Marrett to Lead New Directorate at NSF

National Science Foundation (NSF) Director Walter Massey has appointed Dr. Cora Marrett, University of Wisconsin-Madison, to lead the newly formed directorate for Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences (SBE). The division was created last October, to give visibility to the social sciences. Previously social, behavioral, and economic sciences were merged with, and overshadowed by, biology in the Biological, Behavioral, and Social Sciences (BiBS) directorate.

In his memorandum of appointment, Massey noted Marrett’s extensive record of affiliations with professional associations, including the American Sociological Association, the Social Science Research Council, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the American Educational Research Association. She recently served as a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences and as a member of a number of committees and panels for the National Research Council and the National Institute of Mental Health. In addition, Dr. Marrett has served on NSF advisory panels, was appointed as the First Chair of the NSF Committee on Equal Opportunities in Science and Engineering and was a member of the Board of Governors, Argentine National Laboratory, from 1983 to 1993.

Cora Marrett has been a very active member of the ASA, serving on the Executive Office and Budget Committee, on the Minority Fellowship Committee, three Program Committees, the Committee on the Status of Women in Sociology, the Committee on Teaching, and several editorial boards. Most recently she chaired the Committee on the Cornerstone Fund, which led to the development of the Spavack Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy. In her new position, which she will assume in May, Marrett will be responsible for four divisions representing the following research areas: social and economic sciences, behavioral and cognitive sciences, international cooperation, scientific activities, and science and resource studies. Disciplines funded within SBE include anthropology, archaeology, linguistics, psychology, sociology, economics, geography and political science. Marrett, among other major responsibilities will oversee the SBE portfolio of NSF-supported research, which in FY 92 totaled $565.67 million.

ASA President Massey’s statement that “the Foundation is very fortunate to have an eminent social scientist of Dr. Marrett’s standing as its first Assistant Director for the Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences. Her stature in the sociological community and her active participation in professional associations and other activities gives the spectrum of the social, behavioral, and economic sciences a new high profile to build a new directorate into a dynamic organization dedicated to the support of the best research in these fields.”

Spivack Program Launched with Briefing Papers

by Carla R. Haver

The Sydney A. Spavack Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy began this year with a set of coordinated briefing papers on important social issues. The Program’s advisory board met in November to identify key topics on which sociological work can be brought to bear.

Each briefing paper will integrate existing knowledge, consider alternative policy positions, explore and analyze alternative policies, and provide a sound research basis for them. The program directors met to discuss how the topics could be cut across the domains of any given session so that each section could provide input on a variety of topics. This process of interchange leads to a list of important topics and strong briefing paper authors.

The briefing papers will be compiled by the middle of May and will be reviewed by the Advisory Board. At that point, the work can be widely disseminated to federal agencies, to lay and scholarly audiences, including policymakers interested in the ASA Annual Meeting, and in special events for Congressional staff and science writers. The Program expects to host Congressional briefings and panel briefings, to draft executive summaries for House and Senate campaigns, and to share the information with a range of advocacy groups, to name but a few options.

Petition Candidate Added to Ballot

Petitions for only one candidate were filled by the January 31, 1992, deadline. Those C. Wagenar, Miami University (Ohio), will be added to the list of candidates for Council, as announced in the December issue of Fines.

Plan for Pittsburgh . . .
An American Renaissance

by Terri J. Modic

Pittsburgh lost 120,000 manufacturing jobs during the 1980s. Monolithic steel mills loomed silently on the shores of the three rivers. But a growing service economy and rapidly developing high technology allowed the city to bounce back. Site of the 1992 ASA Annual Meeting, today’s Pittsburgh is one of the nation’s corporate capitals. Those who attended the last 24 conventions will discover not only a revitalized skyline, but a renewed American “Spirit.”

Pittsburgh was once identified by its smoky skies and sour-sounding skyline. The “Steel City,” its image was rooted in hard labor and immigrant tradition. But the steel industry collapsed during the early 1960s, however, thousands of layoffs hit its jobs, and the entire city lost its identity. America’s industrial giant lay paralyzed.

Many ex-steelworkers in the Pittsburgh area are still struggling, according to the National Geographic Society. Of 4,000 who answered a 1989 survey, 40 per cent are still unemployed. Only two-thirds of those who do work hold full-time jobs, and they have accepted salaries 40 to 60 percent lower than their steel wages. Industrial giants like Westinghouse Electric and the General Electric Company are among the area’s fewest in 1991. But most local residents have been more fortunate. Many, in fact, have prospered from the city’s fight to re-establish itself.

When heavy industry declined in the United States, the service sector grew. Although Pittsburgh lost 120,000 manufacturing jobs during the 1980s, it gained 120,000 jobs in non-manufacturing areas such as services and health care.

Published by The American Sociological Association
The Executive Officer’s Column

As sociologists concerned about unravelling the causes and consequences of social phenomena, processes, and even upheavals in our society, we turn our attention to research and teaching to examine ripple and spillover effects. When examining patterns in social transformations and changes, we know quite well that out-of-context variables need to be specified in a broader research design in order to capture fully what is happening and why. Perhaps some day, scholars analyzing patterns and practices within or across the academy during periods of economic recession will speak of the Yale effect. Whether a coincidence or an effect, public reports about the state of the Sociology Department at Yale University are unsettling to sociologists and sociology in other contexts.

The “Open Window” metaphor seems to be apt. From the vantage of the Executive Office, I have heard and learned about news that would otherwise not have reached me. Bad news travels and the perturbations on other campuses that seemingly are following in the wake of Yale. When incidences occur (however intermittent), we at ASA are faced with the challenge of assessing the best ways to use our window to help advance the discipline. In my New Year’s column in the January issue of footnotes, I sought to address the importance of working from the vantage of our strengths to promote the interests and public purposes of sociology.

Although we are committed to doing so, we are aware of the impact of highly visible events (like Yale) and highly visible reports (like the New York Times article in December on the January and the Mauer- stone story in February) on perceptions of the health of the profession. That is why I find myself remaining optimistic about “ripples” and “spillovers.”

Perhaps a larger understanding of the way things would be at Yale today, it is likely that we provided one picture of the circumstances: budget troubles at Yale led a committee of faculty and administrators to recommend the closure or reduction of a number of academic departments—with sociology being recommended for cuts. Of course, were this to happen, it would not be good news. Nevertheless, after considerable input from Yale faculty (both sociologists and nonsociologists) as well as from outside advocates (like the Yale University Council Committee on the Social-Behavioral Sciences), the contribution and significance of sociology and a strong sociology department are now more fully appreciated by the academic community.

There is some reason for optimism that the episode at Yale may go down in history as a false alarm.

From last May and June when news of trouble began to spread until this writing, the situation seems to have improved markedly from the worst case fears. After the Restructuring Committee, comprised of faculty and administrators, issued its report in early January, there was a pervasive negative reaction among Yale faculty members. A Review Committee of faculty members was appointed to examine the report of the Restructuring Committee. This report, about to be issued now, is generally critical of the recommendations of the Restructuring Committee, including reduction of the Sociology Department) and specify the importance of sociology and the importance of the department. Any reductions in the size of the department hopefully will be only negligible. While the current situation is yet no cause for concern, the story or the future of sociology is not over at Yale.

Instrumental to what seems to be a more positive story at Yale is the role of the Yale faculty. A train that was going very fast was slowed down considerably because of the strong objections of Yale faculty. We hope the deliberative process now underway will benefit sociology and its place at Yale. Kai Erikson, Chair of the Department of Sociology, will write an article for a forthcoming footnotes to give us further word.

Time in this instance may have worked for sociology’s favor because it provided just the right window to act constructively on behalf of the field. The value of sociology in education, research, policy, and practice, can be persuasively presented. As we look to the future and continue to discuss the role of contribu-
tions in a more proactive way, I am confident that gains for the discipline can and will outweigh any real or perceived loss.

The “Open Window” is a fine vantage for considering the routine. Most notably and as reported on page one of this issue of footnotes is the news that Cota Meara (Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin) has been named to serve as the first Assistant Director of the newly created Directorate for Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences at the National Science Foundation. In making this selection, Director Massey (a physicist) made just the right choice from a highly competitive list. He chose someone who fully understands the social sciences and can effectively communicate to both scientific and policy communities the opportunities to be realized through the continued contribution, growth, and development of these fields. Cota’s understanding of organizations, the comprehension of issues of stratification and race and gender inequality will serve her well in educating and advocating for the expansion and diversification of the social and behavioral sciences. As she assumes this office, we can expect to see sociological practice at its best. As her tenure begins, we should also work to insure that what is being achieved through this new directorate and new appointment will also have ripple and spillover effects.

As we work to promote the health of the field, we welcome information and suggestions. At sites or in situations where there are concerns (however valid), please let us know. Sociologists will be attending all of the regional meetings and are prepared to learn about grass roots issues. Some regional associations like the Midwest have sessions on the future of sociology (please come and contribute). The Executive Office also has available a packet of briefing materials on the status of sociology and will endeavor to serve as a clearing house of information. Also, we are available to make site visits; assist in departmental reviews; and offer advisory support. President Coleman is about to create a small advisory group to work with us in anticipating issues and examining strategies.

