2000 Annual Meeting: August 12-16, 2000
Off the Beaten Path: Advice from Local Sociologists About What To See In DC

by Carla B. Horsley
Deputy Executive Officer

Maybe it is true that to find the good places to eat, ask a cab driver—in DC, you would surely find the good Ethiopian restaurants that way. But there are many, most in proximity to the ASA convention hotels. Asking local sociologists is another strategy to get some tips of less known places, sites, and experiences.

Most people in DC have a lot of house-guests and develop strategies to point them in the right direction to enjoy the city, while we still go to work and school. At my house, we even have "the tourist umbrella" which we give to guests and assure them we won't be upset if it is lost on the Metro (and, to date returning) as well as the "tourist packet" (including Maryland and Virginia), which had not been to DC before. Their umbrellas keeps them in the right direction to enjoy the best of DC (including FBI buildings) the architecture of both cities, while we still go to work and school.

Recently I enjoyed a visit of six relatives from Minneapolis, most of whom had not been to DC before. Their 3-day weekend visit challenged me to craft what I thought would be a good "Taste of DC" for them and, whether it was apparent to them or not, I developed four themes I wanted our touristing to imbue:

• DC is an old city with a lot of history (including Maryland and Virginia), especially if you come from the midwest or west and had "colony envy." (Some would joke that DC is still a colony.)

• DC is a beautiful city, with Pierre L'Entendt as its architect. With some notable exceptions (e.g. the HUD and FBI buildings) the architecture of both federal and private sector buildings is quite lovely and preservation of buildings is highly prized.

• DC is an Afro-centric city, with African-Americans comprising more than 50% of residents and setting the cultural tone.

• DC is the nation's capital—a political city—and that reality makes it one of a kind city in the U.S.

Sociologists will jump the chance to pursue these themes, and an additional one:

• There are many sociologists in Washington, DC, doing very interesting work, in the academy, in the federal government, in the non-profit and private sector. The ASA tours will expose ASA visitors to many of these venues.

Here are some other recommendations from locals of things you can do in a morning or afternoon, on public transportation, when you've need a break from convention life.

Explore the National Cathedral (Episcopal) which is the largest gothic structure in North America. Docents give terrific tours, the buildings and grounds are restful and inspiring, the gift shop is unique, and you can do your own stone rubbings. The Cathedral is one of the highest points in the city and affords a great view. You can get there by subway and bus or cab, or as part of the Old Town Trolley (OTT) Tour. The National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception (Catholic) in northeast DC (red line; Catholic University stop) is a spectacular building with tours and free music, as well as services. The Frederick Douglass House and Museum will give you a wonderful exposure to his life and times and African-American history in DC located at 230 A Street NE (the telephone number is (202) 544-6130). Closer to the Hilton, take a robust walk (or subway: green line: Shaw /U Street) around the intersection of 14th Street and U Street NW. This is a neighborhood in transition, but historically it was the epicenter for African American art and culture, music and clubs, where Duke Ellington played and Lena Horne sang. Some of the old buildings are there and some of the new clubs opening up are exciting! Have lunch at a Washington D.C. Ben's Chili Bowl. While on U Street, find the intersection with 10th Street to view a new memorial to African-American Civil War veterans.

The "14th Street corridor" (roughly from P to T streets NW) was the site of the riots of 1968, after the death of Martin Luther King, Jr. The area is only now being rebuilt, commercially, after thirty years of boarded up buildings. The DC government built one of its office buildings as an anchor for development. This street is also home to great "off Broadway" theater, especially at the Source, (at 1835 14th Street NW, and the number is (202) 462-1073); Studio (1333 P Street NW, telephone: (202) 332-3300), and Wooly Mammoth Theatres (located at 1401 Church Street NW, (202) 393-3939). These small, avant garde produc­ tion companies always are fascinating—take a chance! And get half price tickets at TICKETPLACE, at the Old Post Office building (Pennsylvania and 12 Street, NW, (202) 289-4424) this building, which houses the National Endowment for the Arts, offers as a group view of DC from its bell tour (and saves you the wait in line for the same view from the Washington Monument). It has a good food court, too.

Spent your afternoon as a "culture vulture" at the Kennedy Center. Take the subway (blue line; Foggy Bottom) and then the free shuttle bus that will drop you at the door. Aim for a 3:00 arrival to take the well-done tour of the private reception rooms and of the artwork donated in honor of President Kennedy. Then have a snack or drink on the rooftop café and gaze out over the Potomac River, to look at the city, Georgetown, and Virginia, and a good windowpeek at the Watergate. At 6:07 p.m. each day, there is free entertainment on the Millennium Stage. You may want to see if there are any standing room or half price tickets for a current performance.

Tour the Washington Post at 15th and L Street NW, and R Streets NW to take in the Phillips Museum, a private museum collection largely of private paintings and sculpture art. The Museum is used to be the private home of Duncan and Marjorie Phillips, so you can get a taste of how the other

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Departments Ranked by Journal Publications

by Barry Markovsky
University of Iowa

The Sociology program at the University of Iowa is not unique in its constant struggles to garner scarce resources from its higher administrators. Among our approaches this academic year was to present quantitative evidence of the department's productivity. We knew from John Logan's 1988 article in The Southern Sociologist that, in the 1980's at least, Iowa Sociology ranked among the "elite" sociology programs insofar as its rate of publishing in top journals. We thought that it may be useful to update this information. With the help of two of our graduate students—Will Kahlhoff and Wei Yiwoun—I tallied recent publications by department in American Sociological Review, American Journal of Sociology and Social Forces.

Our analysis covered the last three years worth of ASAP, AJFS and SF issues that were "on the shelf" as of September 15, 1999. All refereed articles were counted, including research notes, comments and rejoinders. In tallying each department's number of publications, we assigned a weight of 1.0 to each article and allocated value equally among co-authors. Thus, if an article had two authors affiliated with University A and one affiliated with University B, then A would receive a value of 0.7 for the article and B would receive .33. To control for the size of departments, our spreadsheet (available upon request) also included information on the number of full-time and part-time members of each department, based on the 1999 ASA Guide to Graduate Departments of Sociology.

Table 1 lists the 40 highest-ranked departments in terms of the raw number of publications. The U.S. News and World Reports offers an alternative ranking based on a 1997 reputation survey, and these ranks are shown in the right-most column of the Table. (The full report is at http://www.usnews.com ) Table 2 includes the number of full-time faculty and shows the calculated rates of publications per faculty. Table 3 further includes part-time and emeritus faculty in calculating rates, the rationale being that their publications are credited to their respective departments and so they should be included in the faculty counts.

There is a moderate correlation (r = .55) between the two rankings in Table 1. However, the correspondence between publication ranks and the U.S. News

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Nominations Sought for 2001 Major ASA Awards

See page 4

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Published by The American Sociological Association
In This Issue...

ASA Congressional Fellow's Report
ASA Congressional Fellow George Dowdall lands in Senator Biden's office.

Nominate the Best
Call for nominations for major ASA awards for outstanding professional contributions.

See a Need... and Fill It
Two sociologists, in very different ways, identify a need and use their sociological skills to fill it.

Sociology of Consumption
George Ritzer asserts that sociologists should give as much attention to patterns of consumption as is given to means of production.

Rural Life Center Reduces Town-Gown Gap
Kenyon College's Rural Life Center engages student and community members in research that benefits both groups.

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The Executive Officer's Column
ASA Sections...Opportunity Becomes Reality
In March 1997 and again in January 1998, I dedicated the "Open Window" column to a discussion of sections and the changes within ASA aimed at enhancing their vitality. These columns, along with the sections' own efforts, encouraged more intentional exchange across the discipline.

The new policy was adopted by Council based on recommendations from the Committee on Sections (COS) and the Committee on the Executive Office and Budget (EOB). For the first time, sections (1) received annual operating budgets that, if unexpended, could be carried over from year to year; (2) would be permitted to propose journals for consideration by the Publications Committee and Council; and (3) would be evaluated based on qualitative as well as quantitative criteria. Along with these changes, the new guidelines introduced an increase in the base number of members from 200 to 300 in order to encourage strong and complementary sections. Other accountability issues were also reaffirmed, including the need to submit an Annual Report, hold an annual Business Meeting, and conduct an annual election. All of these changes were directed towards promoting the health and well-being of sections and their interconnections to the discipline as a whole.

Council discussion of sections this past month was a reminder that three years have gone by since section guidelines were adopted. Is it thus a good time to step back and take stock? Have these guidelines had an effect? Are there differences in what sections do and aspire to do?

From my window, I see some very positive signs in terms of what sections are doing and how they are relating to the Association as a whole. Some changes are indeed quite exciting for the discipline, and well worth all members knowing.

Publishing Innovations
Highest on the list of exciting change is the possibility and now the reality of sections sponsoring journals. I am pleased to announce that, based on unanimous recommendation from the Committee on Publications, the ASA Council has just approved the Section on Community and Urban Sociology producing a journal entitled City and Community. A first for ASA and for sections, this project constitutes an important commitment of the section and its members (all members will subscribe to the journal) to provide the human resources and intellectual leadership to undertake a journal of excellence. Also, this project constitutes a renewed commitment of the Association to own the journal and to work with the section to help ensure its success. Anthony Orum was named by the section to serve as the inaugural editor.

Financial Flexibility
While perhaps with less pizzazz, having actual money (instead of goods and services) has also helped to enrich section life. However, modest the allocation ($1,000 as the base amount plus two dollars per member), sections have responded positively and often quite creatively to the availability of funds and the ability to bring unused funds forward from year to year. Some sections have printed member directories, and more sections have been able to institute cash allocations for student awards (which has sent an important signal to the next generation about the value of their presence and work).

