Social Impact Assessment Workshop to Precede Annual Meeting

By Janet Mirembe Billson, Director, Academic and Professional Affairs

A special two-day workshop on "Social Impact Assessment and Management: A Participative Approach" will be held August 11 and 12, just before the 1993 Annual Meeting in Miami Beach. The workshop will cover all phases of Social Impact Assessment (SIA) with a particular emphasis on the management of social impacts, whether predicted or not. There will also be a focus on the involvement of the various publics impacted by a proposed new policy, program, or project.

Day One will cover the national and international development and implementation of SIA: its relationship to the planning process and environmental impact statement; the application of the main body of social science research findings concerning population impacts, community/institutional arrangements, conflicts between local residents and newcomers, individual and family level impacts, and community infrastructure needs; the use of SIA principles, models, and techniques by major state and federal agencies and international donor agencies (e.g., the World Bank, USAID, and CIDA); and the need for an emphasis on the management of impacts and the role of public participation.

Day Two will review the development of public participation, a generic model of the public participation process; its application to SIA; and the management of social impacts. A recent case study of managing the social impacts of a major construction project on a community of 7,000 participants will apply this approach in a design context that culminates in an evaluation.

SIA has become a required and needed component of the planning and decision process, both for domestic organizations and international donor agencies. It is valued for its ability to anticipate and understand the social impacts of a development project, new policy or program change. The need for SIA has emerged in the context of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), which requires that an environmental impact statement be developed before project approval. The NEPA legislation was later interpreted to require SIA as part of the approval process.

SIA is a unique methodology because it requires that social impacts be identified, measured, and understood before the development event. The conceptualization of impacts relies on community change and relocation theory and uses data from such diverse sources as population projections, group and individual interviews, and more.

An effective SIA requires participation by all affected groups. This participation can be achieved through various methods, including consultation, community planning, and public hearings. The goal is to involve the affected groups in the decision-making process, ensuring that their needs and concerns are considered.

ASA Congressional Fellowship Update

In the spring of 1992 when I applied for the 1992-93 ASA Congressional Fellowship, I proposed focusing my efforts on work and family issues. In Congress in the 1990s policy efforts concerning work and family issues centered around the Family and Medical Leave Act which President Bush vetoed twice. As the summer progressed into the fall, the likelihood of a change in the presidency presented a whole new range of options to me. When I went to Washington in January of 1993, I started working out of the ASA office. Fellow Levine, Carla Howerly, and I decided that I should concentrate on work and family for the months of January in anticipation of the passage and signing of the Family and Medical Leave Act. On Monday, February 1, the three of us gave a press conference at the National Press Club highlighting sociological research relevant to the issues addressed by the Family and Medical Leave Act. On Friday, President Clinton signed the Act. Our timing was perfect, and the press conference generated a sizeable amount of coverage—some of which we do not even know about! We found out about some because colleagues around the country sent us newspaper clippings quoting our materials.

Beginning March 5, I am working as a legislative aide to Senator Patty Murray (D-WA). She is new to the Senate, although she has some staff who have worked with other Senators and are showing both the ropes. I have attended several meetings with groups of constituents, including a Native American tribe from Washington State, I will be working on issues of higher education in particular, although my assignment on my third day of work was to write a speech on Hand Start for Sen Murray to give as she also full funding.

Now that President Clinton has signed the Family and Medical Leave Act, I will turn my attention to bringing sociological research to bear on other issues Congress is considering this spring. Stay tuned for further updates.

Catherine White Berheide, ASA Congressional Fellow

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The Executive Officer's Column

MOST: A Pipeline to Diversity in Sociology

For the past three summers thirty undergraduates each year have packed their bags to go off to a sociology seminar at company with a commitment to inclusiveness and excellence. Now in its fourth year of funding by the Ford Foundation, the Minority Opportunity Summer Training Program (known affectionately as MOST) is ASA's key activity directed to recruiting and preparing underrepresented minority students to pursue advanced degrees in sociology. Along with the Predoctoral Training Program, largely funded by the National Institute of Mental Health, ASA seeks to provide not just formal transcripts and financial aid, but also the mentoring and social support that are so integral to effective achievement.