Of course, if we are to educate and advocate well, we are interested in good news too. Several of you sent me the February 1992 issue of Sociology, where "sociologist" was ranked sixth in desirability on a list of 100 occupations, and we appreciate receiving even these nuggets. Across a wide spectrum of possibilities, please let us know about such information, accomplishments, and achieve-
ments. We are interested in broadening our knowledge of what is occurring so that we can learn from these experiences as well as disseminate this information (even if only in footnotes).

My January column has already stimulated some response. Please continue to share your ideas and your information through whatever way the open window works. ASA is committed to making all of the difference that we can. —Ferd J. Levine

National Science Foundation
Search for New Sociology Program Director

Dr. Annemette Sorensen has accepted a new position at the Max Planck Institute in Germany and will leave the position of Sociology Program Director at the National Science Foundation. Please consider candidates who would be well suited to this important role.

The Sociology Program at the National Science Foundation is searching for a new Program Director. The position is for a visiting scientist from an academic or research setting who is challenged by the opportunity to advance sociological research, to expand opportunities for the discipline, to help shape future research policy and the organization of the new Directorate for the Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences. The term would begin in the summer of 1992. The responsibilities include evaluating research proposals, representing the discipline of sociology within the National Science Foundation, and representing NSF in the sociological research community. Breadth knowledge of the field, at least six years of research experience, administrative skills, and the ability to communicate effectively are required. Salary ranges from $54,007 to $85,500 annually. For more information, please contact Thomas Baertwold, Acting Director, Division of Social and Economic Sciences (202) 357-7800, or Annemette Sorensen, Sociology Program Director, at (202) 357-7802, send vita and letter of interest to Division of Social and Economic Sciences, National Science Foundation, 1800 G Street, NW, Room 336, Washington, DC 20550.
Teaching

New Thrust in Defining Scholarly Work

by Carla B. Howery

The ASA has joined with many other disciplinary societies to work on a special project called "Defining S: Scholarly Work." The project is coordinated by the Center for Instructional Development at Syracuse University and supported through the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education. Each disciplinary association appointed a task force to identify discipline-specific types of scholarly work. The ASA task force will meet in April and then again at the ASA Annual Meeting, Members who have input may call or write to the task force, but should plan to attend an Open Forum on this topic at the Annual Meeting, Consult the Preliminary Program for time and location. The Sociology Task Force includes: Theodore C. Wagonase, Miami University (OH); Jeffrey Chin, LeMoyne College (NY); Paul Campbell, Wayne State College (NE); Doreen Thompson, Augusta College (Ga); Robert Davis, North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University; Michael Bassis, Antioch University; Raymond Mack, Northwestern University; Andy Anderson, University of Massachusetts; Amhurst; Donald Deskins, University of Michigan; Carla B. Howery, ASA, Co-Chair; and William Pinder, Syracuse University, Co-Chair. The issue at hand is to identify, evaluate, and reward a broader definition of scholarly work. This work could include the following:

- Book research
- Research supervision
- Evaluation research
- Professional presentations
- Synthesis or review articles
- Book reviews
- Textbooks and readers
- Software and simulation design
- Writing for the media or serving as a media resource
- Developing public policy
- Serving as an expert witness
- Consulting for a full range of clients, including pro bono work
- Public and community service; participatory research
- Service to the schools
- Mentoring students, including collaboration, working with professional meetings, advising, supporting student clubs
- Mentoring junior faculty
- Course and curriculum development
- Development of new instructional techniques
- Writing grants and contracts
- Serving as a peer reviewer for grants and articles
- Reviewing book and textbook prospects
- Involvement in cross-cultural and cross-disciplinary activities
- Leading seminars, colloquia, etc., on social issues
- Assessment of learning and other methodological consulting to the community and on campus
- Data archiving
- Developing or maintaining a data lab
- Please add additional items to the list, as well as perform the task force (via communication to its chair) of ways you and your colleagues have measured, evaluated and rewarded such work.

After the August Open Forum, the Task Force will prepare a report and recommendations to the ASA Council. With their additions and approval, a report will be sent to all departments and any interested members. The combination of the discipline-specific task forces and the collaboration with task forces from other fields provides an opportunity to develop a useful statement and set of guidelines for our work. Please join us at the Open Forum in Pittsburgh.

---

Open Forum

As a candidate for the Publications Committee I have received from Sociologists for Women in Society a questionnaire about certain of my activities. Apparently, every candidate for ASA office since 1982 has received a similar questionnaire. The items asked were:

1. Whether I am a member, officer, or supporter of SWS.
2. Whether I have worked for women's studies programs, affirmative action policies, sex discrimination or harassment suits, and/or parent or parental leave policies, with a brief description of each such activity.
3. What professional service organizations I belong to.
4. What actions I would take, if elected, to enhance the position of women in the ASA and
5. What public commitments I have made to feminism.

It is clear that my responses to these items were considered adequate for an informed vote for or against me. It is also clear which responses would be associated with a vote.

Now this questionnaire has its own implicit biases. For example, child and parental leave policies are regressive social programs, since those most eligible for them are in fact dual-employment families with relatively low average incomes. Half the poor children in the U.S. belong to families without an employed adult, with average incomes of about one-quarter of those of the average dual-income family. The most desperately needy children of all are in fact hurt by parental leave policies, whose costs are simply passed on to consumers, among them the children of the unemployed.

More important, there is nothing in this questionnaire about my abilities to do the work of the Publications Committee. There is nothing about my vision of what SWS publications ought to look like, even with respect to gender. There is nothing about my experience—or lack of it—as editor, reviewer, or even author. There is nothing about even my vision for sociology itself, other than whether or not that vision includes the advancement of women. As I wrote to the Vice President of SWS in response to their statement, "I therefore conclude that SWS is more interested in my gender politics, than in my ability to help sociology in this capacity. And that SWS presumes that feminist gender politics entail an ability to help sociology while non-feminist politics entail a disability to do so. Myself, I think my abilities more important than my politics. And I do not agree that feminist gender politics necessarily entail (or that non-feminist politics necessarily preclude) an ability to help the discipline. I must therefore decline to fill out your questionnaire, although I am quite well aware of the thrust your covering letter is meant to convey: ‘I would not have accepted nomination for office in the ASA had I not the intention of working for the betterment of the discipline and all its members, of whatever kind. I shall interpret my election or nonelection as my colleagues’ judgment of my ability as a professional to work for that betterment.’"

Andrew Abbot, University of Chicago

---

Etkowitz and Fox

Receive Major NSF Grant

Henry Etkowitz and Mary Frank Fox (Pennsylvania State University), both ASA members, have won the award of a $459,539 grant from the National Science Foundation (NSF), Office of Studies and Program Assessment for the study of "Women in Science and Engineering: Improving Participation and Performance in Doctoral Education."

---

Four New Sections in the Making

At its mid-winter meeting last month, the Council voted to approve by-law changes submitted by the Section on Alcohol and Drugs and the Section on Sociology of Mental Health. This action marks the final step in the formation of these two new sections. Each holds its own annual meetings, and the first of these took place in Nashville this year. Both sections of each of the Association will have sessions on the Annual Meeting Program, in addition to their business and council meetings.

The Council also approved two petitions for new sections—Socialization and Sociology of Law—both of which will become the 31st and 32nd sections of the Association, pending completion of all formal steps. Both sections in formation will hold organizational meetings at the Pittsburg Annual Meeting on Friday, August 21. Interested members should consult the Final Program for specific information on time and room.

Contact persons for each of the four sections are:

- Alcohol and Drugs: Helene Raskin White, Center for Alcohol Studies, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ 08859.
- Sociology of Children: Gerald Leventhal, Department of Sociology, Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, NY 11210.
- Sociology of Law: Tanya Hall, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL 60611.
- Sociology of Socialization: Bob Drotan, Department of Sociology, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada M5S 1P4.

---

Spivack, from page 1

The topics for this initial year include:

- Environmental management of toxic waste
- Immigration pressure and issues
- The what and why of white collar crime
- The impact of the feminization of the workforce
- Revising the American dream
- Local political context for understanding and dealing with AIDS
- Drug use and abuse
- Family needs, quality of life, and child care
- Understanding violence in our society
- The voucher system and public education
- How to start an application for the S
c
- Program component: No doubt some of these papers will be featured at the Annual Meeting.

---

Mary Frank Fox

Etkowitz and Fox will identify and assess organizational factors to help determine the conditions that work and which do not work to improve the participation of women in doctoral education in science. Thus, they will be addressing the critical national problem of human resources in science.

The researchers will focus upon programs (organized administratively or from below) and upon organizational factors (e.g., culture of the workplace, training, and evaluation schemes) within five fields:

- Biology
- Chemistry
- Physics
- Computer science
- Electrical engineering

Their major question is: How do these organizational factors affect women's participation and performance in scientific doctoral education, and their retention, reported satisfaction, productivity, and job placement?

This study builds upon Mary Frank Fox's work in women in organizations and occupations, especially academic and scientific ones, and upon her studies of publication productivity, funded by the Sociology Program at NSF. Likewise, it builds upon Henry Etkowitz's case studies of women in science, also funded by the NSF Sociology Program. Fox credits "the leadership of Phyllis Moen (former director of the Sociology Program at NSF) in putting forth initiatives for the study of science and the science policy for women."
Candidates for ASA President, Vice-President

In accordance with election policies adopted by Council in 1989, only the biographical sketches for top office candidates will appear in this issue. The sketches and pictures of all candidates will be printed as a supplement and mailed with the election ballot in May.

