, D.C.

We have audited the accompanying statements of financial position of The American Sociological Association as of December 31, 1998 and 1997, and the related statements of activities and cash flows for the year ended December 31, 1998. These financial statements are the responsibility of The American Sociological Association's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and the standards applicable to financial

audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of The American Sociological Association as of December 31, 1998 and 1997 and the changes in its net assets and its cash flows for the year ended December 31, 1998 in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated April 13, 1999 on our consideration of The American Sociological Association's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grants.

C.W. Amos & Company  
Bethesda, Maryland  
April 13, 1999

**Note 1. Organization and Its Significant Accounting Policies**

**Organization**

The American Sociological Association (Association) is a national nonprofit corporation organized under the laws of the District of Columbia in August 1960. The principal

purpose of the Association is to stimulate and improve research, instruction, and discussion, and to encourage cooperative relations among persons engaged in the scientific study of society.

**Significant Accounting Policies:**

Significant accounting policies not disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements are as follows:

See Audit, page 15

	Unrestricted	Temporarily Restricted	Permanently Restricted	1998 Total	1997 Total
<b>REVENUES</b>					
Membership and section dues	\$ 1,488,412	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,488,412	\$ 1,342,262
Publications	1,480,890	-	-	1,480,890	1,504,467
Annual meeting (Note 6)	550,614	-	-	550,614	484,335
Program	220,026	595,398	-	815,424	1,226,485
Membership-subscription related	44,711	-	-	44,711	66,248
Investment income (Note 2)	430,362	824,773	-	1,255,135	811,773
Mailing list rental	116,806	-	-	116,806	114,004
Administrative fees	55,397	-	-	55,397	53,517
Royalties	5,394	-	-	5,394	6,890
Miscellaneous	31,198	-	-	31,198	14,427
Net assets released from restrictions	839,992	(839,992)	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL REVENUES</b>	<b>\$ 5,263,802</b>	<b>\$ 580,179</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 5,843,981</b>	<b>\$ 5,624,408</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>					
Program	\$ 1,340,432	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,340,432	\$ 1,240,523
Supporting Activities:					
Publications	628,874	-	-	628,874	652,693
Editorial offices	413,014	-	-	413,014	423,190
Membership and sections	391,520	-	-	391,520	335,603
Meeting services	632,374	-	-	632,374	508,858
Management and governance	1,146,659	-	-	1,146,659	1,131,780
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b>	<b>\$ 4,552,873</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 4,552,873</b>	<b>\$ 4,292,647</b>
<b>Increase in net assets</b>	<b>\$ 710,929</b>	<b>\$ 580,179</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 1,291,108</b>	<b>\$ 1,331,761</b>
Net assets, beginning of year	2,183,640	2,892,345	5,000	5,080,985	3,749,224
<b>Net assets, end of year</b>	<b>\$ 2,894,569</b>	<b>\$ 3,472,524</b>	<b>\$ 5,000</b>	<b>\$ 6,372,093</b>	<b>\$ 5,080,985</b>

ASSETS	1998	1997
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,997,025	\$ 1,226,795
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$10,765 in 1998 and \$6,073 in 1997	107,567	106,419
Grants receivable	88,338	90,391
Prepaid expenses and other assets	169,338	195,566
Investments (Note 2)	5,842,787	5,044,089
Property and equipment at cost, net of accumulated depreciation of \$1,025,643 in 1998 and \$917,341 in 1997 (Note 3)	212,653	232,133
Real estate held for resale, net of accumulated depreciation of \$52,196 in 1998 and 1997 (Note 4)	39,000	39,000
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$ 8,456,708</b>	<b>\$ 6,934,393</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS</b>		
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
Accounts payable	\$ 252,220	\$ 189,528
Accrued expenses	77,448	71,181
Deferred revenue	1,754,947	1,592,699
	<b>\$ 2,084,615</b>	<b>\$ 1,853,408</b>
<b>COMMITMENTS (Notes 5, 6 and 7)</b>		
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		
Unrestricted		
Operating	\$ 2,467,570	\$ 1,859,029
Council designated	426,999	324,611
	<b>\$ 2,894,569</b>	<b>\$ 2,183,640</b>
Temporarily restricted (Note 9)	3,472,524	2,892,345
Permanently restricted (Note 9)	5,000	5,000
	<b>\$ 6,372,093</b>	<b>\$ 5,080,985</b>
<b>Total liabilities and net assets</b>	<b>\$ 8,456,708</b>	<b>\$ 6,934,393</b>

	1998	1997
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Increase in net assets	\$ 1,291,108	\$ 1,331,761
Adjustments to reconcile change in net assets to net cash provided by operating activities		
Increase (decrease) in allowance for doubtful accounts	4,692	(6,247)
Loss on sale of property and equipment	-	4,933
Depreciation	108,302	107,959
Gift in kind - investments	(4,074)	(548,762)
Gain on sale of investments	(639,452)	(149,123)
Unrealized appreciation on investments	(450,088)	(429,806)
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	(5,840)	7,716
Decrease in grants receivable	2,053	52,546
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses and other assets	26,228	(3,568)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	62,692	(44,976)
Increase (decrease) in accrued expenses	6,267	(69,843)
Increase in deferred revenue	162,248	44,533
<b>Net cash provided by operating activities</b>	<b>\$ 564,136</b>	<b>\$ 297,123</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Proceeds from sale of investments	\$ 766,991	\$ 847,693
Purchase of investments	(472,075)	(1,647,175)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	-	3,500
Purchase of property and equipment	(88,822)	(133,009)
<b>Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities</b>	<b>\$ 206,094</b>	<b>\$ (928,991)</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITY</b>		
Payments on note payable	\$ -	\$ (55,265)
<b>Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>\$ 770,230</b>	<b>\$ (687,133)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	1,226,795	1,913,928
<b>Cash and cash equivalents, end of year</b>	<b>\$ 1,997,025</b>	<b>\$ 1,226,795</b>
<b>SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION</b>		
Cash paid for interest	\$ -	\$ 1,570







**Call for Papers, continued**

ways in which race, ethnicity, and gender are implicated in social policy. Submission deadline: January 31, 2000. Send three double-spaced copies of your manuscript (20-30 pages), with parenthetical notes and a complete references page formatted according to the Chicago Manual of Style to the Editors: *NWSA Journal*, Jean C. Robinson, Audrey Thomas McCluskey, Office for Women's Affairs, Indiana University, Memorial Hall East 123, Bloomington IN 47405; (812) 855-3849; fax (812) 855-4869.

**Qualitative Inquiry** invites submissions to Volume 6, Nos. 2-4, 2000. *QI* is an open-review, quarterly journal devoted to cross-disciplinary, cross-paradigm, experimental analysis of qualitative research methods. Preference is given to manuscripts which are at the cutting edge of qualitative methodology. Results of specific research studies using qualitative methods are not appropriate unless the methodological issues are paramount. Deadlines for submission are October 15, 1999, February 15, 2000, and April 15, 2000. Send five copies of your submission and a \$10.00 processing fee, made out to the University of Illinois, to the Editor: Norman K. Denzin, *Qualitative Inquiry*, Department of Sociology, University of Illinois, 326 Lincoln Hall, 702 South Wright Street, Urbana, IL 61801; (217) 333-0795; fax (217) 333-5225; e-mail n-denzin@staff.uiuc.edu.

**Research in the Sociology of Health Care.** Papers are being sought for Volume 18 on the theme, "Health, Illness, and Use of Care: The Impact of Social Factors." Completed manuscripts or abstracts and outlines are due by February 15, 2000. Contact: Jennie Jacobs Kronenfeld, Department of Sociology, Box 872101, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287-2101; (480) 965-8053; (480) 965-0064; e-mail JENNIE.KRONENFELD@asu.edu.

**Sex, Religion and Media Anthology.** Proposals are solicited for chapters for an anthology of social scientific, historical and legal research on the nexuses of sex (behavior, attitudes, identities, statuses, issues), U.S. religion, and the U.S. mass media. Contact: Dane S. Claussen, Department of Communication and Mass Media, Southwest Missouri State University, 901 S. National Avenue, Springfield, MO 65804; (417) 836-4156 office; (417) 831-7705 home; e-mail dsclaussen@hotmail.com.