Inclusion in sociology is not only right in terms of basic values of equal access and opportunity but also because diversification helps to ensure that knowledge is pursued based on open inquiry. As a field, sociology seems to reflect society far more than the sciences. Diversity is among the most diverse of the scientific disciplines. In general, sociologists take seriously the fact that the professional endeavor in sociology is a part of society and that the profession's precision is dependent not just on theoretical and methodological expertise but on being that expertise based on different kinds of operations, frames of reference, and forms of knowledge.

While statistics on minority participation in sociology may look better than in many other fields, we still need to do more. We must continue to expand the pipeline and encourage minority students to opt toward, rather than away from, sociology. Effective recruitment, retention, and career advancement of persons of color is the core goal of the ASA's Minority Affairs Program. We recognize that minority students are typically only the first or second generation members of their family negotiating higher education and that they are often doing so under circumstances of severe economic hardship. Here is where a program like MOST is most important! This Program serves to build skills, reduce isolation, and enhance a sense of efficacy in minority under- graduates majoring in or with strong inclinations toward sociology. Given that minority students still have limited access to role models and mentors in most colleges and universities, the MOST Program is an effective way to learn about the substance and methods of the field and to get to know first-hand others who have faced the challenges and effectively navigated a career line in our field.

As diligent readers of Footnotes and ASA members committed to minority access know, the past two MOST summers were held at the Universities of Delaware and Wisconsin. Last year and this coming one, MOST is being convened at the University of Michigan and the University of California, Berkeley. Assuming continued funding, the ASA MOST Program will relocate to two new universities in 1994 and 1995. With the able advice of MOST advisors (such as Howard Taylor, chair of the advisory committee; Maggie Anderson, former co-director of the University of Delaware Program; Lionel Malwood, former ASA director for MOST), Florence Sonnert, ASA interim director for Minority Affairs, and I am examining the kinds of outreach activities that will best serve to attract minority youth to careers in sociology and to valorize the role of a sociological imagination in their lives.

As presented currently, the MOST Program has sought to reach students between their junior and senior years and to enable the transition into graduate school by continued follow-up. With 44% of the MOST students now in graduate school, classes of the years 1990 and 1991 and 1992% of these students in sociology programs, the success of MOST speaks for itself. In developing plans for undergraduate outreach, there are further opportunities for innovation. Were resources available, we should extend the MOST experience to working with students throughout their senior year and to their mentors on their home campuses. Such additional interventions can have value added beyond the MOST student. An expanded effort directed to mentors can have a spill-over effect to other students on each campus; similarly working with students during their senior year can build a cadre of minority student leaders in sociology who can positively affect their peers.

Our Minority Affairs Program is directed to making a difference for the production of a diverse discipline whatever the inroads or in practice. Therefore, as we set minority activities and seek to identify funding opportunities, we must do so cognizant of the importance of a pipeline of students who choose to select themselves into the field. We may pursue different strategies to advance this goal. As the MOST students of 1993 are preparing to go to work this summer, we must continue our efforts to include them further.-Felice L. Levine

AS A Plans Briefing on AIDS

The Sydney A. Spickard Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy, one of the ten competitive grant programs funded by the Foundation, announces a Congressional Briefing on Social Dimensions of AIDS, scheduled for May 3. This is the second Congressional Briefing being sponsored by ASA: the first briefing, held last December, covered work and family linkages.

Key Congressional staff will be invited to attend a luncheon and briefing session led by sociologists with expertise in the topic. They will receive a briefing packet which includes an original paper prepared by Gary Albrecht, University of Illinois-Chicago, summarizing the literature on the topic; a list of sociologists who might be contacted for expert advice and testimony; fact sheets with references to related research; and information about the ASA and the Spickard Program.

The invited Congressional staff also will pose assignments working with legislation or appropriations on AIDS or health care more generally. The briefing should extend to new perspectives on AIDS and to additional resources on which they can draw as they proceed with their legislative agenda.