Working with ASA to Advance the Discipline
Just over the last three years, a number of sections have taken the lead or collaborated on activities with ASA to advance the subtitle and the discipline more generally. The nature of this work varies, but all of it is substantive and takes time and effort in planning and execution. For example, late last spring, Bill Avison, then chair of the Sociology of Mental Health Section, and his colleagues worked directly with ASA in preparing testimony for the National Institute of Mental Health on the payoff of sociological research to mental health applications. Similarly, the Sociology of Education Section played a catalytic role in helping to launch a collaboration between the Spencer Foundation and the ASA on a research conference on Sociology of Education to be held on March 1-3. And, now the Section on Undergraduate Education along with Helen Moore, editor of Teaching Sociology, and Carla Howery, ASA Director of the Academic and Professional Affairs Program, are planning a Workshop for July on the Scholarship of Teaching and Learning.

Enhanced Communication
Sections have also taken on a more active role in communicating within their subfields. The new guidelines encourage sections to be more engaged, and there is evidence that they have taken this ambition seriously. Almost half of the sections already have very active listservs that have become a reality!-Felice Levine

Footnotes

• One of the vocal critics) to work out a solution.

* Examples include: late last spring, Bill Avison, then chair of the Sociology of Mental Health Section, and his colleagues worked directly with ASA in preparing testimony for the National Institute of Mental Health on the payoff of sociological research to mental health applications. Similarly, the Sociology of Education Section played a catalytic role in helping to launch a collaboration between the Spencer Foundation and the ASA on a research conference on Sociology of Education to be held on March 1-3. And, now the Section on Undergraduate Education along with Helen Moore, editor of Teaching Sociology, and Carla Howery, ASA Director of the Academic and Professional Affairs Program, are planning a Workshop for July on the Scholarship of Teaching and Learning.

ASA Sections
The 1997 reforms aimed at giving sections more flexibility and autonomy along with greater accountability to members. The goal of the new guidelines was to improve the financial, administrative, and governance operations of sections; to advance the discipline by nurturing subfields; and to promote communication and coordination within ASA. The hope was to stimulate innovation in specialty areas and encourage more intentional exchange across the discipline.
Finding a Hill Placement as an ASA Congressional Fellow

by George Dowdall

I have almost completely filled my first month working as ASA Congressional Fellow for Senator Joseph R. Biden of Delaware. I function as a legislative aide, participating in drafting legislation and staffing the Senator. In a future issue of Footnotes, I will share my work project; this essay describes how I came to live and work on Capitol Hill.

ASA Fellows are larger and more specialized, and so politicians could learn from the inside about how Congress works, and to show me some more. I had substitutions of sociology to public policy. My application focused on one (and as I have since found out, very narrow) topic: the reauthorization of the Ryan White Care Act, which provides federal funding for services to people with AIDS. I chose this topic because of my personal interest. I also had served recently as a consultant to Matthew McCammon, a leader of a major national AIDS policy organization.

I began attending the weekly meetings of NORML-National Organization for the Reforming of Pot-Legalizing—Responding to AIDS—as it planned reauthorization. These trips to Washington were also a chance to visit ASA and to begin talking with Congressional staff. I gradually realized that these talks were functioning as my orientation to my fellowship. While ASA staff are usually helpful, the fellowship is more like a hunting license, and each fellow in effect constructs his or her own experience.

Very useful encouragement and advice came freely from previous ASA fellows, such as Cole Montiero, Richard Gelles, Catherine Berheide, and Richard Johnson. Fellow Dick Levinson, Rachel Greg, the most recent ASA fellow, gave valuable advice, since she had completed her fellowship serving with Senator Wellstone (D-MN). We have accepted a position on his staff as a legislative assistant dealing with welfare issues. I also got invaluable advice from a friend just leaving a high Senate staff position of many years’ standing.

Should you work in the House or the Senate? Capitol Hill staff point out some features of the House that made it seem less attractive to me: its post-Gingrich highly partisan nature, that its members are up for reelection every two years and are constantly running, that its partisan nature is more shockingly evident in its rank-order of members. Talking with previous fellows and current staff is invaluable, and a few personal visits to Washington was extremely rewarding. A few Web and print sources help in figuring out whom to contact; the Congressional Research Service provides informative and exhaustive reports about every member of Congress, the committees they serve on, and what is on the political agenda. The Senate website (www.senate.gov) also provides individual sites for members and committees and links to the Library of Congress site.

I decided to approach members of the Senate Health, Education, Labor and Pensions Committee. I wrote a letter that stated that I was an ASA fellow whose costs were entirely picked up by ASA (a very important point); able to work January to June; and interested in health care, substance abuse, AIDS, etc. The letter ended with a brief biographical sketch and a comment about my interest in visiting the Senator’s office soon. Rachel Greg urged me to make sure each letter showed my knowledge of the Senator’s record or particular interest in these issues. I fixed and e-mailed the letter to each Senator’s legislative director, and got responses from most of the offices. A few were flat turndowns, usually citing having no room for another fellow, but several ended in invitations to visit. Each visit was usually with either the legislative assistant (LA), the Legislative Director, who oversees all of the LAs. About half of the visits were cordial and informative, and by late December I had a few offers or invitations. At this point, I also expanded my search, interviewing with Senator Specter’s (R-PA) Appropriations Committee (about AIDS funding) and Senator Biden’s (D-DE) personal office (because of Biden’s interest in youth substance abuse and criminal justice). The last meeting was with Biden’s chief of staff and legislative director, both of whom were cordial and interested in coming to work on substance abuse and college student binge drinking (a topic that Biden had addressed in a 1998 Senate resolution).

So I accepted Senator Biden’s invitation. The almost all the ASA Fellows I consulted, this fellowship is already one of the most rewarding personal and professional experiences in my life.

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George Dowdall is the 2000 ASA Congressional Fellow, on loan from St. Joseph’s University in Philadelphia, working on the legislative staff committee for Senator Joseph Biden (D-DE) from January through June 2000.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS UPDATE

Bradburn to Head Social Science at NSF . . .
On January 28, Norman Bradburn was named as the new director for the Division of Social and Behavioral Sciences (SBS) at the National Science Foundation (NSF). A social psychologist and leading researcher in survey methodology, Bradburn is a tenured emeritus professor at the University of Chicago (UC) and a vice president of the National Opinion Research Center (NORC). An impressive appointment for NSF; Bradburn’s credentials include serving as UC Provost, Chair of the Department of Behavioral Sciences, and Associate Director of NORC. He is expected to arrive at NSF in March . . . well-timed for planning how best to shape an anticipated, major initiative in the SBE sciences in 2001.

Evertz to Leave NSF Division Post . . .
Hillery Evertz, director of the Division of Behavioral and Cognitive Sciences, NSF, is expected to leave his position within the next few months. He worked at NSF for six years. He is expected to take another job in Washington, D.C., most likely at an educational research institution. Evertz will be replaced by a new director.

NIH Implements OMB Data Sharing Policy . . .
Footnotes readers will recall efforts by Federal science leaders and organizations (including ASA) to address the “Shibyl amendment,” which sought to require researchers to share data collected with any Federal support. The amendment is part of the American Competitiveness Initiative to allow the use of Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) to gain access to data. While concerns remain, the final revision of the Circular was substantially better than anticipated. Implementation of the Circular is expected in the fall, and the National Institutes of Health (NIH) has just given importance guidance on what the revision means. See the NIH homepage (http://www.nih.gov) for links to the Library of Congress site. I started working as a Congressional Fellow in February 2000.

Speaking of NSF . . . the Boundaries Report . . .
The efforts of the Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA), ASA, the American Psychological Association, and the American Anthropological Association seemed to payoff in the final report language submitted on January 24 to Title 5 of the Federal Register. The NSF Management Board proposes recommendations for reviewing the peer review system of the Center for Scientific Review (CSR). Key for the visioned inclusion of the social and behavioral sciences in the use of the language “behavior-related research” instead of the term “biomedical research” used in the prior draft. Also, the revision will leave in place for several years the newly created study sections in the behavioral and social sciences. Persistence had payoff despite the laborious nature of submitting comments!

Clinton Supports Science with a 2001 Budget Boost . . .
In a major science speech delivered at the California Institute of Technology on January 21 and in the State of the Union address on January 27, President Clinton announced major increases in NSF and NIH funding, an increase in the budget for Science and technology at colleges and universities would be a major priority across all disciplines. With the administration releasing the budget as Footnotes goes to bed, the National Science Foundation is scheduled for a $705 million increase—an unprecedented 17 percent. The proposed increase also includes a boost of $1 billion or about 6 percent for the National Institutes of Health. At least at NSF, plans include a major take for social and behavioral science in 2000.

Congressional Fellow Update
Finding an ASA Congressional Fellow

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More NSF Funding on Education and Learning Research

The National Science Foundation’s Education and Human Resource Directorate (EHR) is announcing a major funding initiative for Research on Learning and Education (ROLE). It will award 20-25 grants, spending $8 million for research that capitalizes on important developments in a variety of fields related to human learning and education. This new solicitation is not to be confused with two others: the Interagency Education Research Initiative, an NSF, National Endowment for the Arts, and NIH’s National Institute on Child Health and Human Development collaboration, or the Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences Directorates’ program on Child Learning and Development.

The ROLE program will support research that includes: (1) abolish the GSRS; foundation for research on human learning; (2) fundamental research on behavioral, affective, and conceptual learning processes that enhance the full participation of all Americans in the SMET enterprise and the applications that this research; and (9) increase the knowledge of learning, teaching, and organizational models that lead to substantial and large-scale improvement in the efficiency, efficacy, and cost-effectiveness of the U.S. educational system.


FEBRUARY 2000 FOOTNOTES

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AS members and interested persons are encouraged to submit nominations for the 2001 ASA Awards. The deadline for all nominations is June 15, 2000. The award selection committees, appointed by ASA Council, are constituted to receive nominations and make a final selection at the 2000 ASA Annual Meeting. These awards will be presented at the 2001 Annual Meeting in Anaheim, California.

