Candidates Announced for 1991 Elections

Candidates for all ASA Offices, Council, the Committee on Publications, the Committee on Nominations, and the Committee on Committees are listed below.

President-Elect
Nirvana Martin Lipset, George Mason University

President-Elect
Immanuel Wallerstein, SUNY-Binghamton

Vice President-Elect
Gary T. Marx, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Secretary-Elect
Ken Kaplan, Darden, Northwestern University

Council
William Bilby, University of California-Los Angeles

Janet Chastain, University of Houston

NAME

New Mexico State University

Washington State University

University of New York-Binghamton

University of California-Berkeley

University of California-Irvine

University of California-San Marcos

University of California-San Diego

University of California-Maples

University of California-June Napol, University of Kansas

Charles D. Nunn, Florida State University

Anne C. Rendall, Duke University

James E. Comer, Indiana State University

David J. Reams, Indiana University

Magdi Sefatian-Levin, Temple University

Judy Tischman, University of Maryland

District 7
Mark H. Van Wall, Columbia University

Susan Olk, Cornell University

District 8
Robert J. Thomas, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

N.J. Demarsh III, University of Massachusetts

Committee on Nominations

District 1
Richard P. Sales, University of California-Santa Barbara

District 2
Nelson D. Glenn, University of Texas

District 3
Frederick B. Washington University

District 4
Charles E. Nunn, Florida State University

District 5
James E. Comer, Indiana State University

District 6
Magdi Sefatian-Levin, Temple University

District 8
Robert J. Thomas, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Panelists on Nominations

District 1
Richard P. Sales, University of California-Santa Barbara

District 2
Nelson D. Glenn, University of Texas

District 3
Frederick B. Washington University

District 4
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District 7
Mark H. Van Wall, Columbia University

Susan Olk, Cornell University

District 8
Robert J. Thomas, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

N.J. Demarsh III, University of Massachusetts

A Challenge and An Opportunity: ASF Fellowships

by Malila White Riley, President, American Sociological Foundation, and James F. Shott, Jr., Chair, Advisory Committee

At its meeting in Washington, DC on August 14, 1991, Trustees of the American Sociological Foundation (ASF) accepted the offer of a challenge grant to support an ASF Congressional Fellow Program. This is good news. Both the ASA Council and the Trustees have endorsed Congressional Fellowships as an important pilot project for the future in addition to the Foundation's primary goal of enhancing the long-range financial security of sociology.

The challenge grant is for an amount up to $100,000, to be matched by new ASF funds on a one-to-one basis. If the full amount is raised, therefore, a total of $50,000 will be available in the ASF endowment in support of Congressional Fellowships. The donor, who wishes to remain anonymous, has placed few restrictions on the grant. ASF is to give a full year to meet the challenge; beginning January 1, 1991, fellowship support will be at the amount of $5,000 will be granted to successful applicants. In the beginning of the program, fellowships will be appointed every other year, with remaining income to be added to the endowment. The hope, as the long run, is that a Congressional Fellow can be appointed each year, and that the dollar amount of the grants can be raised. Under this plan the expectation is that fellowship funds will supplement sabbatical or other sources of income. The entire program is to be reviewed periodically by the ASA Council, the ASF Board, and its Advisory Committee.

The concept of Congressional Fellowships is that disciplinary and professional interests are served, and that the policy process is improved, by such a program. Programs supported by other disciplines are already in place. ASA supported three Congressional Fellowships in 1983-84, but lacked the funds necessary to continue the program. The enthusiasm of earlier Fellows following their terms of service was an important factor in Council's strong endorse

ment of continuing the program when (and) funding became available. The first ASA Congressional Fellows were Carol Weis, William R. Fronenburgh, and Raymond Russell. The ASF Trustees and Advisory Committee have asked ASF to head a fund-raising campaign to meet this important challenge. We very much appreciate his willingness to do so. Carol and Bill have promised to help, too. We will all be hearing from Ray soon. In the meantime, volunteers are welcome! No one need wait to be called. Contributions can be made to the ASF on the day you receive a mailing statement from our race

ASA in Cincinnati... You've Got To See It!

The majestic steeplechase Mississippi Queen graces her home port of Cincinnati and its Riverfront Stadium, home of the Cincinnati Reds and Cincinnati Bengals.

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PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
Observing

Cincinnati: More Than the Reds and Mapplethorpe

It is unusual that a city selected for the ASA upcoming Annual Meeting should be the subject of much media attention as was Cincinnati during the month of October. Some of that attention, of course, was paid by the sports enthusiasts among us who enjoy rooting for the underdog. In this case the clear underdogs were the Cincinnati Reds baseball team, facing the near impossible task of trying to contain the awesome power of the World Cham-

pions Oakland A's.

The Reds four game sweep of the A's was a thing of wonder to behold for loyal Reds rooters — and by the same token, an event of great agency for A's rooters. In the process, we were treated to great TV shots of Cincinnati by night, the riverfront, and Fountain Square, where thousands celebrated the great event.

Meanwhile, since last June, the 1991 ASA Program Committee, in conjunction with the Executive Office, has followed with close attention and growing alarm the events surrounding the arrest and subsequent indictment of the Contempory Arts Center's director, Dennis Barrie, for including seven "controversial" photos among the 175 in the Robert Mapplethorpe retrospective. The photos in question were said to be obscene, pornog-

rphic, and lacking artistic merit. While the County sheriff and prosecuting

attorney moved the case toward trial, there is an interesting afterthought to this case, found in the comments of one of the jurors: "If the prosecution could have come up with just one credible witness—a sociologist, a psychologist, somebody, anybody—we would have voted differently." Hmm?

Sociologists who have been to meetings or other events in Cincinnati know the city to be much more than the Reds and the Mapplethorpe controversy. Whether it measures up to Longfellow's somewhat romantic notion of it as the Queen City of the Midwest, we will leave to you to decide. Sufficient to say here that Fountain Square is a great place to gather, whether to celebrate an unexpected baseball sweep, or to greet colleagues and friends during the coming meeting, it is easily accessible to the hotels and Con-

vention Center.

In future issues of Footnotes we will report on the wide range of good eating places, ethnic neighborhoods, art galleries, and historical spots, as well as the jazz and rock music that can be heard in the night clubs and restaurants along the river. As you will note in a map we will publish in January footnotes, a significant number of major cities, and almost half of all ASA members are located within a five hundred mile radius of Cincinnati. And those of you who will be starting classes during or shortly after the end of the meeting, may want to think about bringing your classes to the meeting. Remember, there are special rates for groups of under-

graduate and graduate students.

