Coleman Elected President; Wilkinson is VP

James S. Coleman, University Professor at the University of Chicago, has been voted the 83rd President of the ASA. As one of two petition candidates on a four person slate, Coleman obtained a majority of votes on the third ballot to take the election. Coleman will assume office in August of 1991 following a year's service as President-Elect.

As in the 1986 election, the Harris method of balloting was employed to determine the winner. This procedure allowed for voters to rank all candidates. When no candidate received an initial outright majority of votes, the procedure allowed for successive ballots based on the rank ordering until a majority candidate emerged. The cost of additional mailings and one or more runoff elections was avoided.

Doris Y. Wilkinson, University of Kentucky, has been elected Vice-President. The four newly elected Council members-at-large are: Joan Alakaui, Myra Marx Ferree, Carolyn C. Perrucci, and Harriet B. Presser. The two new members elected to the Committee on Publications are Margaret Mooney Marie and Sheldon Snyder.

Following the referendum on redirecting passed one year ago, eight (rather than six) members were elected to the Committee on Committees and the Committee on Nominations.

Adams-Morgan: A DC Neighborhood to Explore

by Brett Williams, Department of American Studies, American University.

The Washington Hilton sits on a hill just on the edge of dramatic change. The view from the hill offers cues to three paradigms that make life in Washington unique.

Washington's black residents had built impressive educational institutions, some of which can visit south of the Hilton: the Summer School at 160 and M Street and the Mary McLeod Bethune Archive at 13th and Vermont. With Howard University, these institutions nurtured many of the nation's black leaders, the Washington Literary Renaissance of the 1920s, and the long litigation underlying the civil rights movement in the 1960s and 70s. If you walk east along U Street toward Howard, you will come to LeDroit Park, home to many such writers as Georgia Douglas Johnson and Sterling Brown, and past the Lincoln and Howard Theaters, which testify to the brilliant artistic legacy of this area.

This walk would take you through the Shaw neighborhood, home of such as Adams-Morgan.

New ASA Phone System to Begin

The ASA Executive Office receives hundreds of phone calls a day, distributed to the various programs and 18 staff members. All five phone lines are answered by our receptionist, Nancy Sylvester, who is helpful and cheerful when you are talking with a member.

Our commitment is to get your call to the right person and to make sure a message is left if the person is not available. To enhance our service, ASA is installing an automated phone system. If the receptionist on the other end of the call will hear a recorded message. If you want to speak with specific persons and know the extensions, you can reach them directly. If you do not know the extension, you can listen to the message and then call the number for the Annual Meeting, membership, Teaching Services Program, and Minority Fellowship Program.

If you are calling and it is not available, you can leave a message on the "voice box recorder." Only that person can and will retrieve these messages. The voice recording is more accurate than written messages and is less likely to be misplaced. One convincing article on the voice box system noted that our half of all communications are one-way, where the caller simply needs to leave a message, e.g., requests for information, fee publications, etc. While we do enjoy talking to members, this voice box back up should reduce "phone tag." Describing the system makes it sound more cumbersome and impersonal than it is. We are installing the system to improve our service to members and to enhance communication. The annual Directory of Mentors Serves lists all phone extensions and staff members' names. Every member will receive a directory by mail, but may pick up an extra copy at the ASA Information Booth at the Annual Meeting.

Here's hoping this phone technology is a tool from which we all benefit.—CBH

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PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
Executive Officer's Report

Routine and Non-Routine Events Make a Busy Year

I am pleased to begin my eighth report as your Executive Officer. This is a warm word of congratulations to the Executive Officer Designate and my successor, Dr. Felice Levine, for the Office of Law and Social Science Program in the National Science Foundation (see page 1). As Executive Officer, Felice will have the opportunity during the coming months to familiarize herself with the multifaceted nature of the Executive Officer’s role in the ASA. She will formally assume her duties as Executive Officer on August 1, 1991, while my term will end on August 31, following the meeting in Cincinnati.

The twelve months since San Francisco have been marked, as usual, by a number of events of interest to the Association. As reported elsewhere in these pages, we finished 1989 with our fourth consecutive budget surplus. This was the result of a number of non-routine matters as a result of our new Board of Directors and our increased emphasis on membership recruitment. In addition, there will be eleven workshops on teaching at the Annual Meeting. See the Preliminary Program for subjects and times. Mike also organized the event in more than a dozen countries during the year, calling upon a pool of more than 100 scholars especially trained for these events. The new department, Director of the Teaching Services Program, informs me that the Association of American Colleges (AAC) has approved a new program called "Math in the Workplace" which provides a bridge between the undergraduate major and the workplace. The program will be ready for distribution to each member college, The Report is the result of two years of work by an ASA committee composed of: Paul Ehlers, Zelia Gammon, Theodore Wageman, Katherine Cohen, Robert Davis, Kate Berdie and Carla Howroy. The Report will provide a number of recommendations and guidelines by which to strengthen the undergraduate major. One of the most important findings is that there are 12,000 members of the ASA who have not renewed their membership dues for the 1990-91 year. The agreement with the Population Association of America is still in effect. Each member of the ASA will receive a notice of the change in membership status.

The publication of the first issue of Sociological Methods Research will begin in January and the first issue of the Annals of the American Sociological Association is also on schedule for publication in January. The annual meeting of the American Sociological Association is scheduled for August 20-23 in Baltimore. The meeting will feature three plenary sessions focusing on the theme of "The Future of Sociology." Panels will address issues such as the role of sociology in contemporary society, the relationship between sociology and other disciplines, and the impact of technology on sociological research. The meeting will also feature a number of special events, including a reception for ASA members and a concert by the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra. The ASA Annual Meetings are always a highlight of the academic year and are a great opportunity for networking and professional development. Whether you are an experienced sociologist or just starting out, the Annual Meetings are an excellent way to learn about the latest research and trends in the field of sociology. So mark your calendars and plan to attend the Annual Meetings in Baltimore this August!
Late Breaking News About the Annual Meeting

Disabilities Forum
In conjunction with the 85th annual meeting of the American Sociological Association, the Committee on Society and Persons with Disabilities invites members and interested persons to attend an Open Forum on disability issues. The forum will be held directly following session 208: "Women and Social Policy" on Tuesday, August 14, from 10:30 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. The forum is intended to allow for open discussion on issues raised in the previous session, more general issues on social policy and advocacy as they relate to disability, and how the ASA is responding and may improve its response to its disabled members. Items can be carried from this Forum to the Committee meeting which will be held the following day (Wednesday, August 15).

Come to the Welcoming and Orientation Party
The Committee on Membership is once again sponsoring a Welcoming and Orientation Party at the Annual Meeting. The reception is open to everyone attending the meeting. Free refreshments and good conversation always contribute to a fun evening. The Committee also wants new members and others to find out more about ASA, its governance, and how to become more involved. Around the perimeter of the room there will be posters for every ASA Committee, ASA Section, and one for officers and journal editors. Walk around the room and talk with these representatives about their activities.

The party is slated for Saturday, August 13, from 5:30-6:00 p.m. in the Balcony. Look for an invitation in your registration packet.