**Social Psychology Quarterly.** To mark the millennium, the editors plan to publish a special issue in December 2000 to review the state of our field and its knowledge about basic social processes. We request submissions that are short, succinct summaries of what we know about important substantive questions and hope that most contributions will be research note length (approximately 5000 to 8000 words). The usual ASA requirements for submission will apply (see "Notice to Contributors" in any recent issue of the journal). Please send five copies of the paper and the submission fee to the editors. Submissions should be received by October 31, 1999, to be considered for the millennium special issue. Contact: *Social Psychology Quarterly*, Linda D. Molm and Lynn Smith-Lovin, Editors, Department of Sociology, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721; (520) 626-6499; fax (520) 621-9875; email spq@u.arizona.edu.

**Social Science Computer Review** invites submissions for a special issue titled "Affect in Cyberspace." The issue will focus on the affective or emotional concomitants of online social interaction. Data collection may be qualitative, quantitative, or experimental in nature, as long as it involves a high degree of methodological rigor. Theoretical essays must link extensively to empirical literatures on affect and on computer-mediated communication. Submit four copies of your paper, in SSCORE style, before August 1, 2000, to: David R. Heise, SSCORE Special Issue Co-Editor, Department of Sociology, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405.

**Studies in Symbolic Interaction: A Research Annual** invites submissions to Volume 23, 2000. Preference is given to manuscripts which stress empirical and theo-

retical issues at the cutting edge of interactionist-interpretive thought. Deadline for submission is December 15, 1999. *Studies* is an open peer-reviewed annual. Send five copies of your submission and a \$10.00 processing fee, made out to the University of Illinois, to the Editor: Norman K. Denzin, *Studies in Symbolic Interaction: A Research Annual*, Department of Sociology, University of Illinois, 326 Lincoln Hall, 702 South Wright Street, Urbana, IL 61801; (217) 333-0795; fax (217) 333-5225; e-mail n-denzin@staff.uiuc.edu.

**Meetings**

**October 14-17, 1999. University of Chicago Center for Gender Studies International Conference,** University of Chicago. Theme: "Politics, Rights, And Representation: Gender, Racial, and Sexual Equality in The United States, France, and South Africa." Contact: Center for Gender Studies, Judd Hall, 5835 Kimbark, Chicago IL 60637; fax (773) 834-2000; e-mail org-cgs@uchicago.edu; <humanities.uchicago.edu/cgs/>.

**October 18-19, 1999. Societal Structures and Effective Health Behavior in the Elderly,** The Penn State Conference Center Hotel, State College, PA. For more specific information see our web site <http://www.outreach.psu.edu/C&I/ElderHealthBehavior>. Contact: Melissa Beidler, Conference Planner, The Pennsylvania State University, 225 The Penn State Conference Center Hotel, University Park, PA 16802-7002; (814) 863-5100; e-mail Conferencelnl@ocde.psu.edu.

**October 21-22, 1999. Illinois Sociological Association Annual Meeting,** Jumer's Hotel, Bloomington, IL. Theme: "Passing on Sociology to the Next Generation." Contact: William J. Staudenmeier, Jr., Social Science and Business Division, Eureka College, 300 East College Avenue, Eureka, IL 61530; e-mail wjstauden@eureka.edu.

**October 29-30, 1999. California Sociological Association, Tenth Annual Meeting,** Berkeley Marina Radisson. Theme: "Work and Leisure in the New Millennium." Contact: Program Chair, Carole Barnes, Department of Sociology, California State University, Sacramento, CA 95810-6005; (916) 278-5737; e-mail: cwbarne@csu.edu.

**November 4-7, 1999. Association for Humanist Sociology 1999 Annual Meeting,** Peabody Hotel Memphis, TN. Theme: "Confronting Structures of Power: Theory and Practice for the Twenty-First Century." Contact: Dan Santoro, 1999 AHS Program Chair, Division of Social Sciences, 104 Krebs Hall, University of Pittsburgh-Johnstown, Johnstown, PA 15904; (814) 269-2976; fax (814) 269-7255; e-mail santoro+@imap.pitt.edu. <http://uhavax.hartford.edu/~doane/ahs1999.htm>.

**November 5, 1999. Preparing Future Faculty Programs, Marquette University and University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Fall Conference,** Milwaukee, WI. Theme: "The Scholarship of Teaching." Contact: Andy Gustafson, PFF Coordinator, Graduate School, Marquette University, P.O. Box 1881, Milwaukee, WI 53201-1881; (414) 288-5957; e-mail 52q8gustafso@marquette.edu or mupff@marquette.edu.

**November 6, 1999. New England Sociological Association 1999 Fall Conference,** Northeastern University. Theme: "The Sociology of Hate." Contact: Michael Fraleigh, P.O. Box 1063, Bryant College, 1150 Douglas Pike, Smithfield, RI 02917-1284; (401) 232-6317; e-mail mfraleigh@bryant.edu.

**November 11-13, 1999. Georgia Sociological Association 1999 Annual Conference,** Jekyll Island Club Hotel, Jekyll Island, GA. Theme: "Honoring the Past; Imagining the Future—Sociologically." Contact: Leona Kanter, Department of Sociology, Ogburn Hall, Mercer University, Macon, GA 31207; (912) 752-2937; e-mail kanter\_l@mercer.edu.

**November 12-13, 1999. Rutgers University Conference.** Theme: "Toward a Sociology of Culture and Cognition." Contact: Karen Cerulo, Conference Organizer, Department of Sociology, Rutgers University, 343 Spruce Avenue, Garwood, NJ 07027; (908) 317-9727; e-mail

cerulo@rci.rutgers.edu. <http://sociology.rutgers.edu/>.

**November 17-21, 1999. Association for Canadian Studies in the United States Biennial Conference,** Westin William Penn Hotel, Pittsburgh, PA. Theme: "The Changing Faces of Canada." Contact: ACSUS, 1317 F Street NW, Suite 920, Washington, DC 20004-1105; (202) 393-2580; fax (202) 393-2582; e-mail info@acsus.org. <http://www.acsus.org>.

**November 19-20, 1999. Bulgarian Sociological Association 9th Congress and International Conference,** National Cultural Palace, Sofia, Bulgaria. Theme: "Civic Society: Social Criticism and Positive Thinking." Contact: Petar-Emil Mitev, P.O. Box 32, Sofia 1000, Bulgaria; fax 359 2 52 24 07; e-mail pemitev@bulnet.bg.

**November 25-26, 1999. International Seminar on Militarism and Gender,** Leeds Metropolitan University, United Kingdom. Papers will be accepted from academics, project workers, peace activists, policy makers and military personnel. The aim is to exchange information in a constructive, positive atmosphere. Contact: Catherine Euler, e-mail C.Euler@lmu.ac.uk.

**November 25-26, 1999. Moscow State Linguistic University First International Conference,** Moscow, Russia. Proposed Discussion Points: "Gender as Sociocultural Phenomenon;" "Text and Discourse: Gender Analysis;" "Translation In Gender Research;" "Gender As Biosocial Phenomenon: Psycholinguistic Approach." Contact: Alla V. Kirilina, 38 Ostozhenka, Moscow 119837, Russia; tel/fax (095) 246-2807; e-mail gender.mglu@gmx.net. <http://www.gendermglu.da.ru>.

**November 26-27, 1999. International Conference on Urbanism and Suburbanism at the End of the Century,** Department of Sociology, National University of Ireland, Maynooth, Ireland. Contact: Conference Organiser, Mary P. Corcoran, Department of Sociology, National University of Ireland, Maynooth, Co. Kildare, Ireland; (353-1) 708-3789; fax (353-1) 708-3528; e-mail mary.corcoran@may.ie.

**December 27-31, 1999. Eighth International Conference,** Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel. Theme: "Holocaust Studies at the Millenium." Contact: Bernard Klein, History Department, Kingsborough Community College, 2001 Oriental Blvd., Brooklyn, NY 11235; (718) 368-5417; fax (718) 368-4654.

**January 8-11, 2000. National Association for Women in Education 13th Annual International Conference on Women in Higher Education,** Hotel Inter-Continental, New Orleans, LA. Contact: NAWE: Advancing Women in Higher Education, 1325 18th Street NW, Suite 210, Washington, DC 20036-6511; e-mail Nawe@nawe.org. <http://www.nawe.org>.