Footnotes will carry a story about briefing and future Spickard Program-sponsored activities.

Seven ASA/NSF Grants Awarded

The Council Subcommittee administrating the ASA/NSF/NSF Grant Program for the Advancement of the Discipline reviewed 32 proposals from the November 15, 1992 grant cycle, which resulted in seven grants totaling $17,619 (normally about $2,500 each). The seven recipients and titles of their projects are:

2. Lourdes Gomera (University of Nebraska-Omaha), "Reversing Trends? New Immigrant Flow Toward Meatpacking Communities in the Great Plains".
3. Mike Forest Kerr (Indiana University-South Bend), "Eastern Europe in Transformation: The Impact on Sociology".
5. Steven F. Vallas (Georgia Institute of Technology), "Worriors, Experts and New Methodologies: Theoretical Revolution".
6. Arensim-Koo Xiang (University of California, Los Angeles), "The Role of Stratification in Anzehovac Under Socialism: The Role of Political and Cultural Capital".
7. Xiaoping Zhang (Cornell University), "The State and Life Chances in the People's Republic of China".

Corrections

1. The amount of the award from the Aspen Institute awarded to David Rothchild and Terry Miethe for their study. "Keeping Organizations Together: The Role of Whistleblowing in Organizational Accountability and Effectiveness." A Three Sector Analysis," was retracted in the January issue. The correct award amount is $40,000.

2. The February "Open Forum" column inadvertently omitted Ross Soderlund's affiliation. He is in the Department of Sociology at the University of Chicago. We apologize for the errors.
Goldfrank Receives Grant to Study Chile's Fruit Export Region

Walter L. Goldfrank, a professor of sociology at the University of California, San Diego, has received a $20,000 grant from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Founda tion to fund a collaborative research project in one of Chile’s most important agricultural regions.

The multidisciplinary project will bring together researchers from five universities in three countries to focus on the dramatic transformation of the Aconcagua Valley in central Chile. The study will compare the region to California’s Central Valley, where many of the techniques being used are already in use.

The transition to export fruit production has forced a drastic reorganization of agricultural activities. The impacts of the changes on the land and the people are unknown. Goldfrank, a sociologist, will collaborate with specialists in entomology, biology, chemistry, and political economy from UC Berkeley, the University of the State of Rio de Janeiro, the University of Aconcagua, and the University of Chile to study the effects of this trend and to share new technologies and information with the valley’s universities.

"It’s not clear how the basic change in production has affected social life and the people," says Goldfrank, who studies development issues and rural social movements. Among the topics that will be investigated during the three-year project are the changes in the natural environment, including soil and water contamination, effects on the health of male and female agricultural workers, their families, and other residents of the region; and attempts by residents and government-initiated programs to improve working and living conditions.

A major component of the study will compare the Aconcagua Valley with the California’s Central Valley, which shares the region’s ideal growing climate and has been involved in economically intensive fruit production much longer. Chilean growers have adopted virtually all California-style fruit production techniques. As California gradually shifts away from chemical control, researchers hope to gather applicable information about the principles of sustainable agriculture and integrated pest management. "We hope to collect as much information as we can about chemical and alternative agriculture in California that is relevant to Chilean conditions," says the Aconcagua Valley’s, says Goldfrank.

Agricultural safety is not an issue for consumers of Chilean produce because the country boasts some of the highest export standards in the world. But the berry-trader, says Goldfrank, "is little known about the quality of working conditions for agricultural workers. While some previously used agricultural chemicals may have left lasting residues with potential effects on some consumers, others in use today are more toxic to the worker at the time of application and then fully dissipated on the food," says Goldfrank. Consequently, the price of greater consumer safety may be greater hazards to workers producing foreign production.