Visit the Teaching Table
The Teaching Resources Center (TRC) display table is one of the most active spots at the Annual Meeting. Located in the registration area, the table displays current ASA materials for browsing and for sale. The free catalogue lists all the materials available. Look for the following new products on display:
- Syllabi and Instructional Materials for Courses in Sociology, edited by Mary Romero (revision)
- Syllabi and Instructional Materials for Courses in Social Statistics, edited by Louis Genovese (revision)
- Syllabi and Instructional Materials for Teaching Social Psychology, edited by Jeffrey Chin (revision)
- Print and Visual Resources for Marriage and the Family, edited by Glicky Macksey (revision)
- Syllabi and Instructional Materials for Courses in Political Sociology, edited by Frederick Weil (revision)
- Syllabi and Instructional Materials for Courses in Sociology of Sport, edited by Cai Berlage (revision)
- Techniques for Effective Discussion Groups by Vanessa D’Andrea and William Evans
- Resource Book for Teaching Introductory Sociology, edited by Kathleen McKinney and John Unruh
- Syllabi and Instructional Materials for Courses in Collective Behavior, edited by Steven Barkan and Debra Friedman (in cooperation with the American Sociological Association’s Division of Collective Behavior and Social Movements)
- Syllabi and Instructional Materials for Courses in Minority Studies, edited by Donald Casuscelli

You might not know:
- If your touring by taking the Trolley (202) 554-7930 or Trolley tours. They are narrated by a person, not a tape, and take you around the entire mall area and to Arlington Cemetery. You can get off and on as many times as you wish, but I recommend riding the entire loop and then riding again to stop and see what you want. For example, some spots are better than others. (Washington Monument has far too long a line.) Other sites take a whole day, e.g., Museum of American History and Natural History, and so you don’t need trolleybus transit that day.
- National Zoological Park is free and on the Red Line subway. Go in the morning and see the Panda feeding at 11:00.
- Drive up and down Massachusetts Avenue (by car or bus) and see all the embassies with flags flying—a great geography lesson; flags also fly in the Kennedy Center.
- For older children, try some of the better tours: Kennedy Center, to see the special reception rooms and all the gifts from around the world; the Washington Post (reservations required); and the place where money is made: Bureau of Printing and Engraving (9:00 a.m.—2:00 p.m.)
- For the weekend, get a family pass on the Metro. It allows unlimited use of the subway for four people for a flat price. Purchase at Metro Center. For transit information, call (202) 637-7000.
- Every night is a different military band concert outdoors at the Capitol or at one of the memorials. Even the most cynical sociologist will feel a rush of patriotism as the Sousa marches end off the Jefferson Memorial.
- Kids can roam around or nibble on a picnic, but most will enjoy the best of the band music. The Marine Band has a special searching schedule with a concert on Friday evenings at their barracks. Make reservations now for that free show by calling (202) 433-6600.
- Be sure to write to your Congressman to get free tickets for the White House, the viewing gallery of the Congress at the Supreme Court (sorry, not in session for your August trip), and the FBI (202) 334-3447. The tickets mean a slimmer wait but will get a canal boat along the C & O Canal in Georgetown. On Sunday afternoons there are free concerts there. While in Georgetown, walk the streets looking at the old homes on the sidewalk. Visit Dumbarton Oaks gardens in the afternoon for a respite from concrete.
- The Daughters of the American Revolution Museum has a Toy Attic on third floor featuring items from the 1800s. Across the hall in a Discovery Room for children ages 3-12, 202) 626-2776.
- National Geographic Society has wonderful displays and a great bookstore with life postcards (202) 337-5858. It’s on 17th Street NW near the ASA office, which you’ll want to pass by and point out to your offspring.
- Take a boat ride to Mount Vernon on "The Spirit of Mount Vernon" (202) 554-8000. Or, rent a paddle boat and go around the Tidal Basin in front of the Jefferson Memorial.
- Watch a Polo match on the mall near the Lincoln and Vietnam Memorials or Sunday afternoon.
- The Frederick Douglass house is a lovely building near Capitol Hill (202) 787-1825. The Clara Barton House (202) 494-0341 near Glen Echo Park where there is a wonderful carousel (car needed). Show children what history is not all white and safe.
- Have lunch at Union Station, the beautifully restored train station featuring a "food court" as well as pricey shops. Then walk to the Capitol Children’s Hospital (202) 494-4141 for a day of hands-on fun (202) 543-8600.
- If you can get to Baltimore (and you’ll need a car), visit the Babe Ruth Museum (301) 727-1539, with all kinds of interesting baseball memorabilia. Of course you’d also like to see the National Aquarium in Baltimore, as well as taking in the Children’s Museum of Baltimore. Visit Port McHenry and see where the original US flag was made, which is displayed in the Archives.
- Ford’s Theatre, where Lincoln died, is a fascinating theater, open for tours when there is no performance. The museum in the basement has just been restored and improved (202) 224-4907. In the same neighborhood is the Fort morgan, FBI building, and the Old Post Office, which features a food court and a bell tower. Ride up the bell tower for the best view of Washington besides the Washington Monument with the Capitol.
- After seeing the Air and Space museum, go visit NASA Goddard Space Flight Center and Museum in Greenbelt, MD (by car), (301) 344-8201. For more details, see the "Weekend" section of the program book on your arrival. Or, call the convention bureau at (202) 789-7000.

Inside the ASA Budget
ASA Sections
By Carla B. Flannery
The ASA’s 27 Sections represent an important part of the ASA’s activity: to produce and disseminate knowledge, to develop applications to teaching, to involve and learn from practitioners, to mentor students, and to give people a feeling of membership within a national association.

Each Section manages its own affairs, in line with its bylaws and ASA policies. ASA sets the base Section dues at $8, with $5 for students. Sections may add additional dues to provide discretionary funds to support Section activities. The ASA budget, which goes to the ASA budget, is used to administer Section activities such as Section collections, yearly newsletters, an annual Section bulletin, brochures and publicity, and staff support within the Executive Office.

In 1989, Section dues totaled $86,751. Direct Section income (meals, printing, etc.) cost $38,480. Indirect expenses (primarily ASA office staff time) logged in at $94,106. ASA has a staff percent working half-time on Sections, as well as other staff, e.g., the business office and membership entering dues and memberships, who devote a portion of their time to Section activities.

The Sections enhance the Annual Meeting and simultaneously use resource at the Annual Meeting, hotel set-up, program space, etc. The Council wants all ASA functions to be done as carefully as possible in terms of direct and functional costs so we can better understand how our finances are spent.

The increased number of Sections in the last seven years, the increased vitality of many longstanding Sections, and the importance of Sections under ASA, instead of as separate organizations, make serving Sections a high priority.
Sociology at National Science Foundation: A Bright Future

The Sociology Program at the National Science Foundation, like many other discipline-lead programs, has rotating staff positions. The Director and Associate Director usually serve a one or two terms, after which the positions become vacant. Murray A. Webster, Jr. and Gwendolyn L. Lewis. This interview with them reveals their views on the Sociology Program and useful advice for sociologists who might apply in the future. It is available through the National Science Foundation (NSF).

Carla B. Howery (CBH): Why don't you tell Footnotes readers about your hopes and plans for the Sociology Program? Are there any changes you would like to see?

Gwendolyn L. Lewis (GLL): I see several objectives for the Sociology Program. A major goal is to direct the program to affect social science research directly—is increasing the size of the Sociology budget. Another, related objective, is to aid sociologists to write high quality proposals for NSF funding. Increasing the numbers of proposals and the amount of funding for Soci- ology in the short run and in the long run. We would especially like to see more proposals from smaller departments. And, we would like to take advantage of new initiatives. In addition, we would like to broaden the range of research topics.

Murray A. Webster, Jr. (MAW): I would like to see a wider range of topics represented in the research proposals. I have received very few proposals in, for example, rural sociology, family, religious, and deviant behaviors. As for the Human Dimension of Global Environmental Change is a large project started in the earth sciences but now including the social sciences. It’s now budgeted at $12 million, and we should have a major impact on the significantly next year. Are different kinds of social organizations differentially hard on the ecosystem? How do we dispose of waste and increase compliance with recycling programs? Do identifiable groups differ in their concern for the environment? Sociologists with interests in the relationship between humans and the environment are strong candidates.

GLL: We also would like to promote the international programs. These are especially useful with Eastern Europe opening up to the West.

CBH: What else is happening in the international programs?

MAW: With the recent political changes in the world, there are some exciting places for sociologists to plug in. There are area studies programs (e.g., China program, Eastern Europe program, etc.) and it’s possible for sociologists to submit proposals only to these. Or, they can submit jointly to sociology and an area program. On the title sheet of a proposal, there is a space to list the program(s) to which you are applying. Just note the relevant programs for a joint application.

GLL: Many of the international programs are committed to collaborating between U.S. and indigenous scientists. Making these arrangements from scratch may be difficult, and certainly adds to a time lag in applying for research funds. But researchers with collaborative links with foreign colleagues should activate them.