President-Elect

WILLIAM A. GAMSION


CHARLES TILLY

The 1900 Census and the Politics of Apportionment

by Patrick G. Foyen, Catholic University of America

The 1900 census has been the most contentious count in history. By the 1920s, the debate over apportionment and immigration from rural to urban areas would have dramatically shifted the political map of the United States. Representatives of rural states changed the Census Bureau’s methods of measuring rural population and, in turn, affected the outcome of federal elections.

At the same time, several reapportionment efforts debates were taking place in Congress, each with its own political advantage. As a result, for the first time in U.S. history, Congress refused to reapportion itself. In 1934, the changes in the distribution of congressional seats were dramatic; 21 states lost a total of 27 seats to 11 (mostly urban) states.

In 1940, Congress agreed upon the “method of equal proportions” and a number of congressional seats (435) to be used for reapportionment then and in future decades. Subsequently, the Census Bureau, begun in 1980, and 1990, would provide adjusted counts, if necessary, for the Census Bureau. Those adjustments were based on the methods of counting used in the 1900 census and the 1930 reapportionment, states were free to gerrymander their own congressional districts.

The disproportionate power of rural interests was thus protected until the “reapportionment revolution” of the 1960s. Then, a series of Supreme Court decisions firmly established that “one person, one vote.” This ensured that congressmen at the state level, the districts that they serve, and the census districts should be balanced in population size.

Population counts also were used in the voting rights litigation of that decade. Though the Voting Rights Act of 1965 applied to states, certain provisions of the Act applied only if the turnout of black voters in a state fell below a predetermined percentage. Adequate enforcement of the Voting Rights Act was tied to census counts that provided the basis for calculating those percentages. Also, the distribution of seats was determined by census counts in the 1930s, as legislatures sought ways to “depoliticize” spending by making populations of dollars a function of population size.

The Census was always a political issue, and the political figures in Congress debated the Census Bureau and the Census Office in the 1900 and 1930 censuses. The Census Bureau announced on July 15 that the 1900 census would be adjusted. He used the term “error of miscalculation” among his advisors on the feasibility of adjustment. He felt that the population was underestimated by 2%. The adjusted data might be incorporated into the Census Bureau’s intercensal estimates.

The adjustment was made in the New York area. It was the only decision made to adjust the data. Massachusetts has filed suit challenging the “method of equal proportions,” claiming it is not the fairest method for apportioning seats among the 50 states. Massachusetts has lost a seat to the state of Washington as a result of the inclusion of overseas federal and military personnel in apportionment calculations. Those persons were assigned to the state where they were residents at the time they were in the armed services and the data of those residents were included in the New York Times.

The United States Census Bureau announced on July 15 that the 1900 census would be adjusted. He used the term “error of miscalculation.” He felt that the population was underestimated by 2%. The adjusted data might be incorporated into the Census Bureau’s intercensal estimates. The adjustment was made in the New York area. It was the only decision made to adjust the data. Massachusetts has filed suit challenging the “method of equal proportions,” claiming it is not the fairest method for apportioning seats among the 50 states. Massachusetts has lost a seat to the state of Washington as a result of the inclusion of overseas federal and military personnel in apportionment calculations. Those persons were assigned to the state where they were residents at the time they were in the armed services and the data of those residents were included in the New York Times.

The Census was always a political issue, and the political figures in Congress debated the Census Bureau and the Census Office in the 1900 and 1930 censuses. The Census Bureau announced on July 15 that the 1900 census would be adjusted. He used the term “error of miscalculation.” He felt that the population was underestimated by 2%. The adjusted data might be incorporated into the Census Bureau’s intercensal estimates. The adjustment was made in the New York area. It was the only decision made to adjust the data. Massachusetts has filed suit challenging the “method of equal proportions,” claiming it is not the fairest method for apportioning seats among the 50 states. Massachusetts has lost a seat to the state of Washington as a result of the inclusion of overseas federal and military personnel in apportionment calculations. Those persons were assigned to the state where they were residents at the time they were in the armed services and the data of those residents were included in the New York Times.
IIS Meets in Kobe, Japan

Three hundred and fifty participants from thirty nations gathered in Kobe, Japan, for the 30th Congress of the International Institute of Sociology (IIS). August 5-9. The Conference theme was: "Society, World Forces and the Quality of Social Life." This marked the first time IIS, in its nearly 100-year history, had met in Asia, and the first time a sociological meeting of such international import had been held in Japan.

Thirteen major Japanese ministries, agencies and associations supported the 30th World Congress, along with financial contributions from 23 foundations, corporations and associations, including Hyogo Prefecture and Kobe City.

Plenary sessions took up the mornings of the first three full days, with ten working sessions each afternoon. Two symposia were organized on the morning of the last day, followed by five working sessions that afternoon. The plenary sessions focused on the Congress' main theme from three different perspectives and were presented by world-renowned sociologists.

The first day's Plenary Session focused on "High Technology: Industrialization and Problems of Development." Speakers included Antonio Vincenzi, Cambridge University; Alex Inkeles, Stanford University; and Jorg Sollfrank, University of Heidelberg, Germany. The second Plenary Session's perspective was "Restructuring and Alternatives of Development." Speakers were S. N. Eisenstadt, the Hebrew University of Jerusalem; Israel; Raymond Vickers, Vice-Chancellor of Victoria University of Suraboe; Akisaka Akimaru, Ondo State University, Nigeria; and Lu Xueyi, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, People's Republic of China. The last Plenary Session's perspective on the theme was "Social Movements and Social Policies." Speakers included Erwin Sveicu, University of Kobe; Tharstl B. Oommen, Jawaharlal Nehru University, India; Tatiana Zaslavskaya, the National Public Opinion Research Center, USSR; and Piyapolo Lertsaksiri, Chulalongkorn University of Bangkok, Thailand.

Two of the key symposia focused on "Perspectives on Environmental Sociology," and "Children's Human Rights as Social Resources." Dignitaries participating in the Opening Ceremony included Ichisuke Inomata, President of the Japanese Organizing Committee of the 30th IIS World Congress; Paolo Ammassari, President of IIS; Kiyotaka Morishita, President of the Japanese Sociological Society; Tharstl B. Oommen, President of the International Sociological Association; Yoshinori Kehara, Governor of Hyogo Prefecture; and Yukishita Sawayama, Mayor of Kobe City.

Opening lectures following the Ceremony were presented by Edgar F. Borgatta of the University of Pennsylvania, President of IIS; Paolo Ammassari, President of IIS; and Ichisuke Inomata. A special lecture was presented by Yoshinori Kehara, Governor of Hyogo Prefecture.

Two major national newspapers, one local newspaper and two television stations provided coverage of the Congress. Comments by participants of the Congress indicated that it was "well-organized" with high-level presentations and discussions, with a splendid mix of social events and special programs for accompanying persons as well as providing a "warm and friendly atmosphere." William D'Antonio, Vice President of the IIS, credited the success of the Congress to the organizing committee headed by Dr. Masami Shigaki of Hyogo Kyoku University; Ichisuke Inomata of Tokyo; Yoshio Yonezubayashi of Tokyo; Akito Ishikawa of Tokyo and Sogo Koyano of Tokyo.

Social events included a Welcome Reception hosted by the Governor of Hyogo Prefecture and a Special Party hosted by the Mayor of Kobe City. Programs for accompanying persons included a boat tour of Kobe, and a bus tour to Himeji Castle. A tea ceremony, a kimono ceremony and a demonstration of Ikebana, the Japanese art of flower arranging, were all hosted by the Japanese Human Rights Social Resources Committee.

The Proceedings of the Congress will be published as The Annals of the IIS. Programs and Abstracts from the 30th World Congress are available by contacting the Congress Coordinator, Masanori Sueishi, Graduate Center, Hunter College, CUNY, Yashiro-cho, Kita-gun, Hyogo-ken, Japan.

William V. D'Antonio was recently elected President of the International Institute of Sociology (IIS) to complete the term of the late Professor Paolo Ammassari of Rome, who died of cancer in September 1991.

D'Antonio, who has been serving as Vice President, will be responsible for overseeing the 31st Congress of IIS, to be held in Paris at the Sorbonne, in June 1993. This Congress will mark the 100th birthday of the IIS, the oldest sociological association. President Prof. Marcelo de la Borbolla, of the Sorbonne, in France, will chair the Organizing Committee for the Centennial Congress.

The IIS has always been an international organization of sociologists sharing research and theoretical interests. Its founding members and early leaders included: Rene Worms, Gabriel Tarde, Ferdinand Tonnies, Georg Simmel, Franklin Giddings and Albion Small, Until WWII it was the only sociological association affording scholars from different countries an opportunity to share ideas. During the early years, sociologists from 13 European countries and the U.S. served as presidents.

It is distinct from the International Sociological Association which is primarily an association of national and other associations, although it has in recent years encouraged individual membership. The IIS is a member of the RSA. The IIS meets every two years, while the RSA meets once every four years. The most recent meeting of the RSA was in Madrid in July 1990, with more than 6,000 in attendance. The most recent meeting of the IIS was in Kobe, Japan, in August 1991. Kobe meeting attracted more than 390 participants, in person, and abstracts, and was a resounding success from every aspect.

