Candidates for all ASA Offices, Council, the Committee on Publications, the Committee on Nominations, and the Committee on Committees are listed below. With regard to the last two committees, note that the number of districts has been increased from six to eight in accordance with the referendum passed by the membership in May.

President-Elect
Jack G. Gibbs, Vanderbilt University
Major N. Zald, University of Michigan

Vice President-Elect
Valerie K. Oppenheim, University of California-Los Angeles
Doris W. Willkens, University of Kentucky

Council
Jenn Alkin, University of Notre Dame
Marcia Marrion, University of Connecticut
Michael Hannan, Cornell University
Clemence Le, University of Missouri-Columbia

Georg W. Maddox, Duke University
Leonard L. Parnell, University of California-San Francisco
Carolyn C. Parnell, Purdue University
Hannan R. Panzer, University of Maryland

Committee on Publications
Ben Aggar, State University of New York-Buffalo
Ann Karloff, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill
Margaret Money Morison, University of Minnesota
Sheldon Singer, Indiana University

Committee on Nominations
District 1
James B. Baron, Stanford University
Joseph Scott, University of Washington

District 2
Charles M. Beniger, The Hogg Foundation for Mental Health
Neil Fligstein, University of Arizona

District 3
Alvin Levy, Northwestern University
Gary D. Swanson, University of Wisconsin-Madison

District 4
Elizabeth Higginbotham, Memphis State University
Kn Spencer, Duke University

District 5
Julie S. Perel, The Ohio State University
John F. Schwalb, West Virginia University

District 6
Demet P. Hoke, Pennsylvania State University
Robert H. Kunin, University of Maryland

District 7
Jared L. Atz-Lohr, New School for Social Research
Jared A. Gummerman, State University of New York-Binghamton

District 8
Patrick A. Rice, Rutgers University
Sang Y. Rhee, Colby College

Committee on Committees
District 1
Dennis D. Waltz, University of California-Santa Barbara
Philip N. Bloxom, University of Washington

District 2
Edward R. Kast, University of Utah
Wesley M. Strom, Louisiana State University

District 3
Lawrence R. Bix, University of Wisconsin-Madison
Mary Ann Lamont, University of Nebraska-Omaha

District 4
Amy K. Tipton, University of Kentucky
Charles M. Tiber, Floria State University

District 5
Marvin Morris, University of Toledo
Bennie A. Povilaitis, Indiana University

District 6
Margaret L.ündig, University of Delaware
Michael M. Cronin, The World Bank

District 7
Kathleen Goss, New York University
Michael Schwartz, State University of New York-Stony Brook

District 8
Zeke A. Goss, University of Massachusetts-Boston

These candidates have been nominated by the Committee on Nominations and, in the case of itself, by the At-Large Members of Council. As stated in the By-Laws, additional candidates may be nominated through the open nominations procedure. Petitions supporting candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President must be signed by at least 330 voting members of the Association and must arrive at the Executive Office no later than January 16, 1989; petition candidates for other positions must receive the support of at least 50 voting members by January 31, 1990.

White House Science Advisor "Speaks" to COSSA

The following letter, addressed to the Executive Director of the Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA) by Dr. Howard Silver, at its annual meeting held in Washington, DC, November 6, 1989. It’s author, Dr. David Bremerly, special assistant to the President of the United States for Science and Technology, has sent his appearance in order to represent the United States at a Conference in the Hague. Dr. Bremerly’s position as a distinguished physicist and Science Advisor to the President gives the letter its special significance.

I am sorry that the President’s request that I represent him at an international meeting in the Hague has taken me out of the country during the annual meeting of the Consortium of Social Science Associations. I was very much looking forward to talking to your group because of my firm belief that the social and behavioral sciences must play a more prominent role in issues of science and technology policy than they have in the past. Many of the outstanding problems we face today—such as the fate of the environment, the dangers of nuclear war, the cure of world hunger, and the burgeoning costs of medical care, to name just a few—are often left at the door of science and technology. Yet in all of these cases, the science and technology needed to solve these problems are effectively in hand. What we do not know are the social, behavioral, and economic consequences of the various possible courses of action available to us. Nor do we have adequate understanding of the value systems underlying the decisions we face.

Medical care technology offers a vivid illustration of this point. Modern medical technologies continue to make it possible for people to live longer and healthier lives. Yet because of the burgeoning cost of these technologies, we often fail to recognize the necessity of deciding to withhold life-saving or life-extending techniques for the simple reason that we will no longer, as a society, be able to afford them. Who will make such decisions? What value systems will underlie the decisions we face?

Research and Faculty Development Committee

Researchers who made recommendations to the Administration. It could not be learned if Lerman left voluntarily or was dismissed from his position by the University.

As reported in the September 1989 Footnotes (page 11), Jerri Hatch informed the ASA Executive Office in 1989 that large sections of her 1994 dissertation on the development and current use of music at the workplace appeared, unattributed, in a book by a book that Lerman entitled: The Hidden

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D’Antonio has recently written to Herbert Richardson, the Editor of The Edwin Mellen Press, asking him what steps he will be taking in light of the events at Eastern New Mexico University. Despite receiving the report of the ad hoc Committee, Richardson published a second edition of the Barnes volume, with some amendments made by Barnes.

The Executive Office will request that the ASA Council authorize the Jerri Hatch Defense Fund to support appropriate legal action to rectify and prevent inappropriate use of her dissertation.

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3 Profile of William Julius Wilson
4 Section Award Winners
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6 President’s Report by Joan Huber, Honors Program
7 IES/ISA and Oath Opposing Apathy

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Observing: Advocacy for a Diverse Clientele

That sociology is on a continuing growth curve is supported by a number of facts and anecdotes. I had already commented (November "Observing") on the fact that the Annual Meeting in San Francisco, for example, resulted in a record 37,280 paid registrants, for meetings held away from New York City, but also saw锐 Sheikh job advertisements for job applicants. These figures are in line with the record number of job openings that were listed in the Employment Bulletin between June 1988 and May 1989 (844). Moreover, the November 1989 Bulletin alone lists 177 academic openings, two in practice, and six fellowships. This total is 35 more than the record set a year ago.

As the meeting of the Mid-South Sociological Society held in Baton Rouge, LA, in October, all department chairs I spoke with stated that enrollments were up somewhat, considerably, or significantly, as were majors. Sociological societies located in states that were besieged financially, were reporting that they had hired several to many new faculty within the past year. That is not to say that faculty from many colleges and universities are not facing problems too. It is important to note that the profession is not confronting the pressing demand for accreditation from state education departments. Inadequate financial support, in other words, and the pressures of accountability that are linked to regional or national accreditation programs, I was impressed with the seriousness with which they are being discussed by department chairs from their region. I expect the matter will work its way through the American Sociological Association in the coming year and beyond, and that is a good thing for those of us who believe in the value of a strong, independent, and vital sociology.

More evidence of the vitality of sociological societies is the finding that with which sociologists are being quoted as expert sources in the New York Times. In the six months period May through October, a colleague who did the clipping for us found some 62 sociologists mentioned or quoted directly in some 48 different articles. And in the special issue of News the American sociological Association this past December, there were a number of articles written by sociologists on the topics of interest to the American public. It is easy to exaggerate the importance of these "signs of the times," but given the tendency of some colleagues to bemoan the lack of an integrated theory, or to see a lack of clamor for the profession to remain on this is increasingly relevant to the public agenda.

Some colleagues have accused me of putting on a public relations campaign in the face of rather meager evidence. For instance, one colleague asked what percentage of the jobs advertised in the Employment Bulletin were actually filled during the past couple of years? And what percentage of the labor pool that had built up in the late 1970s and early 1980s is still looking for a full-time job? Those are fair questions, and I intend to try to answer them. The Council has appointed a Committee for Research on the Profession, and it is expected that in the next couple of years this committee will gather the kinds of data that will provide us with a more accurate and systematic picture of the current state and possible future developments within the discipline.