The international programs (INT) are also interested in conferences that would bring people together, so they must have a website to establish an international network of researchers working on a topic. To interest INT in your proposal, they must show how the proposed work will benefit the scientists (and students) in the host country.

Sociologists interested in Japan should be informed that it is the best funded area of sociology in the United States. Japan provides supplementary funding, a few countries provide support specifically for dissertation research. Some of that money is targeted for foreign nationals, but in the U.S., to return to their country of origin to conduct their research. Advisers of international students should encourage them to apply for these monies by writing dissertation proposals.

MAW: While I don’t want to sound negative, I was surprised at the lack of upheaval in Eastern Europe, few sociologists called to inquire about funding research on Eastern European topics. What an opportunity to study turmoil, transserve, change of government, political systems, and ethnic relations.

CBH: Perhaps sociologists don’t think to call NSF’s sociology program about these topics. Should they be calling you about other NSF sources of funding?

MAW: Yes, we can be their first call for dissertation funding, to get advice on writing a proposal, advice on where to send proposals elsewhere in the Foundation, etc. We spend our day on the phone giving such advice, and we love to do it. In fact, we want more sociologists to get involved and be timely about the research proposals. In particular, when the hurricane hits the Carolinas coast, sociologists could have called and asked about the research support to students who were homeless; the California earthquake was a great opportunity for research; there are opportunities—where are the sociologists?

CBH: In the time you’ve been here, what has surprised you especially compared to your view of NSF before you arrived?

MAW: NSF doesn’t surprise me so much as it gives me a vantage point to view our discipline. Two things continue to sur- prise me about sociologists. First, I’m impressed with the good citizenship. More than 500 sociologists review proposals each round. That represents a tremendous amount of work. Our panelists also put in hundreds of hours reviewing proposals twice a year. For many of my tasks here, I need ideas or other help from sociologists at their institutions. So I can. Every single person I’ve called has been responsive and helpful. Nobody has said, “I won’t do it.”

The second thing which surprises me is the lack of collective consciousness among sociologists. There is so little “out- seeing” as the textbooks put it. I don’t think many sociologists have a sense they are involved in a shared inquiry. When was the last time you heard a sociologist praise another sociologist’s ideas in public? That criticism has consequences. I believe it is why so many of our students—and letters I see in the Washington Post—say sociology is nothing more than each person’s opinions. I’ll give you another example. A few years ago, NSF decided to close down two of the nation’s telescopes. Astronomers as a group mobilized and deluged Congress with telegrams to save the telescopes. Would sociologists do that for other sociologists’ research proposals?

GLL: I am more aware than I was before of the benefits of being a reviewer, especially learning how to write an effective proposal yourself. We’ve been constantly trying to expand the pool of reviewers to be more representative of the sociology community (e.g., race, gender, all kinds of institutions and so- cieties). Reviews should be by “peers” and that seeks a balance. We do not need to educate the peer to avoid people who have turned us down a number of times. We always need new reviewers.

CBH: I know you have a panel to review proposals, but in addition to those experts, do you send proposals out to other reviewers?

MAW: Yes, eighteen copies of a proposal come to the Proposal Processing, where the system is logged in and given number. Then it “exists officially.” Given and sent it to extraviewers, usu- ally- panel members to write reviews of the proposal and all seven Panelists to read it. The extraviewers come back, and when the Panel meets they discuss the proposal and all proposals. Extraviewers function as specific experts panellists, as generalists.

CBH: What about people volunteering to serve as reviewers? What about colleagues who are teacher-scholars and do not have a track record of funded research publications themselves?

MAW: We love it! Send in your vita and expression of interest. We need reviewers from all kinds of places.

GLL: The important thing is that reviewers are up on the literature and that they can place the proposal in a context and assess whether it contributes significantly to the knowledge base. One thing that surprised me when I came here was to see the var- iety of reviewers, including people from nonacademic organizational and non-academic institutions, and colleagues from other disci- plines, e.g., psychology, business, nursing, and anthropology. When I looked through the proposals that same variety was reflected in the PI’s.

MAW: We use the ASA directories, the Annual Review, the meetings of professional associations, really any source to get peo- ple with demonstrated talent in a specialty.

GLL: Some sociologists, at last, may get the same about the standards to use in judging a proposal. The general criteria are used to each reviewer. But some people have said, “I’ll evaluate this proposal; I just don’t know the methodology.” Or, they don’t know the literature well enough but somehow relate to the proposal. Of course, we want to have them evaluate only what they know. But, some proposals are multi-faceted and need review by experts on each aspect.

CBH: How many proposals do you typi- cally receive in each half-year funding cycle?

GLL: About 103. Phyllis Moe (immaculate panel Program Director) did wonders in increasing the number of proposals. In last year’s round we had 150 regular proposals and another 30 or more dissertation fund- ing proposals.

CBH: The ASA’s recent review of the American Sociological Review included some ille- gations that qualitative methodology is not fully valued or represented in that journal. Do you receive a reasonable number of good qualitative proposals?

MAW: In fact, we’d like to see more qual- itative proposals.

GLL: There is more diversity among dis- cussion proposals than among the regu- lar proposals. We hope that learning to prepare a proposal early in the career will result in better proposals later, as well as improve the dissertation research.

MAW: It’s important to tell people in undergraduate institutions about the spe- cial “set aside” money for Research in Undergraduate Institutions (RUI) (defined as granting fewer than 20 Ph.D./year in all the fields NSF supports). Money is set aside for people in those schools, and they have a slightly better chance of get- ting funded. The Sociology Program is getting extra money to fund one or two RUI’s this round. We want to have those proposals ready to go.

GLL: If you are from an undergraduate school, note on the proposal cover sheet that you are applying to Sociology/RUI. That way, your eligibility for this special program will stand out.

CBH: What is the track record of women and minority PIs?

MAW: We have an oversight committee for the Sociology Program, chaired by Gay L. Turner, and equally successful at evaluating proposals from minority PIs. The answer for both groups is yes. What concerns us, however, is that we receive few proposals from minority PIs: only 8 last year, out of over 220. The Foundation’s and the disci- pline’s challenge is to increase research access and motivation among minority scholars as they do for other sociologists. In fact, NSF has a range of programs designed to stimulate proposals from minority PIs. (See box at end of this article.)

GLL: You can see that each type of award deals with a different career stage.

CBH: Other than writing for each indi- vidual program announcement, is there a way to write for a catalogue of all the programs and their descriptions, due dates, etc.

MAW: Yes, “Guide to Programs.” Every publication at NSF has a number; this one is 56-66. The booklet everyone needs to write an NSF proposal is called “Grants for Research and Education in Science and Engineering.” 8th Ed. The latest con- tains the former budget and title pages.

CBH: What features make a proposal strong and competitive?

MAW: We must have to have theoretical significance.

GLL: That involves more than using the words “theory.” We are looking for a research design is the purpose for testing, extending, or improving some theory. It means there are hypotheses, and they are crucially related to the the- ory. If the hypotheses are confirmed, they increase our confidence in the theory. If they are disconfirmed, they show some- thing wrong with the theory. Either way, they increase our understanding of a social process or social structure.

CBH: What is the disconfirmation criterion?

This was spelled out in NSF’s guide a year, and I think Popper initially stated it. The information value of a sentence (hypothesis) is inversely proportional to the number of its potential disconfirmations. A hypothesis consistent with almost any pattern of data—such as “People are products of their cultures”—has little information value. By contrast, it is easy to imagine data for “Washington drivers get angry in traffic more than California drivers.” The second hypothesis has much more infor- mation value than the first. I mention this because sometimes

See NSF, page 8
Adams-Morgan, from page 2

The housing in these well-established neighborhoods has become so expensive that Latin American and African American residents have had to leave. Adams Morgan now appears in guidebooks as a chic Latin quarter, but its once homey Latino flavor has been replaced by the Smithsonian flavor. As one index of Washington's housing crisis, the DC Government tabled sales of federal property, which increased from 232,000 to 724,000 between 1981 and 1985. Up and down Connecticut Avenue and Columbus Road, people double up, camp out in alleys or Rock Creek Park, or move from the streets onto sidewalks, like ghosts haunting the neighborhoods from which they were displaced.

