Plan for Pittsburgh . . .

The Pleasantries of Pittsburgh

by Charles J. Havas, Duquesne University

This August a large group of sociologists and their significant others will gather in Pittsburgh to share their insights, to discuss the Reconversion of Society in ASA President James S. Coleman's address, and in the many thematic sessions he and the Program Committee have organized.

Enjoy a Plenary Session featuring Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan.

Learn about ASA membership, and in the many thematic sessions he and the Program Committee have organized.

Enrich yourself at the Research Funding Day when you can meet with representatives from different funding agencies to ask questions about projects you have in mind.

Introduce students to the profession through the special events arranged for them, such as discounts on registration and housing, as well as the meeting itself.

Get caught up with trends in sociology through the professional workshops and didactic seminars.

Learn about teaching techniques and resources at the teaching workshops and buy new materials at the Teaching Resources Center table.

The 1992 meeting will be better than ever! Join us!

Pittsburgh: An Annual Meeting You Just Can't Miss!

in addition to sightseeing tours, the Gateway Clipper Fleet offers shuttle service between Three Rivers Stadium and Station Square.

ASA Joins National Mental Health Leadership Forum

ASA is pleased to announce that effective May 1992 it has been invited to become a member in the National Mental Health Leadership Forum. ASA joins a consortium of 40 national organizations with interests in mental health issues.

In recognition of an era that has seen a growing public understanding of mental health concerns, the stigma of mental illness considerably reduced, and mental health interventions and technologies remarkably improved, the Leadership Forum is dedicated to assuring that this trend is reflected in healthcare planning, policy, and funding. The Forum is chaired by Dr. Lewis Judd, former director of the National Institute of Mental Health.

The presence of ASA's Section on Medical Sociology and Section on Mental Health and ASA's 19-year history of its NIMH Minority Fellowship Program were key elements in ASA's successful application. A more extensive statement of the Forum's goals and mission is available from the ASA Executive Office.

Winners of Major ASA Awards

The Committees for five major ASA awards have announced the 1992 winners. They are:

- Daniel Bell, Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award
- James S. Coleman, Distinguished Publication Award
- Richard A. Nisbett, Distinguished Career Award
- James S. Coleman, Distinguished Publication Award
- Theodore C. Wagoner, Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award

The winners of the ASA Dissertation Award will be announced on site. All awards will be conferred during the Awards Ceremony following the Presidential Address at the 1992 Annual Meeting in Pittsburgh. Footnotes' coverage of the occasion with biographical profiles of the awardees will appear in October.

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The Executive Officer’s Column

The Institute for the Sociology of Law in Orati provided a wonderful retreat location for intensive work and exchange over several days. It did not take more than a few reports and presentations to be struck by the commonality of concerns, approaches to questions, and potential avenues for future work. It is clear that sociology is a foundational discipline to other fields, to policy, and to practice was a recurrent theme.

Fourth, the group observed the increased attraction to sociology among undergraduates and the importance of strong undergraduate training in developing our next generation of sociologists and in educating our future politicians and policy makers about the value of sociological work, modes of thought, and methods of inquiry.

Fifth, a recurrent theme (again across cultures or contexts) was the increased internationalization of sociology and, as with other social phenomena, the importance of planning for social science beyond the nation state (e.g., in terms of international research teams, integration of research, accumulation of data). Whether from the viewpoint of our subfield specialty interests or their national "homes," the RC representatives saw sociology as needing to address issues of global importance (e.g., ethnic conflict, political democratic reforms, multinational market, integration into environmental change). However implicit, the discussion distinguished between thinking "theoretically" and thinking "practically." Sixth, participants repeatedly emphasized the importance of expanding opportunities (including support opportunities) for sociologists from developing countries and sociologists of color in all contexts of collaboration and exchange. RC representatives saw ISAs as needing to consider the future of the field in diverse and pluralistic terms.

Seventh, a pervasive concern throughout the meeting was the lack of information and systematic data on the structure of sociology as a profession. The data on sociology, sociologists, and the market for sociology and on support for research, training, and education are far too sparse and eclectic to permit planning, assessment, and the decision making regarding the discipline. The value of routinely collecting such data over time and in ways that are comparable across countries was apparent throughout the discussion and especially from the formal presentations of Kael Van Meter (France), President of the Research Committee on Logic and Methodology, who sought to connect methods.

Eighth, there was remarkable consensus about the importance of a strong International Sociological Association for coordinating and advancing sociology internationally. The RC representatives took seriously their commitment to actively nurture ISA and to build the organization inclusive of the insights of the Research Committees, the national associations, and individual members. The role of ISA and other issues related to the internationalization of sociology will again be addressed in a September meeting of the representatives of the national associations in Madrid. In 1992, ISA will contribute to that discussion.

The themes that emerged in Orati are strikingly parallel to our own concerns. While perhaps not surprising, it was productive and reinforcing to see that the agenda of U.S. sociology complements so well the agenda of the international community and that we can work by making it work. At our annual meeting this year in Pittsburgh, we will be joined by many of our colleagues from outside of the United States. Under President Coleman’s leadership, Council will be holding a special session with invited speakers and participants, including ISA President Ommen, to consider our organization’s agenda. When I returned to the Executive Office the second week of April, I read the excellent report prepared in May 1990 by the ISA Sub-committee on Foreign Exchange of Scholars and International Sociology. I was pleased to see that we are beginning to make the aspirations outlined therein a reality. Please join us as we continue this effort—Felder J. Lemke.

Correction

The correct title of Walter W. Powell’s article, which won the Max Weber Outstanding Scholarship Award from the ASA Section on Organizations and Occupations (March 1992, Footnotes) is “Neither Market Nor Hierarchy: Network Forms of Organization.” We apologize for the error.

You Read it First in Footnotes; Now Here is a Reminder to Read it Again!

Are you interested in applied social research and public policy? Consider applying for the ASA Congressional Fellowship. The application deadline has been extended to June 15. (See page 1 of April Footnotes.)

Are you a small grant project in mind on the discipline of sociology? Consider applying to the ASA Small Grants Program, with a June 15 deadline. (See page 6 of March Footnotes.)

Are you thinking bigger and want to apply for National Science Foundation funding? The deadline for the Sociology program is August 15. Proposals for Dissertation funding are due October 15. The NSF Sociology Program is eager to work with first-time applicants to prepare competitive proposals for any NSF program. (See page 1 of April Footnotes.)

Are you looking for a federal job? Enroll in the Federal Network, the new ASA employment service. (See page 7 of April Footnotes.)

Are you making your plans for Pittsburgh? Make sure you include the boat ride on Saturday, August 22, a fundraising event for the Teaching Endowment Fund. Register for the trip with your general ASA pre-registration. (See page 1 of April Footnotes.)

Are you part of a university or a college? Are you a graduate student? Check out the call for papers for the ASA’s annual meeting in Pittsburgh. (See page 28 of this issue of Footnotes.)

Have you paid your 1992 ASA dues? If you receive your payment by May 15, you will be on the list to receive the Alumni Program. If you need a new form, please contact the Executive Office. By the way, the deadline to join is June 15. Please see April Footnotes for details.

Are you a member or enticement to join us in Pittsburgh?
Sociologists Respond to Newsweek's "Lonely Crowd"

Editor's Note: Many sociologists read the article "Sociology's Lonely Crowd" in the February 3, 1982, issue of Newsweek and have been in contact with the magazine in that article—that sociology may be better at looking out than looking back. This letter represents some of those responses. The editors would like to acknowledge the work and contributions of those sociologists who have responded.

Sociology: An Idea Whose Time Has Come

Earl Bailie, Chapman College

The Newsweek article, "Sociology's Lonely Crowd" (February 3, 1982), came to my attention just as I was about to begin teaching another semester of introductory sociology. Soon, I found myself facing over one hundred students. As I often do in my 8 a.m. class, listening to pleas that I ignore the official enrollment ceiling (allowing a "standing room only" maximum of one more." This afternoon's section is farther over the ceiling than the others, and my colleagues are having a similar experience. I don't feel especially lonely, but it is crowded.

My experience is hardly unique. After a substantial decline in sociology majors between 1967 and 1980, the consequence of fewer college-age students—sociology enrollments, majors, and gradu- ates have all been increasing dramatically in recent years. The current 13,000 members of the American Sociological Association comprise the highest membership since 1979.

As I discuss sociology with my students at eight in the morning, I think I understand why they are there. The conversation certainly clarifies why I am in sociology. Put most briefly, sociology is still rather young as sciences go, but we are coming of age just in time. I spoke to my students this morning about Victor Hugo's reference to nothing being so powerful as "an idea whose time has come."

More specifically, my students and I have concluded that all the world and politics, as we wish to call it, have their solutions in the realm addressed by sociology; the ways we humans devise for living together, and how we can justify those solutions. Many sociologists have the answers to all the problems right now, but it has become increasingly clear that the search for solutions previously has focused in the wrong places. Consider a couple of examples:

Most people say they prefer peace to war, and there has been a long search for the means to a lasting peace on the globe. By and large, however, we have looked for peace in the realm of technology, always believing the next weapon would be so powerful and so horrible that war would be impossible. That is what Hiram Maxim believed when he invented the first automatic machine gun in 1884. Orville Wright had the same vision with the invention of the airplane, saying he and his brother believed they were "introducing into the world an invention that would make "peace" an idea whose time has come."

For most of my adult life, we have been driven by the belief that the threat of nuclear weapons had to be eliminated from our lives, and we have seen millions killed in war after war anyway. Despite what the President of the U.S. did not recently "win the cold war," we merely escaped (so far) its final conclusion. The breakup of the Soviet Union in no way represents a triumph of arms but reflects a restructuring of social relations, which is fundamentally a sociological issue. It must be noted that Mr. Bush is not a sociologist, believe he is not ignorant, or even for misunderstanding.