**February 3-6, 2000. Latinos 2000: Interdisciplinary Approaches to the Millennium Conference,** Dartmouth College Hanover, NH. Contact: Christina Gomez, Department of Sociology and Latin American, Latino, and Caribbean Studies; e-mail christina.gomez@dartmouth.edu. <www.dartmouth.edu/~latinos/main>.

**February 6-7, 2000. Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion and the University of Southern California Institute for the Study of Jews in American Life Conference,** Los Angeles, CA. Theme: "The Reappearing American Jew: Identity and Continu-

ity." Contact: Jeremy Schoenberg, (213) 740-3405 or e-mail schoenbe@usc.edu.

**February 25-26, 2000. Georgia Political Science Association Meeting,** Hilton Resort, Hilton Head Island, SC. Theme: "Democracy in the 21st Century: New Challenges and New Opportunities." Contact: Michael J. Baum, Department of Political Science, Valdosta State University, Valdosta, GA 31698; (912) 259-5082; e-mail mbaum@valdosta.edu.

**February 28-March 1, 2000. University of Oregon Conference,** Theme: "Work, Welfare and Politics." Contact: Terri Heath, Conference Coordinator, Center for the Study of Women in Society, 340 Hendricks Hall, 1201 University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403-1201.

**March 3-4, 2000. The Business and Professional Women's Foundation, the Center for Working Families at the University of California-Berkeley, and the Sloan Foundation, Conference,** Cathedral Hill Hotel, San Francisco, CA. Theme: "Work and Family: Expanding the Horizons." Contact: Jennifer Miller, (202) 293-1100, ext. 190; e-mail jmiller@bpwusa.org. <http://www.bpwusa.org/foundation/horizons.html>.

**March 9-11, 2000. Revitalizing the Institution of Marriage for the 21st Century Conference,** Brigham Young University, Provo, UT. Contact: Alan J. Hawkins, Director, Family Studies Center, Brigham Young University, 350-C SWKT, Provo, UT 84602; (801) 378-7088; fax (801) 378-4385; e-mail hawkinsa@byu.edu.

**April 19-23, 2000. Midwest Sociological Society Annual Meeting,** Downtown Marriott,

Continued on next page

Not Just  
Another Pretty Interface.

ci3cati  
FOR WINDOWS

Ci3 CATI for Windows functions with the  
intelligence of a best practices researcher.

Its accessible, extensive capabilities

enhance interviewer and supervisor productivity

and make Ci3 CATI for Windows the best value on the market

— for who you are today

and how you'll grow tomorrow.

Beauty and Brains. Call us.

SAWTOOTH TECHNOLOGIES

847-866-0870 www.sawtooth.com

**Meetings, continued**

Chicago, IL. Theme: "The Century of the 'Minority' Majority". Contact: John Farley, Department of Sociology, Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville, 62026-1455; e-mail: jfarley@siue.edu. Information about the meeting and a full list of sessions and organizers is available at the MSS Website: <http://www.drake.edu/MSS/>.

April 28-29, 2000. *The Color of Violence: Violence Against Women of Color Conference*, University of California-Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz, CA. Contact: Andrea Smith, 123 Felix Street, #4, Santa Cruz, CA 95060; (831) 460-1856; fax (831) 459-3733; e-mail andysm@cats.ucsc.edu.

April 28-30, 2000. *Society for Military History Conference*, Marine Corps University, Quantico, VA. Theme: "Korea 1950 and 400 Years of Limited War." Contact: Gordon Rudd, SMH 2000 Coordinator, Marine Corps Command and Staff College, Marine Corps University, 2076 South Street, Quantico, VA 22134.

May 3-6, 2000. *Urban Affairs Association 30th Annual Meeting*, Wilshire Grand Hotel and Centre, Los Angeles, CA. Theme: "Cities in the New Millennium: Separate Realities or Shared Fates?" Contact: Margaret Wilder and Susan Clarke, Program Co-Chairs, School of Urban Affairs and Public Policy, College of Human Resources, Education and Public Policy, University of Delaware, Newark, DE 19716; (302) 831-6294; fax (302) 831-4225; <http://www.udel.edu/uaa>.

May 18-21, 2000. *17th Qualitative Analysis Conference*, Fredericton, New Brunswick,

Canada. Theme: "'Dirty Work': Social Process and Meaning in Ethnography." Contact: Will C. van den Hoonard, Department of Sociology, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B., Canada E3B 5A3; (506) 453-4849; fax (506) 453-4659; e-mail will@unb.ca.

June 22-24, 2000. *The Council on Undergraduate Research (CUR) Eighth National Conference*, The College of Wooster, Wooster, OH. Theme: "CUR 2000: Research in Undergraduate Education." For more information, visit our website, <www.cur.org> and go to the meetings and events section.

August 10-13, 2000. *Sociological Practice Association and Society for Applied Sociology Joint Meeting*, Hyatt Regency Hotel, Bethesda, MD. Contact: David J. Kallen, Department of Pediatrics/Human Development, C-202 East Fee Hall, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48827; (517) 353-0709; fax (517) 355-1679; e-mail Kallen@pilot.msu.edu.

August 17-22, 2000. *Society for World Sustainable Development World Congress*, Kananaskis Village, Calgary, Alberta Canada. Theme: "Global Community Action 1: Ensuring a Sound Future for Earth; and Managing and Measuring Sustainable Development." Contact: Germain Dufour or Virginie Dufour, Organizing Committee, The Society for World Sustainable Development, Unit 1410, 750-5th Street SE, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, T2G 5B4; (403) 265-3404; e-mail vdufour@globalcommunitywebnet.com.

October 19-21, 2000. *22nd Annual North American Labor History Conference*, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI. Theme: "Labor and the Millennium: Class, Vision, and

Change." Contact: Elizabeth Faue, Coordinator, North American Labor History Conference, Department of History, 3094 Faculty Administration Building, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI 48202; (313) 577-2525; fax (313) 577-6987.

**Funding**

**American Cancer Society** is pleased to announce its Targeted Request for Applications on the prevalence, prevention, and treatment of cancer in poor and underserved populations. It is estimated that \$8 million per year, or \$4 million per funding cycle will be available. The next deadline for applications is October 15, 1999. Subsequent deadlines will be on April 1, 2000, and October 15, 2000. Research project grants awarded will be generally for three years, up to \$250,000 per year, including 25% indirect costs. For further information download the application materials from the American Cancer Society website <www.cancer.org>. Choose "Research Program," and then "Grant Funding". The complete RFA, policy statement, and application forms are located under "Targeted Grants" on the Grant Funding page. Contact: Donella Wilson, (404) 329-7717; e-mail dwilson@cancer.org.

**American Association of University Women.** American Fellowships 2000-2001 Academic Year. (1) *Postdoctoral Research Leave Fellowship*, \$27,000, offer one-year support for women who will have earned a doctoral degree by November 15, 1999. (2) *Dissertation Fellowship* \$15,000, available to women who are in

the final year of a doctoral degree program at an accredited institution and will complete their dissertation writing by June 30, 2001. To qualify, applicants must have completed all course work, passed all required preliminary examinations, and received approval for their research proposals or plan by November 15, 1999. Scholars engaged in researching gender issues are encouraged to apply. (3) *Summer/Short-Term Research Publication Grant*, \$5,500 for women college and university faculty and independent researchers to prepare research for publication. Applicants may be tenure-track, part-time, or temporary faculty, or independent scholars and researchers. Time must be available for eight weeks of final writing, editing, and responding to issues raised in critical reviews. Funds cannot be used for undertaking research. Scholars with strong publishing records should seek other funding. Applications available August 1-November 1. Application postmark deadline November 15, 1999. Fellowship year July 1, 2000-June 30, 2001. Contact: AAUW Educational Foundation, Department 60, 2201 N. Dodge St., Iowa City, IA 52243-4030; (319) 337-1716 ext. 60.