Thus, the Hilton sits amidst the movement of gentrification east toward Shaw, separated from more fashionable areas by a sort of "gray ghettos," so pointed for the completion of Metro's Green line, and built by the construction. Developers have walled buildings and property lines. Among the city's most active neighborhoods and known for fighting freeways and urban renewal, Shaw citizens' groups try to negotiate each new development. However, its contradictory identities mark the way Washington's neighborhood celebration movement may have been co-opted in the service of gentrification. Thus, hearing Washington's rich folklore traditions and local neighborhoods may mask the flow of displaced people in and out, creating the neighbors around the Hilton has developed other places for example, the vacant neighborhoods and citizens of the eastern city appear in the media as psychological places filled with drug-using, violent, unruly, alien others. (For corroborating evidence you might examine one of the city's icons—the map that greets each subway station and car, warning a gray and lesbiar rights.) Affluent areas west of the Hilton receive friendly, racist neighborhood names. The eastern neighborhoods receive recognition only as the Green Line tunnels through, heralding gentrification: north of Shaw, U Street becomes Logan Circle, Avenue Petworth.) This symbolic map thus complements pkoid portraits that mask the city's crises of jobs, education, and housing with more superficial and sensational attention to drugs and violent crime. In contrast, the city's crises in 1980: that we are real people in a vibrant city that has occurred in concert with serious assaults to DC's political autonomy. The city cannot really control its own finances or legislation, home rule has been weakened, and the movement (for statehood in particular) in 1999. Congress forced the city council to amend a residency requirement for city employees, prevented the District from funding abortions for poor women, overturned legislation prohibiting insurance companies from discriminating against the HIV-positive, and tried to weaken gay and lesbian rights bill. May the view from the Hilton remind you of the ultimate paradox structural life here: the District's large African American citizens still endure many of the political challenges that the city is a monument against.

Executive Officer's Report, from page 2

system and extension numbers also will be mailed with your dues renewal form in September.

We believe you will find the new system an efficient way to communicate with us. We hope it will reduce your log-distance calls, time spent waiting on line, and at the same time provide you the information or service you need. We know it will allow us to regain much needed staff time, and we expect to be able to serve you more effectively.

We expect the new system to be operational by September 1.

The ASA staff continues to represent the interests of the members in a variety of settings. For example, Lionel Maluishado met with the National Council for Family Relations and the Committee on World Sociology. She also monitors legislation on the Hill dealing with children, poverty, gender issues and family.

New to the ASA is a very successful program designed to support the social sciences in Congress. The House also serves on the Advisory Committee for the AAA's pilot project to utilize Senator Scientists and Engineers in volunteer programs, first in DC, and eventually on a national basis.

Some of our efforts have focused on the National Humanities Alliance (NHA), the Consortium of Social Science Associations (CSSA), and the Sigma Xi Committee on Undergraduate Education.

The northeast of the NHA have been devoted to waging off attacks by very conservative congressmen against the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH). We have also lobbied NEH's treatment of grant applications from sociologists. A significant proportion of sociologists think of their work as better fitting research guidelines of the National Science Foundation than NEH. We have been assured that NEH officials welcome proposals from sociologists. Yet the number of sociologists receiving grants or awards of one kind or another from NEH is still below the level we would expect, given the number of members whose work would seem to fit under the NEH guidelines. We encourage you to notify the NEH about your research, and the outcomes for sociologists.

I have completed my fourth year as chair of COSSA's Executive Committee. COSSA's work on behalf of the social sciences continues to be recognized locally and nationally. COSSA Congressional Seminars are well-attended, and the presentations on a variety of issues show clearly the relevance of social science knowledge to public policy.

My membership on Sigma Xi's Committee on Undergraduate Education has provided new insights into teaching resulting from the opportunity to interact with physics, geology, mathematics, chemical, and engineering on a number of over-riding significance, the quality of undergraduate education, and the relation to K-12 education, and to graduate education at the other.

At least one sociologist from the Executive Officer attends each of the regional meetings each year, and we also attend two or three of the state association meeting.
1989 Audit: Surplus Strengthens Reserves

The Auditor's Report for 1989 shows the ASA finished the year with a surplus of $105,472, which brings the Association's reserves to $547,235. While the reserves are still less than half the size they should be for an Association like the ASA, the budget surplus is encouraging, as it has helped to alleviate the deficits that were so common to the Association during the early and middle part of the decade.

To help put the financial situation into perspective, let me cite the following statistic: In 1979, the reserves stood at $410,412, with an actual budget that year of $1,005,673. A decade later, with the reserves at $547,235, our operating budget reached $2,255,787. Whereas inflation for the past decade is taken into account, it is clear that progress, while modest, has been made.

The major factors leading to the 1989 surplus were the larger than expected attendance at the Annual Meeting in San Francisco, the continued expansion of the Employment Bulletin, record sales of mailing lists to book publishers, and an increase of 300 new members. At the same time, there was stability through most of the rest of the income producing items. On the expense side, most items were within budget, or were above budget only because of the income being generated, for example, the increased costs of mailing the Employment Bulletin, and the added printing costs occasioned by the need for more Annual Meeting Programs.

The items in the Restricted Section of the Budget refer to the NIMF MFP grant, the Ford Grant to fund the MOST Program, the Rose Fund, the Section funds (for those Sections that have them), and smaller funds like the Student, Teaching Endowment, and MFP funds. Expenditures from these funds in 1989 brought the actual budget for the year to $2.7 million.

We are hoping to reach the 13,000 level in membership this year, and with the economy generally stable, it seems reasonable to expect about 3,500 paid participants at the Annual Meeting. Washington continues to be an attractive city for a convention, and we have an exciting program planned. So far, these do not appear to be any factors arising that will greatly affect budget projections for 1990. With salary adjustments, and inflation factors leading to increases in costs in many areas, Council has built a budget for 1990 that should be in balance if membership, Annual Meeting, library subscriptions, and the like continue on track. — WVDFA

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of American Sociological Association (a District of Columbia non-profit corporation) as of December 31, 1989 and 1988, and the related statements of revenue and expenditure, operating fund balance, and cash flows for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Association. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of American Sociological Association as of December 31, 1989 and 1988, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

Gail Thornton Washington, DC April 2, 1990

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE A. SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A summary of the Association's significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of the accompanying financial statements follows.

1. Property, Plant and Equipment

Depreciation is provided for in amounts sufficient to relate the cost of depreciable assets to operations over their estimated useful lives ranging from three to 25 years, principally on a straight-line basis without regard to salvage values.

2. Deferred Income

Deferred income represents amounts received in advance for the following: (a) Member and session-dues which are applicable to programs planned for subsequent periods; (b) Subscription to periodicals which are applicable to subsequent periods.

3. Income Taxes

The Association is exempt from income taxes under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, except for unrelated business income (Mailing list rentals, advertising, etc.) that resulted in Federal and District of Columbia income taxes of approximately $1,400 and $1,500 for the years ended December 31, 1989 and 1988, respectively.