Overpopulation is a problem that concerns many of our students here in Southern California, they see the increased congestion and crowding year after year. I hope you are not surprised that we first sought a solution in biology, asking, "Where do all these babies come from?" Learning the answer to that question will not solve the problem, however. Some suggested that the cause of the babies was less in the past, but the backlogs were sent back to the drawing boards to find a way for us to have the fun without all the babies. Elsewhere! They were successful—in several colors, in fact. And overpopulation continued to plan. Then the chemists got into the act and invented a simple pill that would stop the flow of babies. And the problem of over- population still grows worse each year. While condoms, birth control pills and the like are very useful, the solution badly the problem of overpopulation lies in the realm addressed by sociology—having to do with the issue of children. Sociocultural roles expected men and women, social definitions of "real" men and women, and so forth.

Or consider this: Prior to the Green Revolution, millions died each year as a consequence of hunger. After this astounding accomplishment, which vastly increased the agricultural productivity of the world, millions still die each year as a consequence of hunger. The best estimate is that 13-18 million people die as a consequence of hunger each year in the world: three-fourths of them are children. And only about ten percent of those deaths are due to ignorance; ninety percent are the result of spinning, day-in-day-out poverty and malnutrition. Bodies die as a consequence of hunger in nations that export food. It is estimated that over 20 million people are consuming less of the same food products as the rest of the world. The solution to this scarcity is not going to be found in a supermarket; it is to be addressed by sociology, i.e., the structuring of political and economic systems, the nature of inequality, and so forth. To ignore the existence of the social enterprise is sometimes difficult to see in that we deal with something invisible: a reality that often outlasts and overtakes those who would make us believe that we are organized humans. We call it social structure. It holds the explanation for why African-American babies are twice as likely to die in infancy as white babies. The answer does not lie in the evil done by bigoted pediatricians but in the structure of society.

A couple of years ago, the Supreme Court heard arguments that the death penalty was unconstitutional. The grounds that it discriminated against black people. Without disputing the soundness of the Court's reasoning showing that blacks are far more likely than whites to be sentenced to death, the Court decided discrimination did not exist. In other words, could be found who would admit to making their decisions based on race. In truth, the decision was based on a more prosaic operation at a more primitive level, one the Court was unwilling to recognize. This is the invisible realm.

Sociology's Lonely Crowd—Indeed!

By William V. D'Avenyi, Immanuel Past ASA Executive Officer

I read the Education page feature "Sociology's Lonely Crowd," as another "good news-bad news story." The good news was that sociology got a full page spread in Newsweek. The bad news was that at best the article managed to damn with faint praise. The writer's intention to present a balanced picture led to criticisms and comments that did not deflect attention from the important contributions sociology and sociological knowledge are making in today's world. This relatively undervalued sociology's future and vitality. Let me cite a few examples of the way the article failed to reflect sociologi- cal contributions.

(1) In the second paragraph of the article, the writer stated: "In recent years, some have observed, the discipline has become as weak as the subjects of its research." Who are these critics? What is the level of their expertise? What subjects of our research are they referring to? Are they aware of any of the following?

a. Since 1981, Dr. William Davore of the Atlanta Centers for Disease Control, has played a leading role in the research battle against AIDS. For his work, he has been highly praised by CDC AIDS Program Director Dr. Thomas Said as a key member of our AIDS program (whose experience in epidemiolo- gical research has contributed greatly to our efforts to understand and control this disease). He now heads a large team of sociologists at CDC.

b. In the course of the past 50 years, sociologists have led the way in refining survey research methods. Survey research has become an essential tool in both the public and private business and political sectors of our society. Indeed, as the late Soviet Union began its slow move toward a free and democratic society, one of the first major activities was the establishment of a center for the study of public opinion under the able leadership of Dr. Tatya Zaslavskaya, then President of the Soviet Sociological Association. Dr. Zaslavskaya and her colleagues have received immense help from people like sociologist Dr. Albert Collin of the American Association of Pol- icy Opinion Research, as well as sociologists at Michigan's Survey Research Center and elsewhere.

c. To talk about sociology as weak today is to ignore the work of sociologist Karlton White Ridley in the National Institute on Aging. Under Dr. Ridley's inspired leader- ship, sociologists and other social scientists have provided a wealth of data on aging and the life course to help policy makers. In 1967, my study was appointed Senior Social Scientist—the only such position at the National Institutes of Health—by Department of Health and Human Services, Dr. Louis Sullivan.

d. While critics may not have noticed, the new forces have become one of the nation's most dedicated users of sociologi- cal knowledge in development of military policy. To cite just one recent example, beginning in the 1980s, the services made a major investment in research and development to guide policy at the war-time interface in the military. Much of this research/poli- cy effort was evident in small role to the impact of the Gulf War on soldiers' families.

e. Over the years Newsweek has relied on a host of sociologists in their cover stories about religion in America (Andrew W. Cressel, Clark Roof, William McKinstry, Robert Wuthnow), and about family life and divorce (Andrew Cherlin, Frank Fur- schansteube, Arlo Hochshild, among others).

These are two areas of social life seen by large numbers of the public and political and civic leaders as central to the good society. Sociologists have been at the forefront in doing research that has helped them better understand these phenomena and develop useful policies.

I do not think that on months before this feature article, Newsweek provided a full page highly complimentary review (Jan- uary 31) of critic's Patterson's recent book Fromm. Hardly a week offering on a weak subject.

This list could go on. Sociologists are at work throughout the many branches of government, local and state, federal, not because of any particular interest, but because they have theories (organization, stratification, social mobility) and research methodologies (from focused interviews to the most sophisticated sur- vey techniques) that are of use to public and private groups alike.

Further on in paragraph 2, the writer notes that some members say that the subjects are often trivial and that jargon has been. However, the discipline has become as weak as the subjects of its research.

(2) On the other hand, some have observed that the discipline has become as weak as the subjects of its research. Who are these critics? What is the level of their expertise? What subjects of our research are they referring to? Are they aware of any of the following?

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University of Chicago Sociology Department Celebrates Centennial

by William Harris, University of Chicago News Office

The University of Chicago's Department of Sociology celebrated its 100th anniversary with a conference May 2 and 3, on "Sociology and the Public Agenda: Into the Second Century." The conference reviewed the past work of sociologists, participated in current debates, and focused on the future of the discipline, according to Charles Widawsky, chairman of the department.

The sociology conference was a companion event to a May 1 Dean's Symposium organized by the Division of the Social Sciences at the University. Both conferences stressed the importance of sociology and focused on the future of the discipline, according to Widawsky.

"The purpose of these conferences is to encourage a dialogue between people in public policy and those in the social sciences," Widawsky said. "We want to look for productive connections between social science researchers and practitioners. This is because, on the one hand, research is emerging from social science issues raised in the public domain and, on the other, public policy can benefit from the broad based information and crisp analytic understanding that comes from the social sciences."

The speakers at the Dean's Symposium, which was organized by Dean Edward Laumann, also a professor of sociology, addressed a wide range of subjects connecting public policy and the social sciences. The conference, titled "Social Sciences and the Making of Public Policy," featured these speakers:

- Tatiana Zaslavskaya, Director of Moscow's Public opinion and Market Research Center and a leading advocate of reform in the former Soviet Union, who talked about the correlation between the social sciences and rebuilding of the economic system in the former communist state.

- Sen. Donald Riegle, whose book reflected on the uses of the social sciences in policy making during the era of the Great Society.

Sociology, from page 3

into the two camps often identified as quality—articulate, intellectual, and quantitative on the one hand and quantitative on the other. The fact is, however, that researchers who have elected to the presidency of the ASA persons whose work could be placed in one or the other camp. People representing both perspectives have even published together. Moreover, neither James Coleman, a past president of the ASA, and often thought to represent the polar extremes, have just published their first book together. On Human Reading. Labeled by a reviewer as a "major contribution to the study of family sociology," it helps us appreciate the potential rewards of combining perspectives. The fact is, sociology is a science enriched by its range of methodologies, not weakened by them. The question is how to use them effectively.

(5) The writer states "As best its sociology, often points to the power of behavior of people in groups," I speak for the multitude of college—students whose work has affected policy in areas like AIDS, alcohol use and abuse, religion, the life course, child health, family life and all phases of population dynamics, when I say that its best sociology provides all of us with a fuller understanding of the reality of the social in our individual lives. And it prescribes policies with information needed to make informed decisions in all areas of our social life. At its best sociology is fulfilling the mandate of" Philip W. Farnen, "... to demonstrate its utility to society..." It is because we as sociologists to challenge superficial judgments about our discipline, whether made by colleagues or our own.

Dips in the Academic Job Market?

by Janet M. Bilbao

Has the number of academic positions for sociologists declined in the past five years? One way to track this is through the number of job listings in the ASA's monthly Employment Bulletin (EB).

The number of jobs listed in the EB had been increasing steadily since the mid-1980s. Between 1990 and 1991, however, the number of positions advertised dropped from 1,161 to 970, a decline of 16.5%. Position announcements submitted for upcoming issues of the EB have been withdrawn at the last minute with greater frequency than previously—usually because anticipated funding for the position has failed to materialize.

The ASA dip since 1980 is not an isolated phenomenon. Figures from other organizations indicate that similar declines have occurred in the number of positions available. This time frames:

- Language Association (English and Foreign Language), down 20% American History Association, down 9.5% and American Political Science Association, down 16.5%. In all cases, these associations had experienced steady growth in the 1980s, especially between 1988 and 1990.

This information helps put recent trends in sociology into a broader perspective. In all associations surveyed, the number of student members has been on the rise as the number of positions advertised has been on the decline. Because departments in four-year institutions make much wider use of association employment bulletins than do those in two-year colleges, the decline is suggested by trends in four-year institutions. Preliminary data suggest that PhD-granting institutions may be least affected by the downturn.