Meanwhile, I am pleased to note that as of this writing about 15 graduate departments have indicated their interest in considering applications from Soviet graduate students for the 1990-91 academic year. The American Political Science and International Sociological Association have decided to solicit their respective graduate departments for applications from Soviet students for the 1990-91 academic year. Sociology has led the way in this venture. We hope that in the spring we will have a special seminar in this area. During the winter months to which the Soviet students will be invited to discuss their first-year experiences and perspectives on science in the U.S. and USSR.

On another matter of importance to members, I have been informed that Dr. Dean of Fine Arts at Eastern New Mexico University, Dr. Stephen Barnes, was accused of plagiarizing the dissertation of a student in his department. The faculty committee completed its review of the materials sent to it by the ASA. The members demonstrated beyond a reasonable doubt in my mind that Dr. Barnes plagiarized Dr. Hinch's dissertation. Information sources at Eastern New Mexico University have affirmed that the University's faculty committee reached a similar conclusion. (We stay away from this story.)

The department of Economics provides a small number of positions to Dr. Hinch's, who now works for what work. The publisher of Dr. Barnes' book, Edward Mellen Press, will take it. We would like to note that the strong example of academic integrity demonstrated by Eastern New Mexico University will be replicated by the Mellen Press. Dr. Hinch, who was accused of plagiarism, announced that he would have his book removed from Mellen Press, and publishers noticed the plagiarism.

In an apparent recognition of the growing problem of plagiarism within academic culture, the American Association of University Professors has issued a set of guidelines regarding proper acknowledgment of the work of others, and possible sanctions relating to the misuse of the work of others. Those who are not members of the AAUP may obtain copies of the guidelines by writing to their office in Washington, DC.

The Annual Meeting of the Committee on Science and Social Studies Associations took place in Washington, DC, on Monday, November 6th. H. Jason Buroker, President of the Association, and I attended the meeting, which had a record attendance of some 300 people. Program highlights included a luncheon talk by Dr. Allan Bromley, Special Assistant to the President for Science and Technology and Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy. Dr. Bromley was honored to cancel his appearance because President Bush made a last-minute decision to have Dr. Bromley represent the United States at the United Nations. His prepared remarks were read at the meeting by Dr. Howard Silver, Executive Director of COSSA, and reprinted on page 1 of this issue.

Another speaker at the meeting included Allan Blumstein, Dean, College of Urban and Public Affairs, Carnegie-Mellon University; the Honorable William Green, U.S. House of Representatives; and Dr. Robert Feinerman, President of the Social Science Research Council. COSSA, now in its eighth year, is widely regarded as one of the most effective lobbying groups in Washington. The attendance at the annual meeting, and the growing support for the scientific sociology throughout the government and private sectors is testimony to its effectiveness--HYPHAE.

New Organization for Chairs of PhD Departments

At each ASA Annual Meeting, one session is devoted to a meeting of Chairs of Doctoral Programs. As a rule, this meeting has not been widely attended. At the 1988 meeting in Atlanta, a movement was begun to change this. A committee was appointed to explore the possibility of developing an organization for Chairs. The committee consisted of Fred Block (University of Pennsylvania), William Falk (University of Maryland) and Marvin Owens (Michigan State University). The committee met in the fall at Penn and drafted a report outlining a charter which was approved with changes at the Chairs' meeting in San Francisco, attended by representatives of 68 departments.

Key elements to the charter included the need to: (1) that such a network would be formed; (2) that some form of dues would be required; (3) that membership would be open to all doctoral sociology programs or institutional programs which were heavily dependent upon sociology; (4) that membership would further be open to universities worldwide, although the expectation is that this will be primarily American oriented organization; (5) that the organization would conduct an annual or semiannual meeting of the representatives of the sociology departments and that this information will be given to the departments (including, items as salaries by rank, number of graduate students in each degree level, placement of recent graduates, and so on) that a coordinator will be chosen (by members from dues paying institutions for a two-year term with a plan--committee of two other persons coming from departments and/or nominees). The coordinator will be responsible for conducting the census and facilitating workshops and roundtables for Chairs at each year's Annual Meeting as well as convening a business meeting/general discussion session. William Falls was chosen as coordinator.

At a time when sociology is both growing in enrollments and number of ASA members, jobs available, visibility (all of which are discussed in the September 1989 Fastfinder), and under fire from the Washington University case, again, in the September 1989 Fastfinder, and organization of network for Chairs seems especially wise. This will provide a conduit by which all Chairs can be reached quickly to collect and disseminate information. It is also a mechanism through which Chairs can ask questions (especially of each other). And with its organizational structure, an attempt has been made to be as inclusive as possible. While large departments may have problems and dynamics somewhat different from small departments, one overriding thing unites them—they all provide training for doctoral students. Previously, there was no easy way for these departments (and Chairs) to converse with one another. Here is the new-chair's network will remedy this.

For information on the new organization, please contact William W. Falls, Department of Sociology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742.
More Sociologists Receive Honors and Awards

Kasof Wins ASA Social Psychology Section Award

The Section on Social Psychology has established an award to be presented each year for the best graduate student paper in social psychology. The winner of the first award, Joseph Kasof of Harvard University, received a plaque as well as financial support to attend the meetings last August in San Francisco.

Ms. Kasof's paper was entitled "Sex Bias in the Naming of Stimulant Persons: Name-Related Confounds in Sexism and Fear-Of-Success Research." The paper provides evidence that the names used in experimental research on sex stereotyping vary in attractiveness and connotes impressions of age, race, social class and intellectual competence. Her review of 198 published studies suggests that the preference of males found in these studies may reflect the strong tendency for researchers to use more appealing male names than female names in their designs.

McCormack Receives Honorary Degree

Thelma McCormack was one of five outstanding women who received honorary Doctorate of Human Letters degrees from Mount Saint Vincent University. She is a professor of sociology at York University and former Distinguished Chair in Women's Studies at Mount Saint Vincent University. McCormack has written widely on feminism and sexuality, pornography, peace, and the societal role of the mass media. Past president of the Canadian Sociological Association, she is also active in the ASA, particularly the Committee on World Sociology.

Ross Awarded Widmark Prize

H. Laurence Ross was awarded the Widmark Award at the triennial meeting of the International Committee on Alcohol, Drugs, and Traffic Safety in Chicago this month. A committee of five international, recognized researchers headed by Dr. Robert Borkenstein, inventor of the breath analyzer, selected Ross for his lifetime achievements in the field. Ross's work includes research that investigates circumstances under which laws against drunk driving are relevant. His studies include a positive analysis of the British Road Safety Act of 1967, as well as an article entitled "The Scandinavian Myth," which debunked the idea that mandatory jail sentences explained Swedish success in reducing drunk driving.

Ross has been a Fullbright Fellow and has served on panels and committees of the National Safety Council and the National Academy of Science. He will be the group's 24th gold medal recipient and its first sociologist.

Three Sociologists Win Guggenheim

Three sociologists are among the 198 scholars awarded fellowships by the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation. Over three thousand applicants were eligible for the awards given "on the basis of unusually distinguished achievement in the past and exceptional promise for future accomplishment." Selected were: Paul J. DiMaggio, Yale University, for a study of the social organization of the arts in the United States since 1860; Gary H. Hamilton, University of California-Davis, for study of the institutional foundations of Chinese capitalism; and Tsvi Shkopol, Harvard University, for study of the politics of social provision in the United States since the 1880s.

Marx to Give Jensen Lecture

Gary T. Marx has been selected to present the 1988-1990 Jensen Lecture. His topic will be "Windows into the Soul: Surveillance and Society in an Age of High Technology." The Jensen Lectureship, jointly sponsored by ASA and Duke University, was estabilished to encourage and make available sociological investigations that enrich the common good. The Lectures are concerned with research that contributes to the discipline's goal of providing social action with rational groundings in tested knowledge. A series of four lectures will be presented. Three of these will be presented at Duke University during the coming academic year. The fourth will be presented at the August 1990 meeting of the ASA.