**Association for Institutional Research (AIR)**, with support from the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) and the National Science Foundation (NSF) announces the 2000 Improving Institutional Research in Postsecondary Educational Institutions grant program. (1) *Summer Institute on the Databases of the National Center for Education Statistics*. This one-week Institute will be held June 12-16, 2000, in the Washington, DC area and provides fellowships for transportation, lodging, and incidental expenses. Fellows have an opportunity to learn about and use the postsecondary education data bases maintained by NCES. (2) *Summer Institute on the Databases of the National Science Foundation*. This one-week Institute focuses on the uses of the National Science Foundation (NSF) Databases for theoretical and policy analysis in dissertations and other research. The NSF Institute is planned for June 19-23, 2000, in the Washington, DC area and provides fellowships for transportation, lodging, and incidental expenses. (3) *Dissertation Support Grants*. Funds of up to \$15,000 to support one year of activity are available. Grant support provides assistance to doctoral students for the acquisition, analysis and reporting of data from the NCES or NSF data sets. Dissertation topics should focus on research promising a significant contribution to the national knowledge of the nature and operation of postsecondary education utilizing the NCES or NSF data sets. (4) *Research Grants*. Funding for Research Grants for 2000 is available for up to \$30,000. The postmark deadline for proposals for all programs is January 17, 2000. Awards made under this program will be announced in early April for attendance at the June Institutes and research grants commencing June 1, 2000. Contact: Susan Gertel, Grant Coordinator, Association for Institutional Research, 114 Stone Building, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306-4462; (850) 644-4470; fax (850) 644-8824; e-mail air@mailers.fsu.edu; <www.airweb.org>.

**Carnegie Academy for the Scholarship of Teaching and Learning (CASTL)** is intended to support the development of a scholarship of teaching and learning; enhance the practice and profession of teaching; and bring to faculty members' work as teachers the recognition and reward afforded to other forms of scholarly work in higher education. Sociology is one of the disciplines targeted for the next academic year. Application deadline December 1, 1999. This program brings together outstanding faculty—more than 120 over the five years of the project—committed to investigating and documenting significant issues and challenges in the teaching of their fields. The project pays a \$6000 stipend to the scholar and covers on-site costs of a summer residence experience and interim meetings. Contact: Marcia Babb, Project Manager, Carnegie Foundation, (650) 566-5145; e-mail babb@carnegiefoundation.org. <http://www.carnegiefoundation.org/programinfo\_academy.html>.

**Center for Working Families**, University of California-Berkeley. Postdoctoral Research Fellowships for recent PhDs in any of the social sciences. The proposed research should shed light on middle-class working parents and families and the wider "cultures of care" of which they are part. One year fellowship potentially renewable for a second year. Due date for applications: January 15, 2000. Notification of awards: March 1, 2000. Fellowships begin September 1, 2000. Contact: Center for Working Families, 2420 Bowditch Street, MC 5670, Berkeley, CA 94720; (510) 642-7737; fax (510) 642-7902; <http://workingfamilies.berkeley.edu>.

**University of Cincinnati.** Charles Phelps Taft Postdoctoral Fellowships. Applications are invited from scholars who have demonstrated unusual ability for creative research. Each applicant must have been awarded the PhD in the past five years or have completed all the requirements for the degree by September 1 of the year in which the fellowship begins. Each Fellow will be expected to devote full time to research during the tenure of the fellowship. The award carries an annual stipend of \$30,000 plus health insurance coverage. Application deadline is January 15, 2000. For more information contact: Taft Postdoctoral Fellowships, University of Cincinnati, P.O. Box 210037, Cincinnati, OH 45221-0037.

**University of Cincinnati.** Charles Phelps Taft Graduate Fellowships. Applications are invited to support graduate study in any of several designated departments of the University. The Fellowship includes: a cash stipend of \$12,000; a scholarship which defrays all instructional fees for full-time enrollment; and a summer stipend of \$3,000. Deadline for applications is February 1, 2000. For more information contact: Taft Faculty Executive Board, Mail Location 0037, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH 45221-0037; (513) 556-0675.

**Harvard Academy for International and Area Studies**, Harvard Academy Scholars. Those selected as Academy Scholars are given time, guidance, access to Harvard facilities, and substantial financial assistance as they work for two years conducting either dissertation or postdoctoral research in their chosen fields and areas. The competition for these awards is open only to doctoral candidates or recent recipients of these degrees who may already hold teaching or research positions. Candidates for advanced degrees must have completed all course work and general examinations by the time of application. Pre-doctoral Scholars will receive an annual stipend between \$22,000 and \$25,000 and postdoctoral Scholars will receive an annual stipend between \$32,000 and \$35,000. This stipend is supplemented by funding for conference and research travel, and some health insurance coverage. Applications for the 2000-2001 class of Academy Scholars are due by October 15, 1999. Finalists will be invited to Cambridge for an interview with the Senior Scholars in January, 2000. Announcements of awards will be made mid-January. Contact: The Academy Scholars Program, Harvard Academy for International and Area Studies, Weatherhead Center for International Affairs, 1737 Cambridge Street, Cambridge, MA 02138; (617) 495-2137 or email Beth Hastie at bhastie@cfia.harvard.edu or Chet Haskell at chaskell@fas.harvard.edu.

**Judicial Fellows Program** invites applications for 2000-2001 from individuals interested in the administration of justice and who show promise of making a contribution to the judiciary. Up to four Fellows will be chosen to spend a calendar year in Washington, DC at the Supreme Court of the United States, the Federal Judicial Center, the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, or the United States Sentencing Commission. Candidates must be familiar with the federal judicial system, have at least one postgraduate degree and two or more years of successful professional experience. Fellowship stipends are based on salaries for comparable government work and on individual salary histories, but will not ex-

**CUBA**

Educational Study Program of Historical Preservation, Planning and Architecture

"BEST" TRAVEL HOLIDAY'S 1999 INSIDER AWARD

"Five Historic Cities":  
December, March, and May

"Havana Seminar: Architecture & Preservation":  
January, March, and May

"Guba: Culture, History, and Art":  
January, March, and May

Our website is loaded with slide shows, program itineraries, essays and travel advice on Cuba:  
<http://www.cubanow.org> Professor John Gilderbloom, an active ASA member, will be leading these programs which are already licensed by the U.S. Treasury. Virtually all ASA members (including students) are eligible for these programs. Professor Gilderbloom can be reached by email at ndc01@sprynet.com / jgilde02@sprynet.com or by phone at 502-637-8522. Prices for the program are as low as \$1,200. Discounts for groups. Program is taught as a college course so students can get course credit.

registration is due 5 weeks before the start of each program  
<http://www.cubanow.org>

Continued on next page

## Funding, continued

ceed the GS 15, step 3 level, presently \$83,762. Application deadline is November 5, 1999. Contact: Vanessa M. Yarnall, Administrative Director, Judicial Fellows Program, Supreme Court of the United States, Room 5, Washington, DC 20543; (202) 479-3415.

**Manhattan Institute for Policy Research**, a market-oriented think tank, is offering \$10,000 grants to rising academics or promising graduate students for original research in an array of policy areas. The Manhattan Institute seeks to develop market-oriented solutions to public problems and disseminate our findings to influential opinion and decision-making audiences. For a complete overview, visit our website at <www.manhattan-institute.org>. For more information contact: Henry Olsen, Fellowship Director, The Manhattan Institute, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, NY 10017.

**National Academy of Education/Spencer Postdoctoral Fellowship Program**. Fellows receive \$45,000 for one full-time or two part-time academic years of research. Applicants must have received their PhD, EdD or equivalent degree between January 1, 1994 and December 31, 1999. Applications may be from individuals in the humanities, social and behavioral sciences, or other disciplines; however, proposed project must be relevant to education. Contact: The National Academy of Education, New York University, School of Education, 726 Broadway, 5<sup>th</sup> Floor, New York, NY 10003-9580; (212) 998-9035; <www.nae.nyu.edu>.

**National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)** is seeking a limited number of new investigators who are developing a promising alcohol research project and who have not previously received an NIAAA grant. Each successful applicant will be matched with a senior, NIAAA-funded researcher in a mentoring relationship. The mentor will guide the mentee as she/he produces a new NIAAA grant application or improves one previously rejected. The Institute wishes to expand its research in the area of underserved populations. Racial/ethnic minorities are particularly encouraged to participate. Contact: Samantha Helfert, (301) 984-6500; e-mail shelfert@cdmgroup.com. <www.niaaa-arms.org>.