The IIS seeks to bring together scholars from many nations who share research and theoretical interests. The IIS tries to maintain membership at 450 levels so members can get to know each other and benefit over time from their cross-national contacts.

Other officers of the IIS currently serving with D'Antonio are: President Edgar Borgatta; Vice President, Professor Marcelo de la Borbolla; and Karl Van Meter, Paris; Secretary/Treasurer R. Alan Hoodley, Victoria; Council members Tatsuji Kaminaka, Moscow; Roberto Cipriani, Rome; Jack Sumatka, Krakow; Massenichi Sasaki, Hyogo-ken and Yoshio Yonezubayashi, Tokyo; and auditors, Erwin Sveicu, Kohn.

Four Receive ASA/NSF Grants; June Deadline Nears

The Council Subcommittee on ASA/NSF Small Grants awarded $8,632 to four of 2 proposals from the November 1991 grant round. Normally in the range of $2,500 or less, grants are made from the ASA/NSF Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline, supplemented by a grant from the National Science Foundation. Recipients were: George Bridges (University of Washington) and Martha A. Myers (University of Georgia); "Inequality, Crime, and Social Control.""Here's News (University of Houston); "Cros-National Scaling of Lives at Risk.""Vicki Smith (University of Pennsylvania); "Employee Involvement: Workers, Managers, and the Transformation of Hierarchy."

Proposals for June Deadline

The ASA/NSF Small Grants Program has two grants rounds per year, on the 15 and November 15. The Committee wishes to emphasize the unique thrust of the program by announcing some of the outcomes of a substantially important, basic research activity—either through actual research products or through programs which bring scholars together to work on new ideas or developments. Authors are encouraged to be innovative and cutting-edge. Programs which address issues of the profession are inappropriate. Programs which cover "familiar ground" (no matter how excellent in other respects) will not receive the high scores in the judging process. Therefore the incremental or unique contribution to sociology should be made evident. Higher ratings are given to applications which are clearly on the cutting-edge of the discipline. Represent innovative activity, are of substantive importance, would be most helped by a small grant, would have difficulty being funded through traditional sources, foster new networking among scholars, and foster the discipline of sociology (as a body of knowledge) as distinguished from the profession. The nature of the research may include but is not limited to the following: an exploratory study, a small conference, a program of study at a major research center, and projects not ordinarily supported by other sources of funds. The grants are restricted to post-doctoral research. Preference will be given to applicants who have not previously received a Small Grant.

Funding. The upper limit of each award normally will be $2,500. These are small grants with no indirect costs involved; payment goes directly to the principal investigator. An account statement is to be submitted to the Executive Office at the end of the project and unspent funds returned to the ASA. Grant money may not be used for travel. Specific guidelines are as follows: Scope Requests for funds must show relevance to issues of basic research in sociology. Clear statements of theoretical and conceptual background, methodology, and the potential contribution of the project should be evident. Higher ratings are given to applications which are clearly on the cutting-edge of the discipline. Represent innovative activity, are of substantive importance, would be most helped by a small grant, would have difficulty being funded through traditional sources, foster new networking among scholars, and foster the discipline of sociology (as a body of knowledge) as distinguished from the profession. The nature of the research may include but is not limited to the following: an exploratory study, a small conference, a program of study at a major research center, and projects not ordinarily supported by other sources of funds. The grants are restricted to post-doctoral research. Preference will be given to applicants who have not previously received a Small Grant.

Census, from page 5

President's reelection campaign this year. It is an uneven one where his successor, Bar-

For further reading on the history of the Census and apportionment, see:
Observations on the Passing of the Empire

Editor's Note: Wayne Youngquist is a broadcast journalist, political analyst, one of the young editors of the 1978 Presidential campaign. He is political correspondent and reports for WISN TV, the NBC affiliate in Milwaukee, Wisconsin — and a sociologist with a PhD from Rutgers University who teaches an accomplished sociology course at the University of Wisconsin, Whistler. Youngquist was one of the 1441 Americans who participated in the National Press Club tour of the former Soviet Union last year.

In November of 1991, I had the privilege to travel with a small group of working journalists to what was still the USSR. We traveled in and out by way of Helsinki and Finnair; we made stops in Moscow, Kiev, and Tallinn. The trip was sponsored and arranged by the National Press Club and was coordinated with the newly-emerging press clubs in our host cities. What follows are my personal reflections and sociological raminations as we glimpsed the union’s last days.

Old-fashioned sociological elite theory provides a useful framework for developing hypotheses about the fall of the Soviet empire. First, perestroika and glasnost can be seen as an opening to revitalize the most hobbled Soviet elite and to open up blocked channels of elite circulation. Second, having lost their legitimacy, the old ruling elite was left with little to do but to sit back. By early 1992, the average Soviet worker was earning considerably more than his or her average monthly wage was in the early 1980s.

The move to the market economy has some risks that are not generally noted, including the emergence of an underworld-style elite. Our delegations met with some of the ‘new businessmen’ who remained the majority of 1920’s American gangsters. They claimed to come from large amounts of hard currency and were anxious for privatization to move ahead rapidly so they could buy up assets now in government hands. Shortages may in fact be very real, but it is uncertain just how much the state and competition are perceived to be manipulated for Western consumption. Although long lines for few goods are a fact of life, in Moscow I found the longest lines in the main part of the country. There was no serious threat to the roadblocks and barricades.

One day during our stay there were small demonstrations in Moscow by the party faithful. Our guides did their best to steer us away from them, and the public ignored them. With a true touch of Russian irony, our guides observed that the protesters were larger “politically-correct” in Russia. Russian attempts to culturally and socially dominate the ethnic designs are extensive. Serious efforts were made over many years to simply erase all traces of Central and Eastern European cultural influence. For resisting these attempts, one of our journalists was detained in Lithuania for eight years in prison camps. And Ukrainians see the causes of and responses to the Chernobyl disaster as yet another example of Russian high-handedness toward them.

Both Ukraine and Baltic were facing heavy problems of boundary maintenance during our visit. Russian organized crime is an element of the culture of the region. Even in Helsinki, people expressed concern. In Tallinn, capital of Estonia, the head of security at our hotel treated organized crime as a fact of life: prostitution in his hotel was run out of St. Petersburg. Though supposedly a sovereign nation, Estonia was defined as a home for Jewish refugees. Its official currency was the ruble, effective border stations did not exist, and the new economic infrastructure was under Krem- lin’s control. Estonia has yet to seal its borders, and police force is brand new, since the old Soviet police were unreliable. Soviet troops were quartered in large numbers and even the question of who was a citizen was problematic.

The move to the market economy was underway: interest was replaced, plans for currency were in progress, and the new police were ready to defend the dress of the empire.

In Russia, while waiting for the new currency to be implemented, a coupon system was designed to prevent Russians from traveling to Europe: goods not available back home had created shortages and drove up prices. Let me suggest, tongue-in-cheek, that a major reason for the collapse of ‘godless atheist communism’ was America’s Air- lines. I have flown on many of the world’s airlines, including some fairly obscure carriers, but I quickly realized on our flights to Kiev and Tallinn that I had never really flown before. It soon became obvious that there are no seats on Aeroflot. The pilots are excellent but the equipment is out of date and the union has serious systemic problems. Prayer is a natural response to equipment in bad working order. The more the Soviets used their airline, the more the political ideology was undermined. (According to press reports, four days after our trip to Kiev the same flight had flown empty.)

In a more serious vein, I should add that the transformation we witnessed at the end of 1991 was just the beginning. Later events have proved. Before the transition is completed, sociologists should be swamping into the old Soviet Union, especially the subordinated nations of the old communist empire, to study the process of massive social, political, and economic upheaval—the transformation of a society from one system to another. A plastic opportunity to observe places where massive institutional changes are occurring but independent government structures are just now being developed.

Do I see this as another American sociologist group with the idea of ‘enshaping’ these tough and intelligent people how to form a workable society. Rather, the need that will be lost for sociologists to add to the mix will be the capacity for an analysis of change and revolution. There is much less for Western intellectuals to learn about courage, political and academic violence, and the sociology on both sides of the old Cultural. The power to sum up in terms of insights and approaches to understanding society.
Sociological Theory on War and Violence

Editor’s Note: The following was prepared and adopted by the ASA Section on the Sociology of Peace and War at the request of the ASA Council following Council’s endorsement of the Seville Statement on Violence at its August 1989 meeting in Cincinnati. Given the difficulties associated with endorsing such a broad interdisciplinary statement, Council asked the Section to summarize the sociological evidence bearing on the Seville Statement, but has elected not to take further action.

The Seville Statement on Violence, written by a distinguished international group of psychologists, educators, and other scientists is one with which most sociologists would agree. Its five major propositions are consistent with sociological research; humans are not genetically programmed to engage in violence to each other. Although war and violence are widespread, so are peace and cooperation; we need to explain variations in both. This statement provides a sociological perspective on the issues the Seville Statement addresses.

Committees

1992 Section Officers and Editors
ALCOHOL & DRUGS
Chair: Helene Boksin White
ASIA & ASIAN AMERICA
Chair: Mao Lin
SECRETARY/EDITOR:
Professor Z. Ning

COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOR AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS
Chair: Myra Marx Foner
Chair-elect: David A. Snow
Secretary-Treasurer: Tali L. Mott
Editor: Steven Bruce.