Marx's research investigates the growing use of various means of surveillance in modern society. Many of these are far more sophisticated and intrusive than most of us realize. Many of them also involve technologies that normally thought of under the heading of surveillance—audio, visual, telemetric, biotechnical and data base forms of surveillance. The lectures will deal with the causes, nature and consequences of the systematic mediums of surveillance. The implications of their use for the form and functioning of society will be explored. The boundaries of social systems, that individual's sense of self, and our ideas about privacy, autonomy, and liberty are all bound to be affected. Current evidence and future prospects of such effects will be discussed. A volume based on the lectures is anticipated.

Marx is the second Jensen Lecturer. The first, whose lectures were presented in 1987-1988, was Peter H. Rossi whose topic was "Homelessness in America." The book based on those lectures and the out of print, has recently been published by the University of Chicago Press.

ASA Staff Attend Other Meetings

The ASA participates directly in regional/specialty/state organizations' affairs if requested. Do you want to have a member of the ASA staff attend your annual meetings and participate in panels, serve as a plenary speaker or presenter at a special session workshop or pre-retirement workshop conducted at your annual meeting? The ASA Office will try to accommodate your request. In the recent past, staff have:

- given an overview of national employment trends at a regional meeting;
- attended teaching workshops at state meetings;
- served as panelists on careers in sociological practice at a special section association;
- attended committee meetings that parallel ASA committees to discuss joint projects and share information;
- recruited able students for the Minority Fellowship Program;
- given a plenary address on sociological work and Congress;
- held a "town meeting" on certification and licensure;
- met with a regional society board about COSA participation.

The Membership Committee believes that, while dues and time are finite, membership in state/specialty/regional associations and ASA complement one another. There are services and benefits that each provides more effectively than the other. For example, state societies are the critical link to licensure issues. Regional societies provide a valuable service to graduate students who want to present papers and explore the job market. ASA is the national voice for sociology and offers more extensive services and benefits.

ASA welcomes the opportunity to serve all of you as individuals, or as members of regional/specialty/state organizations. Please write Carla Howery at the Executive Office and make your request. ASA can grow in strength only if it serves its constituency well, but it cannot serve unless it has some idea of what you want. You must do your part.
Dead Head Sociology and Canoeing Toward Utopia

by Carla B. Heavner

Summer school is the ideal time to create new courses and involve students in participatory sociology. Rebecca Adams, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, and Thomas Schmidt, Mankato State University (MN) developed exciting summer school courses that linked sociological theory to students' experiences.

The Grateful Dead and the Dead Heads

Rebecca Adams puts her specialty in geology on hold to follow a more youthful subculture, the Dead Heads. Fans of the band, Grateful Dead, have been devoted over its twenty-two years in the music business. Adams, herself, an associate professor at UNC-G, attended her first Grateful Dead concert in 1970 and continued attending until 1978 until "my dissertation took over all my time." She reconvened with the "Dead" at a concert in 1986 and noted immediately that "the Dead Heads had stayed the same while everyone else (in society) had changed." It's a real subculture! She wondered how distinct and strong the subculture was. Do people go home and go to work in their Dead Head persona, or do they act like most other people in the 1980s?

The Grateful Dead is a band that has not changed its members and has sustained popularity for over two decades. It intentionally gave its fans the name Dead Heads to help create group cohesion. Dead Heads have their own language, a symbolic system to identify one another apart from the concert setting. At concerts, sitting in a special section permits speaking of concerts; the tickets can be traded but not sold, further building networks. The "Dead" go to spring, summer, and fall giving Dead Heads many opportunities to come together.

The Dead Heads subculture kept simmering. A UNC-G colleague, Paul Sacklin, worked on collective behavior studies of people who studied the concerts. The student generation noted conditions of their class, including an invitation to attend a pre-concert meeting of Dead Heads to interview them. She took four independent study students and they spent their summer travelling to concerts handing out questionnaires, two carried their work into the next semester, analyzing the data. Still, what was the "sociology hang" to all this?

On Being Grateful for Simmel

The light went on at the 1988 ASA Annual Meeting in Atlanta, in the last session on the last day. In a session called "The Sociology of Georg Simmel," with five persons on the panel and three in the audience, Adams found the theoretical hook. The primary preconditions of the session meant she got a "tutorial in Simmel as a systematic thinker," thanks to panellist Deena Norstein, Michael Weinstin, Michael Kaem, Jeffrey Schuld, and Birgitta Nedelmann. She returned to Grasuavalo with a Simmel reading list to tackle and continue contact with some of the panellists. This rediscovery of Simmel and new understanding of the influence of philosopher Hans Vaihinger was what she needed to approach the subculture. "After all," she says, "the original Simmel is classic in that it is because he applies to current events."

Dead Head Sociology and Canoeing Toward Utopia

Dead Heads and the related social forms of their subculture: then paired those with opposing social forms. In and around the eight concerts, the students collected four hours of observational data and submitted reports (using the Schurman and Strain method of field reporting) within 24 hours of the concert. Each student kept a diary and submitted a final research paper. They were graded on their skills in data coding and the theoretical sophistication of their papers. Two graduate students, Jon Epstein and Robert Sandelholz, helped with the course.

Drawing You into the Dead Head Subculture

Adams plans to write a book about the Dead Head phenomenon. She faced the dilemma of how to honorably credit students' work. She views the students' observational reports as data from informants rather than collaborators. The students are of high quality but to handle validity issues and ethical issues, she distinguishes it from her own direct observations. For purposes of the class, however, she had everyone share their observational reports with one another. This collaboration enhanced support and resulted in better papers. "All the students revise their papers and I am still working with students long after the course has ended," says Adams.

"This experience has made me a better teacher," she notes. Because of the closure she developed with students in the summer, course, she has seen the value of knowing students better. She tries to have students over to her home, to work with them out of class, and so on. These contacts help her tailor learning experiences to their needs and talents.

If you plan to attend the Southern Sociological Society annual meeting, come to Adams' session about her experiences teaching this summer course. The video crew is making a feature length video that can be used in classes.

The Dead Heads are definitely an American subculture. This summer the Greatful Dead will tour in Europe and the USSR and a substantial number of Dead Heads will follow. Adams would love to be among them to see if the norms hold up in another culture. For now, she looks back on the summer as "an amazing experience—and without a grant!"

Almost Heaven... Minnesota!

For the fourth year in a row, Professors Tom Schimid and Stephen Buechler have sought for utopia in the Boundary Waters Canoe Area on the northern Minnesota-Canadian border.

The summer course, called "Society, Identity and Utopia: Creating a Social World," begins in the classrooms of Mankato State University with a series of lectures on social identity. The Minnesota tradition of symbolic interactionism pervades these conversations. Students do readings on utopian societies and do directed writings on what they might like to arrive in their own social world.

The canoe trip is presented "as an opportunity to break with the everyday social realities," says Buechler. Students are told that, with very limited breadth, they can create any kind of society they want (for the seven days of the trip).

"Let's not just talk about society: interaction, status, roles, sanctions, norms—let's do it. How does it emerge out of interactive processes?"

Social Boundaries On the Boundary Waters

As students were pushed to define what they wanted, a theme emerged: the tension between individualism and collective needs. Canoeing on large lakes, all alone, "one fate was interdependent in a very basic way," says Buechler. "Our literal survival was connected. But once our basic needs were secured, many people wanted a minimalist definition of community; they wanted to go off and do their own thing, Dyads and triads emerged and became very tight." The tent mates and canoe partners were deliberately scattered to encourage mixing.

Thomas J. Schimid wants a rock to lie on, freedom from civilization, a place to go and do what he wants. Students and teachers are looking at the edge of society, living in the wilderness.

During the trip, the class had a class meeting every other day to talk about what was emerging, but people were very tentative about speaking out. It's not just Scandinavian reticence—students realized that they were fundamentally connected to the others and people on the trip for seven days long.

Further, students were very reluctant to push for collective value commitments. They seem to want to have a "crash pad" collectivity where "we were all together, by happenstance, sharing the same space."