**New York University**. The Project on Cities and Urban Knowledges in the International Center for Advanced Studies, is inviting applications for a variety of residential fellowships for 2000-2001 on the theme, "Metropolitan Life and Contemporary Culture." All fellowship applicants must have a PhD or the professional equivalent in their field. The annual stipend is \$35,000 for the academic year, office space and faculty privileges at New York University, and low-cost university housing. For information and application materials, please contact: Fellowships, International Center for Advanced Studies, 53 Washington Square South, Room 401, New York, NY 10012; fax (212) 995-4546; e-mail icas.cities@nyu.edu. The application deadline is January 14, 2000. <www.nyu.edu/institutes.nyu>.

**Princeton University**. The University Center for Human Values invites applications for a Laurance S. Rockefeller Visiting Fellowships. Several Fellowships will be awarded for the academic year 2000-2001 to outstanding teachers and scholars who are interested in devoting a year in residence at Princeton to writing about ethics and human values. Fellowships extend from September through May. Applicants are expected to have a doctorate or a professional post-graduate degree and cannot be in the process of writing a dissertation. The deadline for receipt of applications is December 6, 1999. Contact: The University Center for Human Values, Louis Marx Hall, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ 08544; (609) 258-4798. <www.princeton.edu/values>.

**Robert Wood Johnson Foundation**, Scholars in Health Policy Research Program. Recent graduates of doctoral programs in economics, political science, and sociology, including junior faculty, are invited to apply. Up to 12 Scholars are selected annually to participate at one of

three nationally prominent academic institutions—the University of California-Berkeley (in collaboration with the University of California-San Francisco); The University of Michigan; and Yale University. There they have the opportunity to work collaboratively in multidisciplinary environments with faculty from the social sciences, medicine, public health, public policy, management, and law. Scholars also have access to the full range of university resources and receive annual stipend support of \$60,000 for the first year and \$62,500 for the second year. There are no teaching or administrative responsibilities. To be eligible, applicants must have a doctoral degree in economics, political science, or sociology received after January 1, 1995 but not later than July 15, 2000. Preference will be given to applicants who have not previously worked in the area of health policy research. Applicants must be U.S. citizens. The deadline for receipt of applications is October 29, 1999. For application materials, e-mail or call the national program office: Scholars in Health Policy Research Program, Boston University School of Management, 595 Commonwealth Avenue, Room 546-B, Boston, MA 02215-1704; (617) 353-9220; fax (617) 353-9227; e-mail rwjfb@bu.edu.

**Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey**. The Institute for Research on Women announces a competition for at least two Rockefeller Residency Fellowships in the Humanities for 2000-2001. The Institute invites applications from scholars conducting innovative interdisciplinary work addressing the intersectionality of gender, race, and ethnicity in relation to modern and postmodern structures of the local and the global. Fellows will receive private office space, access to hardwired computer and Internet facilities, library and other faculty privileges, secretarial support, stipends and health benefits. Contact: Institute for Research on Women, Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, 160 Ryders Lane, New Brunswick, NJ 08901-8555; (732) 932-9072; fax (732) 932-0861; e-mail irw@rci.rutgers.edu; <irw.rutgers.edu>.

**Social Science Research Council**. Research Fellowships for 2000-2001: (1) *Religion and Immigration*: predoctoral and postdoctoral fellowships for research on the relationship of religion to the incorporation of immigrants into American life; (2) *International Migration to the United States*: predoctoral and postdoctoral fellowships for research that will advance theoretical understandings of the origin, processes, and outcomes of immigrant and refugee settlement in the United States; (3) *Minority Summer Dissertation Workshop*: Students from minority ethnic and racial backgrounds can apply for fellowships to participate in a three-week summer workshop designed to help their development of dissertation research projects and funding proposals on all topics related to international migration to the United States. Applications must be postmarked by January 12, 2000. For application forms and information contact: Social Science Research Council, 810 Seventh Avenue, New York, NY 10019; e-mail religion@ssrc.org, migration@ssrc.org; <www.ssrc.org>.

**Social Science Research Council**. The International Dissertation Field Research Fellowship (IDRF) Program provides support for social scientists and humanists to conduct dissertation field research in all areas and regions of the world. The program is open to full-time graduate students in the social sciences and humanities enrolled in doctoral programs in the United States. Applicants must have completed all PhD requirements except the fieldwork component by the time the fellowship begins or by December 2000, whichever comes first. Standard fellowships will provide support for nine to twelve months of field research and related expenses, but will rarely exceed \$17,000. Application deadline: November 15, 1999. Announcement of awards: April 30, 2000. For further information contact: Social Science Research Council, 810 Seventh Avenue, New York, NY 10019; (212) 377-2700; fax (212) 377-2727; e-mail idrf@ssrc.org. <http://www.ssrc.org>.

**Social Science Research Council**. Fellowships and grants for research and

training in the Near and Middle East. (1) *Predissertation Research and Training Fellowships* are offered to graduate students to spend four to nine months engaged in direct preparation for their dissertation research through training and study in the Middle East. Language training may be required as one component of the fellowship when appropriate; (2) *Dissertation Research Fellowships* in the Social Sciences and the Humanities are offered to graduate students in the social sciences and humanities, who have completed all PhD requirements except their dissertation, to spend from four to nine months engaged in dissertation research requiring fieldwork in the Middle East. Deadline: November 1, 1999. Contact: The Program on the Near and Middle East, Social Science Research Council, 810 Seventh Avenue, 31<sup>st</sup> Floor, New York, NY 10019; (212) 377-2700; fax (212) 377-2727. <www.ssrc.org>.

**Social Science Research Council**. The Eurasia Program is pleased to announce a fellowship program for research on the former Soviet Union and its successor states. Limited funding may also be available for research on the Baltic States. (1) *Advanced Graduate Training*: These awards of \$10,000 for one academic year are designed to enable graduate students in the social sciences or humanities to enhance disciplinary, methodological, or language training in relation to research on the former Soviet Union or its successor states. (2) *Dissertation Write-Up*. These awards of \$15,000 for one academic year provide support to graduate students currently enrolled in doctoral programs in the social sciences and humanities who have completed their dissertation research and who expect to complete the writing of their dissertation during the 2000-2001 academic year. (3) *Postdoctoral Fellowships*: These awards of \$24,000 are designed to improve the academic employment and tenure opportunities of recent PhD recipients (up to six years past the PhD) in the social sciences and humanities. Applicants can be untenured PhD recipients in both academic and non-academic positions, although we especially encourage people in tenure-track positions to apply. The deadline for the receipt of completed applications and all supporting materials is November 1, 1999. The announcement of awards will be made in June 2000. Contact: Eurasia Fellowship Program, Social Science Research Council, 810 Seventh Avenue, 31<sup>st</sup> Floor, New York, NY 10019; (212) 377-2700; fax (212) 377-2727; e-mail eurasia@ssrc.org; <www.ssrc.org>.

**Sociologists for Women in Society**. Barbara Rosenblum Scholarship for the Study of Women and Cancer. Established with a bequest from Barbara Rosenblum to encourage doctoral research in the social and behavioral sciences on women's experience of cancer and prevention. A \$1,500 scholarship will be awarded for doctoral research and/or publication and presentation of results. Application Deadline is January 14, 2000. More information available on the SWS Web Page: <http://socsci.Colorado.EDU/sws>. Applications are available from: Rachel Kahn-Hut, Department of Sociology, San Francisco State University, San Francisco, CA 94132; (415)338-7503; e-mail rkahnhut@sfsu.edu.

**Stanford Humanities Center** will offer six to eight external fellowships for 2000-2001 in the following categories: (1) senior fellowships for well-established scholars; (2) junior fellowships for scholars who at the beginning of their fellowship year will be at least three years beyond receipt of the PhD and normally no more than ten (i.e., who received their PhDs by September 30, 1997). For 2000-2001, junior Fellows will be offered stipends of up to \$25,000 and senior Fellows stipends of up to \$40,000. In addition, a housing/travel subsidy of up to \$12,500 is offered, the specific amount to be determined on the basis of a Fellow's needs. Applications are due November 15, 1999. For further information contact: Stanford Humanities Center, Mariposa House, 546 Salvatierra Walk, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305-8630; (650) 723-3052; fax (650) 723-1895.