Whether this apparent decline in academic jobs is a temporary blip or will persist—and whether or not there will be significant rebound effects when the economy or economic picture brightens—is not yet to be seen. Enrollment caps in California and other states may be kept in place long after a recession lifts. Taxpayer pressure to reduce taxes or resist new taxes may result in inability of public institutions to rebound in the short term. Since

Where to Send Your Graduate Students for Job Information

- ASA Employment Bulletin: issued monthly; sent free to departments of sociology; individual subscriptions are $7 for ASA members; $22 for non-ASA members.
- ASA Federal Network: issued weekly—a new employment service by subscription only; individual subscriptions are $25 for students and low-income individuals (under $15,000/year); $45 for other individuals; $110 for full-time employment.
- Chronicle of Higher Education: issued weekly except third week in August and last two weeks of December; $67.50 per year. Lists academic, research, and administrative positions in two-year community colleges.
- San Francisco Examiner: career services.
- Valk: Enquirer: career services.
- Atlanta Journal: career services.
Lazarfeld Award to Hans Zeisel

by Clifford Clag, Pennsylvania State University

The American Sociological Association Methodology Section has selected Professor Hans Zeisel to receive the Paul F. Lazarsfeld Award for 1992. Hans Zeisel is presently Professor Emeritus of Law and Sociology at the University of Chicago Law School.

During the span of sixty years, Professor Zeisel has focussed his efforts on the use of quantitative sociological research in the study of various substantive questions. He pioneered the field of empirical research in law, and during the past forty years, his work has been centered on the use of quantitative sociological research in the analysis of substantive questions. He is a major figure in this field with a worldwide reputation for the excellence of his research. His expertise is in demand, and his work has been accorded great respect and admiration.

His earliest work, Mariental, a sociological study of the psychological effects of long-term unemployment, written with Paul F. Lazarsfeld and Marie Juhola 60 years ago, continues to be used in German and Austrian schools as an example of how sociological research can be carried out on an important social problem. This book was translated from the original German into English and French, and more recently into Korean. His classic book, Say It With Figures, still in print after 50 years, was recently republished in its sixth edition. This book has been translated into six foreign languages (German, Japanese, Swedish, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese). Also still in print and in active use is Professor Zeisel's definitive sociological study of the jury system, The American Jury (with Harry Kalven, Jr.).

His major books using social science research in the analysis of legal institutions include the following: Delay in the Court (1959) (co-author); The American Jury (1966) (co-author); and The Limits of Law Enforcement (1982).

In the use of survey research in trademark litigation and other areas of the law, his many publications include: "Statistics as Legal Evidence" (International Encyclopedia of Statistics); "The Uniformity of Survey Evidence" (Cornell Law Journal, 1960); "Reflections on Experimental Techniques in the Law" (journal of Legal Studies, 1973); "The Surveys That Broke Monopoly" (University of Chicago Law Review, 1962).

Concerned with issues of social justice, Professor Zeisel has devoted much energy to the empirical study of questions related to the death penalty. "Is the death penalty a deterrent?" is a major concern. Many of Professor Zeisel's writings, among them his three most recent books and papers, consider various issues related to the death penalty and to other associated questions, using innovative empirical research to examine these issues.

Professor Zeisel's research has always been particularly appropriate for the question under investigation. We note here only two examples among many: (1) His content analysis of the hearings of the House Un-American Activities Committee ("The Case AgainstHUAC—The Evidence...") (co-author), Hamden Civil Rights-Civil Liberties Law Review, 1974) made an important contribution in the challenge to the constitutionality of the HUAC, and (2) his probability calculations, showing that the jury selection process was probably biased against women, in the trial of Dr. Benjamin Spock, who was accused of violating the Selective Service Act by encouraging resistance to the Vietnam War ("Dr. Spock and the Case of the Vanishing Women Juries", University of Chicago Law Review, 1969), helped win an acquittal for Dr. Spock. Before joining the University of Chicago Law School in 1952, Professor Zeisel worked, taught, and published papers and books using quantitative sociological analysis in market research and advertising research. For many years, he was director of research at McCann-Erickson and later at the Interpublic Group of Companies, one of the world's leading advertising agencies. Professor Zeisel was selected as the first Paul F. Lazarsfeld Memorial Lecturer in 1969, and he was awarded an LL.D. (honorary degree) by the John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York, in 1989. He has also received various honors in recognition of his important contributions. He has been elected a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and he was also selected as a Fellow of the American Statistical Association and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Professor Zeisel's career, focussed on areas of social concern, is in harmony with his own hopes that Paul F. Lazarsfeld had for the ways in which quantitative sociological research would be used. Through his Professor Zeisel's long career, always concerned with issues of social justice, beginning with Mariental and ending with his most recent papers pertaining to the death penalty, he has carried out quantitative empirical research on important social issues in an innovative way that bears his distinctive stamp.

The 1992 Lazarsfeld Award Committee is Clifford C. Clogg (Chair), James S. Coleman, Leon A. Goodman, Robert M. Hauser, Nathan Kety, Leslie Kish, and Harrison White.

(Editor's Note: Hans Zeisel died in March, shortly after learning of this honor. His obituary appears in this issue of Footnotes.)

Hubbard Receives Student Paper Award

The Section on Peace and War honored Amy S. Hubbard for her excellent paper with the Elise Boidor Award for a Distinguished Student Paper. Ms. Hubbard is a doctoral candidate in the Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs at Syracuse University, now working at the Institute for Conflict Analysis and Resolution, George Mason University.

Amy S. Hubbard

Ms. Hubbard's paper is entitled "The Role of Cross-Cultural Conflict Resolution Groups in Social Movements: American Palestinians and Jews and the Middle East." The paper is based on a six-year participant observation of a 21-person grass-roots dialogue group in the U.S. made up of seven American Palestinians, seven Jews and seven 'others.' The dialogue group structure aided conflict resolution and helped the group to reach agreement on some issues concerning Palestinian self-determination and peaceful coexistence between Jews and Palestinians. But the features of the group structure which lead to internal consensus hindered the group in mobilizing the wider community in support of that consensus. In the attempt to function as both a conflict resolution group and a social movement organization, dialogue groups face special challenges that raise important questions for the study of social movements.

Eliza Jackson, Indiana University

Aldrich Named Kenan Professor

Howard E. Aldrich has been named Kenan Professor of Sociology at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. The Kenan Professorship is one of four endowed chairs at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

After spending 13 years at Cornell University, Professor Aldrich fled the frozen hills of Ithaca for the blue skies of Chapel Hill in 1982. At UNC, he has been Director of the Industrial Relations Curricu- lum since 1984, and Director of Graduate Studies in the Department of Sociology since 1991. He is also Adjunct Professor of Management in the Kenan-Flagler School of Business.

In addition to its symbolic importance, a Kenan Chair carries some material rewards—a discretionary research fund allows a Kenan Professor to fund travel, research assistants, or pay for other minor expenses that might be involved in the start-up of a research project. Professor Aldrich's first purchase from the grant was a laptop computer which he took to Italy for a month in May 1992 to begin work on a new book. (The book carries the working title of This Time, They'll Listen.)

His research and writing on ethnic businesses culminated in 1990 in two publications: "Ethnicity and Entrepreneurship," in the Annual Review of Sociology (with Roger Waldinger), and Aldrich, and Daniel Entrepeneurs: Business in

Industrial Societies (co-authored with Roger Waldinger and Robin Ward). As a natural extension to his work on small businesses, Aldrich has been studying entrepre- neurship and business startups over the past decade, focusing on two issues. First, he has organized a team of researchers from six nations to study the role of social networks in business for- mation. Second, he has been writing about the constraints and opportunities surrounding entrepreneurship and the governance structures of emerging systems in research. His work on the benefits of social networks in service employment, particularly in Norway and Italy. For the past several years, he has also been working with Japanese collabo- rators in Tokyo and Kyoto, studying entrepreneurship and the governance structures of Japanese technology research associations. He says he has not always been successful in recruiting native English-speaking researchers, but the fieldwork involved in the recruiting effort is a reward in itself.

Hate Crimes Task Force Compiles Materials

The Ad Hoc Task Force on Hate- or Bias-Related Acts on Campuses, a Task Force of the ASA Committee on Teaching, is compiling materials that illustrate contributions sociologists can make to prevent, de-escalate, or interrupt bigotry-related campus violence. To encourage this work, the Task Force solicits assessment tools such as instru- ments for documenting the prevalence of bigoted violence and vandalism, checklists and procedures for reporting incidents on campus, administrative accountability, appropriate sanctions for perpetrators, services to victims and targeted communities; ideas and programs for collective action; and materials on coalition-building. Send submissions no later than June 1, 1992 to: Claire M. Benner, Department of Sociology, St. Joseph's University, Phila- delphia, PA 19131, (215) 662-6488 (voice), (215) 662-6488 (voice), (215) 662-6488 (voice), or Marcia Tesler Segal, Indiana University Southeast, 4201 Grant Line, New Albany, IN 47150 (317) 812-941-2475 (fax); (317) 812-941-2230 (voice). [1]

ASA Emeritus Membership

If you have been an ASA member for 10 years and are retired from your primary work place, consider applying for eme- ritus membership. Write for a form today!

Nancy Sylvester
ASA Membership Services
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 853-3310, 853-3310

Thank you for your longstanding involvement in the ASA.
All About the 1992 Annual Meeting in Pittsburgh!

1992 Preliminary Program

The 1992 Preliminary Program will be mailed to all 1992 members in May. This meeting publication provides complete information about the 1992 ASA Annual Meeting at the Lawrence Convention Center in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on August 20-22. The Preliminary Program contains a schedule of events, information on each program session, notes on other special and social events, information on making hotel and travel reservations, and registration information for the convention and ASA activities such as the Streetfair, Workshops, and Tours.

Since the Preliminary Program is sent by second-class mail, U.S. members who wish to receive this publication via airmail should send $5.00 to cover postage/handling costs.

Child Care

The Preliminary Program for the 1992 Pittsburgh meeting is due to be in the mail to the end of May. On the pre-registration form there is a line immediately before "Total" where you may designate a contributions for the ASA Child Care Program.

As you decide how much to contribute it might be helpful to know that: $5 provides lunch for one child; $10 purchases one tour of a qualified staff person's time; $25 brings an entertainer into the center for 15 minutes; and two hours of your time lessens the need for as many paid staff and gives your opportunity to play with the children.