Who Signed On

The course drew a mixed bag of students, from sophomores to graduate students, equal numbers of men and women. Most students had never been on such a canoe trip before and while it was not designed to be an "outward bound" experience, it did involve serious paddling, unpredictable weather, sweeping views, and no cell phones in sight. Many students followed Schimid and Buechler from previous courses, most students were sociology majors. The course was set at the undergraduate/graduate level using a special topic's number. For 160 students, a $350 fee for all expenses on the trip.

Most of the students liked the experience, but the faculty were occasionally disappointed in students' ability to reflect on them and link with sociological concepts. The trip is so "exponentially overwhelming, that it's hard for students to keep the analytical eye on it. It's hard to see people when they're fishing." The day's events were always open, dependent on weather and the initiative of the students. There was no time to get up, no rules about who cooked and who ate. Buechler feels that students, when pushed to Canoeing, page 5
Sociologists Keep Pressure on Washington U. Administration

While the decision to close the Department of Sociology at Washington University is highly controversial, there can be little doubt that the pressure from sociologists worldwide, from the students and alumni at Washington University, from regional sociological associations, from local scholars, and in a variety of forms from ASA itself, is beginning to take its toll on the university’s position. The Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at Washington University is considering a minor in sociology. At an active meeting of the Washington University Sociology and Arts and Sciences, the faculty pressed for an explicit resolution of the ASA decision in a more general “examination” of university policy. The ASA Board of Trustees is also moving ahead on their own review of the decision. At the Annual Meeting in San Francisco, the ASA Council created an ad hoc committee to review the proposed closing of the Department of Sociology at Washington University and to suggest appropriate actions to the ASA Council. The committee will be chaired by Joan Huber, President of the Association and Dean of the Social and Behavioral Sciences at the Ohio State University. Council also passed the following resolution on August 14, 1989:

"Whereas, the Sociology Department at Washington University, St. Louis, is to be eliminated in 1990; whereas, this department has, in the past, produced excellent scholars from its program, whereas, sociology occupies a central place in intellectual discourse, and whereas, it is inconceivable that any university worthy of its name can provide adequate education to undergraduates without a sociology department, therefore be it resolved that ASA do the following:

1. Write letters to the Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSOA) requesting that they write letters of protest against the administration of Washington University; (see below box)

2. Publish these letters and any responses in Footnotes.

3. Publish in Footnotes the names and addresses of the responsible officials at Washington University, and call on the membership to organize a letter-writing campaign to these officials (see below box).

4. Footnotes, call on all ASA members to write letters of protest to the local and national media."  

Canoeing, from page 4

in the evening meetings, were able to use the sociological language to describe the patterns that emerged.

Some people did take advantage of the opportunity to "try out different selves" in a kind of experiential theater that allows you and almost forces you to be something else. By the second or third day in the wilderness, everyone is a terrible mess: no makeup, no shaving, no toiletries, no attractant smell. The physical forces and instincts break down because the "normal selves" are unmanageable.

Participatory Decision making

In the last trip, the group made the rule that “everyone must speak” and “vote when a collective decision must be made.” The process began on the first day of the trip when several vocal people wanted to stop and make camp, while others remained silent. When a vote was taken, the “silent side” prevailed, angered by the vocals. Buehler noticed that he was in the minority once, to his chagrin. The student voted for a day early because of heavy rain.

Buehler is still trying to bring the sociological concepts to the experience. For others thinking of such courses, in natural settings nearby, he suggests that faculty should write about participatory learning. He has assigned work on “sociology of everyday life” and part of the book, The Ideal Community. Over the four years, Schmid and Buehler have moved toward more “Event leading” the course, with preparatory readings ahead of the trip. The journals have been very useful and should be read by the faculty and responded to as frequently as possible. The journals have to move away from “therapy” and towards analysis, something that can be publicly shared and criticized.

The breakeven from everyday is a challenge. Can we leave behind gender roles, for example, whose nominally with men and women? Can we create a new society? Sitting on the rocks looking at the stars, listening to music, the Las_are a transforming experience. A former student, now in India in the Peace Corps, communicated to Schmid that the canoe trip was a risk taking experience that changed his world view. He was willing and eager to look at other societies, as if they had returned from the trip ready to make major decisions in their personal lives.

The faculty are grateful for a safe return and dry clothes, and journals that show glimpses of the call of sociology, as well as the call of the loons.

Short Takes

In the very informative article about “Future Organizational Trends” (Sep- tember 1989), this sentence appears: “In 1973 the first president was elected who was added to the ballot by petition, rather than from the official nominating committee.”

This statement is in error by a margin of 11 years. I was a member of the official nominating committee in 1964, and I can assure you that the name of Pitirim Sorokin was added to the ballot by petition, rather than from the official nominating committee.” Your footnote #2 on page 9 does not change the fact by saying that Sorokin was elected after a “grassroots campaign of supporters.”

Otherwise, an excellent article.

Joseph E. Fischer, Loyola University
The Minority Fellowship Program (MFP) is supporting 27 fellows at 20 universities during the 1989-90 academic year. Nine are in Texas. Included among the 18 who continue on the program. Funds for the MFP are provided by the Minority Research Institute (MRI) of Biometry and Applied Sciences at the National Institute of Mental Health. The names, affiliations and universities of the 1989-90 ASA Minority Fellows are presented in the accompanying table. The selected awards provide over 

October for another five year cycle of funding for the MFP. Following routine procedures, a panel of external reviewers was convened early in 1989 by NIMH. It evaluated favorably ASA’s proposal to support the research training of minority scholars with career interests in the sociological fields of health and illness. The proposal earned a priority score of 115 on its technical and scientific merits (scores range from 1 to 150, with lower scores reflecting greater merit). The panel recommended full funding at $500,000 annually for five years. NIMH then reviewed the panel’s recommendation and approved it, to be effective July 1, 1989.

Persistant federal budget problems, however, resulted in delays in making ASA’s award in a timely fashion. Indeed, the 1989-90 award to the MFP was extended two months, although no additional operating funds were provided. It was not until immediately prior to the government’s new fiscal year that ASA received its notice of the award. Graduate and fellows could be formally appointed. Moreover, the dollar award was only slightly better than two-thirds of the sum indicated in the guidelines that helped shape ASA’s proposal and recommended by the review panel.

ASA continues to press for a supplement to its 1989-90 award. Among the reasons for needing a supplement is that fellows’ stipends have increased this year, from $6,552 to $6,850 annually. Moreover, budget cuts sacrificed important professional programs, among them tuition and fee waivers for dissertation expenses, and for site visits by MFP staff.

This delay in the receipt of NIMH funds created major problems, both for the program office and for fellows. As a result, William Willis Wilson, Secretary of Public Affairs and Executive Director of the ASA, agreed to advance the necessary funds from the Association’s operating budget in order to cover the first quarter stipend payments to 27 fellows for 1989-90. (This advance was repaid when the MFP received its funds.)

The universities where fellows are enrolled also benefited by providing tuition assistance in anticipation of their appointments, thereby allowing them to enroll for full courses.

This problem experienced this year is not expected to be repeated next year. By then, the ASA grant will be an element of the federal government’s budget, not a new program activity dependent on the availability of monies, as was the case this year when its proposal for another cycle of funding was competitively reviewed.

In addition to the crucial assistance provided by ASA, the MFP continues to benefit from various cooperative arrangements. One important form of assistance is the tuition and fee waivers routinely provided by nearly all the campuses where fellows are enrolled. Another important form of university support is that some contribute to their fellows' stipend-splitting arrangements. This "stipend-splitting" arrangement varies among campuses. This year, for example, the following campuses are contributing 50 percent of the stipend for fellows enrolled there: UC-Berkeley, Maryland, Arizona, Kansas, Washington State, and Loyola-Chicago, and Wisconsin. Others, such as UCLA, contribute about one-third toward the stipend of fellows enrolled there. Yet other forms of stipend splitting are like the arrangement at the University of Chicago, which augments ASA awards so that local fellows are not economically disadvantaged relative to other graduate students.