Goldfrank will study socioeconomic changes, including the impact of the market on the natural environment, and on the lives of the workers who live in the valley. A concave or a region that emerged from a valley and the return of a limited development in 1998. "Commercial agricultural for export was built on the backs of unprotected and underemployed workers," says Goldfrank. "Since 1989, we’ve seen the beginning of improvements in working conditions and wages." Changes in social relations, including the effect of women working as wage earners for the first time, will also be examined through extensive interviews, oral histories, and questionnaires.

Researchers expect to find environmental damage similar to that which has occurred in comparable areas of California, including soil and water pollution with pesticides and chemicals, and air pollution and exposed to various sources of funds. The grants are restricted to postdoctoral research. Preference will be given to applicants who have not previously received a Small Grant.

Submissions Sought

ASA/NSF Small Grant Program

The ASA/NSF Small Grant Program for the Advancement of the Discipline hosts two grants per year, with proposals due by January 27, 1994. The council’s Subcommittees administering this program wishes to emphasize its unique strength in supporting substantively important, groundbreaking, basic research activity which promises to advance the discipline, as well as research projects or conferences which bring scholars together to work on new ideas or developments.

Proposals may be submitted in any of the following areas: the study of the incremental or unique contribution in advancing sociology is critical. Proposals which address ongoing work, over familiar ground (no matter how excellent in other respects), or simply extend existing lines of research will not receive high scores in this program. Proposals which address topics of the profession are inappropriate.

Ratings Criteria: Proposals should contain clear statements of theoretical/conceptual and methodological importance. Proposals that address areas of related interest to the discipline can receive a high rating but will be recommended for a grant by the small grant committee only if they contain a clear statement of the potential importance of the project. Proposals which address areas of related interest to the discipline will be recommended for a grant by the small grant committee only if they contain a clear statement of the potential importance of the project.

Rater’s Report: The upper limit of each award normally will be $2,000. These are small grants with no indirect costs involved, and the project must be completed within one year. The proposal should include a brief personal statement of the applicant and a statement of the project. The proposal should include a brief personal statement of the applicant and a statement of the project.

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Award-Winning Sociologists

Microcomputing Section Award

Ronald E. Anderson, Professor at the University of Minnesota in the Department of Sociol- ogy, 1976. Since that time he has taught courses at the University of Minnesota, research methods, evaluation research, social psychology, and groups, and computer applications. Beginning in 1965, he became interested in the use of computers in developing computer methods in sociology as well as studying their sociological implications.

Towards the end of the 1970s, he became the first elected Chairperson of the Section. As the founding Chair, he drafted the first mission statement and the Bylaws of the Section. He continues to give presentations on sociological applications at conferences of the AAA Section on Microcomputer Modeling.

Anderson has written extensively on microcomputer-related topics. In addition to these monographs and articles on microcomputer policies, he is co-author of Houghton Mifflin’s 1980 college text, World of Computing. He is co-editor with Edward Brent of Computer Applications in the Social Sciences, McGraw-Hill, 1990.

Anderson pioneered sociological software on microcomputers in the early 1970s. Before that time, he and several colleagues had been developing a statistical software package called MBSS. Completed in 1972, it was the first timesharing statistical system running on a minicomputer, the PDP-8/L with 16K of memory. This pioneering software was used for several years by sociologists studying the learning and use of technology.

During the 1980s Anderson authored and published several books on educational software packages. He served as Principal Consultant and Series Editor for the Control Data Computer Literacy Series which included 20 software modules, and supervised the development of 25 pre-college educational packages.

In addition to his work on instructional software, he developed a major computer simulation program for political analysts. He co-designed and developed the Social Impact Computing Model for the National Science Foundation, the Educational Testing Service, and the Project in Equity in Technology. In 1985 Professor Anderson founded the Division of Educational Computing, the National School Boards Association, the Modern Language Association, the Educational Computing Consortium. In 1990 he was appointed as Consultant for the National Science Foundation.