Jessie Bernard Award

The Jessie Bernard Award is given in recognition of scholarly work that has enlarged the horizons of sociology to encompass fully the role of women in society. The contribution may be in any area of sociology, including methodology. It may be for an exceptional single work, several pieces of work, or significant cumulative work done throughout a professional career. The award is open to women by women and is not restricted to works by sociologists. The works need not be recent publications; however, it must have been published by the date of nomination. Nominations for the Jessie Bernard Award may be submitted at any time during the year. Nominations for scholarly works should include a one to two page statement explaining the importance of the work. Nominations for career achievement should include a letter of nomination, two copies of the vita of the nominee, and examples of relevant scholarship or other material that should be considered. It should be forwarded to: Beth Rushing, College of Arts and Sciences, University of Tennessee, Milledgeville, GA 31061; (912) 454-4551 or fax (912) 454-0873; e-mail rushingmail@grsu.edu. The deadline is June 15, 2000.

Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award

This award honors outstanding contributions to undergraduate or graduate teaching and learning of sociology. It is given to individuals who have improved the quality of teaching. The award is for outstanding contributions to teaching a career or series of projects that deserve recognition beyond local institutions, such as publications related to teaching, workshops, program development, innovative teaching techniques, or contributions to state, regional or national associations. The award may recognize either a career contribution or specific projects. This is not an award simply for being an outstanding teacher at one's own institution. Individuals from graduate schools, or other collective actors are eligible. Nominations should include the name of the nominee and a one to two page statement explaining the basis of the nomination. Nominations should also include a letter of nomination, two copies of the vita of the nominee, and supporting materials (such as course materials, textbooks, or other evidence of contribution). Members of the Association or other interested parties may submit nominations to: Elizabeth Grauehochel, c/o Governance Coordinator, American Sociological Association, 1307 New York Avenue, NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005; (703) 449-4691; fax (703) 496-1476; attn: E. Grauehochel; e-mail grauehochel@as landing.org. The deadline is June 15, 2000.

Dissertation Award

This award is given for a single book or more monographs that have been published in the calendar year preceding the award year. The winner of this award will be offered a session at the national meeting the following year. Regional and state sociological associations may also make nominations to ASA. Interested persons may receive this lecture at ASA's expense after the award recipient is announced. Two members of the selection committee must submit letters in support of each nomination for the award. Nominations should include name of author, title of book, date of publication, publisher, and brief statements from two (differently located) sources as to why the book should be considered. The nominations to: Elaine Wethington, Department of Human Development and Sociology, CSU-MVIL, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853; (607) 255-1256; e-mail ewethington@cornell.edu. The deadline is June 15, 2000.

Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award

This award honors scholars who have shown outstanding commitment to the profession of sociology and whose cumulative work has contributed in significant ways to the advancement of the discipline. The body of lifetime work may include contributions to teaching and/or methodological contributions. The award selection committee is particularly interested in work that substantially reorients the field in general or in a particular subfield. Nominations should include a copy of the nominee's curriculum vitae and letters in support of the nomination. The most compelling cases contain five to eight letters from a variety of individuals able to speak to the qualifications of the nominees. These may be obtained by the person making the nomination forwarded to the committee, with the nominee's vitae, as a package. Nominations remain confidential and may be considered for five award cycles. Thus, nominations received by June 15, 2000, are considered for the awards given in years 2000 through 2004. Members of the Association and other interested parties may submit nominations to: Guillermna Jasso, c/o Governance Coordinator, American Sociological Association, 1307 New York Avenue, NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005; (202) 383-9005, ext. 327; fax (202) 638-0882; e-mail gju88@is.su.edu or gueranna@Aaronet.org. The deadline is June 15, 2000. Nominations should be submitted in previous years for carryover nominations may be considered. Nominations must be received by June 15, 2000 for consideration for the 2001 Award. Late arrivals will be considered in future years.

Dissertation Award

The 2001 ASA Dissertation Award honors the best PhD dissertation among those submitted by advisors and members of the discipline. Dissertations defended any time during the 2000 calendar year are eligible. The deadline for nominations is February 15, 2001. This award will be presented at the 2001 Annual Meeting in Anaheim, California. Detailed call for nominations will be published in Spring and Fall issues of Footnotes.

ASA Part of Preparing Future Faculty Project

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

ASA can extend its commitment to graduate training and effective teaching through a newly funded project to prepare future faculty. The Council of Graduate Schools (CGS) and the Association of American Colleges and Universities (AACU) have received a private gift of $1 million to support the project. Fostering Preparing the Preparation of Future Social Science and Humanities Faculty will address the dual preparation of faculty in the social sciences and humanities. CGS and AACU will direct the highly collaborative activity to increase the social science and humanities disciplinary associations involved in the professional preparation of faculty. The initiative builds on and extends the Preparing Future Faculty (PFF) program that CGS and AACU have sponsored since 1993 with support from the Pew Charitable Trusts and the National Science Foundation.

The new program brings research universities, the "producers" of PhDs and colleges and universities, the "consumers" who hire PhDs, into partnership. The partners will offer faculty preparation that highlights the breadth of mission of undergraduate education and the diverse needs of their constituencies and their communities. Doctoral degree-granting departments from institutions ranging from community colleges to comprehensive universities will form partnerships with similarly academic departments to create new program models for graduate training and effective teaching laboratories to train graduate students in the broad range of faculty responsibilities. The sixdisciplines engaged in the initiative are represented by their professional societies: They are: the American Historical Association, American Political Science Association, American Psychological Association, American Sociological Association, National Communication Association, and National Council of Teachers of English.

ASA (and each professional society) will select at least four doctoral degree-granting departments to receive grants. Over a two-year period, the departments will create faculty preparation programs between the professional societies, the universities and the social science and humanities disciplinary associations involved in the professional preparation of faculty. The PFF project will also allow the sociology "clusters" to meet with the other disciplines in the project. As these "clusters" are implemented, the sociology clusters will also meet as part of the ASA Annual Meeting.

Departments interested in applying should write for complete application materials from the ASA website at www.asanet.org. Application space is due March 20, 2001. An Advisory Group will guide the project, make the selection of departments, and suggest ways to disseminate the promising practices the PFF departments. The Advisory Group includes: Carla Howery, Chair, Deputy Executive Officer, The American Sociological Association, 1307 New York Avenue NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005; (202) 383-9005 x323; Howery@asa net.org; Bulletin of the American Sociological Association Tid Long President, Elizabethtown College Suzanne M. Grego, Associate Dean of the Graduate School, University of Nebraska, 601 N. 14th Street, Lincoln, NE 68588; (402) 472-1251; Fax (402) 472-2956; gregosr@unl nebraska.edu. The deadline for application is December 1999.
Get Real Comics Reveal a Sociological Touch

by Carla B. Howery
Deputy Executive Officer

Scherri Grasmuck, Temple University, has a mission to share sociological ideas with the public. She writes often for the popular press and now has penetrated a new genre: the comic book. Get Real Comics is a project she launched with Debbie Rogow, to address gender stereotypes and help children develop reading skills. After a year of intensive focus groups with pre-teens, they gathered real-life stories that became comic book tales—from being shunned by a friend, to worrying about weight gain, to being a confident athlete. The stories do not preach only one way to look at these struggles, but rather suggest pre-teens have options and can think critically for themselves.

The comic books have been used in schools and particularly in ESL programs to develop reading skills, increase literacy. In addition to individual subscription orders for schools, the books are sort of give-away, and bulk rates are available, including teachers’ guides.

For example, one guide asks students to interview an adult (with an interview guide provided) on a dream that person once had. “How did the dream get the person to achieve what was envisioned? What was the dream made more or less difficult to achieve? After completing the interview, the students look for patterns as they share their responses, such as how different factors such as motivation, education, gender, race, talent, or family support affect people’s achievements.

In another exercise, called “Nothin’ But Net,” teens are asked to write about the social expectations that make them feel uncomfortable or限制 them from achieving their goals.

“Family” stories are fun to read, just funny enough to be relatable. They are asked to discuss the fundamental things that affected their family. Then the students look for patterns as they share their responses, such as how different factors such as education, gender, race, talent, or family support affect people’s achievements.

In another exercise, called “Earth to Mom” describes Emilianno’s attempt to break the tradition of gender relationship. After reading the comic, students are asked to form small groups, define the word “family” and to describe families they know. Then they are asked to discuss the fundamental elements of families and how family structure can differ. This and many of the exercises could be adapted to high school and college classrooms.

Even if the comics are not used in a classroom or youth group setting, they are fun to read, just funny enough to be relatable. They are asked to discuss the fundamental elements of families and how family structure can differ. This and many of the exercises could be adapted to high school and college classrooms.

Social Scientists Launch Civic Action Network

by Redante Asuncion-Read
ASA Publications Assistant

October 1999, Jon Darling, University of Pittsburgh-Johnstown, launched an ambitious project called the Civic Action Network (CAN). The CAN is a regional community database of community resources and information accessible through the World Wide Web. The Network is designed to link people with information such as volunteer and internship opportunities, government social services, non-profit organizations, and community entities such as businesses, schools, and non-profit associations. The network’s primary target at this time is Cambria County, an economically distressed area of Western Pennsylvania. In the future, the network is designed to grow to serve a ten-county region of Southwest Central Pennsylvania.

According to Darling’s primary goal, according to Darling, is to reduce the high degree of resource and community fragmentation in Cambria County, as well as link community information together through the use of computer technology and social interaction. To this end, over 500 people from a variety of community groups, organizations, and institutions have become involved in developing the Network. In addition to the website, two public access computer labs and training centers also allow users to reach the databases and access free public access to the community. Four major nonprofit organizations (the United Way of the Laurel Highlands, Inc., the Greater Johnstown Convention and Visitors Bureau, the Cambria County Family Resource Initiative and University of Pittsburgh-Johnstown Office of Community Outreach) are assuming administrative and leadership roles in the project.

The biggest challenge the team faced was to get people in the community to have a shared vision of the project. Because of the high degree of community fragmentation, it was difficult to get community organizations, churches, clubs, and other groups to come to the table with even a difficult to collect information from them and have them participate in entering their information into the database.