Also immensely beneficial are the contributions from regional and sister associations. Contributing agencies to the 1989-90 MFP fund are the Sociologists for Women in Society (SWS), Association of Black Sociologists (ABS), Urban and Regional Communication, Regional Sociologists, and the following regional societies: Eastern, Midwest, North Central, and Southwestern.

Combined, all the aforementioned forms of assistance nearly double the Minority Fellowship Program’s financial base. These "savings" are channelled into additional stipend money, thereby increasing the annual number of fellows who can be appointed. The rationale behind this effort is to help increase the number of minority scholars earning the PhD in order to meet projected increases in demand for sociologists in the coming decades.

This year’s ASA Fellows brings to 27 the number of students supported by the program’s six years. As of spring 1989, 124 fellows had earned the PhD, 80 had dropped out of graduate studies in sociology not persisted beyond the first year and the remainder are making good progress toward completion.

Applications for the 1990-91 competition are available from the ASA.

THE MAY 1989 ISSUE OF FOOTNOTES CARRIED A STORY REGARDING THE BUDGET OF THE ASA’S MINORITY FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM. UNDERTAKEN AS A MEANS OF CONTRIBUTING TO THE MFP BY DEPARTMENTS OF SOCIOLOGY WHERE FELLOWS ARE ENROLLED AND BY REGIONAL AND SISTER ASSOCIATIONs. OUR APOLOGIES.

A NUMBER OF DEPARTMENTS OF SOCIOLOGY ROUTINELY CONTRIBUTE TO THE MFP. ONE MEANS BY WHICH GRANTING TUITION AND FEE WAIVERS TO FELLOWS. SOME DEPARTMENTS OF SOCIOLOGY MAKE CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MFP THROUGH THEIR OWN FUNDING SOURCES. THE MFP HAS 27 FELLOWS THIS YEAR. THE 1989-90 SUPPORT DEPARTMENTAL SUPPORT FOR THE MINORITY FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM.

Another form of help the MFP has received in recent years is contributions from regional and sister sociological associations. These funds also are used for fel-

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**MINORITY FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM: 1989-90 NEWLY SELECTED AND REFUNDED FELLOWS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fellow</th>
<th>Race/Tribality</th>
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<td>Bell, Katrina</td>
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<td>California-Riverside</td>
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**New Executive Officer Search**

The American Sociological Association invites inquiries from candidates for the position of Executive Officer. Experience in administration, program development, and budget preparation are necessary; an even temper and boundaryless energy are highly desirable. The Executive Officer administers the business of the organization, to wit, manages the central office with its staff of 20; maintains the association's accounts and oversees a budget of over $2,000,000 yearly; coordinates public relations, and assists various committees. In addition to these internal responsibilities, the Executive Officer is also charged with maintaining ties to external groups, e.g., other sociological, educational, nonprofit, and government organizations in Washington and elsewhere. For example, the Executive Officer serves on the Board of Directors of the Consortium of Social Science Associations and the National Advisory Council on the Humanities, sits on the boards of several associations, and helps to address further questions to the current Executive Officer, Bill D’Antonio. The search will be conducted by members of a regional committee on the ASA’s Committee on the Executive Officer and Budget, sitting as a whole. Interested candidates should send five copies of their curriculum vitae and a list of three to five references to the Chair of the Committee on the Executive Officer and Budget, Seth H. Hess, Department of Sociology, College of Morris, Randolph, NJ 07676.
The Evaluation of Sociology Journals by Political Scientists

by David Jacobs, Department of Political Science, University of Oregon

Because I am a sociologist with a primary appointment in a political science department, I came across an article in a political science journal that may be of some interest to sociologists. Giles, Merrill and Patterson (1989) surveyed political scientists in order to rank the prestige of journals relevant to that discipline.

They drew a random sample of faculty from the 1986 guide to programs in political science. About 40 percent mailed back usable questionnaires resulting in an N of 278. In order to replicate an earlier study (Giles and Wright 1975), respondents were asked to evaluate journals presented in alphabetical order, although additional space was provided so that respondents could rate journals the authors had not listed. They were told to judge each journal by the quality of its articles. Scores ranged from 0 to 10, with 1 being poor, 2-4 adequate, 6 good, 8-10 very good.

Table 1 shows the results. Sociologists should be encouraged by the strong ratings given to the leading journals in sociology. Even though these evaluations were done by members of a different discipline with its own specialized content and journals, the two best sociology journals did surprisingly well. The American Sociological Review ranked first, in a tie for second out of a total of 78 journals, with the same score as the American Political Science Review. The American Journal of Sociology ranked just behind in a tie for fourth with a score of 7.5.

Another journal that published a large number of articles by sociologists also did well. Although its content is primarily organizational and many sociologists are on its board, Administrative Science Quarterly placed 12th. In spite of its high prestige in sociology (Glen and Villemez 1980), Social Forces proved to be a mild exception. Perhaps because only about a third of the respondents were acquainted with it, this journal finished in a four way tie for 26th place with a mean score of only 6.2.

There is good reason to think that these strong evaluations are not idiosyncratic. In their more detailed work, which used sophisticated procedures (Giles and Wright 1975), the two best sociology journals did about as well. In their survey, the American Sociological Review was rated as slightly better than the American Political Science Review, while the American Journal of Sociology scored the same as the APSR. The high ratings given to sociology journals by political scientists in the current survey evidently represent a stable phenomenon.

Social scientists did not rate the major economics journal that appeared in the recent survey as highly as the two best sociology journals. This finding cannot be attributed to the irrelevance of economics. Scholars in the subdiscipline called public choice are particularly likely to use economic models, while many other political scientists often cite economists. Regardless of the reasons for the lower score given to the Journal of Public Economy, the contrast in these results is instructive. When their evaluations of journals from economics and sociology are compared, it is apparent that political scientists think their work is in the leading sociology journals is higher of quality.

Coming at a time when sociology has received some unwarranted negative publicity, these results should be useful. For example, department heads may find these ratings worth mentioning when they speak to deans. Perhaps it is time to reevaluate the sociology journals with a similar design. Nineteen years have passed since the Glenn and Villemez evaluations of the comparative prestige of sociology journals appeared. Time is limited so those who have to make decisions about hiring, tenure, or merit cannot read all of the materials before them. Because they must often use some estimate of journal prestige, journal ratings that are more current ought to be available.

References

* With thanks to Richard O'Brien for his helpful comments.

1990 Regional Meeting Schedule

- Eastern Sociological Society—March 23-25, Boston, MA. Sheraton Hotel. Contact: Charles Seleniger (Executive Officer), County College of Morris, Rt. 11, Randolph, NJ 07869.
- Midwest Sociological Society—April 10-12, Chicago, IL. Hyatt Regency Hotel. Con- tact: Richard T. Schaefer (Secretary), Department of Sociology, Western Illinois University, Macomb, IL 61455.
- Pacific Sociological Association—April 2-15, Louisville, KY. The Kent House. Contact: Barbara Jones Denison (Executive Officer), Leadership Develop- ment Institute, Lebanon Valley College, Annville, PA 17003.
- Southern Sociological Society—March 22- 25, Louisville, KY. The Galt House. Con- tact: George C. Connick (Secretary), Department of Sociology, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, NV 89154.
- Southwest Sociological Association—March 28-31, Ft. Worth, TX. Hyatt Regency Hotel. Contact: Susan Brown Eve (Program Chair), Department of Sociology, University of North Texas, Denton, TX 76205.