COMMUNITY AND URBAN SOCIOLOGY
Chair: Claude A. Fischer
Chair-elect: John L. Logan
Secretary-Treasurer: Craig S. John
Editor: Herbert H. Gold

COMPARATIVE AND HISTORICAL SOCIOLOGY
Chair: Rrose Salanova
Chair-elect: elected biennially
Secretary-Treasurer: R. Zett
Editor: George Stedman

CRIME, LAW, AND DEVIANC
Chair: Alan W. Kersorz
Chair-elect: Gary LaFree
Secretary-Treasurer: Frank R. Sarett
Editor: Nancy G. Anderson

ENVIRONMENT AND TECHNOLOGY
Chair: Allan Schloab
Chair-elect: Pam Cook
Secretary-Treasurer: Kent V. Lue
Editor: Christopher C. Cottrell

MABKIST SOCIOLOGY
Chair: Martin L. Glass
Chair-elect: Larry T. Reynolds
Secretary-Treasurer: Lauren Langman
Editor: Lauren Langman

MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY
Chair: Janis J. Sponfeld
Chair-elect: Renée Ponsolda
Secretary-Treasurer: Catherine R. Nussman
Editor: Roger L. Brown

METHODOLOGY
Chair: William M. Mason
Chair-elect: Peter M. Jago
Secretary-Treasurer: Catherine R. Nussman
Editor: Roger L. Brown

MICROCOMPUTING
Chair: Michael C. Kott
Chair-elect: William C. Surbrige
Secretary-Treasurer: David M. Mac
Editor: Thomas L. Van Valey

ORGANIZATIONAL OCCUPATIONS
Chair: Michael Usen
Chair-elect: David H. Koon
Secretary-Treasurer: Daniel R. Comble

POLITICAL ECONOMY OF THE WORLD-SYSTEM
Chair: Janet Abu-Lughod
Chair-elect: Joan Smith
Secretary-Treasurer: Philip McMichael
Editor: Philip McMichael

POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY
Chair: Sue Strother
Chair-elect: Jill S. Quinlan
Secretary-Treasurer: J. Craig Jenkins
Editor: William L. Guin, Allan L. McCutcheon

RACIAL & ETHNIC MINORITIES
Chair: Debra A. King
Chair-elect: Silvia Pedraza
Secretary-Treasurer: William Velev
Editor: Charles U. Smith

SCIENCE, KNOWLEDGE AND TECHNOLOGY
Chair: Susan S. Combs
Chair-elect: Lovell L. Hargens
Secretary-Treasurer: H. C. de J. Bedaux
Editor: Maurice N. Richter

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY
Chair: Cecilia Edgeray
Chair-elect: Duane F. Albin
Secretary-Treasurer: Mary Glenn Wiley
Editor: Peter J. Kivett

SOCIAL PRACTICE
Chair: Kayne Johnson
Chair-elect: Rosal Kopp
Secretary-Treasurer: Louis F. Howe
Editor: Yehuda Chaitman

SOCIOLOGY OF AGING
Chair: Jacob F. Cubbin
Chair-elect: Allen B. Hays
Secretary-Treasurer: Angela M. O’Riordan
Editor: Ronald A. Arell

SOCIOLOGY OF CULTURE
Chair: Diana C. Circe
Chair-elect: Elizabeth Long
Secretary-Treasurer: David R. Brain
Editor: Muriel G. Caster

SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION
Chair: Maureen Halsman
Chair-elect: Edward L. McDi
Secretary-Treasurer: Peter M. Hall
Editor: Peter W. Cookson

SOCIOLOGY OF EMOTIONS
Chair: Theodore D. Kemps
Chair-elect: Carol S. Ellis
Secretary-Treasurer: Patricia L. Wilekski
Editor: William M. Wentworth

SOCIOMETRY OF MENTAL HEALTH
Chair: Ray Turner, B. Wheaton

SOCIOPOLITICAL OF PEACE AND WAR
Chair: David R. Sagil
Chair-elect: Samuel H. Lee
Secretary-Treasurer: J. William Gibson
Editor: Jon W. Hoffer, Lester Kent

SOCIOPOLITIC OF POPULATION
Chair: Charles Hirschman
Chair-elect: Douglas L. Massey
Secretary-Treasurer: Arslan D. Thornton
Editor: Aslind D. Trommel

Sociosexuality & Gender
Chair: Patricia J. Martin
Chair-elect: Judith Lowen
Secretary-Treasurer: Jennifer L. Weiler
Editor: Madeleine K. Aitcin

SOCIOPOLITIC OF THE FAMILY
Chair: Reiner.Platform
Chair-elect: Alan Bomb
Secretary-Treasurer: Sondra L. Hofferth
Editor: Robert T. Coleman

THEORETICAL SOCIOLOGY
Chair: Craig P. Mahon
Chair-elect: Stephen P. Turner
Secretary-Treasurer: Deidre Bolen
Editor: Christian P. Vredenburg

UNDERGRADUATE EDUCATION
Chair: Theodore C. Wageman
Chair-elect: Anne W. Morris
Secretary-Treasurer: Barbara K. Botzey
Editor: Nancy A. Greenspun

SECTIONS-OF-FORMATION
LATINO(A) SOCIOLOGY
Contact: Julie E. Corey-Rodriguez
SOCIOLOGY OF CHILDREN
Contact: Gertrude Lercz

SOCIOLOGY OF LAW
Contact: Veronica Holloway

American Sociological Foundation

Africa, page 6

How people define and use the terms "violence," "war," and "conflict" significantly affects their social conduct. They use the terms to refer to or concentrate on some of violence and tend to influence these events. Violence is conventionally regarded as illegitimate hurting of people. Thus, even killing someone may not be popularly considered violence, when it is done by persons who are regarded as having the authority to commit the act. The word is often used as a way of claiming or denying legitimacy of various acts. Social scientists usually regard conventional definitions as part of the explanation for variations in the use or understood use of coercion which physically harms other persons. War, for example, refers to all kinds of large-scale intense conflicts, but generally is understood to be struggles conducted by governments employing organized armed forces against each other. Sociologists add that it is a particular social-cultural institution, a social invention. Conflicts are conventionally viewed as disorders of order in which antagonists seek to harm each other. Sociologists, however, generally regard conflict as an inherent aspect of social order and a way of changing relations among adversaries. It does not necessarily entail physically damaging others since conflicts can be waged in many different ways.

1. Violence occurs in a wide variety of settings and forms, e.g., interpersonal fights, family feuds, local organizations, class-based revolutions, communal riots, and large-scale international wars. No single set of generic dispositions, social conditions or social processes accounts for this great variety of ways in which people injure or kill each other. Thus, relatively elaborate and extensive forms of violence require explanations about the boundaries of group identifications, coalition promotion, norms about what violence is legitimate, and obedience to authority. Of course, these same matters are as relevant to prosociality and cooperation as to violence and conflict. Whatever relevance humans' genetic make-up may have for interpersonal or even interinstitutional conflict, it contributes little to explaining the great variations in large-scale socially constructed forms of conflict such as wars. They are sustained by cultures and social organizations which greatly vary.

2. Violence, war, and conflict are best understood in the context of the range of human relations, including cooperation, love and mutual dependency. Certainly people relate to each other in ways that, but most social life is cooperative, and social interaction always involves conflict and cooperation. Moreover, it is possible to wage fights without violence or war, by using nonviolent coercion, persuasive appeals, and by offering benefits for cooperation. Violence and conflict survive largely because they receive some form of social legitimation. Wars, for example, are an institutionalized way of conducting conflict among peoples whose goals differ. Even interpersonal and intergroup violence is most often the way of people whose goals differ. Even interpersonal and intergroup violence is most often the way of people whose goals differ. Even interpersonal and intergroup violence is most often the way of people whose goals differ. Even interpersonal and intergroup violence is most often the way of people whose goals differ. Even interpersonal and intergroup violence is most often the way of people whose goals differ. Even interpersonal and intergroup violence is most often the way of people whose goals differ. Even interpersonal and intergroup violence is most often the way of people whose goals differ. Even interpersonal and intergroup violence is most often the way of people whose goals differ. Even interpersonal and intergroup violence is most often the way of people whose goals differ. Even interpersonal and intergroup violence is most often the way of people whose goals differ. Even interpersonal and intergroup violence is most often the way of people whose goals differ. Even interpersonal and intergroup violence is most often the way of people whose goals differ. Even interpersonal and intergroup violence is most often the way of people whose goals differ.
FOR THE PRICE OF ONE MICROCOMPUTER... YOUR SCHOOL CAN HAVE A FULL CURRICULUM OF MICROSOFT SOFTWARE... INTELLIGENTLY

The New MicroCase Curriculum Plan

For the price of one inexpensive computer,* your school can have unlimited use of virtually our entire line of software, plus new software as soon as it is released. This is not a mixed bag of coursework, but a fully developed software curriculum based on the MicroCase System, a Microcomputer-based software and teaching materials. Member schools have the right to redistribute (and even resell) unlimited numbers of copies of the following products:

**MicroCase Analysis System**
A complete statistical analysis and data management system. All the power a professional needs, but so easy to use that students master the program in one sitting. Includes flexible data entry and graphics capability, incredibly fast and powerful. Handles up to 9,999,999 cases and up to 32,000 variables in one file. Both Network and PC versions are provided.