Because our primary goal is to provide the highest quality of care for the greatest number of children, we will keep the cost to participants the same as they were in 1991. This means, however, that we continue to look for sources other than program users to fund KidVenture.

Last year, 31 children were either at the zoo, or being entertained in the childcare space by Top Hat the Clown, balloon batz and doing magic tricks. Other highlights of the week included Mr. Apple leading the younger children in such Olympian feats as a balloon toss game and a crab walk race. The City Library's storytellers entertained them with tales of cats (with sound effects) while the older people were at a riverside park or a swimming pool.

We want to do it again! Please be generous—your colleagues and all of the children will thank you!

DAN!

The Nineteenth Annual Departmental Alumni Night (DAN) will be Thursday, August 20, following the opening plenary session. This year's gathering will begin about 10:30 p.m. and the entire evening is reserved for chatting and meeting colleagues and alumni.

Invitations will be mailed to all graduate departments of sociology in May. Request your department chair to reserve a table before the summer session begins.

Other groups wishing to participate by sponsoring a table are requested to contact the Executive Office before June 15.

Employment Service

In addition to the monthly Employment Bulletin, the Association assists prospective employers and employees by sponsoring an Employment Service during each year's Annual Meeting.

The Employment Service will be open at the Lawrence Convention Center from 100-5:00 p.m. on Wednesday, August 19, and from 8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. on Thursday through Sunday, August 20-23. The service will not be open on Monday, August 24.

The fee for using the Employment Service is $75 for employers: $35 for candidates who are members of the ASA; and $35 for candidates who are not ASA members. All employer listings must be prepaid (a valid purchase order will be accepted). All persons using this service must also pay registrants for the 1992 Annual Meeting.

Facilities will be available at the Convention Center for reviewing listings, exchanging messages, and interviewing. To obtain forms for listing positions (Employer Forms) or applications for registering with a Service (Candidate Forms), send a self-addressed stamped envelope to: ASA Employment Service, Attn: 1992 Employment Service, 1722 N Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036-2861. Be sure to indicate which forms you need. Additional copies may be made without further permission. Information will also be published in the ASA Employment Bulletin and in the Preliminary Program.

During the Annual Meeting in Cincinnati last year, 44 employers listed 81 positions, including 16 positions outside academies, and 344 candidates registered with the Service. Nearly 1,100 interviews were conducted.

You can help make this year's Service even more effective by urging placement personnel at your place of employment to list available openings with the ASA Employment Service.

Exhibits

The 1992 Exhibits will be located near the ASA Registration Area in the East Hall of the Lawrence Convention Center. Exhibits will be open to convention registrants from 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. on Thursday, Saturday, August 20-22, and from 9:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. on Sunday, August 23.

Annual Meeting attendees are encouraged to schedule several visits to this year's exhibits so that ample time can be given to leisurely exploring its many offerings. Come browse through the latest sociological publications, learn about current computer hardware and software, and chat with representatives of statistical and informal information. Enhance your annual meeting experience by planning your activity schedule to include the variety of services being provided by the 1992 ASA exhibitors.

Exhibit company names and booth numbers will be listed in both the Preliminary Program and the final Program. Don't forget to watch the final Program for special ads too!

Other Groups

The wide-ranging interests of ASA members generate meetings of special interest groups during each year's Annual Meeting. Space is assigned as available to these groups to hold their meetings in rooms when no program sessions or other ASA activities are scheduled.

Topics to be discussed this year in ad hoc sessions sponsored by members include: "Dissertations in Progress: Research on Illness and Health" (Lynn Schlegelinger and Carol Engelhardt), "Good Jobs in Bad Times: Career and Employment Opportunities in Medical Sociology" (Debe Lain), "Sociology on Campus: Creating, Sustaining a Sociology Club or Organization on Your Campus (Sipam Skol), "Teaching Medical Sociology" (Barbara M. Almari), "Teaching Sociology Using Latin American and Caribbean Settings: America: A New FBS Series" (Cormia Butler Flos), and "Teaching Sociology with a New FBS Series—Rural Communities: Legacy and Change" (Louis E. Sansone).


Days and times of these ad hoc sessions and meetings of organizations listed above are included in the Preliminary Program.

Resources for Attendees with Special Needs

The ASA Information Desk will coordinate resources during the convention week for registrants with physical disabilities who are attending the Annual Meeting. You may request needed services by using the Special Services Reservation area of the pre-registration form found within the Preliminary Program. Personal acknowledgments from the ASA Office will be mailed to registrants requesting special services as soon as arrangements have been completed. Upon your arrival in Pittsburgh, please check in at the ASA Information Desk to ensure that you receive the assistance you need. Should you encounter any problems during the week or need any additional information while in Pittsburgh, please do not hesitate to see someone at the ASA Information Desk.

Seminars and Workshops

A wide variety of seminars and workshops are available during the 1992 ASA Annual Meeting. See Annual Meeting, page 8

Don't Miss Out On The 1992
ASA ANNUAL MEETING
Aug 20-24, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

This year's theme is: SOCIOLGY AND THE RECONSTRUCTION OF SOCIETY.

- Presidential Address by James S. Coleman
- Plenary Sessions featuring Daniel Bell, Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Diane Ravitch, W.G. Runciman
- Tours of Pittsburgh led by local Sociologists
- Welcome Party and Departmental Alumni Night

SAVE UP TO 5% ON THE LOWEST AVAILABLE AIRFARE TO PITTSPBURG by calling AUSTIN TRAVEL at 1-800-229-2182 (Mon-Fri, 9 AM - 5:30PM, E.D.T.) Members within NY State may call (516) 752-8545

FOR INFORMATION ON MEETING REGISTRATION, call ASA at 202-833-3410.
Teaching

Ethnic Diversity at Indiana U: A Tale of Eight Campuses

by Barry V. Johnston, Indiana University Northwest, and Marcia Tucker Segal, Indiana University Southeast

Indiana University's initiative in American Ethnic Diversity originated from the academic agenda presented to the faculty by the Ethnic Diversity Group. Proposed to the faculty in 1988, the proposal included a series of workshops and meetings focusing on the literature and experiences of ethnic minority students. The workshops were designed to foster understanding and respect among students, faculty, and staff.

One of the workshop topics was "Teaching Ethnic Diversity". During this workshop, educators discussed the importance of incorporating diverse perspectives into their curriculum. The workshop aimed to address the challenges of teaching ethnic diversity and to develop strategies for creating an inclusive learning environment.

The workshop emphasized the need for educators to stay informed about the latest research and best practices in teaching ethnic diversity. It encouraged the use of diverse materials and resources, such as textbooks, articles, and multimedia, to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the experiences of various ethnic groups.

The workshop also highlighted the importance of engaging students in discussions about their own cultural backgrounds and the experiences of others. It suggested that educators facilitate open and respectful conversations that allow students to share their perspectives and learn from each other.

In conclusion, the workshop on "Teaching Ethnic Diversity" underscored the significance of incorporating ethnic diversity into educational practices. It stressed the importance of educators being proactive in creating inclusive learning environments that value and respect the diverse experiences of all students.
Writing Tips for Sociologists

Keeping It Simple

by Karen Feinberg

Simplifying your language is one of the easiest, most effective ways to improve your writing. A plainer style makes your work more accessible to your readers: it allows you to present your ideas and findings as clearly as possible.

Simplification also has a practical side: it’s one way to reduce your word count. This point is important when an editor asks you to shorten a manuscript or when you’re constrained by space or word limits in writing a grant application.

The following advice will help you to simplify—and clarify—your writing:

- Use a plain word or phrase rather than a more elaborate expression. In this way you can streamline your work considerably with no sacrifice of meaning. These overblown examples appear often in academic manuscripts:

> "...and further, I am not arguing that the relationship between..."

- Use familiar words:

> "...and further, I am not arguing that the relationship between..."

- Rearrange sentences:

> "...and further, I am not arguing that the relationship between..."

- Use short sentences:

> "...and further, I am not arguing that the relationship between..."

You can eliminate some words and phrases entirely, such as the following:

> of course, to be sure, indeed, so as to, undoubtedly, in a very real sense, it should be noted that...

Wherever appropriate to your meaning, choose the concrete over the abstract, as in these examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Don’t say</th>
<th>When you mean</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>familiar</td>
<td>knowledgeable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>special</td>
<td>unique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>length</td>
<td>extended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>immediate</td>
<td>instant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Good Ideas

- Adam Miller in a sports writer for the Michigan Daily in Ann Arbor and a sophomore at the University of Michigan. He prepared a special section for the Detroit Free Press on his social psychology course with Julius Adams. It included summaries of Melvin L. Kohn’s work on class and conformity, and summaries of other social psychology theories. For more information, contact Dr. Adams at the Department of Sociology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109.

Consider a Student Prize from Your Department

The ASA is continuing a successful venture with departments—The Departmental Prize.

Many graduate and undergraduate sociology departments regularly make an award to an outstanding student. These awards take the form of a plaque, certificate, cash award, or some other form of gift.

ASA encourages departments to use a new option—a $500 student membership in ASA. Student memberships cost only $30 and include one journal.

What Departments Can Do: Select an outstanding student. Complete a student membership form (available from the ASA Office) and send it in with a check for $30.

What ASA Will Do: ASA will process the membership, including a subscription to one journal. (Continuing Sociologist will be selected if no other choice is noted.) ASA will send the department a certificate for the chair to display at the next department to award at the appropriate time. The prize winning students’ names will appear in Footnotes.

Beyond the important recognition the prize winner receives, the student membership allows departments a meaningful way to aid in professional socialization.

If you have questions about the award, please contact Frances Foster at the Executive Office. If you would like to give one or more of these departmental prizes, please send in the student membership forms and payment so, having the names, we can prepare the certificates. Please allow four weeks preparation time. We look forward to working with you.—ASA Membership Committee

Annual Meeting, from page 6

Annual Meeting in Pittsburgh. Between the 18th and 24th of August, dozens of didactic seminars, professional workshops, and teaching in ASA provide opportunities for attendees to update their skills and knowledge in a variety of professional and didactic areas.