See Notes, page 7

TABLE 2. SCHEDULES OF GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year ended December 31</th>
<th>1989</th>
<th>1988</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Executive Office</td>
<td>$798,327</td>
<td>808,709</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants</td>
<td>$46,384</td>
<td>56,380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>4,130</td>
<td>4,360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration</td>
<td>2,710</td>
<td>2,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$847,841</td>
<td>869,449</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLE 2. BALANCE SHEETS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>December 31, 1989</th>
<th>December 31, 1988</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(note A1)</td>
<td>(note A1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating</td>
<td>Operating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restricted</td>
<td>Restricted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>$3,584,759</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certificate of deposit</td>
<td>$56,205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments (at cost, market value of $1,098,794 and $955,652, respectively)</td>
<td>$543,720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of $8,164 and $8,500 in 1989 and 1988 respectively</td>
<td>$76,535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventories (note A4)</td>
<td>$7,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepaid expenses</td>
<td>$14,573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS</td>
<td>$1,675,552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property, Plant and Equipment</td>
<td>$2,255,787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued liabilities</td>
<td>$1,956,427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts payable (note A2)</td>
<td>$1,956,427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES</td>
<td>$1,956,427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FUND BALANCE</td>
<td>$2,255,787</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOTAL | $4,211,239 | $4,428,626 |

TABLE 2. STATEMENTS OF OPERATING FUND BALANCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year ended December 31, 1989 and 1988</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at January 1, 1989:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excess of revenue over expenditures:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at December 31, 1989:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLE 2. STATEMENTS OF OPERATING FUND BALANCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year ended December 31, 1988</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operating (note A1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restricted (note A1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLE 2. STATEMENTS OF EXPENDITURES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year ended December 31, 1988</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operating (note A1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restricted (note A1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Audit, from page 6

6. Inventories
The Association values its inventories at the lower of cost or market using specific identification.

5. Statement of Cash Flows
For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the Association considers all highly liquid debt instruments purchased with a maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

NOTE B—RESTRICTED FUNDS
These funds are held by American Sociological Association (ASA), as custodian, to be used for specific purposes set forth in the grants awarded. The expenditures made by the Association under the terms of these grants are subject to audit. No cash received by the Association is subject to audit. No cash received by the Association is subject to audit.

NOTE C—RETIREMENT PLAN
The Association has a voluntary retirement plan for its eligible employees. All executive office staff members who work at least 1,000 hours per year are eligible. Under the program, the Association contributes 5% of the employees' salary to the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association. In addition, if the employee contributes 1% or more of his salary to the retirement plan, the Association will contribute an additional 1% to the plan. Contributions by the Association on behalf of the employees amounted to $577,258 and $499,299 for the years ended December 31, 1989 and 1988, respectively.

During 1988, the Association expensed the entire $77,742 to the Retirement Fund.

NOTE D—PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT
Following are the components of property, plant, and equipment:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building and improvements</th>
<th>Office Furniture and Equipment</th>
<th>Less accumulated depreciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$243,949</td>
<td>$414,520</td>
<td>$975,913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$768,800</td>
<td>$475,017</td>
<td>$210,955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Land (1272 N Street NW),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Washington, DC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>79,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>39,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|                             |                                | 249,895                       | 225,895

Building and improvements include the original cost of the building of $92,196 and improvements of $152,113 and $181,301 for the years ended December 31, 1989 and 1988, respectively. The company paid the following amounts for interest and estimated income taxes during the years ended December 31, 1989 and 1988:

| Interest | $6,400 | $7,705 |

SOCIETY WIDE

TABLE 4: STATEMENTS OF REVENUE AND EXPENSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operating</th>
<th>Restricted</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Operating</th>
<th>Restricted</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>December 31, 1989</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>December 31, 1988</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REVENUE</td>
<td>$577,436</td>
<td>$77,742</td>
<td>$655,178</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Member Due</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section dues</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subscriptions</td>
<td>$743,429</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$718,266</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Events</td>
<td>$129,598</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>119,422</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertising</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journals</td>
<td>$63,529</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>68,416</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment Bulletin listings</td>
<td>81,164</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>86,245</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coupon and Guide listings</td>
<td>19,376</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>21,843</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report subscriptions</td>
<td>$4,970</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5,202</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publishing and other operating charges</td>
<td>$18,463</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>19,020</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special events income</td>
<td>13,173</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13,452</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales—income</td>
<td>73,341</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>73,851</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Meeting</td>
<td>148,667</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>244,134</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workshops/conferences</td>
<td>20,040</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20,736</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reimbursement of administrative costs</td>
<td>26,582</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>26,582</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mailing list rental</td>
<td>4,250</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4,250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>9,431</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9,431</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions</td>
<td>8,004</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8,004</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain on sale of investments</td>
<td>10,375</td>
<td>7,597</td>
<td>17,972</td>
<td>12,315</td>
<td>5,507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other income</td>
<td>2,222</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,222</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL REVENUE</td>
<td>2,474,864</td>
<td>391,320</td>
<td>2,866,184</td>
<td>2,228,079</td>
<td>401,580</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXPENDITURES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operating</th>
<th>Restricted</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Operating</th>
<th>Restricted</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>December 31, 1989</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>December 31, 1988</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publications</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal printing and mailing</td>
<td>436,793</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>487,770</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal circulation</td>
<td>148,671</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>148,671</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other editorial and publication costs</td>
<td>128,087</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>128,087</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total publications</td>
<td>753,548</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>753,548</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual meeting</td>
<td>146,892</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>146,892</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General and administrative</td>
<td>1,415,552</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,415,552</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total expenditures</td>
<td>2,576,377</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,576,377</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excess of revenue over expenditures before income taxes</td>
<td>106,872</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>106,872</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income taxes (less A3)</td>
<td>(5,005)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(5,005)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURES</td>
<td>101,867</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>101,867</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SCHOLARSHIP AWARD TO HONOR SIBLEY

Sociology Award to Honor Sibley

Milton G. Gordon, professor emeritus of sociology at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, wanted to honor the Bowdoin College professor who inspired him to pursue a career in sociology. Gordon, a member of Bowdoin's class of 1938, has endowed the Ebigbog Sibley Sociology Prize Fund in honor of the professor who taught at Bowdoin from 1932 to 1946. The annual income of the fund will be awarded to the member of the senior class majoring in sociology or anthropology who has the highest general scholastic average in the class at the midpoint of each academic year.

Gordon, a native of Gardner and a 1938 graduate of Western High School, considers Sibley to have been an important mentor and credits him with inspiring his own teaching career in sociology. Gordon served on the faculties of the University of Pennsylvania and Wellesley College before he was appointed to a professorship at the University of Massachusetts in 1961. A past president of the Eastern Sociological Society and now retired from teaching, he is the author of Anthropology in American Life, which won two national prizes, and the recently published The Ways of Sociology, among other books.

Gordon won numerous honors while at Bowdoin, including election to Phi Beta Kappa and the Charles Carroll Everett Scholarship for graduate study, which he pursued at Columbia University, receiving his doctorate there in 1940.

Sibley, who lives in Brunswick, joined the staff of the Social Science Research Council in Washington, D.C., and retired in 1977.

Reprinted from the Brunswick Times Record

Charles U. Smith

Smith was one of only several alumni to receive a fellowship for excellence in research and publications and his long-standing commitment to participation in public service.

Smith Receives WSU Centennial Award

Charles U. Smith, Dean of Graduate Studies and Distinguished Professor of Sociology at Florida A&M University, was presented the Distinguished Centennial Alumni Award by the Department of Sociology at Washington State University on February 14. Smith's PhD in Sociology was the first Doctor of Philosophy WSU degree ever conferred upon a black student in any discipline. Smith was cited for his academic achievements, his scholarly excellence, his research publications, and his long-standing commitment to participation in public service.

Charles U. Smith

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Smith Receives WSU Centennial Award

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Charles U. Smith

Smith was one of only several alumni to receive a fellowship for excellence in research and publications and his long-standing commitment to participation in public service.
When I discuss a project with a PI and ask what is the theory in the PI may say, "We're going to use role theory." I think if any conceivable pattern of results could convince the PI to role theory, and sometimes the phone goes silent for a while. I don't especially want to discuss theories. But the researcher is supposed to refer to the confirmation status of a theory. If you cannot imagine that Karl Marx or George Herbert Mead, or anyone else, might have been wrong about something, it's hard for you to construct research that tests those theories.

CBH: What are the common pitfalls and weaknesses in proposals you receive? 

MAW: In addition to the theory problem, PIs sometimes argue for a strong basis. NSF funds basic science. Other agencies fund studies of social problems. Date rape, drug abuse among teenagers, the AIDS death toll—all are important problems, no questions about it. But that's why NSF could support research about them. Timelessness can be important, but it won't carry a proposal. You might be interested in date rape because of the consequences of sexual assault, or the social power of males, or socialization practice or deterrence. Any of those things can make the program interesting and appropriate for NSF support. 