HP Joins ASA; Seeks Director

The ASA Council recently voted to make the Honors Program an official program of the ASA. The Program, now it is in its sixth year, brings together outstanding seniors and graduate students to attend, participate, and study the Annual Meeting. First-time student participants, selected on the basis of scholarship and academic achievement, earn a modest amount of credit for work done at the Annual Meeting by successfully completing the program requirements. The Honors Program Student Association (HPSA), new and former participants in the program, form a student network around the country who communicate informally and via their newsletter. The HPSA also organizes sessions at the Annual Meetings, as well as social events. The Honors Program is seeking a new Director for 1990 to guide and manage the program, to select the student participants, and to organize the events at the 1990 Annual Meeting in Washington, DC. Applicants should be strongly interested in help- ing socialize students into the profession. The ASA is open to rewarding a director's institution, or being an option for students to arrange an independent study program at their own institutions. The position is structured in a manner similar to a journal editorship and is considered a prominent professional service. The term is three years, with an option to renew. An oversight board will be appointed to advise the director and help with the selection of program participants. A small budget is available to cover direct costs of running the program. Applicants should be in a tenure track academic appointment in an accredited college or university; have some departmental in-kind support to help with clerical tasks; be interested in getting the program to spend most of the five Annual Meeting days directing the program and assisting students; have creative ideas for the edcuca- tional experience the students will have at the Annual Meeting; and be independent and appropriate for credit in sociology.

Interested applicants should send a vita and a cover letter outlining their ideas and interests, to arrive at the ASA Executive Office (1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036) by January 1, 1990. The ASA Council Subcommittee on the Honors Program will make the selection by February 1, and the new director will begin work immediately.
More on Sociology in Israel

Shauliat Rehavim's account of "Sociology in the West Bank (Occupied Areas) April 1989" provides readers with much useful information in a brief space. At a number of points, however, this information is too bland to appear without further comment. Thus: (1) In the 1950s indeed, "... the work of sociologists was strongly oriented to the practical concerns of the new state," Rehavim does not, however, explain how this orientation continued to influence the ideology of Israeli sociology. Even today — with some notable exceptions that she does not mention — there is very little of any critical tradition. Concerns now might be less "practical" but there is still the closeness to the dominant national sensus. No outside visitor can understand Israeli social science without noting this continuity.

(2) While Rehavim cites a recent article by two Palestinian sociologists (Hajlers and Zureik) about the problem in Israeli sociology's portrayal of the Palestinian population, she does not comment on the nature of these problems. At times these "Palestinians" ("Israeli Arabs") are simply underrepresented in the literature, at times as the "others" in the subfield of sociology that I know best — crime, deviance, social control, social problems — Israeli Arabs are 17% of the population (see the women 20 years ago they virtually don't exist. As for the military and the Arab Palestinian occupation for the last 22 years they hardly appear in Israeli sociology and not at all in Rehavim's article (which describes Israeli "as democratic" without mentioning the occupation).

(3) Rehavim writes that "Arabs study at all of the Israeli universities sponsor whose of Birl Zeit University located in the West Bank, and I'm not clear what "spouse Birlzeit University" can mean. Birl Zeit University had nothing to do with the Israeli Arab citizens who attend regular universities in Israel. It is an independent university, accredited by the Israeli government with two other Palestinian universities in the Occupied West Bank. Since then, it has been closed. Birl Zeit University had no less than 14 times. Since the beginning of the occupation in December, 1967. Birl Zeit and the other Palestinian universities have been virtually closed from almost all of the students of the educational system. Some 16,000 students (and 300,000 school aged children) have been deprived of education for two years even alternative classes have been held. The army only police.

Together with most of their other academic colleagues, Israeli sociologists have been totally silent about all this. Neither the Israeli Sociological Association nor their own universities have they registered any protest nor expressed a word in support of the Palestinian colleagues (who include, in Bir Zeit, a large group of fellow sociologists). I wonder whether at any time the Hebrew University in the last 30 minutes drive from the sealed Bir Zeit University."

(4) As for the "considerable prejudice" that Israeli sociologists face in international melo-dramatic meetings outside America: I am not aware of any evidence of such prejudice. Indeed, what is remarkable in the last two years is the increased concern of the Israeli sociological community by the international academic community about the gross violation of human rights during the current repression of the Palestinian uprising. The equivalent in South Africa or Chile would rightly earn condemnation, Israeli attracts far less criticism perhaps because of the close United States ties that Rehavim so well describes. It's time for Israeli sociologists (and their other academic colleagues) to realize that serious research about the sufferings of any group are not worth observing as sociologists, not even as professionals. Shauliat Cohen, Institute of Criminology, Hebrew University, Jerusalem.


A View on Arab Palestine

This is a commentary on Shauliat Rehavim's article, "Building Sociology and a New State," which appeared in the April 1989 Footnotes. The article, in general, is a comment to Israeli and Israeli Arab sociologists. I would like to comment on the distortions of a facts mentioned in the article and to attract the writers' and readers' attention to two other points relating to the topic.

First, Rehavim does not differentiate between Israeli and Palestinian universities. Arab Palestine now constitutes the Palestinian territories occupied by the Israeli army, namely the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Even the Israeli government does not consider them as parts of Israel, which means that Dr. Rehavim is more royal than the king. She mentions Birzeit University in the West Bank and the universities of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Even the Israeli government does not consider them as parts of Israel, which means that Dr. Rehavim is more royal than the king. She mentions Birzeit University in the West Bank and the universities of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Even the Israeli government does not consider them as parts of Israel, which means that Dr. Rehavim is more royal than the king. She mentions Birzeit University in the West Bank and the universities of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. 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Call for Papers

CONFERENCES


Association for the Advancement of Policy, Research and Development in The Third World International Conference, November 18-21, 1990, Mexico City, Mexico. Theme: "The Latin American Crisis: A Challenge to International Professionalism." Paper proposals and roundtable suggestions are solicited for possible inclusion in the conference. Deadline: one-page proposal plus biographical professional statement indicating areas of professional and geographical competencies should be received by March 30, 1990. For more information, contact: Melki Mejia, Association for the Advancement of Policy, Research and Development in the Third World, PO Box 70327, Washington, DC 20007-0327; (202) 479-7310.


Conference on Racism and the Labour Market in a Historical Perspective, September 5-7, 1990, Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Theme: "Racism and the Labour Market in a Historical Perspective." Scholars who are engaged in research into the relationship between the labour market and racism in post-industrial and industrial societies are invited to send in summaries of papers by March 15, 1990. Contact Conference Office, Historical Racism Studies, International Institute of Social History, Czaaropologen 11, 1109 AM Amsterdam, The Netherlands, Fax: 31-20-6504988.


The Games 1990 Conference on Management and Family, June 12-13, 1990, Sky Resort, Persons interested in the area of sport and family are invited to submit proposals for papers, workshops, and/or seminars. Send a copy of abstract to: The Games, 1625 Broadway, New York, NY 10019.

International Conference on Social Stress Research, June 18-20, 1990, London, England. The conference is designed to bring together researchers in the field of social stress. Submit a complete paper or a substantial abstract of a paper you wish to present by December 15, 1989. For more information, contact: Kimberly Vogt, Conference Coordinator, Department of Educational Psychology, University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH 03824.


The Law and Society Association 1990 Annual Meeting, May 30-June 2, 1990, Berkeley, CA. Theme: "Legal Identities, Scholarly Identities, Politics." Program committee welcomes proposals on the themes of language and politics, expansion and contraction of the state, globalization of legal issues, and scholarship and political action. For copies of the call to write to Law and Society Association, Harmony House, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003; (413) 545-4670; FAX (413) 545-1640; Illinois LawLibrary.

Midwestern Society for Research on Life-Span Development Third Biennial Meeting, September 27-29, 1990, Purdue University. Presentation proposals regarding research on aspects of human development across life-sages, including social and cultural influences, are welcomed. Submission deadline is February 15, 1990. Contact: John Batsa, Sue Leinenhard or Susan Kontos, Co-Chairs, MSBD Program Committee, Department of Child Development and Family Studies, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN 47907; (317) 494-2965.

Popular Culture Association in the South/ American Culture Association in the South, October 4-6, 1990, Montgomery, AL. By May 1, 1990. Contact: Lewis Moore, PC/ACS Program Chair, 3100 Forest Street NW, Washington, DC 20006.

The Third Symposium on Social Science Resource Management, May 18-19, 1990, College Station, TX. Theme: "Human-Resource Interaction: An Interdisciplinary Inquiry." Call for papers to be received by December 15, 1989. Contact: James H. Crampton, Program Chair, Department of Recreation and Parks, College of Natural Resources, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843-2261; (409) 845-4920.