Nominations Invited for Third Jensen Lectureship

Nominations are invited for the third Jensen Lectureship, jointly sponsored by ASA and Duke University. The purpose of the Lectureship is to give wide recognition to programs of research which test theoretical propositions that have relevance to the larger community and bring fresh, penetrating insights into the human condition. Besides communicating to those outside the discipline the significance of sociological research, the Lecture-

ship affords recognition to exemplars within the discipline. The Jensen Lecturer should be one who has conducted sociological research which contributes to the discipline's providing social action with a more rational grounding in tested knowledge. Financial support for the Le-

ctureship is provided by a bequest from Howard J. Jensen, formerly on the faculty at Duke, and by the ASA Problems of the Discipline Committee.

The two previous Jensen Lecturers have been Peter H. Rossi and Gary T. Marx. Peter Rossi's lectures dealt with "Home-

lessness in America" and were the basis for his book Down and Out in America: The Origins of Homelessness (University of Chicago Press, 1989). Gary Marx's lectures were about "Surveillance and Society." He is currently preparing a manuscript for publication based on those lectures. The Jensen Lectures will be chosen by a selection committee for a term of one year. During the period of the Lectureship the recipient will present a series of at least three lectures on the Duke University campus as well as a lecture at the subsequent meetings of the ASA. The four presenting universities will provide a basis for a published volume jointly sponsored by the ASA and Duke University. The Jensen Lectures will receive a stipend of $8,000 for the completion and publication of the Lectures. Candidates for the Lectureship may be identified in either of two ways. Individual-

1991 Regional Meeting Schedule

- Eastern Sociological Society — April 12-14, Providence, RI, Omni Biltmore Hotel
- Midwest Sociological Society — April 11-13, Des Moines, IA, Marriott Hotel Contact: Richard T. Schaefer, Western Illinois University, Macomb, IL 61455
- North Central Sociological Association — April 25-28, Dearborn, MI, Hyatt Regency Hotel Contact: Barbara Jones Derian, Lebanon Valley College, Annville, PA 17003
- Pacific Sociological Association — April 11-13, Irvine, CA, Irvine Hilton Towers Contact: Frederick Preston, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, NV 89154
- Southern Sociological Society — April 11-13, Atlanta, GA, Radisson Hotel Contact: Frances P. Katers, Mississippi State University, Mississippi State, MS 39762
- Southwestern Sociological Society — March 27-30, San Antonio, TX, Marriott on the River Walk Contact: James Elaine Fox, University of Central Arkansas, Conway, AR 72032
- Mid-South Sociological Society — October, Jackson, MS Contact: C. Eddie Palmer, University of Southwestern Louisiana, Lafayette, LA 70504-1098

 ASA Departmental Services Program

The ASA continues its Departmental Services Program to offer discount prices on packages of materials. Many ASA publications serve the department, as an aggregate, and are less likely to be ordered by individuals. Using the Departmental Services Program, department chairpersons and administra-
tive assistants can place a single order for the packages that best meet their department's needs. Materials will be automatically shipped when they are ready and will then be available for col-

leagues to share. And, the packages come at a lower price than if items were ordered individually.

The Networking Package includes all the current ASA publications ($121.00). The Research Package contains the directories and the Cumulative Index of Journals and Publishing Options' Guide to journals ($85.00). The Teaching Package offers the three directories, a subscrip-
tion to Teaching Sociology, course materials for undergraduates, and three new Teaching Resources Center publications ($100).

Prepayment is required. Departments can be invoiced. To place an order or to receive a brochure about the program, contact: American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036 (202) 833-3400.
Status of Women Faculty in Graduate Departments: 1973 and 1988

by Leonard Bregley and Delia Van Aanderaa on behalf of the ASA Committee on the Status of Women in Sociology

In 1984, the ASA reported on the relative lack of tenured women in departments of sociology. The intent was to set "departmental hiring goals for 1999" (ASA, 1946). The following guideline was established: "The proportion of women holding tenure positions in academic departments of sociology in 1990 should be approximately equivalent to the proportion of PhDs held between 1970 and 1980. The appropriate figure is 25%, or approximately one in four. (ASA, 1946). The establishment of this goal obtained "final approval by ASA Council at the January 1984 meeting" (ASA, 1984).

Now it is time for a progress report. Are departments achieving the hiring goals set for women in graduate sociology departments at two points in time: academic years 1973-74 and 1988-89? Graduate departments serve as centers of basic research and as important forums for new members of the profession. Thus, an examination of their gender composition over a period of ten years is vital to the field's future. As such, the goal is to provide a comprehensive overview of the representation of women faculty in graduate sociology departments for the years 1973-74 and 1988-89.

The major advantage of using the ASA Guide is that it is available to any faculty member at no cost. However, it is possible to identify the number of women by rank and tenure status. Although the Guide identifies emeritus professors, instructors, lecturers, and part-time faculty, we excluded them from the analysis. Most people in these roles do not occupy tenure accrual lines. Thirdly, as in all research, the accuracy of the data depends on the cooperation of the respondents, in this case academic departments. Finally, it should be noted that not all departments turn in their reports each year.

As might be expected, we encountered ambiguous names, not clearly male or female. In order to get around this problem we used two independent coders. If either questioned the classification of a name, we checked for gender through the ASA executive office, with the ASA membership data, or by telephone to the department. The 1973-74 data set contained 970 names, of whom gender could not be identified, and they were subsequently dropped from the analysis. We classified everyone in 1988-89.

Table 1 (opposite page) displays the percentage of women in graduate departments in 1973-74 and 1988-89. It can be seen that the proportion of women faculty in graduate departments has increased since 1973-74. For example, in 1973-74 women held 15% of the faculty positions, but in 1988-89 women held 21% of the faculty positions. This represents a 14% increase in the proportion of women in graduate departments.

In summary, this progress report shows that many graduate departments have significantly increased the proportion of women faculty in the upper ranks. Some departments, in fact, have already met the guideline established by the ASA a few years ago. Nonetheless, as of 1988-89, the situation of graduate departments did not meet this goal. The Committee on the Status of Women will continue to monitor this situation and provide further progress reports in the future.

(Editors Note: The ASA Council accepted this Committee report at its August 1990 meeting and urged graduate departments to review and comply with the guidelines. Council asked that the report be printed in Footnotes to give it wide visibility.)

Note: The Committee appreciates the input from ASA Council members James S. Coleman and Harriet Presser.

References


Unique Barriers of Women Color Faculty Encounter

by Denise Seguin, University of California-Santa Barbara, and K. Sue Iwaw, Ohio State University

and community service-work that is difficult to avoid. Second, if they do not meet the requirements of their colleagues, they often internalize them as their own failure. Pettigrew and Martin refer to this as "the double jeopardy" in the academy. That is, they face obstacles exacerbated by membership in two historically disadvantaged groups: women and people of color.