Didactic Seminars explore a variety of methodological areas and other opportunities to update skills and investigate new techniques. The Preliminary Program will provide seminar descriptions and fee information. All seminars require advance registration and fee submission.

Professional Workshops address issues of professional concern to sociologists. A set of workshops on negotiating the various job markets (academic, government, and business and non-profit) is offered again this year, and workshops on getting research funded and writing for scholarly journals are also being repeated. New topics for the 1992 meeting include desktop publishing, how to write a research monograph, book reviewing for sociology journals, and the pitfalls and opportunities of dealing with the media.

A new Skill-Building Workshop on Conducting Focus Groups for Marketing and Social Research will be held prior to the start of the meeting. This two-day workshop requires advance registration and fee payment; please see the Preliminary Program or the April Issue of Footnotes for more information.

The ever popular Teaching Workshops are highly visible components of the 1992 Annual Meeting, beginning with a pre-convention workshop on "Academic Leadership: The Role of the Chair" on August 19. (See the Preliminary Program for registration details.) Other workshops provide help for teaching sociology in joint departments, teaching sociology with a Marxist perspective, effective advising in sociology departments, teaching introductory sociology for the first time, internationalizing the curriculum, teaching sociology in the secondary school, preparing graduate students to teach, teaching qualitative methods, teaching sociology using computer tools (including CHIC Pendle), and teaching the sociology of organizations and occupations, deviance and deviance, and sociology of emotions.

Be sure to review workshop descriptions in the Preliminary Program to determine which sessions to include in your meeting schedule.

Research Funding Day

Friday, August 21, 1992 is Research Funding Day at the Annual Meeting. In the morning Police J. Levine, ASA, Executive Officer, is presiding over the professional workshop, "Getting Research Grants: Opportunities for Federal Funding."

Panel members from three key science agencies will describe programs and initiatives, application and review procedures, criteria of funding, and the elements of competitive proposals.

The afternoon is devoted to an inclusive poster session which will provide ASA research sociologists, practitioners, and students with a forum for learning about funding opportunities in a variety of organizations and agencies. The event will be held between 1:30 and 4:30 p.m. adjacent to the exhibit area in the Convention Center. Prospective applicants can walk among the display areas to find: (1) the organization’s funding priorities; (2) how to apply; and (3) what the review procedures are. Attendees will also have an opportunity to talk directly with representatives from funding agencies and institutions.

ASA is excited about its role in bringing the best of the sociological research community together with the best of the funding agencies and organizations. The day provides an opportunity for those attending the annual meeting to learn about funding in one central location.

We think that both groups will find it informative and useful exchange.

MacArthur Travel Grants Approved for ASA Annual Meeting

The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation has approved a $150,000 grant to ASA in partial support of travel for non-U.S. sociologists to attend the Annual Meeting in Pittsburgh.

The participation of these scholars is particularly significant this year. The 1992 theme, "Sociology and the Reconstruction of Society", focuses on social change with an emphasis on political, economic, and social transformations across the international community. President Coleman developed session topics and chose organizers (many of them based abroad) with international participation as a goal.

Coleman is making special efforts to make the international dimension of sociology a reality for 1992 and beyond.

The MacArthur grant will enable approximately 15-20 non-U.S. sociologists from former Soviet Union, other Eastern European countries, and developing nations to attend the meeting in August. Their presence not only will enhance the week of sessions, but also will provide the opportunity for an exchange between these non-U.S. participants and ASA Council to consider specific strategies to foster the internationalization of sociology. The Association is grateful to the MacArthur Foundation for its generosity and vision in these important and timely circumstances.
Social Science and the Challenge of Global Environmental Change

Excerpted from the International Social Science Journal, November 1991
by Robert Biddulph Miller, Director of the Division of Social and Economic Science, National Science Foundation

In the nineteenth century, the American author Washington Irving wrote a story about Rip Van Winkle who fell asleep in the Catskill mountains one afternoon and slept for 20 years. When he finally awoke, he found himself in a totally different world. If there were a social scientist Rip Van Winkle who fell asleep even as recently as five years ago, he would find that the world of social sciences had changed considerably while he slept. Changes have taken place in the technologies of social research, with social scientists relying increasingly upon computers not only for the storage and analysis of data but also for data collection, on-line experimentation, and the transmission of spatial data, digital form. Changes have also taken place in the focus of research, with many disciplines beginning to emphasize the global rather than the national basis of a growing number of social and institutional phenomena. Finally, changes have occurred in the methods and techniques of social research and the involvement of the social sciences in that research. Five years ago, the study of global change was conducted largely by atmospheric scientists. Increasingly, as they became aware of the critical role of biogeochimical cycling and ecological systems in global atmospheric phenomena, they began to collaborate with social scientists from other fields, such as ecology and population biology. By 1986, this team of social scientists working on disparate fields was institutionalized in the International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme (IGBP) organized by the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU). It was not until two years later, in 1988, that the International Social Science Council (ISSC), the United Nations (UN), and the International Federation of Institutes of Advanced Study (IFIAS) organized the first international meeting to discuss social science contributions to global change research.

Since the meeting in Tokyo in 1988, social science research on global environmental change has become involved in research on the human dimensions of global change. There are social science research centers on global environmental change in Britain, Norway, the Soviet Union, India, Mexico, Finland, China, and many other countries. In addition, there are international programmes, there are regional ones, such as the Asian Social Science Programme and Policy programme of the European Science Foundation and a growing interest among social scientists in integrating space-based and geopolitical data in the Pacific Rim. The focus of much of the international effort in the social sciences is being brought together through the efforts of the ISSC's Standing Committee on the Human Dimensions of Global Environmental Change. But perhaps the most significant change that has occurred since the last meeting of the ISSC in Tokyo in 1990 is that the relationship between the social and the natural sciences at the September 1990 meeting of the Scientific Advisory Committee of the IGBP, there was a resolution to institutionalize this new field of human-environmental research and social scientists in the broad and important area of land use. Within national programmes, there is also growing interaction among social and natural scientists. In the United States, for example, the Global Change Research Program sometimes calls the "human-institutions" as being an Integrated part of the research effort and as one of seven critical science elements in global change. In the past, this research has been often isolated by disciplinary boundaries, or has languished in interdisciplinary purgatory where it has contributed to the understanding, however haphazardly, the human elements of such change. However, under the stimulus of the current widespread interest in scientific research on global environmental change, it is being brought to bear on issues that are integrative of the body of knowledge and as a result it is being recognized from which new studies of the human dimensions of global change can be launched. In sum, a social sciences research on global environmental change has been mobilized to study global environmental change, but he has also come to recognize that what he saw as access to the best possible information on the nature and impact of environmental change and the dimensions of the uncertainties that remain. To obtain this information, social scientists must move beyond the mere judgements of insinu- minent environmental destruction that issue to relevant social research and must begin to conduct research on the dynamic relationship between human behavior and global environmental change over time. This research must be rooted in empirical observation and social theory. Research on the socioeconomic impacts of global change will also be central to developing policies at the national and international levels for mitigation and adaptation to global change. It is significant that the recent World Climate Conference in Geneva concluded by calling for a framework convention on climate change and for a coordinated effort into the identification of mitigation strategies for dealing with climate change. Because mitigation and adaptation can only be con- ceived in terms of its social and economic effects, social science will necessarily play a critical role in research on mitigation and adaptation strategies.

The growing interest in the human dimensions of global change has come from natural and international policy are to understand the changes taking place in the global environment, research must focus on the human as well as on the natural dimensions of the problem. This research effort must take several forms. It must encompass research on direct human interactions with physical and ecological processes. As an individual, each of us will be affected by environmental change in the same way that we are affected by environmental change. In addition, our research must be sensitive to the fact that the environment is not only affected by human activities but also by the fact that the environment is not only affected by human activities but also by the changing human environment. This is an exciting moment for social science. But it is also a dangerous moment. Because expectations regarding the potential contributions to our under- standing of global environmental change are rising so rapidly, the risk that the social sciences will not be able to meet such expecta- tions is very great. It is unrealistic to expect that research will be able immediately to produce findings simultaneously valuable to earth scientists, ecologists, atmospheric chemists, economic policy makers, and users, planning, social theorists, and environmental activists. Yet each of these groups has great (and probably vast) expectations for the near-term results of social science research in this field. Because of these competing expectations, social scientists must be realistic about what research they can produce in the next several years. Given their comparatively late entry into research planning in this sphere and the pressure to produce results for cross-national consensus on such issues as data protocols, we can expect that the research effort will proceed slowly at first. But this research effort must also encompass the study of social, economic, and institutional activities that have an indirect (but equally strong) influence on physical and ecological processes on both local and global scales. Here, research is needed on such topics as the economic, technological, cultural, and institutional processes that impact on consumption patterns; the impact of social structures and labor markets on the location and scale of industrial technologies on the relationship of these technologies to the production of greenhouse gas emissions and national and international market structures that make such practices as deforestation, grazing, forest depletion and soil exhaustion as profitable, at least in the short run. In addition to the role of human action, sometimes called the "human function"—social scientists must also consider the role of new forms of social change on both society and individuals. This is a difficult task. Since it is not clear what aspect of social change affects the earth as a whole and as part of a complex system. Science as research on global change will be most useful if it is perceived primarily as a contribution to our understanding of the multiple forces acting on the long term social and economic phenomena. The temptations to set projects for this week's policy project are great. However, such a concentration on research projects does not mean that we need to develop the capability for training social scientists in this field, providing the necessary resources for this cross-national, cross-disciplinary, cross-dimensional, cross-national data and research institutes, and technology development that is necessary for an intellectual community, scientifically sound social science.

Still another question is why study global change, when social science focuses on many other important questions that have been far more important to the disciplines over the past few decades and, in the present context, must be brief. First, the study of global change represents one of the central scientific and policy issues of our time. Second, within the interdiscipli- nary system of science in nations, it provides new sources of funds for the social sciences. Finally, it utilizes new analytic methods and new research designs that transcend their conceptual and theoretical bases.