PUBLICATIONS

Adult Residential Care Journal, founded by Adaline Fox-Taylor, requests papers for consideration for publication. Manuscripts should deal with adult residential care issues such as management, clinical problems, policies and ideologies, quality of life, and other professional and research areas. APA format. Preferred length, 18 pages, 12-14 double-spaced pages. Submit manuscripts considered. For information, contact: Editors, John M. McComas, ACSW, 318-B Kewaunee Street, Evanston, IL 60202.

Humor and Society invites manuscripts for a special issue on "Humor, Humanism, and Social Change in the
and increase the knowledge base from which scholars and practitioners can understand, evaluate, and increase the efficiency of their governance. The application deadline is February 15, 1990. Contact: Planning Council, Program on Philanthropy, Indiana University, 40 East Market Street, Bloomington, IN 47405; (812) 336-6642.

National Research Council plans to award approximately 25 Ford Foundation Postdoctoral Fellowships for Minority Students. This program is designed to provide opportunities for continued training and experience in research. U.S. citizens or residents who are members of the designated minority groups, who are pursuing an MD or PhD degree and are enrolled in a graduate or medical school, are eligible. The stipend will be $25,000 per year. The deadline for submission of applications is January 15, 1990. For application materials, contact Fellowship Office, CB8120, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, DC 20418.

University of Rochester, The Susan B. Anthony Center for Women Studies is inviting applications for a Postdoctoral Fellowship for a recipient of the PhD in any discipline whose work is clearly related to women's studies. The fellowship is for one year beginning September 1990, with an option for a second year. The stipend is $25,000 yearly. Fellow will work on project, will be expected to attend an existing academic department, and will teach two courses during the year. Send vita, a two-page proposal, three letters of recommendation, one or two letters of support, and samples of published or unpublished work no later than February 1, 1990, to Director, Susan B. Anthony Center, University of Rochester, 318 Lattington Field, Rochester, NY 14627.

Social Science Research Council (SSRC) announces the Program for Advanced German and European Studies at the Free University of Berlin. Project to encourage research on economic, political, and social aspects of modern and contemporary Germany and European affairs. A stipend of $2,000 will be awarded to 15 PhD candidates to conduct research at the Free University of Berlin. For information, contact: Social Science Research Council, 323 West 43rd Street, New York, NY 10036. Application deadline is December 15, 1989. For application materials, contact Social Science Research Council, 323 West 43rd Street, New York, NY 10036.

The University of Southern California, Department of Psychology, Population Research Laboratory assists in the following training: MS in Sociology (approved demography). PhD in Sociology. PhD in Economics. Master of Public Administration (population policy). Master of Public Administration (population statistics). Doctor of Public Administration; and Summer Population Policy and Research Program. Student stipend is $2,500. Stipend for Alice B. Kennett Endowed Fellowship in Population Studies in Memory of Jane F. Fount Whitney and Plains Hawaiians Funded Internships. U.S. National Institute on Aging funded pre-and postdoctoral traineeships in the demography of aging University of Southern California. PhD and Master's level candidates, and research assistantships and other private and public sector funding. Contact: Maurice D. Van Arsdol, Jr., Population Research Laboratory, University of Southern California, 3614 Troubadour Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90089-0457; (213) 743-2501.

Competition.

1990 ASA Comparative-Historical Sociology Prize. The Society for Comparative-Historical Sociology will award a prize for the best article in historical and/or comparative historical sociology published in the last three years but not yet published. Papers may be submitted by the authors or others. The committee will consider the prize for the 1990 prize consists of Rolf Amstutz (University of Minnesota), David Jense (Indiana University), Frank Dobbins (Princeton University), and Mehran Rajjabi (Munster State College). Five copies of papers submitted should be sent to Rolf Amstutz, Department of Sociology, University of Minnesota, 55405, by February 15, 1990.

The ASA Sections on Sociology of Religion, Social Psychology, and Sociology of Education will cooperate to award the annual William J. Goode Book Award, honoring a book on the sociology of religion, social psychology, or sociology of education. The award is to be given for the best book published during the calendar year of the previous year. The deadline for submission of applications is January 15, 1990. For application materials, contact: ASA, 1801 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Suite 500, Washington, DC 20009.

The Human Rights Council, Levin Chorba- jian is planning a new course on Human Rights for 1990-91. A training manual and study pack to be ready for submission from the Learning and Teaching Group for the non-Human Rights Community members who are teaching such a course as well as any suggestions for meetings and other projects. Contact: Levin Chorba-jian, Department of Sociology, University of Lowell, Lowell, MA 01854.

Matina Kanne, Mount St. Mary's College is interested in hearing from colleagues who have used computer graphics and other forms of data visualization in their teaching. She is particularly interested in references to the use of graphics in non-scientific, non-technical courses. Send requests to: Computer Studies, Department of Sociology, Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, MD 21731; (301) 446-4612.

The Scholar's Digest is a quarterly publication that will make its debut in the late summer of 1990. It will present the best of contemporary scholarship, particularly excerpts of good, readable scholarship designed as literature. The digest is now seeking teachers, professors and scholars to serve as field editors deciding the current output from the academic press and scholarly publishers and recommending to the editors, books with clear writing. There are no rules required, only recommendations. Contact: George Kagan, Ed- itor, The Scholar's Digest, 915, Bald- win Place, Los Angeles 90048-0515. (213) 743-2501.

Summer Programs

First Annual Summer Institutes in Comparative-Archeological Research will be held at the University of California, Irvine, July 24-August 11, 1990. The Institute is open to anthropological and other scientists interested in collecting or using data typically studied by anthropologists. Participants will be invited to participate in a summer workshop on the theme "Labor Market Prospects for the Unemployed," to be held at the Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin, Madison, tentatively scheduled for June 25-29, 1990. Designed to build a community of research interest around this and other related topics concerning low-income population, the workshop will gather approximately 40 junior and senior researchers for discussions over the courses of the week. Prospective participants should submit a curriculum vitae and a statement of research interest in the field. Applications must be received by March 15, 1990, at the Institute for Research on Poverty, 5412 Social Science Building, 1180 Observatory Drive, Madison, WI 53706. Contact: Elizabeth Evans.

The Luxembourg Income Study, Summer Workshop 1989 is a two-week pre- and postdoctoral workshop designed to introduce young scholars in the social sciences to comparative research in income distribution and social policy using the LIS database. The workshop will be held July 15-27, 1990, in Luxembourg, in English. The language of instruction will be English. The cost will be $3,000 plus all travel, and all board. Additional information is available from Tim Smidt, LIS Project Director, VIPS, 1208 16th Avenue South, Nashville, TN 37208. Applications are due by May 1, 1990.

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Obituaries, continued

professionals, and was an active member of the Department of Polish Literature of the University of Warsaw College. He took his Ph.D. from Bruns.

In 1960, Stanislaw Kazma, a leading figure in the Polish sociological community, passed away. In 1960, Stanislaw Kazma, who had led the University of Warsaw College, and his colleagues, expressed their condolences to the family of Stanislaw Kazma, who was one of the most prominent sociologists in Poland. Kazma was a leading figure in the Polish sociological community, and his work was widely recognized for its depth and insight. He was a prolific writer and published numerous books and articles on various topics, including the sociology of work, the sociology of education, and the sociology of family. Kazma's work was widely read and respected in both Poland and abroad, and he was a respected figure in the international sociology community.

Kazma's work continued to be influential even after his death, and his contributions to the field of sociology continue to be studied and debated to this day. His legacy as a sociologist is secure, and his work will be remembered for many years to come.

The obituary for Stanislaw Kazma is a testament to the respect and admiration that his colleagues held for his work and his contributions to the field of sociology. It is a fitting tribute to a man who dedicated his life to the study of society and who made significant contributions to the understanding of the complex relationships that shape our world.

Bibliographic information:

- **Title:** Obituaries, continued
- **Author:** Unknown
- **Publication:** November 1969
- **Source:** Footnotes
- **Volume:** 13

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**Note:** This text is a sample and does not reflect the actual content of the obituary.