Microwave Award in 1960 a graduate of Brown University, where she majored in anthropology, was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, and received the magna cum laude and with departmental honors. She received a Woodrow Wilson Fellowship for graduate study in anthropology at the University of Rochester. After serving as an associate professor of sociology at the University of Rochester, she returned to Brown where she served as assistant professor in sociology in 1972, and wrote a dissertation on "Employment and sex role orientation of Rhode Island women." Upon receiving her doctorate, she was a Visiting Assistant Professor of Sociology at Indiana University (1972-78), and then served as Assistant and then Associate Professor of Sociology at Brown University, serving her teaching and research on family, sex, and ethnicity.

Dwight’s research with George A. Proctor of Sociology at St. Joseph’s University in Philadelphia. Their daughter, Nina, graduated from Bryn Mawr College in 1986 and now lives in Oakland, California.

Simmans is the largest urban women’s college in the United States and was the first independent four-year women’s college to combine career preparation with liberal arts. Recognized for 100 years as an innovator in professional education, Simmans was the first independent four-year women’s college to offer degrees in management and communications, and to include internships and the exchange program.

Simmans, which will celebrate its centennial in 1999, currently enrolls over 1,500 undergraduate and 1,747 graduate and women.

Miami, from page 1

World War II was accompanied by an acceleration of an earlier trend. Miami Beach had become a mecca for retirees, especially working-class and middle-class Jews from New York, and other northeastern cities. Despite opposition from the tourist industry, the city council in 1960 passed an ordinance to leave the island when they left work each day, creating the causeway to their homes in Miami. In 1963, the city’s population was still less than 15,000; by 1968, the total was about 15,000.

City politicians have been slow to respond to the rapid changes in the ethnic composition. In 1991, a new mayor, retired judge Seymour Gefter, and city commission were elected amidst promises of reform, and some progress has since been made to increase participation in the city for Hispanics and African-Americans. A sizable group of young and middle-age Hispanics, mostly Cuban professionals and entrepreneurs, actively participate in all types of city and civic or- ganizations. The Hispanic participation in city advisory committees and boards has increased significantly under the new city leadership. But this has not led to a breakthrough onto the city commission itself.

Miami Beach’s personnel director is an African-American, and the city is currently under federal order to hire more blacks in other areas—a result of a lack of action taken by previous city administrations. With such a small contingent of voters, however, progress is slow. In 1992, Mayor Gefter moved to add black congressmen by issuing a proclamation retroactively hazarding Nellie Menda- delsohn. This followed two years of recriminations after Mandle, in her 1990 visit to Miami, was blacked out by local politi- cians responding to Cuban and Jewish anger over Mandle’s defeat十二五ia’s relation- with Fidel Castro and Yasir Arafat. Neither her action of this group has left much of a presence in Miami politics. The city’s black voters have historically been divided between the two parties. They generally support black candidates, and in 1992 the black community did not endorse any candidate in the mayor’s race.

Miami Beach is a large, relatively prosperous community with a population of about 100,000. It has a strong sense of community, and its residents take pride in their city. The city is known for its beaches, and its residents are proud of their city’s reputation. They are also proud of their city’s history, and they are proud of their city’s future. They are proud of their city’s success, and they are proud of their city’s growth. They are proud of their city’s contributions, and they are proud of their city’s accomplishments. They are proud of their city’s achievements, and they are proud of their city’s potential. They are proud of their city’s potential, and they are proud of their city’s future. They are proud of their city’s future, and they are proud of their city’s potential.
Open Forum

Are Our Troubles Unavoidable or Have We Brought Them On Ourselves?

After reading the February issue of Footnotes, I was struck by two articles on two of the articles, "Parochial Content Contested in U.S. Undergraduate Sociology" and "A Disciplinary Grouse.

Theorists may be more wiser in the discipline than the social sciences.

Too often, as sociologists, forget that every normal, intelligent individual

has a sociologist of sorts simply by virtue of exposure to the socialization process, both formal and informal. One may not learn about sociology in these ways, but thanks to schools, media, and normal social interaction today's student has learned many of the facts of life about American society that standard brand American sociology now offers. We no longer have the 1970s and 1980s when most students came from relatively sheltered and sociologically unsophisticated backgrounds.