The authors note the following barriers: women of color are frequently called upon to represent two sets of constituencies—females and people of color—on committees, they are given assignments that take time and energy away from the research and publication activities that lead to scholarships and career success and their research and service activities are often considered "minor." To their department, the Women of Color sociologists often study issues of concern to underrepresented groups—research undertaken by academic departments and journals. This leads to a sense of alienation among women of color from their colleagues.

Research by Pettigrew and Martin (1987) discusses the psychological toll of this alienation. In their research on "token" and "isolos" affirmative action hires, they find that women racial-ethnic minority positions are often accepted by their colleagues as part of an effort to gain "acceptance." This puts them on the defense in several ways. First, if they "meet" the requirements of their colleagues, they are in severe danger of "burnout" given their daunting committee

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References


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*Excludes one person in 1972 whose gender could not be identified.

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Sociology's Pompousness and Utility

by James D. Wright

It may seem odd that a social scientist has been able to plow through a university's commencement address because the social sciences in general, and sociology in particular, have a reputation for pompousness. However, I believe that this reputation is justified. I know that many of you are probably thinking, "Oh, great, another sociology professor talking about the importance of sociology." I agree, and I believe that the reason for this is that sociology is an important and useful discipline. However, I also believe that sociology is often poorly taught and that it is often presented in a way that is difficult to understand.

My intention today is to talk about some of the ways in which sociology can be improved. I believe that sociology can be improved in several ways. First, sociology can be made more accessible to the general public. This can be done by teaching sociology in a way that is more relevant to people's lives. Second, sociology can be made more interesting by making it more interdisciplinary. Finally, sociology can be made more useful by making it more practical.

Sociology is pompous and outdated. Of course! Auguste Comte referred to this field as the "Queen of Sciences," and he believed that sociology was the most important of all the sciences because it provided the foundation for all other sciences. However, recent developments in the social sciences have left many students and practitioners wondering whether sociology is still relevant.

At the same time, sociology certainly has no monopoly on pompous or outdated claims. The physical sciences, for example, are now hard at work on a modest little enterprise called the Theory of Everything—a single set of unified field equations that will describe every fundamental aspect of all the interactions among them, all the way back to the Big Bang. For sheer pompousness, a Theory of Everything has no equal. But, as a result of increased confidence, we are now able to take on the next step and work out our solutions to the fundamental problem of human nature.

How can we make sociology more relevant? First, we need to make sociology more accessible to the general public. This can be done by teaching sociology in a way that is more relevant to people's lives. Second, sociology can be made more interesting by making it more interdisciplinary. Finally, sociology can be made more useful by making it more practical.

To make sociology more accessible to the general public, we need to make it more relevant to people's lives. This can be done by teaching sociology in a way that is more relevant to people's lives. For example, we can teach sociology in a way that is more relevant to people's lives by teaching sociology in a way that is more relevant to people's lives. This can be done by teaching sociology in a way that is more relevant to people's lives by teaching sociology in a way that is more relevant to people's lives.

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To make sociology more useful, we need to make it more practical. This can be done by teaching sociology in a way that is more relevant to people's lives. For example, we can teach sociology in a way that is more relevant to people's lives by teaching sociology in a way that is more relevant to people's lives by teaching sociology in a way that is more relevant to people's lives.

In conclusion, sociology is a powerful and important discipline. However, it can be improved in several ways. First, sociology can be made more accessible to the general public. Second, sociology can be made more interesting by making it more interdisciplinary. Finally, sociology can be made more useful by making it more practical.
Sociology in the New York Times

by William Schuman

Examination of the New York Times from the end of October 1990 to the end of February 1991 reveals that sociology or sociologists are mentioned. There are four types of coverage of sociologists: 1) articles that mention sociologists write short pieces for the newspaper. These pieces include letters to the editor, op-ed pieces, and letters to the editor, 2) Sociologists sometimes participate in events which editors regard as newsworthy. They are mentioned in the reports of these events. 3) Sociologists are used as sources by reporters. Table 1 shows the distribution of these types of coverage. The most frequent mention of sociology occurs when reporters quote sociologists as a source.

Sociologists in News

Sociologists sometimes do things that editors think are news. For example, sociologists are often interviewed in news columns. When Rosabeth Kanter was appointed editor of the Harvard Business Review, the Times published a biographical profile in the business section of the newspaper. She is the first woman to edit a prestigious business magazine. The University of Wisconsin faculty voted to impose restrictions on the operation of ROTC at the University. Joseph Elder, a sociologist, was one of the leaders of the group of faculty members who favored the proposal, and he was quoted by the reporter who filed the story. There were two articles about the activities of Tatiana Zaslavskaya, the Soviet sociologist who is an advisor to Mikhail Gorbachev. Chukhray were published for Donald J. Newman (SUNY-Albany), Hans Speier (New School for Social Research and the Rain Corporation) and Edward Stone (Berkeley). The murder of Rev. Ignacio Martin-Reyes (PhD in sociology from the University of Chicago) and Rev. Segundo Moniz (University of Central America) and their colleagues in El Salvador received extensive coverage. When four television networks (ABC, CBS, NBC, and Cable News Network) decided to create a single organization to conduct election day polls, it was reported that Robert D. McFadden was selected to head the new organization. Even the sports pages occasionally mention sociology. A backpass on NBC news about the San Francisco 49ers football team mentioned the work of Harry Edwards (Berkeley) with the team. He has been a "stall-player personnel consultant" with the 49ers for years. The only place where an article in the Times covered the discipline of sociology itself. During the four month period 1993-1994, there was only one such article. It reported on a pending vote by faculty members at Washington University to give the plan to close the sociology department.

Reports of Research Projects

Research projects reported in the Times cover a wide range of topics: a survey of the attitudes of leaders of Jewish organizations in the United States to negotiations between the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization by Stephen M. Cohen (Queens College). A study of "througwhar" teenagers by David Finkelhor (University of New Hampshire), Gerald T. Horowitz (University of Lowell), and Andrea Soderl (Westlake, Inc.). A survey of a way hospitals use diet habits with patients by Howard Freeman and associates. Estimates of trends in drug use by juvenile high school and high school students in the New York State by Denise Kandel (Columbia University). The report of a telephone survey about marital satisfaction conducted by the Gallup Opinion Research and Andrew M. Greeley is a good example of the way journalists handle reports about research. The report was published on February 12, 1990, based on an article which was published for publication in the magazine Psychology Today in March 1990. After describing the findings of the survey the reporter quotes comments which he solicited from several sociologists. Critical comments by Colins J. Williams (Indiana University-Indianapolis) and Pepper Schwartz (University of Washington) were balanced by supportive comments by Tom W. Smith (NORC) and Michael Hout (University of California-Berkeley). Thus was the principle of journalistic neutrality sustained.