**United States Institute of Peace** invites applications for the 2000-2001 Senior Fel-

lowship competition in the Jennings Randolph Program for International Peace. Fellowships are awarded annually to scholars and practitioners from a variety of professions, including college and university faculty, journalists, diplomats, writers, educators, military officers, international negotiators and lawyers. The Institute funds projects related to preventive diplomacy, ethnic and regional conflicts, peacekeeping and peace operations, peace settlements, post-conflict reconstruction and reconciliation, democratization and the rule of law, cross-cultural negotiations, U.S. foreign policy in the 21st century, and related topics. Fellows reside at the Institute for a period of up to ten months to conduct research on their projects, consult with staff, and contribute to the ongoing work of the Institute. Projects which demonstrate relevance to current policy debates will be highly competitive. The fellowship award includes a stipend, an office with computer and voicemail, and a part-time research assistant. The competition is open to citizens of all nations. All application materials must be received in our offices by September 15, 1999. For more information and an application form, see <www.usip.org>, or contact the Jennings Randolph Program, U.S. Institute of Peace, 1200 17<sup>th</sup> Street, NW, Suite 200, Washington, DC 20036-3011, (202) 429-3886; fax (202) 429-6063; e-mail jrprogram@usip.org.

**United States Institute of Peace** invites applications for the 2000-2001 Peace Scholar dissertation fellowship competition. The Peace Scholar program supports doctoral dissertations that explore the sources and nature of international conflict, and strategies to prevent or end conflict and to sustain peace. Dissertations from a broad range of disciplines and interdisciplinary fields are eligible. Peace Scholars work at their universities or appropriate field research sites. Priority will be given to projects that contribute knowledge relevant to the formulation of policy on international peace and conflict issues. Citizens of all countries are eligible, but must be enrolled in an accredited college or university in the United States. Applicants must have completed all requirements for the degree except the dissertation by the commencement of the award (September 1, 2000). The dissertation fel-

lowship award is \$14,000 for one year and may be used to support writing or field research. All application materials must be received in our offices by November 15, 1999. For more information and an application form, visit the Institute's website at <www.usip.org>, or contact the Jennings Randolph Program, U.S. Institute of Peace, 1200 17<sup>th</sup> Street, NW, Suite 200, Washington, DC 20036-3011; (202) 429-3886; fax (202) 429-6063; e-mail jrprogram@usip.org.

## Competitions

**Society for Applied Anthropology**, Peter K. New Student Research Competition. The Prize is awarded to the best paper by a student reporting on an applied research project in the social/behavioral sciences. Prize: cash award of \$1,000, Steuben crystal trophy, and travel funds (up to \$350) to attend the annual meeting of the SFAA where the Award is given. The 2000 meeting will be held in San Francisco, March 21-26, 2000. The following criteria are used to judge the competition: (1) originality; (2) research design and method; (3) clarity of analysis and presentation; (4) contribution to the social and behavioral sciences. Semester project reports, master's theses or section of doctoral dissertations are just some of the projects that could be used as a basis for a submission to the competition. Papers should be less than 45 pages in length (including footnotes and appendices) and should be based on research that has not been published. The paper should conform to the guidelines of conventional style manuals. Deadline: December 30, 1999. Mail the original and three copies to: Business Office, Society for Applied Anthropology, P.O. Box 24083, Oklahoma City, OK 73124; (405) 843-5113.

## In the News

**Howard E. Aldrich**, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, was interviewed for and quoted in an article in the *Raleigh News & Observer* on August 22 on the differences between meetings in private

Continued on next page

## Contributors:

Janet L. Abu-Lughod  
Tomas Almaguer  
Giovanni Arrighi  
Gilles Bourque  
Randall Collins  
Jules Duchastel  
Joe Feagin  
Harriet Friedmann  
Pierre Hamel  
Moon-Kie Jung  
Joel Levine  
Henri Lustiger-Thaler  
Louis Maheu  
Joel Perlmann  
Saskia Sassen  
Gideon Sjoberg  
Dorothy Smith  
Roger Waldinger  
Barry Wellman

# Sociology for the Twenty-first Century

*Continuities and  
Cutting Edges*

Edited by  
**Janet L. Abu-Lughod**

These original essays by  
eminent sociologists probe  
issues of central importance  
to North American  
societies in the twenty-first  
century.

Paper \$17.00

The University of Chicago Press

5801 South Ellis Avenue, Chicago, IL 60637  
www.press.uchicago.edu







## Obituaries, continued

great wealth or national fame. Alan's contributions were much more substantial than that. They included: children adopted who might not otherwise be, young people who don't smoke, and a more reliable Social Security program. Alan was one of the first to speak out on these topics, with the compelling logic and evidence of the studies he designed and performed. In this regard, we have all learned a lot from Alan. When I appointed him Regional Inspector General, I made a last request of him—that before he retired he would bring a new crew into our New York office, train them, show them how 'it's supposed to be done.' This was his final gift to our organization.... The young staff of New York have set out confidently to achieve as much as Alan did. Each received an ember or two from Alan's fire and have lit their own."

"Region II learned a lot from Alan.... He taught me: the unmockable need to pre-test a survey, the consequences of not doing so, the benefits derived from logic, fact, openness, and facing the truth; the power of dedication, persistence, and professionalism; the importance of the St. Louis Browns, volleyball, and dancing; the foolishness of youth in the presence of a wise old man. I learned a lot from Alan."

His staff's parting gift to him was a crystal dove engraved "Manager, mentor, friend."

Alan Meyer is survived by his wife, Alice Nolen Meyer (they met at the 1969 ASA convention in San Francisco), three children, Robert, Julie, and Kenneth, and his brothers Paul and Roger Meyer of Portland, OR.

Alice Nolen Meyer and Richard H. Baxter

### Richard Hayes Ogles (1927-1999)

Richard Hayes Ogles, retired professor of sociology at the University of Colorado at Denver, died May 31, 1999, in Littleton, Colorado. He is survived by his wife Mary, his son Tom, a daughter, Tina Marie "Kima" Lonewolf, and a brother Charles. Dick received his BS at the University of Utah (1952), his MS at Brigham Young University (1955), and his PhD from Washington State University (1961). He taught sociology at Marietta College, Washington State University, University of Alberta, University of Tulsa, and the University of Colorado at Denver, where he retired in 1993.

Dick's early research and theoretical interests focused on theory construction, probability theories, operationalism, concept formation, and the philosophy of science. Those of us who sat in his classes were awestruck by his ability to breathe life into seemingly inert theories and philosophies; we followed his logic as he made Popper, Parsons, Zetzelberg and Carnap less esoteric and mysterious and more sociologically pertinent. We critiqued, argued, and debated these authors and Dick himself, at each stage of our analysis. More than any other professor in our graduate program Dick encouraged and challenged us to look for logical loopholes and inconsistencies in our theories and arguments, and to be able to dismantle and reconstruct the logic and rationale in support of our position. The story I've told my students so often of Dick is that he was the only professor to whom I would give a 25-page research paper and receive almost 30 pages of very in-depth comments. Such actions are, admittedly, not looked upon kindly by students. What we soon understood, was that Dick, though very kind and patient, was a forceful intellectual drill sergeant who encouraged intellectual independence but would not tolerate fuzzy or inept logic or reasoning.

Dick made sociology a living art and science inside as well as outside the classroom. After engaging in lively debates and discussions in class, we would either go to his office or to the Student Union to continue these discussions and debates. When an idea generated so much discussion and debate that it refused to go away, we would continue the discussion in The Tower, the fifth floor where the graduate student offices were located, or move the discussion to downtown Pullman where we continued to argue and debate over pizzas, beer and wine. These were always fun times.

As I reflect on those times, I marvel at the extent to which Dick's enthusiasm for sociology and his infectious love of intellectual inquiry made such seemingly turgid subjects as theory construction and the philosophy of science come alive, were deemed useful, and often very necessary, not only to the sociological enterprise, but to life and living itself. He was tenacious in these discussions, but he was also honest and not averse to backing down from a position if you could prove your point.

Dick was a master teacher: patient, precise, and purposeful in his goal of helping students to think concretely and sociologically. To him, that process entailed having a position, understanding the contours and parameters of the position, and having the desire and ability to publicly (verbally or in writing) defend that position. I was privy to a more sustained and up close interaction with Dick, where I saw these qualities at close hand, when he was chairman of my dissertation committee prior to his departure for the University of Tulsa.