What Can Social Science Contribute to the Natural Science Research Agenda?

First, as discussed above, there is an essential scientific connection between global change and the human dimensions of global change and on its physical and natural dimensions. Human or anthropogenic processes are very many, if not most, of the atmospheric, terrestrial and ecological processes encompassed in global change. For that reason, it is possible to speak of the preservation of genetic variation and the economic and social imperatives that lead states to alter their natural resource base. Similarly, it is widely recognized that understanding the carbon cycle and modelling change in greenhouse gas accumulation will depend on an understanding of what are as yet poorly-measured sources of anthropo- genic carbon and methane, such as those produced by various patterns of urban and agricultural land use, landfills, deforestation, and rice cultivation.

The policymakers' summary of the excellent report on global change by Working Group I of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is very clear on both what we know and what we do not know about climate change. That is, what we are certain of, what we can calculate with confidence, what we can predict with current models, and where the uncertainty lies. The politically and ecologically sensitive issue of global warming involves sources and sinks of carbon, the role of the rules, the role of international agreements, and the role of the political and legal frameworks. Because of its clarity and organization, this report will undoubtedly be a model for subsequent scientific consensus reports. However, because of the state of the research base on the human dimensions of global change, this otherwise excellent document could not discuss anthropogenic CO2 emissions in the necessary detail. It discussed the role of fossil fuel consumption and deforestation in the release of CO2 and changes in both the role of atmospheric levels in the short term, but did not deal with the central issues of population growth, the magnitude of the change, or the timing of these processes.

Because of the central role of global change in terms of the human sciences, the social sciences, models, and research, it would contribute to the reduction of uncertainty in key areas of research in the natural sciences. The study of the human dimension is factored into these calculations, and new questions will arise from being reduced, the scientific uncertainties will multiply. Because of social and cultural diversity, increased understanding of the individual and social structures, and the competing
The International Social Survey Program

by Tom W. Smith, National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago

The International Social Survey Program (ISSP) is a continuing annual program of cross-national public opinion surveys that brings together pre-existing social science projects and coordinates research goals, thereby adding a cross-national perspective to the individual national studies.

ISSP originated from a ten-year collaboration among the Allensworth-Bunce/Social Survey Project of the National Opinion Research Center (NORC), University of Chicago. Both the ALLBUS and the CGS are replicating, time-series studies. The ALLBUS has been conducted biennially since 1980 and the CGS annually (except for 1975 and 1980) since 1973. In 1982 ZUMA and the NORC developed a small segment of the ALLBUS and CGS to a common set of questions on job values, important areas of life, abortion, and feminism. (A merged data set is available from the University of California Survey Research Center, UCSC, and the University of Michigan.) Again in 1984 collaboration was carried out on cross-national comparisons of differences, equality, and the welfare state.

Meanwhile, in late 1982 Social and Community Planning Research (SCPR), London, which was starting a social indicators series called the British Attitudes Survey (BAS), similar to the ALLBUS and CGS, received funding from the British government and the European Social Fund to hold meetings to further international collaboration. Representatives from ZUMA, NORC, and SCPR met and agreed to (1) jointly develop topical modules dealing with important areas of social science, (2) field the modules on a continuing basis, and (3) use the regular national surveys (or a special survey) necessary. Of the third module covering the impact on the social fabric of family as well as participation of women. It included attitudes on marriage and cohabitation, divorce, children, and child care and special demographics on labor force status, child care, and earnings of husband and wife. The fifth module in its orientation towards work dealt with motivations to work, desired characteristics of a job, problems relating to unemployment, satisfaction with one's own job (if employed), and working conditions (if employed).

The sixth module in its 1988 version repeats the role of government theme. By replicating survey studies on parts of earlier modules, ISSP will not only have a cross-national perspective, but also an over-time perspective. We will be able to compare nations and test whether similar social science models operate across societies and if so, are similar international trends and parallels models of social change operating across nations. The seventh module covers the impact of religious beliefs and behaviors on social, political, and moral attitudes. It includes questions on religious upbringing, current religious activities, traditional Christian beliefs, and existential beliefs. The non-religious items concern such topics as personal morality, society and crime, and punishment, and abortion. The eighth module in 1989 replicates and extends the 1987 social module. Further work on ethnic conflict and intergroup relations and social environment is under design.

ISSP marks several new departures in the area of cross-national research. First, the collaboration between organizations is not special or intermittent, but routine and continual. Second, while necessary more interconnected than collaboration dedicated solely to cross-national research on a single topic, ISSP makes cross-national research a basic part of the national research agenda of each participating country. Third, by completing a cross-sectional, two-poll research design is being used to study societal processes. Data from the first five modules on role of government, social networks and support systems, social equality, the family, and work composition are generally available from the Zentrumsforschung and various national archives such as States in Britain and ICSR in the United States. The module replicating the role of government study first conducted in 1985 will be available shortly and the other modules will be released periodically.


For further details contact the ISSP secretariat, Peter Mohler, ZUMA, Zül, D-68068, Mainz, Germany.

The Polish Sociological Association in Transition

by Andrzej Sack, Secretary, Polish Sociological Association

The Polish Sociological Association was formed in 1957 with Stanislaw Ossowski as its first President. As the continuation of the All-Polish Sociological Society (active from 1931 to 1959 and founded at the First Conference of Polish Sociologists), it is one of the oldest sociological societies in Europe.

The Association has about 1000 members and eleven branches in all the university towns. It includes ten research committees: Rural and Agricultural Sociology; Urban Sociology; Labor Sociology; Sociology of Marxism-Leninism; Sociology of Social Development and Control; Sociology of the Army, War and Peace; Sociology of Religion; and Social Anthropology. Current officers (1989-1992) are: Antoni Kłosinski, President; Janusz Kwasniewski, Vice-President; Antoni Sadek, Secretary; and Zbigniew Koziński, Treasurer, and Piotr Haberkorn, Managing Officer. The Association draws its means from the revenues of its own Scientific Research, subsidies from State authorities, and contributions from members.

Actually the Association was the Ossowski Prize for the best books written by a young sociologist. In 1990 the award went to Elzbieta Kalin (Lublin) for The Social Content of Marxism in the Theory of Symbolic Interactionism; in 1991, Krzysztof Szunarczyk (Torun) won for Man in The Face of Social Change. The Association also confers the status of honorary foreign member, recently received by Medyn Koln (1989), István Muszí (1989), and Richard Goodlad (1992).

Recent years mark an important period in the Association's history: that of the change from the period of martial law. As a result of the totalitarian state's influence, the sociological studies in Poland have been considered to be too political, too ideological, and too little scientific. These objections were presented in a number of public and official statements, and the social science journals were stopped for five months.

The first free general elections in Poland were held on 4 June 1989, with more than 6 million voters going to the polls. The Communists lost power and the new government formed by the opposition Social Democracy Party indicated the beginning of a new period for the social sciences. Thus, the Association is now an interdisciplinary organization, which might be called a kind of National Academy for Social Science.
International News and Notes, page 10

International Funding Opportunities
by Laszlo Salagon, ASA International Sociology Intern

From the Benelux to the Middle East to Asia and Africa, the last few years have been characterized by dynamic social change. The fall of the Iron Curtain in Eastern Europe, the collapse of the Soviet Union, the demise of apartheid in South Africa, and recent peace conferences among Arab and Israeli leaders have significantly altered the world map. These events have profound implications for the study of international sociology. The goals of the ASA’s Council on International Relations are to promote social science research in countries where freedom of expression is not fully guaranteed.

The American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS) and the Social Science Research Council (SSRC) sponsor social scientists and humanities for postdoctoral research and training in foreign areas. Deadlines will be announced in June for 1993. For Language Training Grants and Social Science Research Grants, contact: Office of Fellowships and Conferences, International Division, 1200 18th Street NW, Washington, DC 20036-8080 (202) 996-0370.

The United States Information Agency (USIA) is sponsoring the United Nations University, a program which promotes the exchange of faculty and students. The participating institutions must have faculty on full salary and benefits. Duration of exchanges for teaching and research assignments should be one month or longer (preferably one semester). The funds, up to $12,500, must be used by March 31, 1993. For more information contact: Deborah Trent or Alida Wenzler, U.S. Information Agency, University Affiliates Program, Office of Academic Programs, E/DX, Room 530, 1200 18th Street NW, Washington, DC 20524-0010 (202) 682-5289.

The USIA also offers funding under the President’s Undergraduate Program (1990-1990 Program) and the Exchange Student Program for educational and cultural, and other non-profit for institutions in order to encourage exchanges of undergraduate students with institutions in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. Deadlines are March 15, 1993. For more information contact: Office of Fellowships and Conferences, International Division, 1200 18th Street NW, Washington, DC 20524 (202) 682-5288.

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Global Change, from page 9

The answer is that the human dimensions research effort has already shown that it has the potential to enrich social science research, enhance social policy, and improve the institutional resources for the study of social phenomena.

Research on the human dimensions of global change will enrich the social sciences by providing new perspectives on research. One has only to look at the potential for research projects that integrate such diverse substantive topics as the study of the interactions between cultural and ecological change on markets and agriculture; the study of the social and cultural impacts of climate change; the study of the social and cultural impacts of climate change; and the study of the social and cultural impacts of climate change. These interactions are essential to the development of knowledge about social systems.

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Conclusion

Much of the emphasis in social science discussion of global change has been focused on the need to develop a research agenda within the social sciences and to establish legitimacy for social science research within the larger scientific research effort. The real challenge, however, is what will happen next. Although a necessary first step is to identify significant research problems, this is not sufficient to advance the research field. Building a solid social science research program requires that research and public policy change will require coordination and communication of research findings, resources for training, and opportunities for interdisciplinary study. Furthermore, it must be understood that the social science community now faces is to move from the excitement that accompanies the shift of focus from climate change into the sustained, productive, and relatively difficult task of validating the research program that will be important if we are to understand the human dimensions of global environmental change.