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Sociologists Quoted as Sources

The conventions of American journalism do not allow reporters to comment directly on substantive aspects of the matters they report. Instead, reporters are expected to solicit comments from sources who presumably have expert knowledge. Reporters occasionally use sociologists as sources. In this category sociologists do not present findings of particular research projects; instead they make comments based on their general knowledge. Some topics on which sociologist commented: John Horton (UCLA) was quoted about the Arizona law making English the language of all governmental functions. Adam Gamoran (University of Wisconsin) was quoted about the effect of urban development on schools. Neil Smelser, (University of California-Berkeley) commented on the report of the California Task Force to Promote Self-Esteem and Personal and Social Responsibility. John F. Rawls (University of Texas-Austin) commented on trends in Texas after the end of the oil boom. Ray Oldenburg (University of West Florida) commented on the loss of informal public gathering places.

Because of the specialized topic which sociologist study and the esoteric language in which they write, it is easy for reporters to write their articles so sociologists appear foolish. This is hardly ever done in the New York Times sociologists who are used as sources are nearly always treated with respect. Only a few articles have a sub-text in which sociologists are treated as clowns with study foolish things and/or comment on matters that are unimportant.

Trends

As a regular reader of the New York Times for 22 years, I think that there has been an increase in the amount of reportage about sociology in the newspaper. Perhaps people share my perception that coverage of sociology has increased. In the absence of quantitative longitudinal data, I cannot prove this, but I think it is true. How can this apparent increase in coverage be explained? One opinion is the part of a larger shift by the editors of the Times away from hard news which is defined by journalistic convention as what happened yesterday, toward an increase in space allocated to feature articles. "Soft news" life style reporting, social trends reporting, reports about science, and so on. This shift in editorial policy was made to re-position the Times as a more effective competitor in the enlarged market of communication media. For a discussion of the increased use of feature articles in the Times see Edwin Diamond, "Life-Styles of the Max and After," New York, January 25, 1988, 21:22-23.

Sociologists have done a good deal of research which is relevant to soft news subjects. Reporters who seek journalistic sources find them among sociologists. In the Third Annual Report for 1993 the Times only 4 articles of the 36 articles in categories three and four of Table 1 have a hard news focus. Fifteen of the remaining 22 articles are feature articles.

If this interpretation is correct, it is possible to offer a prediction. If future editors of the New York Times make the shift in the allocation of space in the newspaper away from feature articles and toward an emphasis on hard news then the coverage of sociology will decrease.

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Funding Opportunities and Awards for Sociologists

National Science Foundation
One hundred awards—some new, 18 continuing or supplemented—fulfilled fellowships, 11 grants, and 2 picnics—were made by the Sociology Program of the NSF for FY09, either in conjunction or together with other NSF programs and federal agencies.

Proposals normally are evaluated by ad hoc reviewers selected from the scientific community. A portfolio is released in relevant research areas. Reviews also are made by advisory panels that meet twice annually to consider regular research proposals and once a year for dissertation targets. Target dates for regular proposals are August 15 and January 15. Information, program, flood gates, and application forms may be requested from the program directors Wendy Webb and Gwen Lewis at the Sociology Program, National Science Foundation, 1800 Street NW, Room 418, Washington, DC 20550 (202) 314-7030. Principal investigators, nonprofit trusts, institutions, affiliations, and award amounts are listed below.

Research and Training Grants


Berk, Richard A. University of California-Los Angeles, "How People Experience Climate Change," $75,000.


Burke, Stephen G. University of Wisconsin-Madison, "The Politics of Planning Natural Resources and Environmental Hazards: A Case from the Brazilian Amazon," $83,000.

Burgess, Norm J. Ithaca, Memphis State University, "Minority Postdoctoral Research Fellowship Program," $15,000.


Cacchione, Sophia, CUNY-Wellesley Center, "The Influence of High School Type on the Achievements of Women in Mathematics and Science," $10,000.

Clogg, Clifford C. Pennsylvania State University, "Research on Categorical Data Analysis," $19,000.


Dreifus, Jane L. Florida State University, "Research on Scientific Foundations," $35,000.

Erskine, Frank, University of Chicago, "Understanding Persistent Poverty Among Minority and Black Families," $12,000.

Gibson, Jane L. University of Houston, "Cultural Values and the Transformation of the Service Sector," $25,000.


Hallman, Maureen T. University of Notre Dame, "Middle and Secondary School Teach-
A Decade of the New Chinese Sociology

by Ming Yan, New York University

Sociology entered China from the West, the end of the nineteenth century. After the communist revolution in 1949, sociology was considered a bourgeois "ideological weapon" and officially abolished. The new era in the development of Chinese sociology began in March 1979, when the Chinese Sociological Association (CSA) was restored and the Chinese Sociological Research Association (CSRA) (subsequently renamed the Chinese Sociological Association) was founded. After its revival, the first step for Chinese sociology was to train professional sociologists to teach and conduct research. Those who had been trained and engaged in teaching and research some thirty years before were now aged and had practiced sociology for almost three decades. Through various short-term programs, as well as regular graduate and undergraduate degrees, sociology teachers and researchers were rapidly trained. At present, numerous universities in China offer sociology, including the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, which offers advanced degrees; and Nanjing University, East China University of Political Science, and many other universities also offer beginning graduate programs in sociology.

Chinese sociologists are organized into professional associations, the most prestigious of which is the Chinese Sociological Association. Twenty-one out of twenty-nine provincial and municipal associations have sociological associations, with a total membership of approximately fifty thousand.

In examining the research areas of sociology in China after 1979, we can summarize by setting historical evolution as the longitude and major research projects as the latitude. From 1979 to 1982, two issues were focused on: How to rebuild sociology as a discipline and to clarify its definition and scope; and population problems that were reaching crisis proportions. The essence of the first issue rests on the relationship between Marxism and sociology, which has been a major topic of discussion in social sciences since 1949 and has puzzled Chinese sociologists for the past ten years. The dominant viewpoint holds that sociology is a social science, and the goal is to achieve social science as an objective science for human behavior; and how to define sociology, while sociology is in a concrete science.

The Social Sciences Research Conference in 1983, studies on small towns, marriage and family, and urban population problems were considered as national priorities of projects during the Six Five-Year Plan period (1981--1985). Sociological research in China today is centered around these three key projects. As a "hot topic" in Chinese sociological circles for the past decade, the marriage and family occupies 13.7% of researchers, 13.1% of articles and 13.2% of books published. At the Sociological Planning Conference in 1996, research on the themes, among them social development, social structure, class and status, lifestyles, the elderly, and social indicators were listed under "Key projects" during the Seventh Five-Year Plan period (1986--1990). Sociological inquiry in China was now fully underway.