Despite the difficulties his team faced, Darling is optimistic and considers the project an example of successful teamwork. Another Americorps volunteer is aboard to handle administrative tasks, the University of Pittsburgh-Johnstown has freed Darling more time from his teaching duties to devote more attention to the project and even more difficult to collect the data. A future goal for the project is to get the resource fragmentation to the needs of the surrounding counties of Cambria County.

In terms of his own work as a sociologist, Darling has used his experiences with CAN project to be a very exciting sociological and community laboratory. The 18 months of meetings with community members only served to make the original database model more sophisticated. He has used examples from the project in the classroom in his work as a professor and has gotten students interested and involved in the project through service-learning projects and internships. According to Darling, involvement in the CAN has helped him immensely as a teacher.

Darling hopes that colleagues involved in similar community ventures will contact him to compare experiences and to suggest ways that they may improve the project. He would also like to get in touch with other people who engaged in virtual community projects, major web/Internet/software companies, community and civic organizations, urban and rural sociologists, and other people involved in the civic society movement.

The regional database is located at: [http://www.civicaction.org/]

For additional information, contact: Jon Darling, Department of Sociology, Kehrle Hall 104, University of Pittsburgh, Johnstown, PA 15904-9990; (814) 269-2963, e-mail jdarling@pitt.edu

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Edwards, Asuncion-Read
Asuncion-Read

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Note: For more information, contact Asuncion-Read
Handy

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Sociologists know that comics and other forms of popular culture reflect social norms. Now a sociologist has used comics as a vehicle to challenge gender and racial stereotypes for the new generation.

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We talk a great deal about the importance of linking our academic work to social policy concerns. But that is really about increasing your impact on the policy level. An important way to do this is to use social scientists effectively in recruiting and managing volunteers, an information technology subcontractor, and database services to develop community resources and information accessible through the World Wide Web. The Network is designed to link people with information such as volunteer and internship opportunities, government social services, non-profit organizations, and community entities such as businesses, schools, and non-profit associations. The network’s primary target at this time is Cambria County, an economically distressed area of Western Pennsylvania. In the future, the network is designed to grow to serve a ten-county region of Southwest Central Pennsylvania.

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"One of my more gratifying moments was when Debbie Rogow and I gave a presentation at a Philadelphia high school about gender and popular culture. In the middle of the presentation a teenage girl who suddenly connected us to Get Real Comics began gasping, "Oh my God! You write that comic book?" Please, please, I have to know. Is Athena gay or not? I can't remember any of my scholarship ever having had such an impact."
The Sociology of Consumption

A Sub-Field in Search of Discovery

by George Ritzer

University of Maryland

Among the more inexplicable aspects of the postmodern sociology of consumption has been the virtual absence of a sociology of consumption in a society that is clearly and simply defined by consumption. The last decade has been characterized by a booming social and behavioral sciences, embraces pilled in large part by consumption. That same decade witnessed the birth of the Internet, the explosion of consumption sites (e.g., Amazon.com) on it, and dramatic changes in the ways in which many contemporary consumption sites yield unquantifiable citations, cited in the popular media, to Thorstein Veblen's concept of "conspicuous consumption." That there should be a minuscule number of references to Karl Marx's concept of "alienation" (Ritzer, Wiedenhof, and Murphy, 1999). However, a search within sociology, or of the indexes of introductory sociology textbooks, would show almost the complete reverse.

Adding to this baffling situation is the fact that a similar examination of continental, especially British, sociology would yield a completely different picture. There is a vast literature on consumption in Great Britain with a steady production of books and journal articles on the subject (Graham and Lang, 1995; Miles, 1998; Slater, 1999). The reason for the minuscule number of references to Karl Marx's concept of "alienation" (Ritzer, Wiedenhof, and Murphy, 1999), cited in the popular media, to Thorstein Veblen's concept of "conspicuous consumption." That there should be a minuscule number of references to Karl Marx's concept of "alienation" (Ritzer, Wiedenhof, and Murphy, 1999). However, a search within sociology, or of the indexes of introductory sociology textbooks, would show almost the complete reverse.

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The Rural Life Center Engages Campus and Community

by Carla B. Honary Deputy Executive Officer

The phrase from the '60s, "bloom where you are planted" surely fits Honary Sacks, the founder and director of Kenyon College's Rural Life Center (RLC). He has linked his sociological talents, and those of his students, to the needs of the residents of Knox County, OH, a primarily farming community including Gambier where the College is located.

The seeds for the Center were sown with a three-year initiative (1994-1997) called The Farmways Project. A team of students gathered seventy hours of recorded interviews, several hundred photographs, and statistics about local farming. The interviews were then edited into a 13-part radio series of five-minute programs called "Rural Delivery." In conjunction with many broadcasts, students participated in hour-long talk shows, including a live, call-in program heard over 125 stations on a western agricultural network. Later the class established a web site (http://www.kenyon.edu/projects/lam/lan.html). "Students were transformed by the opportunity to conduct original scholarly research and actively engage the community. Perhaps their greatest reward was the overwhelmingly positive response to the project, both locally and nationally," remarks Sacks.

In 1994 Sacks was appointed a National Endowment for the Humanities distinguished professor. A Philadelphian native, with degrees in sociology from Case Western Reserve and University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, Sacks has taught at Kenyon for twenty-five years. "I recognize in myself and in my students the disconnection between our physical proximity to Knox County farmers and the lack of understanding about farm life," says Sacks. He proposed to the College administration to use his NEH funds to start the Family Farm Project. The Kenyon students, who come from all over the country, have brought their lessons to their peers on campus through a conversation series called "Farmways: Nature, Agriculture, and Community." "Rural Delivery," co-sponsored with Environmental Studies, the Department of Religion, and the Office of the President. One cohort of students created a multi-media program for Knox County middle school children to increase their knowledge about farming and where their food comes from (http://www.kenyon.edu/projects/farmschool/). And yes, the students got hands on experience driving tractors, shoveling manure, delivering calves, and planting corn. Now that's field work!

The Rural Life Center

When the Family Farm Project was complete, Sacks looked for ways to continue working with students on rural life. Kenyon sociology students presented their work at the Rural Sociological Society (RSS) meetings in 1999, and RSS donated funds to a Kellogg Foundation grant to continue their research. The new project, called "Life Along the Kokosing River," documents the experiences of small communities along the river, including families displaced by a dam and those who make a living from the resulting lake. Sacks chronicled village life, land use, water rights, recreation, local culture, and other factors that shape their lives.

In summer 1999, Sacks, and a folklore colleague from the Library of Congress, offered a fieldwork school that included many community members, members of sociology-historians, as well as graduate students in sociology and related fields. "The Field School expanded the Rural Life Center's mission to serve the regional community by enabling professionals and laypeople to document and present their own cultures.

The Rural Life Center officially began in 1999, a critical time for Knox County. Facing enormous development pressures as Columbus, OH, expanded to the north, Knox County was beginning its planning process (Focus 2100) to determine how to preserve rural life while accommodating growth. "One of the things we need to do as a community is take advantage of Kenyon's resources," remarked Tom Heine, president of the Mount Vernon-Knox County Chamber of Commerce speaking at the Center. "This opens an avenue for us to access the outstanding quality of Kenyon's faculty, administration, and staff. It really ties us all together.

The Center aims its projects toward three goals: education, both on campus and with the community; scholarship across the arts and sciences to document and understand rural life; and public projects to enhance appreciation. Activities include interviews among residents and visitors to Knox County," says Sacks. "We try to respond to local needs and interests; our work on the Kokosing River, for example, coincides with Ohio's upcoming bicentennial celebration.

Rural Life Center activities also enhance sociological study in several ways. By working with a vanishing landscape in American sociology. Too often, it is viewed anachronistically and dismissed because it is outside of pre-modern existence," notes Sacks. But a variety of current issues including urban sprawl, food prices, and the rise of the rural-based hate groups suggest the importance of placing the rural-urban interface at the center of sociological inquiry. Sociological scholarship often conceptualizes its subjects exclusively in terms of the urban experience, drawing conclusions that fail to take account of the breadth of rural life. Sacks is currently working with students on projects exploring rural diversity, homelessness, experimental schooling for troubled youth, alternative medical practices, and local food economies. Many of these projects contribute directly to community planning and action, enabling sociology students to appreciate the relevance of their intellectual study in the classroom to the outside world.

Sacks includes rural issues in many courses, including courses in sociology, anthropology, and community planning and action, enabling sociology students to appreciate the relevance of their intellectual study in the classroom to the outside world.

Introducing the British Sociological Association

by Elizabeth Ettorre

As an Anglo-American, I am delighted to encourage closer links between U.S. sociologists and ASA members with the British Sociological Association (BSA). By coincidence, Martin Albro, another British sociologist has moved to Washington DC, and independently offered to help with Stateside links. Here is a description of our sister organisation "across the pond.

First let me tell you about the BSA. It is the professional association for British sociology. Founded in 1935, it has 2,500 members from a variety of backgrounds (principally in academic sociology), and from all parts of the world. Currently, the BSA is very actively involved in consultations with government and governmental agencies seeking higher education and public policy research.

Membership fees for regular BSA members are assessed on a sliding scale based on gross annual income. Membership ranges from £12 to £69. For non-UK members, the fees are £29 or £87 standard.

For student members the fee is £12. The BSA Newsletter is a Network which goes out three times a year in January, May, October. The BSA's website is http://www.britisoc.org.uk and there are two BSA journals: Work Employment and Society and Sociology.


The BSA's Annual Conference is Easter Every year. This year's annual conference theme will be "Making Time-Marking Time" and it will be held from April 15-17 in "York, England. I have been a member of both organisations for a number of years and find it beneficial to be active in both organisations as well as attend annual conferences. I have been especially active in the BSA's Family and Kinship Group. As a conference "networker," I find these activities very important in developing my scholarly pursuits, research interests, teaching skills, future travel plans and network of friends in the profession.