GLL: Sometimes the methods are sloppy. You ought to give clear evidence that you're doing what you're doing to do. Is the methodology such that it will enable you to test the theory? For instance, if you want to study a social process, you cannot use a single observation. Another example had someone proposing use of Census data to test a hypothesis relating to religious affiliation, information the Census does not contain. You have to know things like that. The reviewers will look at the theoretical significance and whether the methodology links to it.

CBH: What advice can you give about the funding cycle and deadlines? 

GLL: Proposals can be sent in before the target date! We get a lot of calls as the deadline approaches. Extensions are possible, but asking for more time reduces the amount of time in which to get your proposal reviewed. The best way is to get on us in getting good reviewers and hoping they will get reviews back quickly. 

People also review multiple proposals in length (15 double spaced pages). Yes, you can go over that, but a really long proposal tends to irritate the reviewers, something you don't want to do. So it's not mindless rule following that we advocate, but rather painstaking writing that helps reviewers and the panel quickly see the value of your ideas.

CBH: What about budgets for individual projects and the Sociology Program overall? 

GLL: The median grant last year was $42,500. We wish it were bigger. The budget for the Social Science Program has not increased in eight years in constant dollars. You have to cut budgets in order to fund the largest number of deserving projects.

MAW: The budget has been the biggest frustration in this job. Some sociologists, with established reputations actually have told me they don't bother applying to NSF anymore because we don't have the money to support the scale of their projects. That's terrible. It means the Foundation is below it in some of the most influential sociological research of this decade. And because those large projects are usually support graduate training, it means we are neglecting pipeline issues where we ought to be involved. 

PIs should know we don't have enough money to support all the good proposals which come in. Tell people it's rather like what happens in admissions to the most popular colleges. There are plenty of kids turned down who could do the work just fine if they were admitted. Similarly, we get good proposals, which would make valuable scientific contributions, which we must decline. While an NSF award definitely in a great accomplishment, nobody should be under the impression that a rejection is a poor proposal. It may not have been strong enough to succeed against the competition.

When we fund a project, we almost always have to cut the budget. We can't pay salary except for a month or two, or the summer. We don't buy time off from teaching—unless someone teaches live three or four courses per semester—and we don't provide secretaries to organize the research project. Joanne Hillmer's (Program Director) used a phrase I like: "We are no longer able to create a research environment." What we pay are the actual costs for research.

CBH: What is the Sociology Program budget? 

MAW: For FY90 it's about $4.8 million. That's a slight increase over FY89, but it's still very close to what it was in 1980. Most of the social sciences have had funding cut for the past decade. In fact, constant 1982 dollars (the government standard), the peak year for Sociology at NSF was 1976, when we hit $6.8 million. That really was the good old days. 

Most sociologists I've spoken with don't realize how bad the budget problems are. It isn't with the White House. Both Presidents Reagan and Bush have stated a goal of doubling the NSF budget within five years, and their budget proposals reflect that. However, in Congress, if you augment one program now, you have to cut another. We get considered along with the budgets of HUD and NASA. They can produce witnesses to say, "Why isn't NSF basic science more important than housing the homeless, or making the next space shuttle?" You can guarantee Congress resolves that issue—even though a good cause could be made that any long-term solution to homelessness requires good social science knowledge.

CBH: Any final advice? 

GLL: Get the applications for dissertation fellowships going now. Advisors must submit the proposals, not students, although students generally write most of it. The deadline is October 15 and the funding cycle is annual, not semi-annual. We'd like to see a good set of proposals come in from advisors. And we would like to make sure that minorities and women are well represented.

MAW: The most important suggestion is to use Census, and me, and whoever is in these positions. Our job is to help sociologists get what they need to do their work. When was I younger, I thought Program Officers looked for reasons to decline proposals. I think Peter Rossi wrote once that he did on many other misconceptions. Peter said, "Their job is to make sure that the PIs job is to make it easy for the Program Officer to make awards to your proposal." He's right. Ask the Program Officer to help you write the kind of proposal that will have a good chance for successful review.

If your proposal gets declined, think seriously about resubmitting. You will have a great deal of information: the external reviews, the two paradigms, reviews, and a summary of the panel's findings. You should be able to write a much stronger proposal with those. The success rate goes up with resubmissions, just as it does with "revise and resubmit" decisions at journals. Last year the program funded a proposal on its fourth submission.

MAW: I encourage people to submit joint proposals to NSF and other funders. It may sound odd to submit, say, to INSD and the National Institute on Aging. However, all agencies encourage that, because NSF uses extramural reviewers, presumably on the cutting edge of their fields, other agencies treat our review as quite influential. Further, I encourage people to submit to other disciplinary programs within NSF, such as Political Science, Economics, Law and Society, Geography, or Decision Risk and Management Science. Joint submission doesn't increase the chance of a proposal getting shot down. On the contrary, it increases the chance that the PI will find a program to support the project because the PI knowing money going to sociologists comes from another disciplinary program, I like that.

GLL: I encourage people to apply to some of the special programs whenever possible. For instance, Women in Science and Engineering Program, or Research Experiences for Undergraduate Institutions Again, this is money for sociologists in addition to whatever budget the Sociology Program has.

CBH: For further information, contact Murray, H. Webber Jr, or C. Odell, L. Lewis (at 202-357-7916) (voice) or 215-277-7745 (fax). E-mail: murryweb@cais.net; odell@CAIS.NET.

NSF Programs of Interest to Sociologists

Human Dimensions of Global Environmental Change. Proposals related to social aspects of global change. Would determine how the proposed research will contribute to support research, management, and policy formulation in order to address the social and economic consequences of this phenomenon. 

National Science Foundation. Proposals submitted to one of the science programs are considered for support. 

Minority Research Initiation. Part of the Foundation's efforts to improve access for minorities underrepresented in science and engineering careers. Minority Research Initiation Planning Grants allow institutions to investigate potential strategies for developing minority faculty who have not previously engaged in research. 

Minority Science Research. Provides support for minority faculty in research or education and training projects. 

Minority Research Initiation Program. Target dates vary on a regular basis. Research Improvement in Minority Institutions. Proposals are invited for projects that strengthen minority colleges and universities on an NSF BPR format.

Research Opportunities for Women. Proposals are invited for research and education grants competitive to those for minorities above. 

Career Advancement Awards. To support activities that can advance the applicant's research career. 

Research in Undergraduate Institutions. For faculty at institutions on the NSF list of predominantly minority institutions. Target dates are set as regular proposals. 

Small Business Innovation Research Program. For small businesses that demonstrate the potential for commercializing technology. 

Small Business Innovation Research Program. For small businesses that demonstrate the potential for commercializing technology. 

NSF Programs of Interest to Sociologists

Fernandez is New VP at University of Arizona

Celestino Fernandez

Celestino Fernandez has filled a newly created Vice President's position at the University of Arizona. The creation of the position of Vice President for Academic Affairs is part of a long-term goal to enhance undergraduate education, says University of Arizona President Henry Koffler. "He has already done a great deal of work on undergraduate education [as Associate Vice President for Undergraduate Affairs for the past five years], and we want to intensify and broaden the strengths in students and faculty members, particularly as they relate to underrepresented groups." Fernandez received his PhD in Sociology from Stanford University and came to the University of Arizona as Associate Professor of Sociology in 1975. His research focused on social change, with an emphasis on the University of Arizona. The creation of the position of Vice President for Academic Affairs is part of a long-term goal to enhance undergraduate education, says University of Arizona President Henry Koffler. "He has already done a great deal of work on undergraduate education [as Associate Vice President for Undergraduate Affairs for the past five years], and we want to intensify and broaden the strengths in students and faculty members, particularly as they relate to underrepresented groups." Fernandez received his PhD in Sociology from Stanford University and came to the University of Arizona as Associate Professor of Sociology in 1975. His research focused on social change, with an emphasis on the University of Arizona.
Call for Papers

CONFERENCE:
Academy of Criminal Justice Science Annual Meeting, March 5-8, 1990, Nashville, TN. Theme: "Drug Crime and Public Policy." Papers should address theoretical and policy issues on criminal justice. Abstracts and information forms due October 1. For more information contact Gayle Strong, Program Chair, Department of Police Studies, Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond, KY 40475. (606) 628-6147.