For the past ten years, the work of Chinese sociologists has appeared in the form of studies and articles in both professional sociological journals and social journals. Right now six professional periodicals of sociology publish survey reports and academic papers; more than ten others have restricted circulation and are published at irregular intervals. Many new journals are being established, such as The Journal of Chinese Sociology and the Chinese Sociological Review (both are specialized in the study of social issues as well as in comprehensive information collection. Yet its limitation of individual explorers and limited theoretical study should not be ignored.

The main achievement of Chinese sociology since 1979 is that the discipline of sociology as a discipline has been restored, and a rudimentary but significant Chinese sociology has been founded. Looking to future development, what the international sociological community hopes for is not only a thriving national sociology of China, but also a sociology that contains unique Chinese sociocultural elements and that can contribute to the advance of sociology around the world.


Good Ideas

- Students preparing for an internship at Indiana State University are encouraged to read and discuss the ASA Code of Ethics. The first edition of the dilemmas sociologists face in doing research and practice. For more information, contact Charles Norman, Department of Sociology, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, IN 47809.

- For a course in sociological theory, taught at night in a four-hour block, Kate Lowrey uses feature films to illustrate theoretical perspectives. For example, she shows "It's a Wonderful Life" for structural functionalism: "Big in the Foot- sheet" for symbolic interactionism; and "Cry Freedom" for conflict theory. How to get students to see the importance of the exercise, she considers the exercise she uses on the first day of class. She hands out index cards with no picture on the front or back edges. Students can put any piece together. She makes the point about how valuable nonverbal is.

- Any suggestions for more films, especially ones to teach structural-functionalism? For more information on her approach, contact Kate Lowrey, Department of Sociology, Valdosta State University, Valdosta, GA 31698.

- Gary Alan Finn, University of Georgia, relayed three good ideas to promote sociology to audiences beyond the campus. (1) offer to give commencement speeches to local high schools; the University or College is often asked to provide such speakers. See James Wright's commencement addresses in this issue of Footnote as one example. (2) Cooperate with local high schools' science fairs, showing them how to include social science projects in their booths. He helped change a traditional science fair (make natural science) to a "Discovery Fair" where a broader range of projects was represented. Note: ASA would like to encourage the development of science fair prizes; just let us know the names. (3) Write op-ed pieces and consider asking the ASA's Public Information Office to send them to local newspapers or radio stations. We hope that triangulation will increase the odds a written piece will appear.

- The Georgia Sociological Association presented a "Media Award" for their first meeting. They honored Maureen Downey, Atlantic Journal and Constitution, for her use of sociological work in a series of stories on the family. The hope is that the award would encourage journalists to tap sociological expertise. For more information on the award, contact: Homer Cooper, Department of Sociology, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602.

- The MidSouth Sociological Association has started a new service. They ask graduate students to bring program descriptions and to fill out a summary sheet about their program. The brochures are set out on tables, and the descriptions are typed in a notebook, much like employer items at an employment service. Students fill out a "student resume form" and it goes into a notebook. Departments review the student forms and recruit from them. Students can look over departmenst within their region and may seek out representatives during the meeting. The intention is to make better matches between students and departments and to get good students to stay within the region. For more information, contact: Rodger Bates, Department of Sociology, Lanier College, Jackson, TN 38340.

- Russell K. Schutt, University of Massachusetts-Boston, has put into print the advice he and many colleagues have given to students beginning a thesis. His "Handbook for Thesis Writers" covers these topics: formulating a research plan, developing the research plan, the format and use of the thesis committee, the thesis proposal, conducting research, writing and revising the thesis, and wrapping up it. He includes references for books on thesis writing or editing skills. The handbook contains specific information about the requirements of that graduate school, but could be modified for other programs. Contact Schutt at: Department of Sociology, University of Massachusetts, Boston, MA 02125 or HITNET: SCHUT@UMBKY.

ASA Campus Representatives

A current initiative of ASA's membership committee is to pilot a program to develop a network of ASA Campus Representatives at colleges across the country. This project is an outgrowth of the ASA Representatives program, which has succeeded in enhancing communication between the Executive Office and the membership. Similarly the Task Force on Participation for several years has sought ways to increase the involvement of members in ASA activity. This initiative seeks to further those continuing goals: (1) to improve communication between members and ASA's Executive Office; (2) to increase the representative character of the leadership by providing a large number of members the opportunity to contribute and be more involved in the organization; and (4) to provide a structure for local ASA activities, such as, possibly, research consortia, support for high school sociology teaching workshops, particularly for sociologists in small colleges.

The project is being piloted in Georgia (by Barbara Karcher) and Virginia (by Camille Miller). The initial impetus came from a desire to engage ASA more sociologists who are located at four year colleges (or institutions that grant no higher than the bachelors degree in sociology). However, any sociologist who wants to participate as an ASA Campus Representative at any two or four year college or university should contact Barbara Karcher, Department of Political Science and Sociology, P.O. Box 444, Kenosha State University, Kenosha, WI 53141 (608) 423-6277. Send ideas, self-nominations, and nominations of others. 

December 1990 Footnotes
Women of Color should re-evaluate what "labor" means as well as their commitment to diversity.

Barriers 94: Marginality
Discussion: One major barrier affecting women of color faculty is the perception of marginality. Affirmative action notwithstanding, the impact that marginality plays on the recruitment, and particularly the retention of women of color faculty can best be understood by examining the words of Sissill (1972): "The Social Significance of the Stranger." Merton (1972): "Insiders and Outsiders," and in recent years, Patricia Hill Collins (1989), writing from the perspective of Outsiders Within." C. Eric Lincoln's (1974) discussion of marginality occupy key decision-making positions on editorial boards of major journals, research foundation funding panels, professional committees, etc., relative to their peers.

Sixth, women of color are often outside of the social mainstream of the department. It is critical for academic success for women of color to be socially integrated into the social and work networks of their colleagues. But, this is a major problem. In fact, in many instances, not only are women of color not socially integrated, but their "lack of visibility" is "punishing." For example, a woman of color sociologist in a major research university reported that one day she was walking with a white and a graduate student, the department chair greeted him but neither did see her or ignored her.

The dilemmas posed by the barriers discussed here are but a few of the obstacles to academic success encountered by women of color sociologists that are largely responsible for their low occupational status, relative to their peers, in the discipline. Corrective action is required to reverse the situation. We recommend the following:

The ASA should fund a study of the obstacles women of color sociologists have experienced with an emphasis on the obstacles that they have been able to overcome as well as those that remain resistant to change.

The ASA should identify departments that have been relatively successful in recruitment and retention of women of color and sponsor a forum where the chairs of these departments discuss the ins and outs of their relative success. The "successful" department chairs should also give reports at the ASA department chairs meeting held at the Annual Meeting.

Grants


Steenman, Daniel Lee, Catholic University; "Gender in the Determination of Educational Outcomes: A Comparative Analysis of Mathematics Achievement and Instruction," $4,009.