Besides exchanging newsletters, both the ASA and BSA have agreed a "reciprocal advertising agreement." My role in that agreement will be to act as link person between the organizations and to organize an ASA information booth at the BSA Annual conference and a BSA one at the ASA Annual Meeting. This will be a way of informing ASA members of BSA activities and vice versa.

Now that Martin Albro is based in Washington, DC he will be an additional link to the sociologists of the UK. He has already had a long meeting with Executive Officer Pelcie J. Levine and has attended ASA special events. Recently, he wrote to me and said: "It's good to see how involved and in demand sociologists are here." Now is your opportunity to get more involved and see what our colleagues are doing in the UK.

While plans are being made for closer links between the ASA and BSA, I invite you to contact me with any further suggestions you may have in developing these worthwhile links between these two key sociological associations.

Elizabeth Ettorre, Professor of Sociology, University of Plymouth, ettorre@plymouth.ac.uk.

(Many thanks to Judith Andrews and Geoff Payne for supplying some of the above information on the BSA.)
More on ASR: Clarification of Editors' Support

We would like to clarify one issue discussed by Professor Portes in his column on the recent resignations in the November issue of Footnotes. Professor Portes suggested that the sitting ASA editors had unanimously supported the Camic and Wilson candidacy for the ASR editorship. As sitting editors in that meeting, we went to remind the ASA membership that the recent by-law changes had already removed editors from the Publications Committee at this time, so no vote was taken of our opinions. Our recollection is that among the editors present there was indeed substantial support voiced for the Camic and Wilson team. It was not, however, unanimous, and a full discussion of all candidates by the editors was neither requested nor encouraged by the Publications Committee.

Barbara J. Risman Donald Tomskovic-Derey, Co-Editors, Contemporary Sociology

Politics and Sociology

Professor James Tucker's letter on "Politics and the ASA" (November 1998) makes reference to what I wrote for Footnotes the month before ("Willing to Take a Stand"). He is so alarmed by my public stance and others' views on the subject of the newsletter, that he concludes by threatening the creation of a dissident Society for Scientific Sociology (SSS). He seems disturbed that our new ASA president, among other commitments to sociological teaching and research, proposes the teaching and practice of a first-rate sociology that serves the struggle of people struggling to improve their lives in an age of non-equalitarianism and world. His commitment to improved conditions for human rights, real, and his concern for the winners and losers who are usually unvoiced, those who feel threatened by the growing intellectual diversity in several social and scientific disciplines.

However, Dr. Tucker brings forth the important issue of the value of values in sociological research. He claims that "sociological research cannot tell us whether any political system is sound or not," and "socially desirable." "All sociological research is riddled with the values and interests of the people doing, or funding, the research. Thus, it is not, studied as named, for example, "deviance" or "social disorganization," the value of these kinds of definitive value judgements on what is, and is not, socially desirable. These terms clearly suggest views of the world from the point of view of those who are dominant in the status quo.

Despite his words, Dr. Tucker's characterization and bashing teachers offered to sociologists with progressive, human rights, gender rights, and other professions. Prefer Tucker touches on important issues for the profession. Will sociology live up to the commitment of our founders (for example, August Comte, Jane Addams, Emile Durkheim, Max Weber, W.E.B. Du Bois, Albion Small) for improving society? Will it serve those who suffer from inequality and racism, class, gender, and other oppressions? Whose standpoint should we take as a guide for the practice of sociology? In my article on the "deviant" sociologists who, like Max Weber, have refused to accept the official and conventional definitions of the problems they study because this is an indispensable starting point for a truly scientific sociology. This is a powerful point that Tucker has made in his own work. This is no more the enactment of a "political agenda," as alleged by Dr. Tucker, than choosing to work within and support official and conventional definitions. The commitment to learning from those who are usually unvoiced, those who suffer, is more political than the commitment to work for and learn from the oppressors—or the decision to deny the continuing value dilemma we face as researchers funded by established institutions. Indeed, discussing which research is political and which is not, does not seem like a good starting point for the discussion about how we all adapt the negative feedback and interests embedded in all social science and physical science research.

Professor Tucker's tactical discon- test the commentaries and discussions in the debate about the "deviant" horse of value freedom in our profession. But, of course, this debate should be revisited by every generation of sociologists so that we all adapt it to changing circumstances.

Professor Tucker, please do not join the SSS and please stay in the ASA. Let us join forces and avail ourselves of the ASA's democratic procedures to struggle for an association so committed to intellectual diversity that we can continue this debate in the pages of our official journal.

Herman Vera, University of Florida

No ASAs in 2000

I agree wholeheartedly with the sentiments expressed by James Tucker in the December, 1999 issue of Footnotes. If the ASA membership and its leaders are unable or unwilling fulfill the association's mission statement, then a new organization truly dedicated to "sociology as a scientific discipline" will have to be formed.

Having observed—for and on for almost 50 years—the sort of nonsense promulgated by the current ASA president and his cohort of aging conservative children and Stalinist thugs, I really hope that "this too shall pass" as just another temporary aberration. It is ironic that this retreat from rationality and science comes at a time when public policy and program evaluation tasks increasingly depend upon quantitative methods to collect reliable data that is cumulative, requires the possibility of falsifying expectations, and contributes to the continuity of explanatory theory. Sadly, besides holding sociology up to public ridicule with ignorant pronouncements and show-biz accusations triggering mea culpa spec- tacles, these politically-incorrect ideologies are sabotaging the very causes they claim to be espousing.

Meanwhile, I have forgone sending my annual contributions to the ASA. Moreover, I will not attend the 2000 annual meeting. I'd rather not listen to these better-like failed politicians pretend the choir about the tragedy of the human condition as though it was a recent discovery. Instead, the money ordinarily spent on ASA has been used to increase my contributions to several authentic activist and advocacy groups. I know that the sincerely committed people comprising the grassroots groups I support are without the vanity of tenured professors who do little more than whine about injustices while enhancing their cv's. And, best of all, they accept my contributions as a private citizen without also demanding that I wear a hair shirt.

John C. Pock, Professor Emeritus, Reed College

Reorienting the ASR

I am writing this letter in response to the Footnotes and ASR controversies regarding race, hoping to point out something that we all agree are negative effe- tive, intentional or not. Two years ago, I submitted a paper on symbolic racism to the ASR. While it was not at the outset considered appropriate for ASR, after some objections to this decision, I later received a letter inviting me to submit the paper. I have not resubmitted the article, hoping that with a more favorable editorial direction and minor changes, the review would be unblased.

We are all familiar with the unfortunate and undemocratic rejection and replacement of editors, that coincided with an elevation of Professor Feagin to be ASA President. Since then, SREM leadership has called for criticism and potential boundary changes for ASR, placing me in the regrettable position of not being able to resubmit the paper without opposing a section that I feel is unrepresentative. I bring up this situation to demonstrate to anyone reading this letter that there are many real repercussions for individuals and organizations from the actions and orientations that we support within the discipline of sociology and in scholarly circles. The ASA stood at a possibly unique point with the election of Professor Feagin and the suggested appointment of a scholar on race, and race, to re-establish important directions of scholarship on the highest levels in these areas. Rejecting this opportunity, which after all would have re-oriented the ASR for only three years, has set back our discipline considerably, with negative fallout for individuals such as myself, and the editor nomine, and for organizations ranging from local to national, if not global levels.

Whatever course of action arises from their current position, by attempting to avoid errors in judgment, my sincere hope is that, at a minimum, we can collectively view the deeply permeated effects from social institu- tions developed around ideological, symbolic, and social dimensions of race and racism. Dealing with these most difficult issues will help to make the important decision of the election in our nation's capital, a significant step forward, rather than falling back into a racist and divisive past.

James V. Fenelon, California State Universi- ty, San Bernardino

Proposal for Additional Sessions at the Annual Meetings

We believe that sociology's potential for rapid cumulative development and increasing credibility remains unful- filled largely because the discipline has not, up to now, focused sufficient attention on the issues involved in the idea of sociology as a science, whether pro or con. For example, many of us see the lack of communication among sociologists in different fields—in common with the other social sciences—as pointing toward a veritable Tower of Babel, going against our ideals for openness to knowledge. Yet the discipline persists in falling to build bridges connecting knowledge in different fields. Recent controversies between sociologists who question the very idea of a scientific sociology and others who see the scientific method as fundamental have helped to lay bare some of our basic assumptions, and we wish to like to see such discussion emphasized throughout the discipline. We view this as import- ant because those involved and rapid development of our substantive knowledge or pure sociology as well as for the discipline as a whole. Applying sociology with its focus on understand- ing the social problems which presently threaten societies, we wish to see the discipline of sociology and in scholarly circles. The ASA stood at a possibly unique point with the election of Professor Feagin and the suggested appointment of a scholar on race, and race, to re-establish important directions of scholarship on the highest levels in these areas. Rejecting this opportunity, which after all would have re-oriented the ASR for only three years, has set back our discipline considerably, with negative fallout for individuals such as myself, and the editor nominee, and for organizations ranging from local to national if not global levels.

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James V. Fenelon, California State University, San Bernardino

(Continued on next page)
Thank You, Contributors!

In addition to contributions made through the membership dues renewal process, ASA members and friends provide additional donations to support key ASA programs. A number of ASA members responded generously to the special fund drives launched by Past President Alejandro Portes, Past President Joe Feagin in the fall of 1998 and 1999 respectively. Members who contributed at the Leadership level were acknowledged in the December 1999 issue of Footnotes. The Association would like to thank thematic initiatives their support in one or both of these fund drives and at the special Annual Meeting.

Throughout membership dues, ASA provides members with such benefits as an excellent annual meeting, high quality journals, career and teaching materials, and guides and directories. Special contributions from ASA members, however, allows the Association to go beyond “business as usual” activities and undertake initiatives that enrich our discipline. Contributors have earmarked their donations for one or more of the following restricted funds: American Sociological Fund, Congressional Fellowship Fund, Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline, Minority Fellowship Program, Soft Currency Fund, Teaching Enhancement Fund, or to support designated programs and activities of the Association. As the Association looks forward to its centennial celebration in 2005 and reaffirms our commitment to strengthening the discipline, these special fund drives and drive efforts signal to ASA members the Association’s need for resources to support our mission and its interest in encouraging doative behavior.