California Sociological Association Conference, October 12-13, 1990, Carson, CA. Theme: "The Future of Sociology in California." Send abstracts or proposals, along with your summer mailing address and telephone number, by August 15 to John Karch, Department of Sociology, San Francisco State University, 1600 Holloway Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94132.

International Society for the History of Rhetoric Biennial Conference, September 25-29, 1990, Baltimore, MD. Washington, DC. Papers on topics in the history of rhetoric are solicited. For more information and abstract form, write N. Streeter, Humanities Center, The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD 21218.

Southwestern Sociological Association Annual Meeting, March 23-26, 1990, San Antonio, TX. Theme: "Global Change: Investigating, Understanding, Surviving." Paper proposals are due by October 15, 1990. For more information, please contact Larry Lynn, Program Chair, Department of Sociology, University of Texas, Box 7308, Texas, TX 78704. (512) 554-3389.

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Call for Papers

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PUBLICATIONS

Critical Perspectives in Sociology: A Reader. Submissions of manuscripts covering such topics as class, race, sex, local community work, and race, sexual inequality, the state, the corporate economy, alienation, etc. Unsolicited manuscripts of 25-30 pages should be submitted, preferably in disk in WordPerfect 5.0 format, to: Bets Butts, Sociology Department, University of Nevada, Reno, NV 89557.

Environmental Sociology: A Collective Vision: 2nd edition. Paper proposals are due by October 15, 1990. For more information, please contact Larry Lynn, Program Chair, Department of Sociology, University of Texas, Box 7308, Texas, TX 78704. (512) 554-3389.

You are invited
Date: August 11-16, 1990
Time: 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.
Place: Annual Meeting Exhibit Hall
Washington Hilton & Towers

Sociological Theory Relocates
Effective immediately, send all manuscripts and letters to:
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Department of Sociology
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University of Kansas
Lawrence, KS 66545

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Call for Papers, continued

practice will also be considered. Interested authors should submit five copies of each manuscript by September 1, 1990,
to Catherine A. Maminski, Managing Editor, JARS, Special issue on Collaboration, P.O. Box 370, 115 St. Pierre,
Ste. Juillete, Quebec, Canada G5B 3R3.

Journal of the Cypriot Law Society will resume publication in a new series in January 1991 and welcomes articles in all
branches of societal sociology dealing with the cultures of groups traditionally known as Cypriots as well as
intra- or intergroup groups. The Journal will also publish
reviews of books and audiovisual materials, notes, and annotated texts. Queries
and manuscripts should be sent to: Nina Taslidis, 3607 Greenfield Road, Chico, CA 95926.

Research in Social Stratification and Mobility
invites papers for Volume 13 and welcomes the submission of theoretical and
theory-driven research papers spanning a wide range of related topics, including
age, race, gender, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, etc. Research with a comparative,
comparative or with an inter-institutional focus
is also welcome. There is no deadline for submissions, though papers received before October 1, 1990, could be
considered for publication in the December 1991 issue.

Social Problems and Educational Research invites you to submit a paper for its

Sociological Studies of Child Development invites manuscripts covering topics
such as: studies of children, childhood, families, parenting, and development from the full
range of sociological and theoretical
perspectives, which include both institutional and cultural settings. Please send queries and
manuscripts to: Peter B. Adler, Editor, Department of Sociology, Minnesota State University.

Social Work Practice invites manuscripts focusing on the practice of behavioral
analysis or psychotherapy involving individuals, families, or small groups; community
practice and development; implementation and evaluation of policy; etc. Submit four copies to: Anne A.

September 18-20, Eighth Polish Sociological
Congress, Torun, Poland, Theme: "Transformations and Challenges: The Theory of Social Change in Light of Contemporary
Experiences." Contact: Local Organizing Committee of Eighth Polish Sociological Congress, Instytut Nauk Społecznych
UMK, Fak. Studium i Nauka 37-100 Torun, Poland.

October 6-8, Fourth Annual Meeting of the
Great Plains Sociological Association & Sociological
Society of Minnesota Theme: "The Great Plains Society." Contact: Andrew Ziemer, CPSA Program Chair, Box 832, University of
North Dakota, Grand Forks, ND 58202. (701) 777-3994.

10 AUGUST 1990 FOOTNOTES

The Instructional Software Package for
Statistics

- interactive tutorials
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Data Analysis

August 7-9, Association of Non-Sociologists Annual Meeting, Washington, DC, Theme: "Race and Class: The Shaping of Private
and Public Policy for the 21st Century."

Meetings

Social Psychology: Sociological Perspectives
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Social Psychology: Sociological Perspectives, originally published in 1981 by the ASA Section
on Social Psychology, has been revised and Published by Transaction Publishers. This book presents a synthesis of
the major theoretical and empirical contributions of social psychology.

The sections on the major topics include:
- Social Psychology of Cooperation
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- Social Psychology of Social Influence

The book includes over 500 references and is a valuable resource for students, researchers, and practitioners in the field of
social psychology.

For more information, contact:
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N3H 7A1
(519) 695-1323

Continued on next page
EASY CAUSAL MODELING

The first latent variable modeling program whose input and output are path diagrams.

This path diagram

```
F ---> X1 --> Y1
X2 --> Y2
X3 --> Y3
```

Input like this:

```
(F1) 1 --> (X1)
(F2) -2 --> (X2)
(F3) +3 --> (X3)
(F4) -4 --> (X4)
```

Output like this:

```
(L1) 5.200 SE= 0.112 star=1
(L2) 6.740 SE= 0.133 star=1
(L3) 4.350 SE= 0.114 star=1
(L4) 5.200 SE= 0.119 star=1
(U1) 9.497 SE= 0.064 star=1
(U2) 0.735 SE= 0.099 star=1
(U3) -7.520 SE= 0.119 star=1
(U4) -0.854 SE= 0.075 star=1
```

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"The Symbolic Order"
Sessions on Postmodernism, American Pragmatism, Stigma, Emotions, Popular Culture, Worlds of Children, Industrial Control, Social Policy

Distinguished Lecture
August 14, 4:30-5:45 PM
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[consult flyer in ASA registrants' packets]

Enriching Business Ethics
edited by Clarence C. Walson
"EveryWalton's bedrock economic is..." (Continued)

Funding continued

Enriching Business Ethics
Edited by Clarence C. Walson
"EverWalton's bedrock economic is..." (Continued)

Funding continued

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Deaths

Ralph David Abernathy, Atlanta, GA, died on April 17. He was 64. The noted civil rights leader received his MA in sociology from Atlanta University.

Donald J. Newman, a criminologist and former dean of the School of Criminal Justice at the State University of New York-Albany, died of a stroke earlier this year at the age of 65.

Obituaries

Howard D. Abramowitz (1933-1990)

Dr. Howard D. Abramowitz, a sociologist who in the 1960s served on an Army policy of giving draft deferments to those who enrolled in graduate study in sociology at Shirmer College for the last 20 years and worked as a peace movement. Before that, he did research for the International League of Women for the Society for the Advancement of Native Americans at NYU.

Dr. Abramowitz was drafted in 1953, was a social worker in Korea and was given a certificate of honorable discharge when he was released from active duty.

As required by the Selective Service law of the time, he went into the medical reserve. Two years later, however, the Army accused him of being a member of the Communist Party in 1948 and 1949 and in late 1953 Stupey from the Selective Service for a supposed discharge and he was given an unconditional discharge. He taught at NYU and in 1956 the United States Supreme Court ruled that a discharge be due to being a member of a political association or membership in a political party.

Marian MacNeil Denninger (1912-1999)

Marian MacNeil Denninger, 70, Professor Emeritus at St. Cloud State University, Minnesota, died November 7, 1986, in Minneapolis. She had been Dean of women from 1936 to 1944, when she was diagnosed with cancer. She continued to teach and to work as a volunteer in the community as well as raising her family.