National Institute for Child Health and Human Development

The Demographic and Behavioral Sciences Branch, the National Center for Population Research, and the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) funded the following individuals in population research (with sociological content) during FY99.

Benedick, John J., University of Wisconsin-Madison; "Fertility Agreement and Conflict Resolution," $89,950.


Wille, Robert J.; National Opinion Research Center; "Implications of Marital Dissolution," $12,371.


AAAS Minority Scholars Workshop

The American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) invites nominations for and invites applications to academic or other institutions to apply for participation in a workshop of intensive study on the values and ethical issues associated with science and technology. The workshop will be held from July 28 to August 4, 1991 near Washington, DC.

Workshop participants will explore in depth various minority perspectives on science and technology and compare to prevailing perspectives, and the different influence that these perspectives can have on scholarship, individual practices, and policy decisions regarding science and technology. The workshop will also review important theoretical work and research methodologies in ethics and valuem research, as well as publishing outlets and resources that can help support scholarship in this field.

While persons of any minority group may apply, preference will be given to applicants from the following groups: African American, Native American/Indian, Black/African-American, Hispanic/Latino, or Native American/Indian. Persons holding an advanced degree in any field of science, engineering, or the humanities may apply. Participants will receive expenses for travel and meals from the workshop, and for accommodations and other expenses.

For further information or to request an application form, contact A. Crompton, Directorate for Science and Policy Programs, AAAS, 1330 H Street, NW, Washington, DC 20005; (202) 326-9700. Application deadline is April 1, 1991.
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This path diagram

\[ \begin{align*}
X_1 & \rightarrow U_1 \\
X_2 & \rightarrow U_2 \\
X_3 & \rightarrow U_2 \\
X_4 & \rightarrow X_3, X_4 \\
X_5 & \rightarrow X_1 \\
X_6 & \rightarrow X_1 \\
X_7 & \rightarrow X_2 \\
X_8 & \rightarrow X_3, X_4 \\
\end{align*} \]

\[
\text{is input like this:} \quad (F) \rightarrow (U_1, U_2) \rightarrow (X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4) \\
\text{and output like this:} \quad (F) \rightarrow (U_1, U_2) \rightarrow (X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4) \\
(U_1) \rightarrow (X_1) \\
(U_2) \rightarrow (X_2) \\
(U_3) \rightarrow (X_3) \\
(U_4) \rightarrow (X_4) \\
\]

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Call for Papers

CONFERENCES

American Sociological Association Annual Meeting, August 22-27, 1991. Inquiries are invited on the Sociology of Emotions Roundtable: Topic - "Socialization and Emotion: A New Quest for Theory." Send paper proposals to: Leslie Williams, Department of Sociology, State University of New York at Stony Brook, Stony Brook, NY 11794-4356. (516) 422-7709 fax: (516) 422-7719. (See page 429 for more information on this event.)

Third Annual Association on Family and Childhood Conference, September 22-25, 1991. Inquiries are invited on the Family and Childhood Conference: Topic - "Emotions in the Family and Childhood." Send paper proposals to: Leslie Williams, Department of Sociology, State University of New York at Stony Brook, Stony Brook, NY 11794-4356. (516) 422-7709 fax: (516) 422-7719. (See page 429 for more information on this event.)

Twelfth Annual Arkansas Undergraduate Sociology and Anthropology Symposium, April 28, 1991. Inquiries are invited on the Arkansas Undergraduate Sociology and Anthropology Symposium: Topic - "Family and Childhood." Send paper proposals to: Leslie Williams, Department of Sociology, State University of New York at Stony Brook, Stony Brook, NY 11794-4356. (516) 422-7709 fax: (516) 422-7719. (See page 429 for more information on this event.)
December 1990 Footnotes

**Funding, continued**

92 appointment, the Center is intent- ested in receiving applications from scholars whose research focuses on the experiences and concerns of women of color. Competitive stipends are available to offset the costs of living, including housing, food, and travel. Applicants are encouraged to submit a complete application by the deadline, which is flexible, but students may not be required to attend the program until they are notified. The Selection Committee, which includes professors from various disciplines, will review the applications and make final decisions by early March. Applicants are encouraged to submit a letter of application, a curriculum vitae, and a one-page statement of their research interests and plans by December 31, 1990. The letter of application should be sent to: Dr. Jane F. Brown, Department of Sociology, 741 Bell Hall, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47405-1203, USA. The deadline for receipt of applications is December 31, 1990. The Selection Committee will notify applicants of their acceptance status by early March. The program is co-sponsored by the Society for Women in Science and the National Institute of Mental Health.

**Competition**

**East-West Center**

Announces awards for research on the East-West Center's annual U.S. State Department Fellowship Program. The competition is open to U.S. citizens or permanent residents who hold a Ph.D. in the social sciences or related fields. The competition is divided into two categories: (1) Social Science Research Fellowships, which provide travel grants of up to $15,000; and (2) Social Science Research Fellowship Awards for Graduate Students, which provide travel grants of up to $5,000. Applications are due by September 1, 1990. Awards are made on a competitive basis, and the selection committee will consider the quality of the research proposal, the potential impact of the research, and the applicant's ability to complete the research within the specified time frame.
Obituaries, continued

dent in every facet of his many publishing activities. He was especially difficult to pay tribute to his personal qualities. Anyone who knew him would pay a high tribute to his loyalty to family and friends, and to his own ability to ask the most thought-provoking questions.

He is survived by his wife, Sara Miller, five children: Sara, Carol (Starr), David, Keith, and Susan; a brother Donald and a sister Mary (Con- ventional); and 12 grandchildren.

An announcement for a New York memorial service will be made as soon as arrangements are complete.

Robert George Zimmer
(1929-1990)

Robert George Zimmer died on June 13, 1990, after a long battle with cancer. He had been a member of the faculty of Brown University since 1959, and was director of the university's physics program until the end of the fall semester of 1986.

Professor Zimmer was known on a farm in Michigan and later attributed his devotion to hard work and his intellectual curiosity to the formative experience of growing up on a large farm. He was a graduate of the University of Michigan, and received his Ph.D. in physics from the University of Darmstadt degrees from that institution. A mig- rant to the city itself, Zimmer was fascinated by the migration experi- ences, and both his Master's thesis and his later work were concerned with processes of migration, mobility, and adjustment to urban living. He also had a lifelong passion for understanding the intricacies of the functioning of urban communities, and his scholarly career was devoted to the analysis of various aspects of urban and metropolitan life and social organization.