**MicroCase Presentation Module**
A special module of MicroCase created for public presentations. Easy-to-read (40 column) color screens and spitfire graphics, plus the incredible speed of MicroCase lets you do analysis, live, in front of a class or professional audience.

**MicroCase Data Archive**
We have been assembling an archive of the most useful data sets available, each converted into the MicroCase format. Included are all 18 years of the General Social Survey, the Standard Cross-Cultural Sample (more than 200 variables for 185 pre-industrial societies), the Canadian National Election surveys for 1984 and 1988, the longitudinal study of High School and Beyond based on 11,995 seniors, and much more. Over 30 data sets are designed for inclusion with the ShowCase module, including over 30 fully-documented surveys. This includes raw results and instructions for using the data sets appropriately, as well as useful computer techniques for getting maximum effect from the software. New data sets and instructional materials are added yearly to the archive.

To join the MicroCase Curriculum Plan there is a one-time initiation fee of $1,500. Each year schools then pay a $400 registration fee, plus a graduated determination for total student enrollment (part time students are converted to full-time equivalency). The annual enrollment fee is $100 per 1,000 students.** Hence, if your school has an annual enrollment of 5,800 students, the annual fee would be only $580 a year ($400 plus $500).

---

* Based on a PC compatible system and an average school size of 6,000 to 7,000 students.

**Enrollment fee can be reduced to the nearest 1000 students. Minimum annual fee for institutions is $300; maximum is $2,999.

---

**MicroCase Corporation**

Send me information on the new MicroCase Curriculum Plan

Name __________________________ Institution __________________________
Department __________________________
City, State, Zip __________________________ Phone __________________________

---

*Mail to MicroCase Corporation, P.O. Box 2180, East Lafayette, IN 47906 Phone: (317) 479-9999 FAX: (317) 479-9998
For IBM and fully compatible micros with graphics capability and 640K.

---

MicroCase and ShowCase are registered trademarks of Cognitive Developments, Inc.
Call for Papers, continued

Twelfth Annual International Conference on the Legal Aspects of School, September 10-12, 1992, University of the District of Columbia, Washington, D.C. Registration information is available by calling ALPFA at (703) 524-5500.


PUBLICATIONS

Mid-American Review of Sociology is requesting submission of papers pertaining to the theme: The Future of Sociology in a Two-Strap World - Spring 1992 issue. Papers must follow standard AIA format and should cover pertinent theory and research on the future of Sociology in School and College Theory. Topics include, but should not be limited to: authoritarianism, ethnocentrism, authority and the faculty, and norms. Graduate students as well as professional sociologists are encouraged to submit papers. Send two copies of the paper to the editor for publication, authors must provide: 5 copies of WordPerfect or richer and a hard copy of the manuscript. Papers must be submitted by March 15, 1992 to: Dr. George Kreuz, University of Kansas, Department of Sociology, Lawrence, KS 66045.

THE "NEW STATISTICS"

RESAMPLING STATS - GUARANTEED

Resampling—including the bootstrap, randomization, and other non-parametric estimation techniques—has taken over much of the work in statistics and probability. RESAMPLING STATS is the method of choice for confidence limits, hypothesis testing, and exploratory data analysis. RESAMPLING STATS is a uniquely simple yet utility powerful tool that does not require new learning in data analysis or additional training in computer literacy. No formulas or tables, every step perfectly understood. For books: The Bootstrap by S. Efron and R. Tibshirani was published in 1993. For software: fast and flexible, the non-parametric methods—will work on 100% of the personal computers (PC, Macintosh, etc.)—an optimal tool for the social sciences. Using bootstrapping, many statistical methods may be written on the computer in simple routines. The website's standard errors are not only consistent but more accurate. The software provides a simple user interface, without the need for any special training. Call (800) 899-6660, ext. 7250 for information and prices.

NEWSPRINT

Call for papers, continued

THE "NEW STATISTICS"

RESAMPLING STATS - GUARANTEED

Resampling—including the bootstrap, randomization, and other non-parametric estimation techniques—has taken over much of the work in statistics and probability. RESAMPLING STATS is the method of choice for confidence limits, hypothesis testing, and exploratory data analysis. RESAMPLING STATS is a uniquely simple yet utility powerful tool that does not require new learning in data analysis or additional training in computer literacy. No formulas or tables, every step perfectly understood. For books: The Bootstrap by S. Efron and R. Tibshirani was published in 1993. For software: fast and flexible, the non-parametric methods—will work on 100% of the personal computers (PC, Macintosh, etc.)—an optimal tool for the social sciences. Using bootstrapping, many statistical methods may be written on the computer in simple routines. The website's standard errors are not only consistent but more accurate. The software provides a simple user interface, without the need for any special training. Call (800) 899-6660, ext. 7250 for information and prices.

Sociological Fiascos, the official journal of the Pennsylvania Sociological Society invites papers for consideration in the next issue. Sociological Fiascos is a refereed journal catering to all sociological interests. Articles appearing in the journal are indexed and abstracted in Sociological Abstracts. Send one copy of the manuscript to be signed for Lawrence Rooney, Executive Editor, Department of Sociology, Temple University, Philadelphia, PA, 19122.

Women and Economic Restructuring: a special issue of Economic Development Quarterly invites papers for proposed papers. Manuscripts should be submitted to: William F. Evans, Department of Sociology, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19174-9252.

THE "NEW STATISTICS"

RESAMPLING STATS - GUARANTEED

Resampling—including the bootstrap, randomization, and other non-parametric estimation techniques—has taken over much of the work in statistics and probability. RESAMPLING STATS is the method of choice for confidence limits, hypothesis testing, and exploratory data analysis. RESAMPLING STATS is a uniquely simple yet utility powerful tool that does not require new learning in data analysis or additional training in computer literacy. No formulas or tables, every step perfectly understood. For books: The Bootstrap by S. Efron and R. Tibshirani was published in 1993. For software: fast and flexible, the non-parametric methods—will work on 100% of the personal computers (PC, Macintosh, etc.)—an optimal tool for the social sciences. Using bootstrapping, many statistical methods may be written on the computer in simple routines. The website's standard errors are not only consistent but more accurate. The software provides a simple user interface, without the need for any special training. Call (800) 899-6660, ext. 7250 for information and prices.

THE "NEW STATISTICS"

RESAMPLING STATS - GUARANTEED

Resampling—including the bootstrap, randomization, and other non-parametric estimation techniques—has taken over much of the work in statistics and probability. RESAMPLING STATS is the method of choice for confidence limits, hypothesis testing, and exploratory data analysis. RESAMPLING STATS is a uniquely simple yet utility powerful tool that does not require new learning in data analysis or additional training in computer literacy. No formulas or tables, every step perfectly understood. For books: The Bootstrap by S. Efron and R. Tibshirani was published in 1993. For software: fast and flexible, the non-parametric methods—will work on 100% of the personal computers (PC, Macintosh, etc.)—an optimal tool for the social sciences. Using bootstrapping, many statistical methods may be written on the computer in simple routines. The website's standard errors are not only consistent but more accurate. The software provides a simple user interface, without the need for any special training. Call (800) 899-6660, ext. 7250 for information and prices.

THE "NEW STATISTICS"

RESAMPLING STATS - GUARANTEED

Resampling—including the bootstrap, randomization, and other non-parametric estimation techniques—has taken over much of the work in statistics and probability. RESAMPLING STATS is the method of choice for confidence limits, hypothesis testing, and exploratory data analysis. RESAMPLING STATS is a uniquely simple yet utility powerful tool that does not require new learning in data analysis or additional training in computer literacy. No formulas or tables, every step perfectly understood. For books: The Bootstrap by S. Efron and R. Tibshirani was published in 1993. For software: fast and flexible, the non-parametric methods—will work on 100% of the personal computers (PC, Macintosh, etc.)—an optimal tool for the social sciences. Using bootstrapping, many statistical methods may be written on the computer in simple routines. The website's standard errors are not only consistent but more accurate. The software provides a simple user interface, without the need for any special training. Call (800) 899-6660, ext. 7250 for information and prices.

THE "NEW STATISTICS"

RESAMPLING STATS - GUARANTEED

Resampling—including the bootstrap, randomization, and other non-parametric estimation techniques—has taken over much of the work in statistics and probability. RESAMPLING STATS is the method of choice for confidence limits, hypothesis testing, and exploratory data analysis. RESAMPLING STATS is a uniquely simple yet utility powerful tool that does not require new learning in data analysis or additional training in computer literacy. No formulas or tables, every step perfectly understood. For books: The Bootstrap by S. Efron and R. Tibshirani was published in 1993. For software: fast and flexible, the non-parametric methods—will work on 100% of the personal computers (PC, Macintosh, etc.)—an optimal tool for the social sciences. Using bootstrapping, many statistical methods may be written on the computer in simple routines. The website's standard errors are not only consistent but more accurate. The software provides a simple user interface, without the need for any special training. Call (800) 899-6660, ext. 7250 for information and prices.
Event History Analysis

July 13 - 17, 1992 Philadelphia

A comprehensive course on applied regression analysis of longitudinal event data. Topics include monitoring, acclerated failure times models, proportional hazards models, time-varying explanatory variables, competing risks, repeated events, and discrete-time methods.