From the National Science Foundation

Notice to Principal Investigators

The National Science Foundation (NSF) has developed a system called FastLane that allows investigators to receive and to process proposal and award material electronically. Information concerning this system is located on the World Wide Web at http://www.fastlane.nsf.gov/. The National Science Foundation, including the Directorate for Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences (SBE), works toward complete implementation of the FastLane system by October 2000.

The workload at NSF has grown dramatically in recent years, while staffing numbers have remained relatively stable. With the enactment of the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), and the emphasis on a more efficient, effective government, all agencies are being asked to improve processes and provide higher quality service to their customers. The National Science Foundation sees the use of modern information technology, such as FastLane, as having the capacity to improve our agency’s processes and meet societal demands. Based on experience with FastLane, electronic submission benefits all both SBE staff and proposal submitters. It allows SBE to access data on proposals and respond to your inquiries more quickly and effectively.

More than a thousand institutions have used the Foundation’s FastLane system, and SBE makes very few awards to any institutions that are not already participating in FastLane in some way. Investigators should contact their institutions to learn more about available support for FastLane submis-

sion.

NSF strongly encourages investiga-
tors to submit proposals to the SBE Directorate via FastLane. The SBE Directorate includes the Division of Social and Economic Sciences (SES), the Division of Behavioral and Cognitive Sciences (BCS), the Division of Science Research (SRS), the Division of Mathematics and Physical Sciences, and the Division of International Programs (INT), which deals with all fields of science and engineering at NSF.

Those who have questions about using FastLane that are not answered by their Office of Sponsored Research, or at the FastLane website (http://www.fastlane.nsf.gov/), should contact FastLane staff by email at (fastlane@nsf.gov) for expert advice. Also, contact a FastLane expert in the relevant division as follows: SBE (sbeinfo@nsf.gov), BCS (bcinfo@nsf.gov), SES (sesinfo@nsf.gov), or INT (intinfo@nsf.gov).

NSF looks forward to working with you in this important endeavor. The Foundation believes that it will enhance the proposal process for everyone.

National Association of Graduate-Professional Students to Conduct Web-Based Survey

The National Association of Gradu-pro-ate-Professional Students (NAGPS) is conducting a survey of doctoral students in order to, in the words of Adam Fagan, Chair of the NAGPS Ad Com Committee: "to provide data and more focused guidance to departments based on graduate student evaluations. This ambitious effort to "rank" all graduate departments on a discipline by discipline basis relies on "self-initiated responses" to a questionnaire that is available on a special NAGPS web-site from January-May 2000 (http://www.survey.nagps.org). Fagan has been contacting professional and disciplinary organizations to ask them to encourage doctoral students to participate in the survey. The results will be made publicly available on this web-site. The survey will cover issues including curriculum breadth and flexibility, career guidance and placement services, faculty mentoring, degree, department climate, teaching, and overall satisfaction.

According to Dr. Michael T. Teitelbaum, Program Director for the sciences and technical workforce at the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation that provided a $300,000 grant to NAGPS, this project is seen as an "experiment" to find out what could be learned about the strengths and weak-nesses of this kind of web-based, non-random sample survey methodology. In addition, Teitelbaum thinks that it is important to bring the voice of graduate students into the evaluation process, along with more typical indicators such as faculty ratings. The survey will be publically available in evaluations done by the National Research Council.

Public Forum, from page 8

which desires to organize a session at the annual meeting and to submit a proposal to "Sociology as a Science: Pro and Con"—where there would be openness to all points of view within the discipline—and be permitted to expand its allowed number of sessions so as to include such a session. In this way, this contact issue can come over a time a continuing minor theme at the annual meetings, taking its place along with the changing major themes addressed by the Program Committees.

This proposal is not a push for the importance of methods, theory or the sociology of science over all. And it is not an effort to detract from the ongoing achievements of specialized work within our forty Sections. Rather, it seeks to emphasize questions which have been with us since the origins of the discipline yet now appear to have become more urgent for sociology as well as science. How might we proceed to decrease the fragmentation within sociology and back up our specialized knowledge with what we have learned from the discipline as a whole? Is it possible for us to move much further in the development of sociology as a science, where we learn to achieve rapid cumula-tive development and attain increasing credibility, or is this a hopeless endeavor? Can such efforts give us a direction for building bridges among the social sciences?

We are part of an eighteen-member informal group of sociologists interested in carrying forward Mills’s idea of the "sociology of knowledge in the "Sociology of Imagina-tion and Structural Change" series with Aldine.

We see the above proposal as calling for much greater attention on a continu-ing basis to issues surrounding sociolo-gists’ use of the scientific method, including our ability to communicate across our specialized fields and to achieve rapid cumulative development.

Our own orientation to these issues is only one of many possible ones, and it is to the end of stimulating discussion throughout the discipline that this proposal is addressed. We have submitted a request to the 2001 Program Committee for the Anaheim meetings that three open sessions on the generative power of "Sociology as a Science: Pro and Con," be chaired by David Maines, Bernard Phillips and Thomas Scheff, with any over-looked chaired by James Kimberly, and we are hoping for a second volume from those sessions.

We feel strongly that addressing this topic as a continuing theme at annual meetings will help us all to fulfill the promise of our discipline and achieve the understanding of society and its problems when the times urgently require. We welcome comments in Public Forum, pro or con, as well as in any of the Section newsletter. We encourage past members to write to any one of us with their reactions to this proposal. A large positive response could not be easily ignored when presented to the ASA.

We will also report unfavorable responses. Sociologists interested in inquiring about or joining our sociological imagination group or submitting papers for our research conference should contact Bernard Phillips (bernardp@keol.com) or 2002 Harbourside Dr., #1602, Longboat Key, FL 34228.

David W. Britt, Wayne State University, djbritt@wayne.edu
Richard E. Edgar, redgar@eurekanet.com
James C. Kimbrell, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, jkimb@net.unl.edu
Harold Kinscald, University of Alabama-Birmingham (Philosophy), kinscald@uab.edu
Brennen Lichtenstein, University of Alabama-Birmingham, brennen@balt.net
Guenter Luescher, University of Alabama-Birmingham, luenserh@balt.net

John J. Malarkey, III, Wilmington College, jbmalarkey@wilmington.edu
Bernard Phillips, bernardp@keol.com
Martin Sauzin, Boston University, msauzin@bu.edu
John D. McCarthy, University of California-Santa Barbara, jdmccar@pmail.ucsb.edu
Jay Weinstein, Eastern Michigan University, jweinstein@emich.edu

9 FEBRUARY 2000 FOOTNOTES
**Departments, from page 9**

Reputation ranks is considerably weaker with Table 1 expect to correspond somewhat with department reputations, but not necessarily very strongly. Many that others may be involved, but the reputation of some larger and some smaller departments such as Iowa and Berkeley probably suffer due to their smallness, while larger sizes may help to account for the higher reputations of some of the larger but less-efficient departments. Whatever the actual forces at play, thought that others may be interested in this analysis.

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**Departments, from page 10**

Washington, DC, from page 1

half lived in the first part of the last century. There are many small galleries in this area, especially good is the Washington Primavera Gallery on R. After art, stop at Teamis (Connecticut Avenue and R) which is full of, of course, and of course. If you have more time, stop by the The Textile Museum (2320 S Street NW, (202) 667-0447) and the Woodrow Wilson--a fellow social scientist—House and Museum (2340 S Street NW, (202) 387-4062), all in a great neighborhood with historic houses. Visit the historic Christian Heurich House at New Hampshire Ave and 19th Street NW and/or buy a take out lunch and sit in their garden.

Visit the National Geographic (subway: red line, Farragut North or OTR, or a robust walk from Hilton Holston which is full of fine art and has some great exhibits and an excellent gift shop.

The ASA Executive Office will be on a tour, but add the nearby National Museum for Women in the Arts. It is a wonderful building with good permanent collections and also an interesting new exhibit (near Metro center stop). A quick subway ride (blue or orange line; Rosslyn stop) will take you to the

Table 1: Total ASR, AJS and SF Articles by Department, with 1997 U.S. News & World Reports Rankings

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Washington, DC, from page 1

quiet time at the stature of Albert Einstein. Then, as fight falls, walk around the Washington Monument, then along the reflecting pool to the Vietnam Memorial. It is best seen at night and is a very moving experience, as is the Korean Memorial nearby. End the walk with a climb up the stairs of the Lincoln Memo-rial.

The garden behind the Smithsonian castle is well kept in the summer and a good place to sit down and rest after pounding the hard floors of museums. Don't miss the African and Asian Museums in the Smithsonian of offerings (all free). Smart tourists also buy tickets early in the day for the Imax Theater and end the day sitting in a plus chair watching 3-D beauty in the Air and Space Museum. If you are looking for a place to eat that tourists do not try, visit the Castle's Common Room, which has a good buffet in a glorious room. Give yourself a spin on the merry-go-round on the Mall nearby. (Thanks to Joyce Kinsch)

Take the red line to Judiciary Square to visit the National Building Museum, which has rotating exhibits in a lovely space. It was formerly called the Building, as workers pensioned to war veterans during the Civil War and thereafter. Across the street is the General Accounting Office, in which many sociologists knock it aside with financial auditors! You will be walking distance of Chinatown for a good meal.

The Octagon is the National Postal Museum, right across the street from Union Station (subway: red line, Farragut North or OTR, or a robust walk from Hilton Holston which is full of fine art and has some great exhibits and an excellent gift shop.

Three other museums that tourists typically miss are: National Museum of Health and Medicine (6600 Connecticut Avenue NW at Walter Reed Army Medical Center, (202) 762-2200 (subway: red line, Farragut North or OTR, or a robust walk from Hilton Holston which is full of fine art and has some great exhibits and an excellent gift shop.