During the mid and late 1970s Dick's social, political, and sociological interests began to change. He began to carve out a new role for himself as a public intellectual and now concentrated on conflict theories and methodologies, applied sociology, and civil and human rights in the U.S. and abroad. His overall theoretical and political concerns now included such courses and research areas as Imperialism and Underdevelopment, Transition from Capitalism to Socialism, Class and Power in the U.S., the Political Economy of Crises in Capitalist Societies, and the dialectics and political economy of methodology. These political and theoretical concerns were directed towards a micro analysis of Chile, Allende, people's movements, and utopianism and practicalities in the construction of socialism, and revolutionary and counter-revolutionary movements.

Over the years it was clear to many of us that Dick had become very disillusioned with the politics of sociology in the university and with the professional path sociology now traveled. For this reason we were pleased when Mary recalled the great joy and sense of appreciation Dick felt when Bob Dunne organized and chaired two sessions in his honor at the 1997 meeting of the Western Social Science Association meeting in Albuquerque, New Mexico. He was happy to see his former students who had now become his friends and colleagues—we who once debated him, requested reference letters from him, and co-authored articles with him—were now presenting papers on one or more of the many ideas and themes on which he wrote and lectured while we were his students. We all, Bob Dunne, Slamak Movahedi, Nick Sofios, and I, remarked that it was almost a repeat of thirty or so years ago. We had come together to pay homage to our retired master teacher, mentor, and friend. We were certainly proud of him, and though there were moments of doubt, we were almost certain that he was equally as proud of us. He listened attentively as each of us spoke, took notes in Oglesian style (looking up at you while he furiously scribbled on the page), raised questions and points of clarification, and eventually responded, in-depth, to each of our papers, just as he did more than almost thirty years ago. Mary informed me that Dick would often reflect and comment on the sessions. Apparently, he was much more appreciative of the sessions and of our organizing them around him, his teaching and scholarship, than we imagined.

He was a great friend and a superb mentor. Over the years those of us who studied with Dick would often cite some unique habits we consciously or unconsciously absorbed from him; a wave of the finger or hand as we make a point; the Oglesian deadpan humor; and the specific manner and patterns of arguing, reasoning, and debating. In his teaching and intellectual discourse he represented and exemplified the highest standards of a university education. Equally, he emphasized the importance of family and friends, for he was a devoted husband and father as well as a loyal friend. We will miss him for all the reasons given above. But we will miss him all the more because in a world where there is no shortage of brilliant minds, he taught us that, ultimately, it was simply more important to be a noble, car-

ing and decent human being.

Those desiring to make contributions in memoriam to Dick are asked to send their gifts to the Thomas Merton Center for Creative Exchange, 1429 1/2 West Dakota Avenue, Denver, CO 80223.

Rutledge M. Dennis, *George Mason University*

### Rev. Chancy Robert Rawleigh (1936-1998)

Chancy R. Rawleigh earned his Masters of Divinity from Boston University in 1962 and his doctorate in Sociology from Syracuse University in 1971. He became both a local minister and a professor of sociology at Denison University in Ohio for five years. Chancy Rawleigh came to Indiana University of Pennsylvania (IUP) in 1972, where he spent the remainder of his career.

When the Department sought academic recognition in its early years, Chancy was elected to the presidency of the Allegheny Valley Sociological Society in 1979 and then to the presidency of the Pennsylvania Sociological Society in 1984. In each case, he brought a regional conference and essential recognition to the IUP Department of Sociology.

Chancy's interests were extremely broad. He was an active Minister of the Indiana Unitarian Universalist Life Church (1973-1996). He had written and presented papers on topics ranging from building family cohesion to sociological ethics. He narrated a film, appeared on television and conducted seminars on topics ranging from building self-esteem to the global AIDS crisis. He was never afraid to explore controversial subject matter, and would give courage to other to do so as well.

Chancy's greatest passion was teaching undergraduates to become clinical practitioners. He had been the most crucial element in building and maintaining a pioneering clinical sociological program. Chancy Rawleigh also held the greatest responsibility for building a clinical sociology internship program that had no rival within or outside of the discipline. Chancy also dedicated himself to the students' extra-curricular lives—engaging any group of students on any in any forum.

Chancy was the first advisor to the gay and lesbian student group on campus. He did so in the 1970s, when all the closets were closed and the danger was great. Although threats accompanied his action, he continued to be the advisor for many years. And when the scourge of AIDS came, he was again there to fight those battles. Chancy Rawleigh has shown some of the best of what sociology has to offer.

Chancy served the Indiana community with his clinical sociological knowledge. He was President of the State Board of Parents Anonymous and he helped found the Center for the Improvement of Family Life. He also served as a Board Member to the Mental Health Association and the Open Door (Drug and Alcohol Counseling).

Rev. Chancy Robert Rawleigh, 62, died peacefully at his home on December 14, 1998, in the company of his wife, Judy, and his three children, Chancy, Jr., Ciarra and Colin. He will be missed.

Harvey Holtz, *Indiana University of Pennsylvania*

### William J. Reddin (1930-1999)

William J. Reddin, an internationally recognized business professor, author and management consultant, died in London.

In his heyday, *The Times* of London called him "the management guru of the 1970s," and Mr. Reddin was the first Canadian business writer to be a best-selling author in the United States. He was also popular in India, Spain, and Latin America where his books enjoyed massive sales.

His consultancies, in which he espoused his theories of "managerial effectiveness" stretched round the world, with clients as varied as Martin Marietta Aerospace, Kodak, Ford, Westinghouse and John Player and Sons.

Mr. Reddin's hallmark as a businessman was his engaging open-mindedness. His contracts demanded that a client set aside

a part of the fee to enable an independent doctoral student to monitor his own work as well as the client's. "It keeps us both honest," he said.

William James Reddin was born in Wimbledon on May 10, 1930. He left school at the age of 14, and took a job in a factory; two years later he had saved enough money to emigrate to Canada.

Mr. Reddin completed his high school education by correspondence and, in 1950, at the age of 21, he entered the University of New Brunswick, majoring in economics and psychology. Bill Reddin proved a brilliant student, and he graduated from UNB with honours. From his odd jobs he'd saved enough money to go to graduate school, and so he left Fredericton for the Harvard Business School, where he took an MBA.

After Harvard, he was appointed a Sloan Doctoral Fellow at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. It was there that he began to evolve his theories of managerial effectiveness.

"It is the manager's job to be effective; it is his only job," he would say. With this as his starting point, Mr. Reddin developed what he called, in that language peculiar to modern management studies, that "3-D Theory of Management by Objectives (MbO)."

Based on what he termed the "three dimensions" of "individual, situation and effectiveness," he argued that "there is no ideal style of management: You must match style to situation."

In 1969, Mr. Reddin published his theories in the book *Managerial Effectiveness*. It became the first Canadian business book to become a best seller in the United States.

Almost overnight, "MbO" was on the lips of seemingly every business manager, and there was a rush to incorporate the theories in government bureaucracies. Mr.

Reddin was suspicious of excess, wherever it appeared, and he denounced the trend, believing his ideas were being poorly implemented.

Mr. Reddin left the university in the late 1970's to devote himself to his consulting firm, W. J. Reddin and Associates, advising businesses on how to put his theories into practice. In all, he wrote 23 books and, with a former UNB colleague, Patrick Kehoe, designed more than 40 management tests. One of these, *The Culture Shock Test*, sold millions of copies.

He spent his last years in London. William Reddin is survived by his wife, Kathy, and two daughters, Michelle and Kristen.

Excerpted and reprinted from *The National Post*, June 25, 1999

## Classified Ads

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

**Sociology Journals for Sale:** *ASR* Vol. 23-37 (1958-1972) and other issues; *AJS*—various volumes from 1950s-1970s; *Contemporary Sociology*; *Sociological Perspectives* (and former *Pacific Sociological Review*). For complete inventory and prices contact Ruth Love: e-mail RuthLLove@aol.com or write to: 3335 NW Luray Terrace, Portland, OR 97210. Please note I will be away from computer and mailbox from September 25 to end of October 1999.

## Nominations Sought for ASA Journal Editors

The ASA Committee on Publications invites nominations, including self-nominations, for the next editors for the ASA journals *Contemporary Sociology*, *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*, *Social Psychology Quarterly*, and *Sociological Methodology*.