New this year: using panel data to study the effects of events. Participants get hands-on practice with the new SAS procedure PHREG, and individual consultation.

Instructor

Paul D. Allison, Professor of Sociology at the University of Pennsylvania, is the author of Event History Analysis (Sage1984) and "Discrete time methods for the analysis of event histories" (Sociological Methodology 1982).

Who Should Attend

Researchers with a knowledge of basic statistical inference and substantial experience with multiple regression who want to apply EHA. No previous knowledge of EHA is assumed.

For Further Information

Call 215-698-6717 or write Paul D. Allison, 3718 Locust Walk, Philadelphia, PA 19104-6239. E-mail: allison@upenn.edu. Registration fee is $700.
Funding, continued


Competition

The ASA Section on Collective Behavior and Social Movements sponsors a competition for the best doctoral dissertation in social science, as summarized in an article. The purpose of the competition is to honor the memory of Cheryl Miller, a graduate student at Loyola University, Chicago, IL 60626, who was a member of the ASA membership committee. The competition is open to all students who have completed a dissertation in social science, as defined by the ASA Council, and who have been awarded a graduate degree in social science, as defined by the ASA Council. The competition is open to all students who have completed a dissertation in social science, as defined by the ASA Council, and who have been awarded a graduate degree in social science, as defined by the ASA Council.

Crime, Law and Deviance Section announces its annual student paper competition. Paper topics can vary, but may relate to crime, law, or deviance. Papers may be original empirical or theoretical work, or a summary of existing research or theory. Entries must be written in 4x6 double-spaced pages (including body text, references, and appendices) and should follow the American Psychological Association (APA) style guide. Entries will be evaluated based on their originality, clarity, and relevance. Eligible entries must be submitted by the author as a single file, and should be submitted by the deadline listed on the website.

Other Organizations

Design Research News, the newsletter of the Environmental Design Research Association, is now available online. Beginning January 1, 2012, please send your newsletter, announcements, correspondence, and subscriptions to Kimberly Devlin or Kristen Day, Editors, School of Interior Architecture and Planning, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, P.O. Box 415, Milwaukee, WI 53201. Please see the newsletter website for more information.

You can support the ASA by becoming a member or making a donation. For more information, please visit the ASA website or contact the membership department.

Contact

Information Needed for a Class on the Sociology of Movies. The class will apply sociological concepts to popular movies and analyze the methods used by movie producers, directors, and producers. If you have a movie that fits this course, please contact: Su- tosh Dixit, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, New Mexico State University, Box 380, Las Cruces, New Mexico 88003, (505) 845-5030.

Attention Graduate Departments! We are looking for departments who have designed a course specifically for the purpose of preparing Master's level graduates for an examination—regardless of the origin of the examination. To gain certification as an Approved Social Research Specialist, contact Janet Oates at the ASA Executive Office, (202) 458-2300, x2104.

Deaths

Theodore H. Mills, University of Vermont, died in February 2008.

Charles Page, University of Massachusetts-Boston, died on April 12, 1992.

Morris Rosenberg, University of Maryland, died on April 12, 1992.

A. Donald Williams, University of Illinois, died on April 12, 1992.

Obituaries

Lucky Larry Barber (1960-1991)

Lucky Barber, Associate Professor of Sociology at Colby College, was killed in a work-related accident on October 31, 1991. Barber was a well-respected member of the sociology department at Colby College, and was known for his dedication to his students and his research.

Other Organizations

Design Research News, the newsletter of the Environmental Design Research Association, is now available online. Beginning January 1, 2012, please send your newsletter, announcements, correspondence, and subscriptions to Kimberly Devlin or Kristen Day, Editors, School of Interior Architecture and Planning, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, P.O. Box 415, Milwaukee, WI 53201. Please see the newsletter website for more information.

You can support the ASA by becoming a member or making a donation. For more information, please visit the ASA website or contact the membership department.

Contact

Information Needed for a Class on the Sociology of Movies. The class will apply sociological concepts to popular movies and analyze the methods used by movie producers, directors, and producers. If you have a movie that fits this course, please contact: Su- tosh Dixit, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, New Mexico State University, Box 380, Las Cruces, New Mexico 88003, (505) 845-5030.

Attention Graduate Departments! We are looking for departments who have designed a course specifically for the purpose of preparing Master's level graduates for an examination—regardless of the origin of the examination. To gain certification as an Approved Social Research Specialist, contact Janet Oates at the ASA Executive Office, (202) 458-2300, x2104.

Deaths

Theodore H. Mills, University of Vermont, died in February 2008.

Charles Page, University of Massachusetts-Boston, died on April 12, 1992.

Morris Rosenberg, University of Maryland, died on April 12, 1992.

A. Donald Williams, University of Illinois, died on April 12, 1992.

Obituaries

Lucky Larry Barber (1960-1991)

Lucky Barber, Associate Professor of Sociology at Colby College, was killed in a work-related accident on October 31, 1991. Barber was a well-respected member of the sociology department at Colby College, and was known for his dedication to his students and his research.

Other Organizations

Design Research News, the newsletter of the Environmental Design Research Association, is now available online. Beginning January 1, 2012, please send your newsletter, announcements, correspondence, and subscriptions to Kimberly Devlin or Kristen Day, Editors, School of Interior Architecture and Planning, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, P.O. Box 415, Milwaukee, WI 53201. Please see the newsletter website for more information.

You can support the ASA by becoming a member or making a donation. For more information, please visit the ASA website or contact the membership department.

Contact

Information Needed for a Class on the Sociology of Movies. The class will apply sociological concepts to popular movies and analyze the methods used by movie producers, directors, and producers. If you have a movie that fits this course, please contact: Su- tosh Dixit, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, New Mexico State University, Box 380, Las Cruces, New Mexico 88003, (505) 845-5030.

Attention Graduate Departments! We are looking for departments who have designed a course specifically for the purpose of preparing Master's level graduates for an examination—regardless of the origin of the examination. To gain certification as an Approved Social Research Specialist, contact Janet Oates at the ASA Executive Office, (202) 458-2300, x2104.

Deaths

Theodore H. Mills, University of Vermont, died in February 2008.

Charles Page, University of Massachusetts-Boston, died on April 12, 1992.

Morris Rosenberg, University of Maryland, died on April 12, 1992.

A. Donald Williams, University of Illinois, died on April 12, 1992.

Obituaries

Lucky Larry Barber (1960-1991)

Lucky Barber, Associate Professor of Sociology at Colby College, was killed in a work-related accident on October 31, 1991. Barber was a well-respected member of the sociology department at Colby College, and was known for his dedication to his students and his research.

Other Organizations

Design Research News, the newsletter of the Environmental Design Research Association, is now available online. Beginning January 1, 2012, please send your newsletter, announcements, correspondence, and subscriptions to Kimberly Devlin or Kristen Day, Editors, School of Interior Architecture and Planning, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, P.O. Box 415, Milwaukee, WI 53201. Please see the newsletter website for more information.

You can support the ASA by becoming a member or making a donation. For more information, please visit the ASA website or contact the membership department.

Contact

Information Needed for a Class on the Sociology of Movies. The class will apply sociological concepts to popular movies and analyze the methods used by movie producers, directors, and producers. If you have a movie that fits this course, please contact: Su- tosh Dixit, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, New Mexico State University, Box 380, Las Cruces, New Mexico 88003, (505) 845-5030.

Attention Graduate Departments! We are looking for departments who have designed a course specifically for the purpose of preparing Master's level graduates for an examination—regardless of the origin of the examination. To gain certification as an Approved Social Research Specialist, contact Janet Oates at the ASA Executive Office, (202) 458-2300, x2104.

Deaths

Theodore H. Mills, University of Vermont, died in February 2008.

Charles Page, University of Massachusetts-Boston, died on April 12, 1992.

Morris Rosenberg, University of Maryland, died on April 12, 1992.

A. Donald Williams, University of Illinois, died on April 12, 1992.

Obituaries

Lucky Larry Barber (1960-1991)

Lucky Barber, Associate Professor of Sociology at Colby College, was killed in a work-related accident on October 31, 1991. Barber was a well-respected member of the sociology department at Colby College, and was known for his dedication to his students and his research.
Official Reports and Proceedings

Section Reports

Alcohol and Drug

More than 40 people attended the first business meeting of the new Section on Alcohol and Drugs. We elected office holders and committee members, including Chair-Helene White, Secretary-New boss, John Linnell, Editor-Patricia Yao-Yao, Associate Editor-Richard Clayton, David Pawlovic and Lawrence Ross. We also licensed 15 new members, Richard Clayton, David Pawlovic and Lawrence Ross. We were licensed with 15 new members, including Birgit Sadowski, Patricia Yao-Yao, Helene White, John Linnell, Richard Clayton, Patricia Yao-Yao, and Lawrence Ross. We also licensed 15 new members, including Birgit Sadowski, Patricia Yao-Yao, Helene White, John Linnell, Richard Clayton, Patricia Yao-Yao, and Lawrence Ross.