One of the best tours is of the Madison Building of the Library of Congress, across the street from the Capital. You can use the Library while you are there and some quiet time in the reading room may put life back in the body.

ASA will offer many neighborhood tours, including one of the immediate Adams-Morgan area. But to get out into a neighborhood, hop on the subway (orange line; Clarendon stop) and dine at

If you have more time, Dumbarton Oaks (202) 782-2200 (subway: red line, Farragut North or OTR, or a robust walk from Hilton Holston which is full of fine art and has some great exhibits and an excellent gift shop.

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Official Reports and Proceedings

1998-1999 Council Minutes

Monday, August 9, 1999

President Alejandro Portes convened the Council at 2:30 p.m. He welcomed everyone and expressed gratitude to the elected officials. He thanked Past President Jill Feagin and the Publications Committee for their efforts and thanked outgoing Council members whose terms will be ending at the end of this meeting. He also indicated that, in accordance with the agenda, the full reports of Secretary Florenceinner and Executive Officer Felice Levine would be covered in the first meeting of the 1999-2000 Council. Present: Richard Alba, Catherine White Berberide, William T. Bobrowski, Annette Boren, Thomas Burton, Nancy Denton, Paul DeBoer, Charles Edel, Phoebe H. Stevenson, Edward Murguia, Robert Wallace, David W.contentful, and in deference to priority issues on the agenda, the agenda was approved as presented. The minutes from the February 1999 meeting had been previously approved.

2. Report of the President

President Portes expressed regret that the year is ending on a negative note, referring to the priorities of the American Sociological Review (ASR). He reminded Council members that, when Council is deliberating on confidential issues, the context of the proceedings are to be kept confidential. Adherence to confidentiality is a collective responsibility and is important to safeguard intellectual exchange and to have the opportunity to critically evaluate candidates and events that could be reverted.

Council member England asked whether the publication of the Code of Ethics applied to all Council members, both elected and appointed, and the Chair defended the right of members to select candidates for journal editors. Portes indicated that Council operations should be transparent, but only on specific issues like editor selection, and that he did not recommend an annunciation of editors, or staff. Otherwise, he indicated, Council discussion is open, although the custom is to report on the members to content and not the details of who said what.

3. Report of the Secretary

Secretary Bonner reported on the 1998 Audit Report, noting the strong financial state of the ASA. She emphasized that the increased market value of ASA long-term investments as well as conservative spending on operating activities contributed to the increase in net assets. The audit's management letter was also positive, showing that the internal control and adherence to accounting standards are sound.

4. Follow-up Discussion on ASR Editor Selection

President Portes introduced the topic by summarizing the events that led to the public discussion about the ASR editor selection, and he indicated that, when the Committee on Publications (COP) met in May, they discussed the ASR Council action regarding the editor of the ASR. He reviewed the objections to Council's decision not to support its choice of ASR Editors. Portes reaffirmed that he recommended an additional meeting for the Publications Committee to discuss this issue. The meeting was held in May where agreement was reached on a series of recommendations to Council. In June, Michael Burstein, a member of the Publications Committee, made a public letter of resignation presenting Council's decision. Portes noted the concern that has been voiced by members of the ASA about the editor selection process and that they have asked for an opportunity to discuss their concerns. Portes discussed the importance of open and open communication between Council and the membership. Council members discussed the possible balance and boundaries among these principles. While they recognized the value of confidentiality, they emphasized that it was important that confidentiality not be viewed as hiding information from the ASA membership.

Council turned to a consideration of the importance of confidentiality and open communication between Council and the membership. They discussed whether more public discussion would or would not encourage candidates and the importance of professional posts and whether we should reflect the quality of the deliberations.

Council member England, a former ASR Editor, noted the importance of confidentiality and that the ASR has a recommended list of editors received before the COP met on June 4 and that the COP had varied throughout the year. Secretary Bonner explained that the editor selection and the related issues from the ASR By-Laws (Articles 3 and 4). This document does not, however, go to a level of specificity about ranking or confidentiality, although the By-Laws make clear that Council may add or delete names submitted by the Committee on Publications.

Executive Officer Levine said that ASA's customary practice is for Council to discuss editor selection and to accept the recommendation of the Committee on Publications. In past years, a number of editor selection meetings were held, with input from the COP. Council minutes are provided in detail to members in Footnotes, but not necessarily in detail as they might be found in a transcript. She pressed concern about the possibility that is that Council members should feel free to share and test ideas and discuss and change their views as preparation for taking formal votes.

President-elect Massey said that confidentiality in the deliberation process encourages individuals to speak frankly. In the case of selecting journal editors, confidentiality may encourage more timid candidates to apply.

Council discussed various mechanisms for calling for an advisory opinion when a significant number of Council members believe this option is needed to fully discuss a topic. Some Council members felt that calling for an advisory opinion on editor selection from the membership. There are some situations where such a mechanism should be open, but, when candidates for editorships are being selected, such an advisory opinion should be sought for an executive session. Some members of Council indicated that the editor selection among Council members should be conducted in a way that is transparent and open.

Secretary Bonner informed Council that the Publications Committee has taken no action on the recommendation of the Publications Committee regarding the appointment of ASR Editors. The Publications Committee is continuing to solve a problem that is, essentially, for editor selection.

Motion: The Chair of the ASA Committee on Publications (COP) be permitted sufficient time to discuss and deliberation on the recommendation of the Committee on Publications on the selection of editors, and other matters deemed of importance.

Carried.

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Carried.
TOWARD HIGHER LEVELS OF ANALYSIS, PROGRESS AND PROMISE IN RESEARCH ON SOCIAL AND DIMENSION OF HEALTH

June 27-28, 2000
Natcher Auditorium
National Institutes of Health
Bethesda, Maryland

Sponsored by the Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research Co-Chairs: Christine Bachrach, Ph.D., and David Takaki, Ph.D.

Highlighting

This meeting will highlight the contributions of social and cultural factors to health and illness in order to achieve a better understanding of the interdependence of social, behavioral, and biological levels of analysis in health research.

Presenting:

• Sociocultural constructs such as race, ethnicity, SES, and gender
• Sociocultural linkages between demographic factors and health
• Sociocultural factors in prevention, treatment, and health services
• Interpersonal, neighborhood, and community influences on health
• Health justice and ethical issues
• Global perspectives on health

Meeting Announcement

OBSRR 5th Anniversary

July 19-21, 2000
Natcher Auditorium
National Institutes of Health
Bethesda, Maryland

Sponsored by the Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research

Theme: "Toward Higher Levels of Analysis, Progress and Promise in Research on Social and Cultural Dimensions of Health"
Meetings, continued
Conference, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI. Interested in attending this conference, please visit the NBSC web page at <http://www.nbsca.org/>
April 14–17, 2000. 27th Annual Americas Unite Conference and Symposium, The Mills Center, Honolulu, HI. Contact: Warren Rudnick, 5101 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 310, Los Angeles, CA 90036-3860; phone (213) 688-4356; fax: phone (213) 688-3436; e-mail: warren@whatelse.com.
May 23–26, 2000. Community Developmen Conference, Sedona, AZ. Contact: 800-765-8076; e-mail: stm@moab.coença.com.

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(Collections, continued)
Meeting, University of California-Los Angeles/Center for Gerontology, University of California, Los Angeles, CA. Contact: CLIC Graduate Student Co-chair, 1510 Hilgard Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90095-1557; phone (310) 825-1893; fax (310) 825-1894; e-mail: 00.000000@noemail.com.
May 10–12, 2000. Building Family Strengths International Symposium, University of Nebraska-Lincoln. Contact: Academic Conferences and Professional Programs, 356-NECC, 33rd and Holdsworth Streets, Lincoln, NE 68588-0002; phone (402) 472-2844; e-mail: acprp1@unl.edu; www.unl.edu/cont/ed/bfis.
May 18–20, 2000. 4th Annual University of California-Los Angeles/Center for Language, Interaction and Culture(CLCIC) Conference, University of California, Los Angeles, CA. Contact: CLIC Graduate Student Co-chair, 1510 Hilgard Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90095-1557; phone (310) 825-1893; fax (310) 825-1894; e-mail: 00.000000@noemail.com.
May 20, 2000. The Working Class at Century's End: Prospect and Perspective, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI. Contact: Gilbert G. Gonzalez, Director, Labor Studies, 1404 State Street, Madison, WI 53706; phone (608) 262-7571; e-mail: ggonzalez@wisc.edu.
July 9–14, 2000. 6th International Conference on Censal and Bereavement, Renaissance Hotel Conference Center, Jerusalem, Israel. Contact: 888-329-6528; e-mail: rccs@churchinjerusalem.com.
July 15–19, 2000. 10th International Visual Sociology Conference, Rhenish Hotel Congress, Graz, Austria. Contact: Visual Sociology Conference, Secretariat, Petruin-Teim, Congress Organisers, POB 52097, 95015 Dresden, Germany; phone: 3805297-6293; fax: 3805297-6294; e-mail: vis@inlernaat.net. www.verbemit.ac.at.
July 23–26, 2000. Community Development Conference, San Juan, CO. Contact: Rising Tide Community Development Project, POB 329, 533 W. 12th Street, Los Angeles, CA 90004; phone: 213-854-8874; fax: 213-854-8875; e-mail: 88888888@nothing.com.
July 28–31, 2000. 21st International Congress, Congress, New Orleans, LA. Contact: 800-381-3200; e-mail: congress@ican.org.
August 10–13, 2000. International Categorial Data Analysis (ICDA) Conference, (Forty50), Ninth Annual Conference, Washington, DC. Contact: ICDA International, in Global Context. For further information and registration material contact: Dr. Lizbeth M. Douglas, University of Washington, 6125-31, 5 E. 16th Street, Seattle, WA 98101; phone (206) 685-6213; e-mail: pdpef@uw.edu.
August 11, 2000. Conference on Carver's, Howard University, Washington, DC. Contact: Dan E. Albrecht, 2000 Conference on Carver's, 1333 East 5th Street, Chicago, IL 60615; phone: (312) 770-2016; e-mail: hedcon@congress-chicago.org.
August 24–28, 2000. 26th Annual International Conference, American Sociological Association, Denver, CO. Contact: 800-381-3200; e-mail: richard@assoc.org.
September 2–8, 2000. Annual Meeting, American Psychological Association, Washington, DC. Contact: American Psychological Association, 1230 17th St., NW, Washington, DC 20036; phone: (202) 336-5500; fax: (202) 336-5514; e-mail: apapublications@apa.org.
September 13–15, 2000. 74th Annual Meeting, California Psychological Association, University of California-Davis, Department of Sociology, Davis, CA. Contact: 800-381-3200; e-mail: richard@assoc.org.
September 26–October 1, 2000. The Third Annual Conference, Western Psychological Association, Portland, OR. Contact: 800-381-3200; e-mail: richard@assoc.org.
14 February 2000 Footnotes

In the News, continued

Steve Dezen, State University of New York-Genevese, received extensive national press, radio and television coverage in November and December for his article "Let's Get Rid of Our Cigarette Butt Glut" which originally appeared in the November 10 USA Today.