After teaching appointments at Eastern Illinois University and Florida State University, he returned to Michigan to be field director of the Univer- sity of Michigan's Natural Re- search Project and to join its teaching faculty. He had been with the university for the rest of his life. While at Brown, he was a key member of the Department of Geophysics and also reorganized a founding Urban Studies Program under the leadership of Daniel C. Johnson and Chairman from 1974 until his retire- ment. Zimmer brought the analytical tools of sociology, ecological theory, and demography to bear on urban prob- lems. In service to the larger profes- sion, he was editor of the principal aca- demic journal in population studies. Demography, he served on a variety of committees of both the American Sociological Association and the Popula- tion Association of America, and he was consultant to the U.S. Bureau of the Census, the National Institutes of Health, and other government agencies. He served as well in many consultative and community service capacities. All of these activities had particular interest in the problem of urban planning, which had been the concern of the council particularly relevant to renewal efforts in Providence. Zimmer's long-standing interests covered a wide range of urban phenome- nena, reflecting the changes in the metropoli- tan growth on school systems or small businesses to the effects of urban living and social interaction.

He was particularly interested in the effects of growth and de- population upon the communities upon whom both their infrastructure and upon the lives of people. His bibliography in- cludes three monographs and numerous articles, many of which were replicated in the ASA's Journal and indeed some of his work was characterized by a careful devoted to the "facts," omen or social survey data presented them, and to their inter- pretation in terms of the best social science understanding of urban phenomena. He argued eloquently that the most important urban research panels were those of the school of urban ecology, and his intellectual correspondence with Amos Hawley was both sustained and mutually productive.

During his years at Brown, he was regularly involved in projects funded by one or another national research, science, education, and in his death he was actively involved in such re- search. As a teacher and colleague, Zimmer was much loved. He enjoyed teaching, and expanded the direct in- dividual contact with students and col- leagues who shared similar interests. He was a good role model to his stu- dents, and they responded with lasting appreciation. As a scientist, he was both as well and passionate about his ability. In his joy in his discipline, his work, his colleagues, and his city and country were conti- guous. His colleagues and friends mourned him.

Albert F. Wexler, Brown University

New Publications

Partners in Research: A Catalog of Potential Research Projects, developed by the National Research Council, Describes over 150 projects in and across the Atlantic Region, offers students a variety of research topics in natural and social sciences, cultural and economic "Park Service" (various projects in business administration and community resources) projects. The catalog offers an unusual opportunity to students who need to find a challenging and interesting research project fairly quickly. The lists are arranged by offering a variety of research, but by no means is it complete.

Research in Community Sociology ser- vices is available at various universities and to any interested parties. This includes an analysis of micro-macro linkages for more detailed and order information, contact: [A] Tena, P.O. Box 1478, Greenbelt, MD 20770-1632 (703) 660-7602.

Contact

I have a set of 66 years' worth of Americ- canoe Sociological Review and Confer- ence papers, plus a number of articles that I'm willing to donate to a worthy and newly revitalized. The recipient would need to be willing to pay for shipping. If this cannot be arranged, I would consider selling them to a private individual. I prefer to donate them and ask that institutions receiving back copies of these journals contact: National Technical Information Service, Depart- ment of Sociology, University of Min- nesota, 340 George Street, St. Paul, MN 55102.

There is an increase in the number of advertisements for home use of in- test (tests) for all major, and some

accrediting bodies are following suit. We are interested in what is happening in your community, and we are interested in meeting these requirements. Have you prepared a test, do you use the Edu- cation Testing Service exam, or a port- folio? Please share your experiences. The ASA Teaching Committee is taking a close look at this issue of outcome exams. Send information to Charles T. Nolin, ASA, 1725 New Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036.

W.C. and Deborah K. van den Ho- oorn, Hobart and William Smith Colleges, Faculty of Geography, University of New Brunswick, P.O. Box 4460, Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada E2B 5A3. RTN: VCH/SP 099AC.

Other Organizations

The Head Start Bureau of the Administra- tion for Children and Families an- nounces its intent to support grantee agencies through the following priority areas: (1) Head Start/University Partnerships; (2) Cor- porate/University/Head Start Ventures; (3) Head Start Family Child Care Initiative; (4) Head Start/Ahead Initiative; (5) Head Start Community Based Programs.

These research prior- ities will appear in the Federal Register in January and Head Start is also interested in expanding its list of peer reviewers. If you are interested in en- hering the Federal Register Announce- ment, send your name, title, address, and telephone number to Research Assessment Management, Inc., 1308 17th Street NW, Suite 501, Washington, MD 20036. If you would like to serve as a peer reviewer or in other consultant capacities, also send a copy of your curriculum vitae and your social security number.

Official Reports and Proceedings

MINUTES OF THE THIRD MEET- ING OF THE 1989-90 COUNCIL

The 1989-90 Council convened at 2:30 p.m. on Tuesday, August 14, 1989, in the Wash- ington Hilton Hotel, Washington, DC. Council members present were: Robert R. Alford, Wendy F. Baldwin, lvar Berg, James E. Blackwell, Edna Bonacich, Richard T. Campbell, Randall Collins, Tyler Dunay, Glen E. Eder, J. Beth R. Hess, June Huber, Stanley Liebowitz, J. Squill. Margaret Bushkin, Richard S. Dornbusch, Nancy T. Funk, Frank D. Wilson, and William Julian Wilson. Absent were Lois B. DeFleur, Professor of Sociology, and the following members of Council were present as observers: Sally B. Lanier, Executive Officer; Stephen A. Boff, William V. D'Amico, Carla Blumen, Almost John, William M. Harrod, and a number of their colleagues. Grads C. Calhoun appeared for a sub- duction.

Agenda of the Addendum. Reports from the Blue Ribbon Committee and the Council were added. Adjournment was made at that time a response from the Publications Committee was received. Council expected Council's recommendations subse- quently. A report of the Council was submitted in January stipulated that a response was expected no later than January of 1990. The agenda was approved as amended.

Report of the President. Wilson opened with a testimony to Louisiana's Louisiana's considerable achievement in its program. Wilson spoke of the excellent business of the program, and its effectiveness in improving the program's success. The president urged the committee to continue working, and to be successful as moving forward.

Motion to express deep appreciation to Lousiana for its contribu- tions to the Executive Office and the ASA. By acclamation.

Wilson read from a letter from Walter Wallace requesting that the ASA ad- mop the adoption by publishers of a series of review process for manus- scripts similar to that practiced by refereed journals in the review of arti- cles. Following discussion of the merits of such action as it might apply to a variety of publishing situations, Council con- sidered and referred the matter to a subcommittee for further review. Motion: that Council encourage pub- lishers to send out with provisions for a blind review.