Alcohol and Drug

More than 40 people attended the first business meeting of the new Section on Alcohol and Drugs. We elected office holders and committee members, including Chair-Helene White, Secretary-New boss, John Linnell, Editor-Patricia Yao-Yao, Associate Editor-Richard Clayton, David Pawlovic and Lawrence Ross. We also licensed 15 new members, Richard Clayton, David Pawlovic and Lawrence Ross. We were licensed with 15 new members, including Birgit Sadowski, Patricia Yao-Yao, Helene White, John Linnell, Richard Clayton, Patricia Yao-Yao, and Lawrence Ross. We also licensed 15 new members, including Birgit Sadowski, Patricia Yao-Yao, Helene White, John Linnell, Richard Clayton, Patricia Yao-Yao, and Lawrence Ross.

Alcohol and Drug

More than 40 people attended the first business meeting of the new Section on Alcohol and Drugs. We elected office holders and committee members, including Chair-Helene White, Secretary-New boss, John Linnell, Editor-Patricia Yao-Yao, Associate Editor-Richard Clayton, David Pawlovic and Lawrence Ross. We also licensed 15 new members, Richard Clayton, David Pawlovic and Lawrence Ross. We were licensed with 15 new members, including Birgit Sadowski, Patricia Yao-Yao, Helene White, John Linnell, Richard Clayton, Patricia Yao-Yao, and Lawrence Ross. We also licensed 15 new members, including Birgit Sadowski, Patricia Yao-Yao, Helene White, John Linnell, Richard Clayton, Patricia Yao-Yao, and Lawrence Ross.
Submission Addresses for ASA Journals

Addresses for ASA editors are listed below. To submit your manuscript to an ASA journal, send five copies along with a $15 manuscript processing fee. For more detailed information on submission and format, refer to the "Notice to Contributors" published in each journal.

- American Sociological Review: Gerald Marswell, Department of Sociology, 1130 Observatory Drive, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706.
- Contemporary Sociology: A Journal of Reviews: Submit books for review to Walter Powell, Department of Sociology, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721.
- Journal of Health and Social Behavior: Mary Fennell, Department of Sociology, Pennsylvania State University, 516 Oswald Tower, University Park, PA 16802.
- Social Psychology Quarterly: Karen Cook, Department of Sociology, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195.
- Sociological Methodology: Peter Marsden, Department of Sociology, 161 William James Hall, Harvard University, 33 Kirkland Street, Cambridge, MA 02138.
- Sociological Practice Review: Robert DeRatt, Department of Sociology, University of Massachusetts, Harbor Campus, Boston, MA 02125-2933.
- Sociological Theory: Alan Sica, Department of Sociology, Pennsylvania State University, 211 Oswald Tower, University Park, PA 16802.
- Sociology of Education: Julia Wrigley, PhD Program in Sociology, Box 373, Graduate Center, CUNY, 33 West 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036-8099.
- Teaching Sociology: Dean Dorn, Department of Sociology, 600 Jay Street, California State University, Sacramento, CA 95819.

The ASA also publishes longer monographs in its Rose Monograph Series. For additional information or to submit a manuscript, contact the Society editor, Teresa Sullivan, Department of Sociology, University of Texas, Burnside Hall 336, Austin, TX 78712-1087.

Classified Ads

- Classified Ads: Specializing in social sciences and humanities, from articles to monographs. Timely, dependable, and thorough editing at competitive rates. For more on managing, please edit and copy editors of Contemporary Sociology, previous editing for other journals and scholarly presses. References available. Martha Davis, Tober, PhD, Suite 209, 7033 East Street, Durham, NC 27705; 919-666-2564; Email: DAVE@DURUM.COM.

ASA Member Benefits

To find out more about benefits, call the corresponding number and take advantage of the special arrangements we have negotiated on your behalf. Most publication benefits apply to selected titles only.

- Look for ads featuring these and other benefits throughout each issue of Footnotes. Coupons required for discounts on non-ASA publications, films/videos, and software are enclosed in your Benefits Package. Mail 4-6 weeks before we receive payment of your membership dues.

Benefit

ASA Publications
- Textbooks in Social Science (202) 833-3410 x322
- Textbook Subscriptions (202) 833-3410 x321
- Teaching Resources (202) 833-3410 x317
- Teaching Workshops (513) 873-2667
- CRAS

FILMS AND VIDEO PROGRAMS (on request)
- Full Moon Productions (508) 877-2522
- New Day Films (212) 645-8209

Insurance
- Albert H. Holmes & Co. (800) 323-2106

JOURNALS AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS (on request)
- Aldine Publishing Co. (213) 767-0250
- Blackwell Publishers (800) 455-6638
- Guilford Publications (202) 365-7036
- Marcel Dekker Inc. (202) 228-1160
- Oxford University Press (800) 451-7556
- Population Reference Bureau, Inc. (422) 453-1100
- Sage Publications (800) 499-0721
- State Mutual Books (718) 261-1704
- University of Alabama Press (205) 348-5180
- University of Chicago Press (800) 621-2736
- University of North Carolina Press (800) 948-6224
- University of Texas Press (512) 471-1515
- University Press of Kansas (913) 864-4155
- University Press of Mississippi (601) 992-4205
- Walter de Gruyter (914) 747-0110

ASA Publications
- Textbooks in Social Science (202) 833-3410 x335
- Teaching Resources (202) 833-3410 x331

ASA Membership
- Membership Concerns (202) 833-3410 x322
- Membership and Subscription Inquiries (202) 833-3410 x326
- Membership Committee (202) 833-3410 x325

Software
- Data Description Inc. (607) 257-1000
- Oberon Resources (800) 243-3835
- Pacific Crest Software (800) 421-9526
- Que Software (800) 922-2044

I'll bring out the best in your book or paper. Expert editing for style, clarity, meaning. Twenty years' experience, including several ASA journals, Justice Quarterly, Demography, Karen Fisher, 3575 N. Sheridan, Cincinnati, OH 45224; (513) 542-4255.
Teaching Workshops

Computers in the Classroom
- March 27-29
- Chicago, IL
- Cost (including lodging): ASA members, $125; non-members, $175

Waiting across the Sociology Curriculum
- April 25-27
- Fort Wayne, IN
- Cost: ASA members, $125; non-members, $150

Outcomes Assessment for Undergraduate Sociology
- June 18-20
- Alumnae College, Milwaukee, WI
- Cost (including lodging): ASA members, $325; non-members, $375

Participants are responsible for their own transportation. Non-refundable tickets should not be purchased until participants receive confirmation that the workshop will take place as scheduled.

For further information contact: Trevor Ballantine, Workshop Field Coordinator, Department of Sociology, Wright State University, Dayton, OH 45435; (513) 872-2666.

COMPARATIVE HISTORICAL SOCIOLOGY: TEACHING MATERIAL AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

The 1987 collection, edited by William C. Guy, will be expanded to reflect current teaching of comparative and historical sociology courses. Central comparative historical sociology courses, research and pedagogical developments will be considered. Course descriptions and syllabi of courses are invited for inclusion in the new collection. The new collection will become available in late 1992. Additional information is available from: Ellen D. Smith, Department of Sociology, University of California, Irvine, CA 92717.

ASA Advantage

1992 Reference Materials

New editions of the ASA Directory of Members, Directory of Departments, and Guide to Graduate Departments for 1990 will soon be available.

- 1992 Directory of Members—$12 to ASA members, $20 to non-members
- 1992 Guide to Graduate Departments—$6 to ASA members, $11 to non-members
- 1992 Directory of Departments—$10 to ASA members, $11 to non-members
- 1992 Reference Set (includes all three) —$20 to ASA members, $30 to non-members

Add $1 per volume for postage outside the U.S. Place your prepaid order now to receive these volumes as soon as they are available. Order from the ASA Publications Center, 46 Sherwood Avenue, Albany, NY 12201. If you are using a credit card and your order is $10 or more, call toll-free 1-800-877-8983.

Membership in ASA benefits you!

5 Cheap Ways for Students to Attend the ASA Annual Meeting

1. Get your department to pay for it. Some departments pay registration fees for students and the ASA will give department discounts. Ask your department for help with transportation costs. Be prepared to present a paper if you get accepted.

2. Submit a paper. Often the ASA will pay registration fees for students presenting a paper in a special or research section. Be sure to ask for a paper-waiver.

3. Take advantage of student housing. Many hotels are available to students at a reduced rate. Ask about housing costs for students at the Student Services Office.

4. Think creatively to keep costs affordable. Get a group together from your school and share a hotel room. Check out the various social events and activities available for students.

5. Check out the possibility of housing in the area. Contact the department doing local arrangements. For the 1992 meeting, the University of Pittsburgh is offering several options.

Note this correction:


Foothotes

Published monthly except June and July. Distributed to all ASA members. Subscription, $22.00; single copy, $2.50.

Editor: Victor J. Levine
Managing Editor: Carla Howey
Associate Editors: William Matthews, Janet Mersini-Hill, Carol L. Oliver
Production: Karen Gray, Michele Wotring
Editorial Assistant: Leigh Miller
Director: Deb S. Hines

Adapted from information collected by the Asa. Material included must have professional value and must be significant. Contributions of 500 words or less are welcome. The deadline for submission for June-July is April 1.

Future ASA Annual Meetings

1992—August 20-24
David L. Lawrence Convention Center
Pittsburgh, PA

1993—August 13-17
Fontainebleau Hilton
Miami Beach, FL

1994—August 5-9
Westin Bonaventure and
Los Angeles Hilton
Los Angeles, CA