Riley E. Dunlap, Washington State University, was quoted in articles on the environmental component of the anti-WTO protests in Seattle in the Chicago Tribune, December 3rd and the Pullman-Walla Walla Daily News, December 1st.

Donna Gaines, dagnises1@msn.com, was interviewed in November by Chrysalis Television, London, for a documentary about the "Top Ten Girl Groups". She was quoted in a November

Robert J. Hinninuse-Wendt, Millikin University, was interviewed by National Public Radio affiliate WILL in Urbana, IL, November 11. The interview focused on the community’s responses to a controversial decision by school board officials to expel overweight high school students for two years after a fight at a local school football game.

Ray Hutchinsen, University of Wisconsin-Green Bay, was recently quoted in the Detroit Free Press about homestarting gangs, and in the Appleton (WI) Post Crescent about the social impacts of high density multi-family housing in suburban communities.

Philip Kantiza, City University of New York-Hunter College and Graduate Center, was quoted in a front-page story on the New York Times on immigrants and African politics, December 28. And Roger Waldinger, University of California-Los Angeles, were quoted in the November 19 New York Times on concerns between African immigrant drivers and African American customers.

Rebecca Klatzke, University of California-San Diego, was interviewed on three separate occasions by public radio stations about her recent book A Generation Divided: The New Left, The New Right, and the 1960's.

Tom Linseman, College of William and Mary, was quoted in the Lewiston (ID) Morning Tribune, November 6, about his research on the perceptions of conservative Christians about the gay and lesbian rights movement.

Robert Manning, American University, was featured in a one-hour show on National Public Radio on credit and credit and banking marketing policies.


Maurice Penner, University of San Francisco, was quoted in the San Francisco Chronicle on the fate of St. Luke's Medical Center, then in Healthcare Strategy Management and California Magazine, on reasons for the failure of medical groups and independent practice associations.

Martin D. Schwartz, Ohio University, had excerpts from his Annual Justice and Criminology column in the Bulletin of Justice, Adelaide, Australia, published as an op-ed piece in the Melbourne Age, entitled "Why Are We So Alarmed?" on October 17. The piece was on the American police officer's view to crime with lower crime rates.


Jackie Smith, State University of New York, was quoted in a French newspaper, l'Observateur, on December 5 regarding her analysis of the impact of stress on rural families in Seattle. Her work was also highlighted on Newsday December 16 about the role of transnational citizen's organizations in promoting peace in the Middle East.

Stephen Zavelesnovski, Providence College, was quoted in a November 26 article in the Boston Globe in an anti-consumption attitude and "Buy Nothing Day".

Awards

Mohammed Bamyeh, New York University, won the 1999 Horowitz Memo- nial Award in the Middle East Studies Association’s Albert Horowitz Book Competition for The Social Origins of Islam: Mind, Economy, Discourse.

Rebecca Bendiksen, University of Wisconsin-Madison, was an award recipient for George Flomo Outstanding Contribution Award with the Wisconsin Sociological Association.

Rand Conger, University of Iowa, re- ceived an award from the American Sociological Association for her contributions to the field of criminology.

John Deylen, University of North Carolina, won the 1999 David Malone Pa- per Competition.

Riley E. Dunlap, Washington State Uni- versity, has been elected a Fellow of the American Association for the Advance- ment of Science for his contributions to the field of environmental science.

Gary Alan Fine, Northwestern University, received the Charles Horton Cooley Award for his work with the Sociology of Symbolic Interaction.

M. J. Flaherty, Eckerd College, was the recipient of the Abe Kedar Outstanding Award for Excellence in Jewish Studies Oration to the Institute of Jewish Studies at York University.

Robert Bendiksen, University of North- Carolina, was named Outstanding Teacher Award for excellence and innovation in classroom teaching.

Lawrence W. Sherman, University of Pennsylvania, received an award as a recipient of the American Society of Criminology's Edwin H. Sutherland Award for lifetime achievements in the field of criminology.

Charles U. Smith, Florida A&M Univer- sity, received the George Herbert Mead Award for his publication "FWMeand" of the century by the University. He was also awarded the Tuskegee University Alumni Merit Award.

Kerry Strand, Hood College, received the Martha Churton Hume Award for her book Moral Tale from the Society for the Study of Symbolic Interaction.


Mayer Jilek-Ivosevic, Keynghurst Uni- versity Research Corporation, received the 1999 Lester F. Ward Distinguished Contributions to Applied Sociology Award from the Society for Applied Sociology.

Korni Szwarcopf, SONY-Potomac, received the President's Award from the Midwest Association for the Promotion of Social Research.

David Malones, Oakland University, re- ceived the Gerald Holbert Mead Award for career contributions to the advance- ment of sociology and the study of work and social life, for the Society of the Black Experience.

John A. Michael, U.S. Department of Agriculture, was presented by the Rural Sociological Society and the Coop- erative Extension Service, University of Maryland, an Extension Award in Agriculture with the title of Extension Award for Expertise in Extension Education with certifide of appreciation by the National Association for Agriculture Extension Education.

Evaluation Topical Interest Group also presented the 1999 Conference Award for outstanding leadership and service.

Kathleen Moore, Child Trends, was hon- ored with the John B. and Elizabeth L. Latta Award for Development for her achievements on behalf of children.

Sandra Cook, PhD candidate, McGill University and Visitor Researcher, De- partment of International Health, Uni- versity of Toronto, received an Abe Koh- lwosti fund for "Regulating DNA Processing".

Maxfield Sterling-Stable received a Profes- sional Opportunities for Women in Re- search and Education (FOWRE) award from the National Science Foundation for her project "The Cuban Republic: Thematics and Interpretations (1868- 1969)." She will spend the year 2000 at Florida International University, where she will teach a graduate seminar on state and national formation in the Caribbean.

Penny Phillips received the Herbert Blumer Award for best graduate student paper from the Society for the Study of Symbolic Interaction.

Kendall Carolina, University of North- Carolina, received the 1999 Outstanding Young Teacher Award for excellence and innovation in classroom teaching.

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David E. Dunham is now Senior Editor for the Western Association for the Social Research.

Myra Marx Ferree will join the faculty at the University of California, Berkeley as Associate Professor of Sociology.

Barbara Phillips, San Francisco State University, is co-director of the San Francisco Interdisciplinary Center for Anti-WTO protests in Seattle in the Chicago Tribune, December 3rd and the Pullman-Walla Walla Daily News, December 1st.

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cansoc.html.> of Defense on restructuring geopolitical and technological changes.
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Any book or article is eligible to meet­meet­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­met­me
Applications Due May 1
2000 Annual Meeting Student Travel Awards

The Student Forum of the American Sociological Association (ASA) administers student travel awards to the ASA Annual Meeting. These awards are made on a competitive basis and are meant to assist students by defraying costs associated with attending the Annual Meeting. All applicants for a Student Travel Award are encouraged to seek additional forms of funding for their travel as well as other costs associated with attending the Annual Meeting. Council has allocated $5000 for this purpose. Four copies of the complete application must be submitted no later than June 15, 2000. No part of the application may be submitted by fax, and only applications from individuals on their own behalf will be accepted.

Eligibility
Applicants must be students pursuing an undergraduate or graduate sociology degree in an academic institution and a current student member of ASA (at the time of application). Participation in the Annual Meeting (e.g., paper sessions, roundtables), purpose for attending (e.g., workshop training, Honors Program participation), student need, the availability of other forms of support, matching funds, and the potential benefit to the student are among the factors taken into account in making awards.

Awardees will be selected by a travel award committee of the Student Forum convened especially for this purpose.

Application
2000 Student Travel Award Application is available on ASA web page (www.asanet.org) in mid February or by request in hard copy. For more information please contact the ASA Executive Office at (202) 383-9005 x327, or via e-mail at studentsforum@asanet.org.

Special Roundtable
2000 Annual Meeting
New Directions in Sociology
April 1 Deadline

Proposals are sought for a special roundtable session on “New Directions in Sociology for the New Century.” This unique session will be organized around important new theoretical and empirical issues and cutting edge ideas for sociology as it looks to the future. Speculative ideas, new directions, and challenging questions with respect to long-standing as well as new areas of research are welcomed and encouraged. This special roundtable was launched for the 1999 Annual Meeting with positive results. Here is a place on the program to share ideas for new lines of research, opportunities for cross-disciplinary collaborations, and promising issues for sociological inquiry. The roundtable format encourages dialogue and constructive exchange. Please contribute to this collective effort to identify important trends and opportunities and break new ground. Junior and senior scholars, new attendees and frequent participants are all encouraged to submit proposals. Send a 1-2 page abstract or discussion proposal to Felice J. Levine and Jan Thomas, co-organizers, American Sociological Association, 1307 New York Avenue NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005-4701; (202) 638-0882; fax; e-mail executive. office@asanet.org. All proposals must be postmarked, faxed, or e-mail ed no later than April 1, 2000.

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