What we could and should be offering today is a comparative analysis of social systems that provides a coherent view of the universe of social systems (past as well as present) and that encourages students to look at our society and its characteristics in a larger perspective. Thus, whether the subject is inequality, family systems, religion, economics, or politics, students should be encouraged to look for, and try to understand, the differences between our own society's characteristics and practices and those of other societies and how it can inform them well beyond the things they already know.

There is, however, one cautionary note that must be added. Comparative sociology cannot be built on a foundation of selective and superficial comparisons. We cannot, for example, study the American family and say, "A la Margaret Mead and others, that because society X does or things a certain way, our society (and should) do this thing. Our analysis (I mean, our theory) should train students to recognize the kind of questions that limit human action in all societies and also the more specific kinds of constraints that operate in American society. I mean, for example, in very large societies or technologically limited societies.

If we begin to accept the fact that our students are not sociological ignoramuses and that they can be stimulated, even excited sometimes, by the kinds of new information and new insights that a systematic, comparative sociology can provide, we will not have to worry so much about the down-sizing or closing of sociology departments.

Gerhard Lenzki, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill

More on the Harvard Debate

I cannot resist entering into the debate engendered by the exchange between Jack Nisan, Porter, and Peter Marquand regarding the state of sociology at Harvard, and the state of the discipline in general (Open Forum, January 1993). It strikes me so very strange that someone who has been a sociologist for 30 years, as Porter claims, cannot distinguish sociology from political science, social history, or government. I am not surprised, however, to hear that sociology in academia is heralding the demise of the discipline. Unfortunately, the American way of life has, in the name of competing for students and their dollars, forced disciplinarians to become very territorial, even at the expense of designing other disciplines.

What is perhaps most disturbing in Porter's apparently uncorrected acceptance of what social scientists must say about sociology. If sociology has established anything at all about the workings of our society, it is that popular beliefs of sorts, these things, are often as not, misguided or downright wrong.

In response, Porter notes that a writer for the Boston Globe recently critici
cized the term "functionalism." Rather than accept the writer's defense, I must say that it is a view of society as it is, and is often a "functionalist." (Fig. 7. Index added.) One is hard pressed to find a discipline to such a non-sequence. A simple presupposition of many depressions about a field of sociology. If sociology has established itself as anything at all about the workings of our society, it is that popular beliefs of sorts, these things, are often as not, misguided or downright wrong.

Porter notes that students at Harvard feel that sociology is "unexciting, too statistical, too narrowly focused and not strong." I wonder if he bothered to ask them which disciplines offer the opposite to those characteristics? It is foolish to students majoring in sociology, for example, because it is exciting. More likely they choose sociology because it is easier than any other major, because they perceive that it will lead to a lucrative career. Too statistical? That strikes me as more of a fear of mathematics than a criticism of the discipline. Too narrowly focused? Sociology, by its very nature, latches itself on a broader range of information than any discipline I can think of. Without the current popular borders, such as business administration, marketing, accounting, and so on be far more narrow in scope? I suspect so. Not strong? There is no clear way I can interpret that comment.

The comparison of the number of majors at Harvard (or anywhere else, for that matter) is the theory imposed on a reality and should mean something. Our analysis (I mean, our theory) should train students to recognize the kind of questions that limit human action in all societies and also the more specific kinds of constraints that operate in American society. I mean, for example, in very large societies or technologically limited societies.

If we begin to accept the fact that our students are not sociological ignoramuses and that they can be stimulated, even excited sometimes, by the kinds of new information and new insights that a systematic, comparative sociology can provide, we will not have to worry so much about the down-sizing or closing of sociology departments.

Gerhard Lenzki, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill

The Census and Apportionment: An Update

By Pat Fornay, The Catholic University of America

Readers might be interested in updated information regarding the earlier footnotes article of the "Census and the Politics of Apportionment." It will be useful for those who are interested in finding out about the "adjusted data" that were used and the Commerce Department have been quarrelling over.