Marian graduated with honors from St. Cloud State High School in Minneapolis at age 16 (1931) and worked for several years in the Twin Cities publishing and education areas of publishing, accounting, and production management.

She wrote in The Minnesota Daily, "I was a typical World War II girl, who developed an interest in cancer and taught writing in the social sciences. She also had a lifelong interest in education."

In 1947 Marian returned to the University of Minnesota where she received her Sociology degree in 1949. She was a member of Alpha Kappa Delta since 1977.

In 1955 Marian accepted a faculty position at the University of Wisconsin where she taught for nearly 20 years and served as Department Chairperson. She was among the first faculty (1959) to establish sociology at Michigan State University.

In 1989 Marian joined the faculty in Sociology, Anthropology and Social Work at St. Cloud State University, where she served for nearly 10 years until her retirement in 1988. She retired in 1989 for health reasons. Marian served on many committees at the University of Minnesota and was a member of the Minnesota Sociological Association.

Marian's ashes were scattered in the woods near her home in Washington, D.C.
Obituaries, continued

in her home on May 24, 1990, of cardio-
vascular failure. Liu was a unique per-
son who trained independently of thought and the active mind. The depth of her scholarly knowledge and clarity of her reasoning was valued by colleagues and students; they are qualities she in-
herited in many of those with whom she
worked intensely.

Liu received her Bachelor of Science degree in Biology and Political Science from Harvard University in 1949, her Mas-
ter of Science degree in Counseling and Guidance from the University of Illinois in 1946, and in 1972 she received her doc-
toral degree in Sociology from Indiana University. She initiated her professional
experience after receiving her B.S. degree
teaching biology at a high school in Blue Ash, Ohio. She then spent several years as Coordinator of the Activities Development Center at Southern Illinois University and as Area Director for the Illinois Dunbar Program. She died of cancer at the age of 60.

Sociologie E -

REREADING TALCOTT PARSONS
THE SOCIOLOGY OF PROFESSIONS
CULTURE AS CAPITAL


La culture comme capital / Culture As Capital, vol. 21, no. 2 (October 88), with contributions from U.S.A.: Bennett M. Berger, Randall Collins, Peter W. Cookson, Jr., Caroline Hedges Horrell, Michele Larrionda, Vera L. Zenger, LATIN AMERICA: Jose Carlos Duran; EUROPE: Monique De Saint Martin, Nathalie Heinich, CANADA: Monica Heler; QUEBEC: Marcie Rosemain, Robert Gagnon, Yves Gingras, Claude Mathieu.

NEW from the ORGANIZING INSTITUTE

ANALYSIS OF A COMMUNITY ORGANIZING APPROACH: INCREASING CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES

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First of its kind! An analysis of organizing principles and their practical application to community organizing—funded in part by the Carnegie Corporation.

This 122 page report includes an in-depth study of the Center for Participation in Democracy and its voter participation efforts in low-income and minority communities in 1988.

Cost: Nonprofit= $25 Others= $500edd check or money order to The Organizing Institute, Attn: Ginny Healy, 1200 Bryant St., Suite 616, San Francisco, California 94103. (415) 765-1502
Mr. Wiltsie lived with his wife, Eydie, 380 Scupark Avenue oppo- nent the Jameis Park Reservior. The cou- ple had no children.

"He was simply a wondrous instruc- tor." Mrs. Warr was said. "I wanted to lend him to our permanent faculty. He was extremely cost-squeal, gentle, but when he was being held, he would not resist.

Reprinted from The New York Times

Michelle Wilmshurst

Michelle Wilmshurst, an MFP Fellow at Stanford University, passed away this April, succumbing to lifethreatening illness. She was an integral part of graduate studies and had earned her MPhil degree in philosophy at the University of California-Santa Cruz in 1993. A Master's degree was conferred posthumously at the time of her commencement ceremony.

Michelle's courage and spirit, as well as her husband Zoltan, were remarkable. She and her husband formed a strong bond. Their dedication and support have been an inspiration to many.

New Publications

The Journal of Applied Social Sciences announces a special issue on "Aging and Family Caregivers." Submit a copy, an abstract of 90 to 120 words (payable to Case Western Reserve University's facul- ty grants) to Mandel School of Applied Social Sciences, Case Western Reserve University, 9500 Euclid Ave, Cleveland, OH 44106. 216-368-2236.

The National Endowment for the Humanities Annual Report contains brief descriptions of Endowment programs as well as a complete listing of all funda- mental grants, extended to the divisions and programs in which they were funded, for fiscal year 1989. The report is free while the supply lasts. Single copies requests may be sent to NEH 1600 Annual Report, Room 404, 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, 2050. 2500.

The Middle East Research and Informa- tion Project has published a special pam- phlet on academic freedom in the Middle East. It provides an overview of the many academic freedom violations in Middle Eastern countries. Send for a free copy.

The Multidisciplinary Law on Property, Ownership, and Protection is a free, quar- terly newsletter circulated via WIZNET and EARN. Its purpose is to facilitate interdisciplinary communication on the topics of property, ownership, and pro- session. Each issue contains bibliog- raphy, legal reviews, calls for papers, announcements of working papers, re- quests for collaborations, and reviews of recent publications. "Subscriptions are free and will be sent to all interested individuals."

The American Bar Association is publishing a special issue on "Aging and Family Caregivers." Submit a copy, an abstract of 90 to 120 words (payable to Case Western Reserve University's facul- ty grants) to Mandel School of Applied Social Sciences, Case Western Reserve University, 9500 Euclid Ave, Cleveland, OH 44106. 216-368-2236.

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Center for Survey Research University of Massachusetts-Boston

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A: " Pam Clayton

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Q: When was the last time you had to wait for data?
A: " Rick Snyder

The Research Spectrum

Q: In upgrading from stand-alone to CATI, how much of your investment in hardware and software did you lose?
A: " Elina Galloway

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A: " Lisa Hammer

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Contact

The ASA Teaching Resources Center in- vites submissions for its new Teaching Materials for Teaching Sociology in the High School. Submissions sought include syll- abus, books and Bts used, teaching

Continued on next page...
Teaching Sociology

Requests Manuscripts for Special Issues

Teaching Sociology is soliciting articles and notes on the following topics for future special issues:

- Teaching About the World of Ethnic Relations. The 1991 Annual Meeting theme will deal with race and ethnic relations. As President-elect Stanley Lieberson has stated, "Race and ethnic relations is one of the most durable topics in the history of American sociology." One important aspect of this topic is how its various dimensions can effectively be taught and learned. Manuscripts are invited which deal with a wide variety of topics, ideas, issues, and content from including multicultural perspectives into courses and curricula, to examining and describing how best to teach such topics as ethnic, race, racism, minority, prejudice, assimilation, and discrimination, etc. Deadline for submission is January 1, 1991.

- Great Ideas for Teaching Sociology: G.I.T.S. To effectively teach the discipline of sociology, many instructors have created specific pedagogical techniques that work for a specific topic, concept, theory, idea, issue, or purpose. Those techniques and ideas need to be communicated to others so they can be tried in the classroom. Consequently, manuscripts are invited which describe a favorite technique or idea so that the technique can easily be duplicated. Each submission should also contain the topic or idea, the course or units for which it is most appropriate, its advantages (plus and disadvantages (if any) and any evidence (available which documents that it works. Submissions should be no longer than 18 pages in length. Do you have a great idea to share with colleagues? Deadline for submission is October 1, 1991.

Send all submissions to the editor, Dean S. Doan, Department of Sociology, California State University, Sacramento, CA 95819. E-mail: GSTDan@CalState.

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Future ASA Annual Meetings

1990–August 15–15
Washington Hilton & Towers
Washington, DC
1991–August 23–27
Cincinnati Convention Center
Cincinnati, OH
1992–August 22–24
David L. Lawrence Convention Center
ExpoShare Center
Pittsburgh, PA