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Obituaries, continued

of his intellect. Naturally and unselfish-
ly, he practiced what he preached. He was a kind, patient, and warm
man, a devoted husband, and loving
father that we all have ever known, a model
for his younger colleagues. Finally, George
Simpson had a wonderful sense of humor and we all laughed joyously in his
presence.

Susan Armstat, CUNY—Brooklyn College

Promila Kirch Hazard

(1902-1989)

Promila Hazard, a remarkable woman,
was featured in Connecticut’s, on the
morning of August 7th. Cilla was a graduate of the University of Connecticut and, at the
time of her death, she was finishing
work for her PhD at Northwestern University. This was a member of the
sociology department at the University
of Northern Iowa. Cilla was a quiet,
thoughtful, very private person. She
knew a great deal about wild plants, both
the ones she observed and the
her knowledge. She was a sensitive and
gentle woman.

Although she had come to embrace
society fairly recently. Cilla’s work on
social production—especially her new
focus on animated film—held much
promise. Her death is a loss to sociol-
ogy, but it is a greater loss to those who
loved her.

We would like to extend our deepest
memorial in her memory to be sent to Friends of Animals, P.O. Box 10914, Newton, CT 06480-10914. Cilla was a former
member of the American Anthropologic,
civic and pipeline Coventry. Child and Family Services

Official Reports and Proceedings

MINUTES OF THE FIRST MEETING
OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The first meeting of the 1989-90
Council convened at 2:35 p.m. on
Sunday, August 13, 1989, in the San
Francisco Hilton Hotel. Council member
present were: Robert R. Allard, Wendt,
Baldwin, Ivars Berg, James E. Blackwell, Edouard Bois, Richard T. Campbell,
Los B. Daffares, Eloy Dias, Glen H.
Diller, Jr., Beth B. Hess, Jon Huber,
Stanley Leiberman, Jill Quigley, Ber-
nie Rabin, W. Richard Scott, Nancy
Tuma, Franka D. William, and William
Julian Wilson. Jerome Knebel, as chair,
repeated for the Committee on
Committees. Persons from the Execu-

"Oral reports and Proceedings of
"Minutes of the First Meeting of the Execu-
"Tive Council.

\textbf{Report of the President.} Wijker wel-
tended recently elected member Council. He said that the state of the
Association was good, and that he was
happy to be serving at this time. He
asked Council members to reflect on
for the President's proposal, scheduled for
action the following day, on how the
Association might respond to the needs of the
organization and its members.

\textbf{Report of the Secretary.} Hes also indi-
cated that she was happy to serve at this
taxpact. She deferred further
requests for items on the agenda.

\textbf{Report of the Executive Officer.} D. An-

tonio informed Council of a letter from
D. Allan Brody, Director of the Office of
Science and Technology (OSTP). The
White House, welcoming social scien-
cists and statisticians, nominated from
a group of outstanding social and
cartographers acting as assistant director for
science at OSTP. He stressed the over-
all significance of the letter in recogniz-
ing the role of social scientists and
cartographers acting as assistant director for
science at OSTP. He stressed the over-
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Media, continued

Following its national coverage by the American Press Association, the December issue of "Progressive Farmer" featured an article on soybeans and the benefits they provide to the environment.

Bernard Beck, Northwestern University, was cited in a June 21 USA Today article on the use of solar energy.

Nail Bennett, Yale University, had his study on the impact of solar energy on the environment featured in a September 8 Connecticut Post article about how new energy sources are affecting women under 30.

Lawrence Biles, University of Wisconsin, was prominently featured in a NBC's program.

Daniel Brooks, Washington University, was cited in the October 18 edition of the New York Times, and the paper also featured an article on the increasing use ofUNIX.

Richard Bugg, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was featured in a July 8 San Francisco Chronicle article on social media's impact on drinking in bars.

Ranger Robinson, Harvard University, had a letter in the opinion column of the "New York Times" on the importance of reducing obesity.

Larry S. Bumpus, University of Wisconsin and Frank P. Furness Jr., University of Pennsylvania, were cited in a New York Times article on the importance of reducing obesity.

Paul Bunting and Robert Crouchfield, University of Wisconsin-Madison, contributed to an article in "Science" on the importance of reducing obesity.

In an article on the importance of reducing obesity, the American Journal of Public Health featured a study on the impact of social media on reducing obesity.

Arnold Busey, University of Connecticut, was mentioned in the New York Times for a March 19 story on the importance of reducing obesity.

Timothy Dittmer, and Wade Gillepie George Washington University, had a study on the importance of reducing obesity in the "Journal of the American Medical Association".

Richard Bush, University of Connecticut, wrote an article on the importance of reducing obesity in the "New York Times".

Jerry A. Jacobs, University of Pennsylvania, contributed to an article on the importance of reducing obesity for a national health conference.

Andrew Chiba, Johns Hopkins University, was cited in an August 14 article in the "New England Journal of Medicine" on the importance of reducing obesity.

Patricia Hill Collins, University of Minnesota, contributed to an article in the "New York Times" on the importance of reducing obesity.

David C. Chandler, Vanderbilt University, had a study on the importance of reducing obesity in the "Journal of the American Medical Association".

June 19, 1989

WHAT'S A Poster Session?

A poster session highlights work in progress or presentations that may not be appropriate for regular paper or oral presentations. Presenters will be given time to set up their poster, and they will be available to discuss their work with interested persons.

Preparations: It is advisable to bring both a laptop and a power supply. Presenters will be provided with a copy of the entire presentation to distribution to interested conference attendees. Please, no audiovisual or computer equipment will be provided.

How do I submit a proposal?

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Preparations: It is advisable to bring both a laptop and a power supply. Presenters will be provided with a copy of the entire presentation to distribution to interested conference attendees. Please, no audiovisual or computer equipment will be provided.

How do I submit a proposal?

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December 1989 Footnotes

Media, continued

Following its national coverage by the American Press Association, the December issue of "Progressive Farmer" featured an article on soybeans and the benefits they provide to the environment.

Bernard Beck, Northwestern University, was cited in a June 21 USA Today article on the use of solar energy.

Nail Bennett, Yale University, had his study on the impact of solar energy on the environment featured in a September 8 Connecticut Post article about how new energy sources are affecting women under 30.

Lawrence Biles, University of Wisconsin, was prominently featured in a NBC's program.

Daniel Brooks, Washington University, was cited in the October 18 edition of the New York Times, and the paper also featured an article on the increasing use ofUNIX.

Richard Bugg, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was featured in a July 8 San Francisco Chronicle article on social media's impact on drinking in bars.

Ranger Robinson, Harvard University, had a letter in the opinion column of the "New York Times" on the importance of reducing obesity.

Larry S. Bumpus, University of Wisconsin and Frank P. Furness Jr., University of Pennsylvania, were cited in a New York Times article on the importance of reducing obesity.

Paul Bunting and Robert Crouchfield, University of Wisconsin-Madison, contributed to an article in "Science" on the importance of reducing obesity.

In an article on the importance of reducing obesity, the American Journal of Public Health featured a study on the impact of social media on reducing obesity.

Arnold Busey, University of Connecticut, was mentioned in the New York Times for a March 19 story on the importance of reducing obesity.

Timothy Dittmer, and Wade Gillepie George Washington University, had a study on the importance of reducing obesity in the "Journal of the American Medical Association".

Richard Bush, University of Connecticut, wrote an article on the importance of reducing obesity in the "New York Times".

Jerry A. Jacobs, University of Pennsylvania, contributed to an article on the importance of reducing obesity for a national health conference.

Andrew Chiba, Johns Hopkins University, was cited in an August 14 article in the "New England Journal of Medicine" on the importance of reducing obesity.

Patricia Hill Collins, University of Minnesota, contributed to an article in the "New York Times" on the importance of reducing obesity.

David C. Chandler, Vanderbilt University, had a study on the importance of reducing obesity in the "Journal of the American Medical Association".

June 19, 1989

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