The Commerce Department released a 50 percent random sample of the block-level adjusted counts to Rep. Tom Sawyer's Subcommittee on Census and Population in January 1992. The data are from a 50 percent random sample of the nation's approximately 6.8 million census blocks. The Department also released aggregate adjusted data for all states, and for counties, cities, and towns with populations of 1,000 or more. The files released by the Commerce Department contain only data necessary for reapportionment; however, the data are not considered by the Department to be "official" counts. Furthermore, the deadlines for both Congressional and state legislatures have already passed, so that the potential uses of the data for reapportionment in the 1990s will be limited. Nevertheless, the data could serve as a basis for additional court challenges to the accuracy of the 1990 census, and, by implication, the fairness of the reapportionment maps drawn.

The adjusted data are on a set of 52 computer tapes that were released to Rep. Sawyer's subcommittee. Copies of the data can be obtained by contacting Rep. Sawyer's office, or Paul DesJardin at the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, 777 N. Capitol Street NE, Suite 300, Washington, DC 20002-4201. Copies of the computer tapes are available from the Council at $200 per tape plus shipping.

I can be reached at work (202) 319-5913, or home (703) 768-0666.

Parsons' Real Moral?

As well known, Max Weber added this footnote to The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism after its original publication. In this his article, he included in the footnote statistics available from other sources.

Weber's footnotes are splendid writing. In particular, a comment on footnote 8 to the narescent sociologist who shrugs statistics. I have reproduced the table from footnote 8 below. I have added one line at the bottom. It gives the percentage of Protestant, Catholic, and Jews in Binns in 1895, the year for which these data were collected. These data introduced footnote 8. Translator Talcot Parsons has added a note directly after the table. In it, Parsons explained some of the differences between the five types of churches. The table below is excerpted from Martin Ottenhoven's, "Reformation und soziale Schichtung", Eine Studie Uber die Wirtschaftliche Lage Und Der Katholischen Und Protestierten In Binns (Zeitungen, young, 1901), Vol. IV, part v, of the Völkerwirtschaftliche Abhandlungen Der Berliner Hochschule. I appreciated the explanations, for I didn't know what was going on in which kind of school in Binns in 1895.

But Parsons has not pointed out the real moral of this table. Never feel badly when you make a mistake. For Parsons (and Weber) forgot to notice that Offenbacher operates in a very wrong direction. I think these authors had complicated views of causality, but surely none of them believed that education produces religion.

Gary Tuchman, University of Connecticut

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From Protestant Ethic: It is last line added from the text of the footnote.
Students Satisfied with Sociology BA as a Liberal Arts Degree

by Steven E. Barkins, Chair, Department of Sociology, University of Maine, Orono

There is employment after a BA sociology degree after all. That’s one conclusion of a survey of recent graduates given by the Sociology Department at the University of Maine.

In Spring 1993 the department mailed a questionnaire to 193 people who had graduated from the BA program in Sociology (formerly a joint sociology/social work program) between 1980 and 1990. Of the numbers, 112 returned completed questionnaires, which is 58 percent of the sociology graduates. The median age of the 78 sociology respondents at the time of the survey was 29.4 years, with 60 percent employed at the time of the survey, with only a handful having pursued graduate work. Most were being put into the sociology major by the promise of an education grounded in liberal arts tradition. When asked to rate the importance of several reasons for choosing the major, almost everyone responded that the following reasons were "very" or "somewhat important": (1) Sociology courses seemed to tell me a lot about the world around me (100 percent); (2) "The subject matter in sociology courses interested me" (99 percent); and (3) "Sociology courses caused me to read a lot about my own life (91 percent)."

Perhaps not surprisingly, only 25 percent of those who said they had not received a sociology degree would increase their chances for a well-paying job. To that item, one student wrote in the margin, "Are you kidding?" However, although respondents had not generally changed the major for career purposes, they reported that sociology had in fact been helpful in their careers.

About 57 percent said that their sociology coursework was very or somewhat important in obtaining their current positions. Seventy-three percent indicated that their sociology courses were very or somewhat important in helping them perform their job responsibilities. Respondents generally liked their current positions but were somewhat less satisfied with their salaries. Although 65 percent said they were very or moderately satisfied with their positions, only 22 percent said they were very or moderately satisfied with their salaries.