Motion to table. Carried. Report of the Committee on Legal Affairs. Baldwin reviewed the commis- sion's mandate to develop a strategy that identifies the circumstances under which an association should get involved in legal briefs. She said that a comparison among affiliate associations indicated that policy early. In the past ASA relied on the Executive Office to handle such matters, but a new structure with specific procedures would be preferable. All decisions on legal briefs should be brought before Council. However, in between regular meetings of Council when counsel cannot wait, Baldwin proposed that a subcommittee should act on its behalf. It should have authority (1) to act in the negative without further consultation and (2) to request a brief from the solicitor general. The solicitor general would then be authorized to draw in other members of the Council. The subcommittee would be composed of three members to represent the Council (that is, with authority to draw in other members for specific sub- committees), but one or two of the members would be authorized to sign the briefs for all the other members of the Council. Baldwin also added that the briefs should be opened to the public.

In a final action, Hess noted that the Board of Trustees of the American Sociological Association noted Council's recommendation for the appointment of a subcommittee for review. Now the committee, the Council, and the Executive Committee had agreed to the recommendation. He indicated that the Board of Trustees would then work with the Executive Committee to make sure that the recommendation is carried out. In his report, Hess noted that his recommendation was based on the need for the ASA to have a strong voice in the area of legal matters. He also noted that the Board of Trustees had asked the ASA to consider the issue of legal briefs in the context of the ASA's role in the larger society. He indicated that the ASA had decided to work with the Board of Trustees to develop a strategy for the ASA that would be consistent with the recommendations of the Council. The strategy would include the development of a comprehensive plan for the ASA's involvement in legal matters, which would be presented to the Board of Trustees for approval. The strategy would also include the development of a comprehensive plan for the ASA's involvement in legal matters, which would be presented to the Board of Trustees for approval.
Minutes, continued

manded, that a budget for a mid-year meeting could be accommodated, and that the Board's opinion on Executive Office staffing should be deferred until the new Executive Officer could assess the current needs of the office in a broader perspective.

Council discussed at length implications of the report and its implementations. Existing financial commitments and other concerns were noted. Council deferred further action until after its budget review, but agreed that its intent was not to interfere the work of the committee. Callahan was credited for his initiative and effort on behalf of the project.

CAFLS. EOB recommended $250 for an associate membership for Council for the Advancement of Foreign Languages and International Studies (CAFLS). In 1996 Council voted to join CAFLS and appointed a representative. Council concentrated joint efforts in 1996 to start up a joint effort so that Council could lend itself to any action at "nationally and transnational level." EOB recommended to focus on "international cooperation" Council deferred further action after its budget review.

U.S. Program. EOB in its response to a reviewer of a committee report's recommendation, recommended that ASA support publication of "Social" in Government: A Bibliography of the Work of the U.S. Government on Popula- tion and Rural Life, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1979-1989." The report was funded by the PDFP; to co-sponsored publication with the bibliography with the Rural Sociological Society. The bibliography is part of a larger, ongoing international history of rural sociology.

Motion to accept the recommendation at no Council. Resolution of the 1999 Budget. Hens reported that the Association was in good financial health. She said that both proposed income and expenses were on target for the year. Membership was up slightly and subscriptions were steady. Annual Meeting expenses were also on target, with a record attendance anticipated by final count. Hens noted that 1990 would be the fourth year that in which the Association has enjoyed a surplus budget. Time constraints prevented presentation of the financial statements to the meeting of the 1990-91 Council.

Report of the Executive Officer. D'An- tonio assigned the Executive Office a bill of good health. He outlined the work of his staff in preparing the Annual Meeting. He then delivered a letter of com- munication from Council.

Motion to forward a letter to the Executive Officer commending the staff for its work on the Annual Meeting. Carried.

D'Antonio reported that remunera- tion for housing the Population Associa- tion of America (PAA) at the ASA had been completed, PAA was up and operating, and things were proceeding smoothly.

He noted the importance of regional and state associations to many sociologists and urged Council members to make efforts to attend such meetings whenever possible, both to represent the ASA as well as to familiarize themselves with the interests and needs of those sociologists. The IOWO now attended some of these meetings on a rotational basis but more representation would be useful. Members were urged to contact officers of the meeting on these associations and offer to make program appearances on behalf of the ASA for the member's mutual benefit.

D'Antonio spoke of his participation at the annual meeting of the Association of Research Librarians and his impressions of developments taking place. He said that a representative of the Association would like an opportunity to address Council about cutting-edge developments.

D'Antonio announced installation of a new computer system for the Execu- tive Office. The new technology is designed to ease the workload on staff as well as to provide better service to callers. He asked for cooperation and feedback at the next transition period.

Providing an update on ties to CORSA, AASA, and ACSA, D'Antonio said that this would be his last year as chair of CORSA's Executive Commit- tee. He praised the work of Howard Silver and his staff at CORSA for their excellent work on behalf of sociology and all the social sciences. He said that the reputation and influence of CORSA for the small size of the staff. Joint Report of the Committee on Eth- ics and the Committee on Teaching. Hens noted that the Code of Ethics does not cover ethical breaches in teaching behavior and that further revisions should turn from these issues. She said that the two committees met to gather this year to review the Code and consider examples of violations not identified in the Code. The Ethics Commis- sion has agreed to draft provisions that would cover both individual and departmental violations and will seek input from the membership on the issues through a survey.

Report from the liaison to Sections. Scott said that about one third of the sections show a growth in membership although two thirds experienced some decline. There is concern only if this year's figures come to represent a trend. Sections want a return to the inclusion of previous section membership on the dues renewal form (apparently omit- ted by clerical error on this year's renew- al). Scott said sections also requested better data on membership trends as affecting section particularly members with droppers and those who have multiple-section affiliation. For the latter category, sections have asked for a division in members in such a small breakdown with an additional label for each additional section membership) as a means of encouraging multiple memberships. The issue of advertising in section newsletters has been dropped. In response to inquiry about a section for students, it was noted that the same proceeded for the omission of any new section formation.

Scott also reported that the section program committee would like more informal communication with the main Program Committee, and that some sections (even if only by two weeks) of the deadlines for paper submittals would be very helpful. Council agreed to refer this to the Executive Office and also to provide an annual section grant for a section with a rationale for any dues increases.

Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Evaluating the PhD Certification Program. Allen reviewed the history of the evaluation program, indicating its origins as a Council response to the expressed needs of a constituency and the results of recent surveys of both committee chairmen and certification appren- tices. He said that only 62 had been certified in the first four years of the program. Of the applicates, 50% had not submitted by the time surveyed, and the minimum level of activity. Allen recom- mended that the Graduate Oversight Committee be designated as the sole body making decisions and providing feedback the program. This simplified structure would serve as a more cost-effective solution in place of the existing system of committees. Subcommittees could be formed as needed to accommodate these certification in a particular specialty.

Discussion of the report focused on many current interest in certifi- cation and whether or not all inter- ested parties had an ample opportunity to provide input. Substitute motions to the recommendation were defeated.

Motion to delay action on the PhD Certification Program until August and to seek additional input from interested parties. Carried.

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