Science-based economic development requires a new understanding of the benefits of climate change. The benefits of climate change are significant, but climate change is a complex and multifaceted issue. In order to understand the benefits of climate change, it is important to acknowledge the uncertainty and complexity of the issue. This uncertainty and complexity can lead to a variety of conclusions, but it is important to recognize that the benefits of climate change are not straightforward and that they must be evaluated carefully. It is important to continue to study the benefits of climate change and to ensure that the benefits are realized in a responsible and sustainable manner.
When Promotion Goes Too Far

For the past decade or so I have followed with much bewilderment and sadness the witty wrangling, pouting, and spewing forth of charges, complaints, and footnotes of Footnotes surrounding the realities of professional unemployment. This is consistent with many other universities'-quasi-antithetical help techniques offered at many an annual and regional meeting (request writing, dressing the part, “choosing” an employer, fake “job fairs,” the increased rhetoric concerning, the documentation of our teaching capabilities); well intended nostrums designed to ventilate our pent-up (perhaps repressed) social work concerns.

In the mid eighties, as the economy worsened, many were surprisingly anxious to “certify” a tiny number of sociologists seeking employment with the state, and to celebrate the demographics uplift (anticipated) retirements, boomerangs in the then-current crop of pre-teenagers; fantasies about increased college enrollments; innocent of the obvious realities of increased tuitions and the legitimacy of the Reagan administration. There was a propaganda blitz in the area of undergraduate programs in sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, sociology, 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The FBI and American Sociology

. . . if there is to be a social science, we shall expect it to correct the traditional prejudices of the common man but to give us a new and different view of them; for the aim of all sciences is to improve the way we live. The goal of sociology is to create order out of chaos, not merely to describe the disorder.

In the Preface to The Rules of the Sociological Method, Durkheim rather prophetically anticipated the ambivalent reception that the new science of society which he was attempting to introduce would incur. Even in the United States, most sociologists are vaguely aware that sociology exists. This may be due to a negative reaction, or simply a lack of knowledge, but it is still evident that sociologists are few in number.

Several FBI offices from around the nation sent copies of additional newspaper articles or editorials concerning the present case, and to the correspondence from R.C. Suran, Special Agent in Charge of the Swimming pool of Martin County, Florida, who enclosed a personal letter and an envelope containing a copy of a note and a printing. Several weeks later, these items appeared in the pages of a local newspaper, and the editors of the paper indicated their awareness of the issue. The editors explained that the note was a genuine confession, and that it was the first time the FBI had been involved in such a case. The editors further stated that they had learned of the case from their readers, and that they were determined to give the story the attention it deserved.

In conclusion, the FBI continues to be haunted by the specter of radical sociology, manifest this time at the annual meeting of the American Sociological Association held in San Francisco where the Western Union of Radical Sociologists and the Radical Caucus of the ASA sponsored a counter-convention. Using "authoritative sources," FBI agents obtained a copy of the counter-convention call issued by The Intransigent Sociologist. Many of the names of counter-convention organizers and participants listed in the program were under surveillance. Investigations conducted into several of the individuals and organizations listed in the call. Again, local newspapers were searched for articles pertaining to both the ASA meetings and the counter-convention. Summaries of all these activities were forwarded to FBI headquarters and to local police departments throughout the nation where mention of "willful violence" was reported. However, the FBI is not satisfied with these initial associations with the ASA and ASS, we might discount them as possibly surplus. However, this information represents just the tip of an iceberg of suspicion and surveillance directed at American sociology and its practitioners.

Annual Meetings in Pittsburgh Offers Much for Students

by Kathy Fallows, Ohio State University; ASA Membership Committee

This year's annual ASA meeting in Pittsburgh promises to be full of activity for students and members alike. Along with the various activities open to all members, students will find many opportunities to network with other sociology students from across the United States and around the world. If you are not already planning to attend, we urge you to do so.

While expense is a concern, there are many things students can do to reduce their costs. First, pre-registering is a good way to save money. It also ensures that your packet of information (including a program and name badge) will be waiting for you when you arrive. In the past, there have also been money saving coupons included. Travel expenses can be reduced by car-pooling. Don't be afraid to ask the use of university vehicles. Finally, by pre-registering, students can take advantage of student housing rates. Even if you are not coming with a group from your school, you can share a room with other students inexpensively.

During the entire week of the annual meeting, the ASA hosts a special hospitality suite in the convention center just for students. During the day, coffee and other beverages are made available free to students. In addition to free beer, there are also tables filled with literature about the ASA, graduate programs, and planned student activities. This year, during scheduled times, an ASA membership committee member will be available to talk informally with students. Visiting student hospitality suite is an excellent way to network with other students. Be sure to take advantage of this opportunity.

Although all planned social events are open to student members, there are two special events students will find enjoyable. First, the ASA and the Honors Program Student Association host a student reception each year in the Student Hospitality Suite. This year there will be food and beverages available. For the past 20 years, it has proved to be an enjoyable event for all. All the ASA Membership Committee hosts a Welcome Party for all new members. This is a good way to network not only with students, but with faculty as well.

For the first time, the ASA Membership Committee and the Honors Program Student Association have organized a workshop centered around students. New students are invited to "becoming a Professional Sociologist," open to all students free of charge. Invited panelists will share insights and information. Students are encouraged to bring their questions and problems and be ready for lively discussion. Some of the topics include why the ASA is important to students, how to network and make career connections, how to become involved through sections, how to submit and present a paper, and how to become active from your perspective.

Finally, as with every Annual Meeting, students will find the paper sessions interesting and informative. Be sure to visit the book exhibitors and various organizational tables. While it is an expense to attend the annual meeting, many students feel it is a worthwhile experience.
Call for Papers

CONFERENCEs

Association for Humanist Sociology 1992 Annual Conference, Portland, OR. Deadline: May 12, 1992. Portland, ME. Theme: "Displacing the Master Key: New Literacies and Social Change." Paper submissions and suggestions for roundtables, panels, video presentations, workshops, and colloquia are invited. Deadline for proposals or abstracts is May 12, 1992. For more information contact: Constance Haas, 315 Barco, or Jess Braden on (207) 624-2455.

Second World Conference on Injury Control, May 20-22, 1992, Atlanta, GA. Theme: "Injury Control: What Works?" Abstracts are submitted for presentation during the conference. Abstracts should be for all areas of injury prevention and control, however, preference will be given to those abstracts addressing the conference theme. Abstract deadline is August 30, 1992. For further information, contact: Conference Coordination, Second World Conference on Injury Control, Division of Injury Control, MAPP 9-4, NCHS, Centers for Disease Control, Atlanta, GA 30333. FAX: (404) 639-5490.

Society for Applied Sociology 1992 Annual Meeting, October 13-16, 1992, Durham, NC. Theme: "Sociology in a Changing Environment." The deadline for submitting papers, abstracts, and/or proposals for roundtable discussions on any topic related to applied sociology is June 15. The Society for Applied Sociology especially welcomes presentations from sociologists working in applied practice settings. Please submit paper abstracts, paper session proposals, or other session proposals to John M. McRae, Center for Social Work Research, Indiana University, 715 E. Third Street, Bloomington, IN 47404. (812) 855-2099. FAX (812) 855-6109. KENNETH JENKINS UCSD INDIANA AEU.


Call for Papers

1993 Spring Research Forum, March 18-19, 1993, San Antonio, TX. Theme: "Transmitting the Tradition of a Career: Society to Future Generations." Papers should address specific differences among groups of people (e.g., race, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation) and the effects of those differences on social policy. Send four copies of manuscripts in APA style to: David W. Brim, Editor, Applied Social Behavior Review, Department of Sociology, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI 48202.

Contemporary jury, the journal of the Association for the Social Scientific Study of Jury, solicits manuscripts dealing with empirical research on juries, transmitted by email to the Editor (Barbara Deitch). Manuscripts (1500 words) should be sent to: John A. Hansen, Editor/Designee, Department of Sociology, Box 5302, Connecticut College, New London, CT 06320. If accepted for publication, an IBM-compatible, WordPerfect disk version of all manuscripts will be required. Please send three copies of your manuscript, complete with acknowledgments, as well as a self-addressed stamped envelope with indication of your mailing address.

APPLIED BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE Review is a quarterly, multidisciplinary journal devoted to the empirical analysis of issues affecting human behavior. A recent publication that will release its first issue in September 1992, invites contributions on any aspects of group, including theory, research, and policy. Manuscripts (10 pages) should be sent to: Kees Van der Wolf, Editor, American Behavioral Scientist, 5952 South West 34th Street, Miami, FL 33193. The journal changes its style each year to fit the guidelines of the American Psychological Association. Manuscripts are invited on any topic related to applied sociology in the fields of psychology, education, business, and the social sciences. Manuscripts should address specific differences among groups of people (e.g., race, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation) and the effects of those differences on social policy. Submit manuscripts to: Barbara Deitch, Editor, Applied Social Behavior Review, Department of Sociology, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI 48202.

PUBLICATIONs

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Meetings


June 22-24, Second Annual Conference on Gender and Social Interaction, Department of Sociology, Hunter College of the City University of New York, 695 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10065. Theme: "Gender and Social Interaction: Exploring the Tension Between Competitiveness and Fairness." The conference will examine the diversity of gender and social interaction in various settings. Deadlines for papers: August 1, 1992. Information, contact: J. Audrey Fortes, 695 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10065.
American Pluralism: Towards a History of the Discussion
The University at Stony Brook • Stony Brook, New York • June 5-6, 1992

Presenters
K. Anthony Appiah
Amiti Baraka
Thomas Bender
Larry Bobo
Lizbeth Cohen

David Hollinger
Stanley Katz
Werner Sollars
John Tchen
Mary Waters

Themes
Historical Origins of Pluralism
The Construction of Race and Ethnicity
The Transformation of Race

Historical Function of the Melting Pot
Rami Matalon

Price: $35.00

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Alfred S. James Office of Special Programs
State University of New York at Stony Brook
Stony Brook, N.Y. 11794-3375
631-632-7909 • Fax 631-629-2259

William Buyskes, University of Minnesota
Tusa Cianca, has been appointed
director of the Center for European Studies. His appointment begins June 16, 1992.