While the role of journal editor is hard work, it is also an exciting opportunity to advance the discipline by determining the nature, scope, and content of these important journals.

The exact length of the term for future editors is negotiable. The minimum editorial term is three years for *Contemporary Sociology*, four years for *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*, *Social Psychology Quarterly*, and *Sociological Methodology*. However, the Publications Committee urges potential editor candidates to consider service of up to five years, as a longer term can enhance the impact of incoming editors and also enrich the field by virtue of longer continuity of commitment.

New editors will assume responsibility for the editorial office in summer 2000, with their first issues appearing in early 2001.

ASA journals receive budgetary support, which has in the past been used to cover routine office expenses, the salary of editorial staff, as necessary, a freelance copyeditor. Prior editors have looked to their institutions for office space, computer equipment, some student assistance as needed, and release time for themselves.

If you are willing to be considered for this position, please submit the following materials (specifying for which editorship you wish to be considered) by November 15, 1999 to Karen Gray Edwards, Director of Publications, at the ASA Executive Office in Washington, DC:

(1) A brief statement of your sense of the journal, its past accomplishments, its problems, and, in particular, its future possibilities. This statement should not exceed three pages.

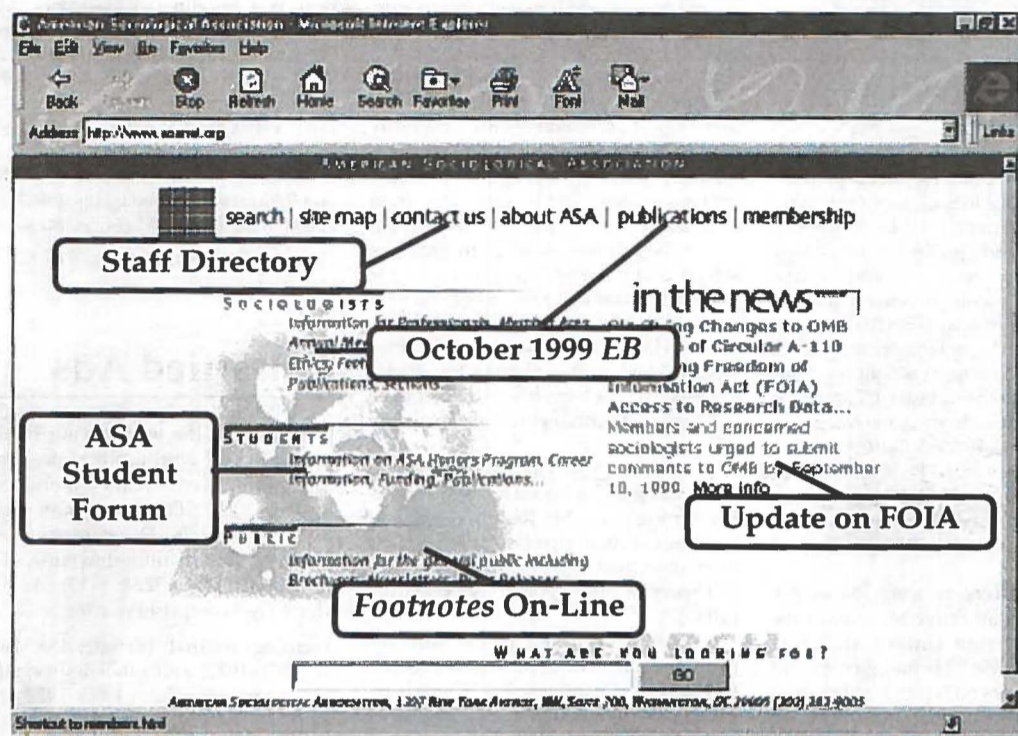
(2) A one-page sketch of the intellectual and practical support for your editorial responsibilities that would be available from your department, your university, or other institutions.

(3) A current vita.

The Publications Committee will meet in early December 1999 and hopes to review candidates and make its selections then. The choices then go before Council in January for final approval. The formal editor announcements will be made in February 2000.

In addition to these journal editorships, nominations continue to be solicited for the next editor of the ASA Rose Series in Sociology. For additional information, see the call for nominations in the July/August 1999 *Footnotes* (page 3).

## What's New on the ASA Home Page... What Isn't?



Visit the newly redesigned ASA home page at [www.asanet.org](http://www.asanet.org)

### Proposals Due December 15, 1999...

## Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline ASA/NSF Small Grants Program

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

#### Application Information:

Web: [www.asanet.org/student/fad.html](http://www.asanet.org/student/fad.html)  
 E-mail: [research@asanet.org](mailto:research@asanet.org)  
 Telephone: (202) 383-9005 x312  
 Mail: FAD Awards, ASA, 1307 New York Avenue NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005-4701

## Call for 2000 MFP Competition

The ASA Minority Affairs Program announces its competition for a predoctoral fellowship training program for 2000-2001. The MFP fellowship is intended primarily for minority students interested in mental health issues and research. This training program is supported by a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health, Division of Services and Intervention. Sociological research on mental health and mental illness is germane to core areas of emphasis within the National Institute of Mental Health specifically, and the National Institutes of Health more generally. Research on the social dimensions of mental health includes attention to prevention and to causes, consequences, adaptations, and interventions.

In addition to the NIMH supported fellowships, a few fellowships are funded by ASA members' contributions and contributions from other sociology and regional associations. These fellowships do not stipulate a specific area of focus and are fewer in number than those supported by funds from NIMH.

Fellows must be citizens or non-citizen nationals of the United States, or have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence and have in their possession an Alien Registration Card, and must be accepted and/or enrolled in a full-time Sociology doctoral program in the United States. In addition, applicants must be members of a racial and ethnic group, including Blacks/African American, Latinos (e.g., Chicano, Cuban, Puerto Rican), American Indians or Alaskan Natives, and Asians (e.g., Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Southeast Asian) or Pacific Islanders (e.g., Hawaiian, Guamanian, Samoan, Filipino).

An annual stipend of \$14,688 is provided for NIMH/mental health fellowships; non-NIMH fellowships are a minimum of \$11,500. Also, arrangements for the payment of tuition will be made with universities or departments. Approximately 10-12 new awards are made each year.

Applicants must submit their complete application package to the Minority Fellowship Program (in one package) by December 31, 1999. The complete application package consists of:

- (1) Fellowship application
- (2) Essay/s
- (3) Three (3) letters of recommendation
- (4) Transcript/s
- (5) Other supporting documents (Optional) (e.g., curriculum vitae or resume, research papers published or presented at professional conferences, GRE scores, etc.)

For application forms and additional information, write: The American Sociological Association, Minority Fellowship Program, 1307 New York Avenue NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005-4701; (202) 383-9005, ext. 322 or [minority.affairs@asanet.org](mailto:minority.affairs@asanet.org).



## ASA Logo Baseball Caps Order Yours Today!

High-quality brushed cotton twill khaki baseball caps. Two-color ASA logo, and "American Sociological Association" on front of cap. Contrasting piping on brim. \$10 each to ASA members, \$15 non-members (includes shipping and handling). Order from: ASA, 1307 New York Avenue NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005-4701. Credit card orders, call (202) 383-9005 x389.

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

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

## Future ASA Annual Meetings

2000  
 August 12-16  
 Washington, DC

□□□  
 2001  
 August 18-22  
 Anaheim, California

□□□  
 2002  
 August 16-20  
 Chicago, Illinois

□□□  
 2003  
 August 16-20  
 Atlanta, Georgia

## Footnotes

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

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

Article submissions are limited to 1,000 words and must have journalistic value (e.g., timeliness, significant impact, general interest) rather than be research-oriented or scholarly in nature. Submissions will be reviewed by the editorial board for possible publication. "Public Forum" contributions are limited to 800 words; "Obituaries," 500 words; "Letters to the Editor," 400 words; "Department" announcements, 200 words. All submissions should include a contact name and, if possible, an e-mail address. ASA reserves the right to edit for style and length all material published. The deadline for all material is the first of the month preceding publication (e.g., February 1 for March issue).

Send communications on material, subscriptions, and advertising to: American Sociological Association, 1307 New York Avenue, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005-4701; (202) 383-9005; fax (202) 638-0882; e-mail [footnotes@asanet.org](mailto:footnotes@asanet.org); <http://www.asanet.org>.

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