Lynn Davidson, University of Pittsburgh, has been appointed to the faculty
at Northwest Community College, Stony Brook, NY. Her research includes the history of African American literature. She is currently the editor of the journal African American Review.

Sandra Green, a senior at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, has been named Outstanding Senior in the College of Arts and Sciences.

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New Books

- Ronald Berger, Patricia Saxvel, and Charles S. Loomis, Philosophy and the Public Sphere (Penguin, 1991).
- Craig Calhoun, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and the Public Sphere (MIT Press, 1992).
- Reni Clignet, University of Maryland-College Park, and the Public Sphere (McGraw-Hill, 1991).
- George W. Knox, Chicago State University, An Introduction to Gender (Yande Vive Publishing Ltd., 1992).
- Claude Lautan, Pipe Down Black Racers and the War on Drugs (Stack End Press, 1992).
- Albert Meloche, State University of Milan, Italy, and Matteo navi, University of Milan, Italy, Sapienza umami: unienne etiobiology: The Evolution of the City (Palmarini, 1992).
- Karyl Mugg, Midwestern College College and Rutgers University (editor), Urban Rites: Democracy, Revolution, Self-Determination (Social Writing, 1991).

New Publications

- Program Review and Educational Quality in the Major, the third volume of A PROFILE REPORT on "Blind Learning and the Arts and Science Majors" provides guidelines for faculty members and academic leaders to use in evaluating those as the liberal arts, MIT, Tech, and other 2- to 3-year schools. More than 250 pages. Copies must be prepaid. Allow 3 weeks for delivery. Postage and handling: $2 per order for orders under $10, $4 per order for orders of $10 or more. Send unpaid information and payment to Publications Desk, Association of American Colleges, 1881 R Street NW, Washington, DC 20009.

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### SUMMARY OF EDITORIAL ACTIVITY: JANUARY 1-DECEMBER 31, 1991

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#### Notes:
- *ASR*: American Sociological Review
- *JQRS*: Journal of Quantitative Sociology
- *SPR*: Sociological Perspectives
- *ST*: Sociological Theory
- *JSSP*: Social Science Journal

### Contemporary Sociology

Contemporary Sociology began operations at the University of Arizona on August 1, 1991. Since then we have been exceedingly busy, both instituting a number of changes in editorial policy and responding to the steady tide of books, reports, and telephone calls. The journal has a new editorial board, a remarkable group of scholars whose support and advice has been invaluable. We have redesigned both the journal's layout and cover and developed new instructions for our reviewers. We opted to make minor changes in the journal's current categorization, but that effort at reorienting our field's intellectual map continues. We are grateful for the support and assistance of the ASA and its members.

We have made significant alterations to Contemporary Sociology's database. Tables for reviewers, lists of commissioned reviews are now available. This makes possible automatic production of previous time-consuming reports. CS currently generates four different types of postcards and letters printed with names and address, among other information. We are happy to receive feedback on their utility.

We have also simplified data retrieval and manipulation. We created a key field unique to each manuscript, now of course urn-friendly, of which the productivities of the CS staff.

On the editorial front, we are making rather minor changes. We have inherited a journal that is healthy and widely read. We do feel that CS should be more than a lot of recent books with brief narrative accounts of them. One of our main goals is to continue disseminating information and research, to foster the growth of the discipline, and to assist sociologists in all aspects of their professional lives. We welcome all suggestions and feedback.

Contemporary Sociology is a cooperative endeavor. It is fortunate to be assisted by so many people. In particular, I thank all the international editors for giving CS comments in their countries around the world. I am grateful to the local sociologists, and national organizations, and my local board for advising me in editorial planning, for reviewing books and reviewing for them, for Moroccan Komeh S. Land, for chair of my department, and in Australian sociologists, for providing a hospitality home for CS, John Toker, the managing editor, and her staff kept CS operating smoothly and efficiently, and produced a skillfully copy-edited journal. My editorial is complete in every respect. The purpose of this note is twofold: to list the names of the editors and to tell you that the volume has been printed.

This note is a summary of the editorial activity for the year 1991.

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*Gerald Hartman, Editor*
Reports, continued

longer than the initial review), we have set a 100-word limit on comments. We understand that not all of them are in favor of this process, but we believe the most efficient way to deal with these issues is to keep the comments short and to the point.

We are grateful to Brian D. Simpson and Martha Dimes Teher for their assistance, good will, and patience. In order to help our colleagues, we decided to publish the review copies in two parts: a summary of the reviewers' comments, and then a review copy of the final manuscript. Our second difficulty concerns the number of people who do not respond to our requests. We ask that people please respond promptly to our requests. A speedy response is valuable for us to be able to publish the review copies efficiently.

A second problem is that many of the editors who have received review copies from us have not responded to our requests. It is our understanding that this is due to a lack of time. We are considering changing the process to make it easier for us to receive feedback from the reviewers. We appreciate the time and effort that the reviewers put into their work, and we believe that by providing them with a summary of the reviewers' comments, they will be able to see the changes that have been made to the manuscript and will be more likely to respond to our requests.

Journal of Health and Social Behavior

Last year's report focused on a number of issues, and we concluded that JHS was on a strong course in terms of influence, submissions, page requests, and letters. We continued to improve the process, and we believe that we have made significant progress. Nevertheless, we recognize that there is always room for improvement, and we are dedicated to making sure that JHS continues to be the journal that is recognized and valued by the health and social science community.

The social science community is increasingly concerned about the impact of research on public policy, and JHS is well-positioned to provide a platform for discussions on this important topic. We encourage all authors to consider submitting their work to JHS, and we look forward to seeing the continued growth and success of the journal.

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THE ABE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

The Social Science Research Council (SSRC), the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS), and the Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership (JGP) are now accepting applications for the 1992-1993 ABE Fellowship Program. The primary purpose of the fellowship program is to help understand the economic, political, and social changes that have occurred in Japan in the last several decades. The fellowship program is designed to foster young social scientists to conduct comparative research on issues of pressing concern to Japan and the United States.

Application Deadline: February 15, 1993

For more information, please contact:

The ABE Fellowship Program
c/o Social Science Research Council
450 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10017
Tel: (212) 463-4656; Fax: (212) 370-7088

The ABE Fellowship Program is funded by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation.
Reports, continued

Section Reports

Sociology of Emotions
In an effort to better understand the dynamics of the Section's membership, a survey was conducted among a randomly selected group of sociologists. The survey was designed to gather information on the nature and extent of emotions experienced by sociologists in their daily work.

The survey results indicated that sociologists experience a wide range of emotions, including joy, anger, and sadness. The data also showed that sociologists who work in universities are more likely to experience emotions related to teaching and research than those who work in government or industry.

Survey participants were also asked about the impact of emotions on their performance. The results showed that emotions can have a significant impact on sociologists' ability to work effectively, with positive emotions improving productivity and negative emotions diminishing it.

The findings of the survey were used to create a series of workshops and seminars to help sociologists better manage their emotions and improve their work performance.

Section 203 Science and Technology
The Section 203 Science and Technology Committee held its annual meeting in Washington, D.C. at the National Academy of Sciences. The meeting focused on the intersection of science and technology with sociological research.

The committee discussed the challenges and opportunities presented by the rapidly changing field of data science and its implications for sociological research. The group also considered the role of technology in shaping social policies and the need for greater technological literacy among sociologists.

The committee agreed to continue to explore these issues in future meetings and to consider ways to incorporate them into the sociological curriculum.

Section 204 Education
The Section 204 Education Committee met in New York City to discuss the status of education research and its implications for sociological theory.

The committee examined the role of education in society and the challenges faced by students, teachers, and institutions. The group also discussed the importance of research in shaping educational policies and improving educational outcomes.

The committee agreed to continue to monitor developments in education research and to consider ways to incorporate these findings into the sociological curriculum.

Section 205 Health and Social Policy
The Section 205 Health and Social Policy Committee held its annual meeting in Chicago to discuss the role of sociological research in shaping health and social policy.

The committee examined the impact of sociological research on policy decisions and the challenges faced by researchers in navigating the policy landscape. The group also discussed the importance of interdisciplinary collaboration in addressing complex social problems.

The committee agreed to continue to explore these issues in future meetings and to consider ways to increase collaboration between sociologists and policymakers.
Obituaries

Mrya Schwab M mine (1907-1993)

Mrya Schwab M mine represented the voice of a generation in a changing world. She was a prominent figure in the field of international law, and her contributions to the development of the United Nations were significant. She was also a strong advocate for women's rights and human rights.

Robert W. O'Brien (1907-1993)

Robert W. O'Brien died in his home on October 17, 1993. He had suffered a series of strokes which left him unable to communicate for several years. In 1993, he was a member of the Stanford University Board of Trustees, and he received an Honorary Doctorate of Laws from Stanford in 1993. He taught at Stanford University for 44 years, from 1952 to 1996, and served as a Professor and Head of the History of Science and Medicine.

Marshall Sklar (1918-1993)

Marshall Sklar, a law professor at the University of Chicago, died on September 27, 1993. He was a leading figure in the field of constitutional law, and his work on the Constitution and the U.S. legal system was widely respected.

Hans Zeisel (1925-1993)

Hans Zeisel was a prominent figure in the field of biochemistry, and his work on the structure of proteins was groundbreaking. He was awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1982.

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Grounded analysis of that institution. The conclusion of the paper will be that the insignificant role the jury plays in the court system is to the benefit of society.

Zeisel delighted in using social science to inject rationality into the policy process. He was a key figure in the development of the concept of the "social welfare state." His work on the "social welfare state" and the "well-being of the elderly" are of considerable interest to those who seek to understand the role of social science in the policy process.

Zeisel's methodological contributions to the field of social science are documented in "The Social Sciences in Public Policy Making," published by the Academy of Political Science in 1982. His work on "The Social Sciences in Public Policy Making" and "The Social Sciences in Public Policy Making" are of considerable interest to those who seek to understand the role of social science in the policy process.