The survey was held by the time of the survey included trust administered by a bank; YMCA assistant director; legal assistant; counseling service manager; personnel director; field director of a political campaign; public information coordinator; transportation service administrator; a day care center; clergy; and a claims representative. The median payday salary for the 59 respondents who reported their income was $21,779.

In other areas, 87 percent of the respondents reported that having the department’s Introduction to Sociology course was very or somewhat important for their decision to major in the department, while 64 percent reported lacking another sociology course was an important factor. Respondents indicated that the helpfulness of sociology faculty and staff also played an important role in their decisions to become majors, while peer and family recommendations played only minor roles.

Almost all students agreed that sociology was a very important part of their education. Although some students who received a sociology degree would increase their chances for a well-paying job, students who had not changed the major for career purposes, they reported that sociology had in fact been helpful in their careers.
Volunteer to Serve on an ASA Committee

ASA Committees are formed by the ASA Committee on Committees (COC), which makes recommendations to the ASA Council. To serve on a committee, you must be a full member of the ASA. Associate members may be asked to serve on committees, but are required to become full members before accepting the appointment.

Faced with the long list of appointments to be made each year, the people involved each year select the best candidates for each position. These include colleagues known personally or through their professional activities or writings. It is worthwhile, therefore, to tell anyone you know on Council or COC of your interest in serving on a particular committee. Those responsible for committee appointments are always glad to know of willing volunteers.

Another way of becoming "known" is through activity in other arenas, such as your own department, a regional association, ASA sections, or related organizations.

In an effort to broaden the pool of candidates, volunteers are being sought more actively than in the past. If you are interested in serving on a committee, please fill out this application form and send it by June 1 to: Camille Bugno, ASA Executive Office, 1722 N. Street NW, Washington, DC 20036. Completed forms will be made available to COC members prior to their meeting at the Annual Meeting in August. The Committee, currently chaired by Norwick Wang, Texas Christian University, will serve your nominations. Last year, about 20% of committee appointments were filled by self-nominations.

Volunteer Application Form:

Name:_
Address:_

Title of current position (including institution):_...

Committee you might serve on (or activities you would like to work on):_...

Brief description of specialties or interests:_...

Experience and/or publications:_...

Highest degree, year received, decades-granting institution:_...

Demographic: The Committee on Committees seeks to take into account race, ethnicity, and other characteristics in making committee appointments. If you wish, please provide the relevant information. It is not required for nomination to an service on committees.

Race/Ethnicity:_...
Sex:_...

I am currently a sociology student:_...

Return form by June 1, 1993 to Camille Bugno, ASA Executive Office, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036.
Call for Papers

CONFERENCES

The Latin American Association of Social Psychology (LAASP) and the Association of Health Policy and the University of Galveston, are organizing the 8th World Congress on Social Medi- cine and Social Health in Galveston, Texas, 1995. The theme of the Congress is "Health at the End of the Century: Challenges for Change." The objective is to join a number of health professionals and off- cials from around the world to come together to analyze and exchange experiences and new ideas regarding the health of the popula- tion and the end of the century. The deadline for the receipt of abstracts is May 1, 1995. For more information contact the organizing committee. 6th Latin American Congresses and 9th Social Medicine, 1995. Moliéns 7, Caballero y Villa 2014, Caracas 1011, Venezuela. Fax: 58-2-035-92-71.


April 1993 Footnotes

Call for Papers, continued

shaped by individuals, the media, gov- ernment bodies, and other social forces. Many papers in the book will take a new and innovative tack, including the presentation of papers on the structure of social relations. It is hoped that this book will serve as a valuable resource for researchers in the field.

Organized Sessions

- Gender and World Societies: A New Frontier
- Women and Globalization
- Women and Technology
- Women and the Environment
- Women and Religion
- Women and History
- Women and the Arts
- Women and Politics
- Women and International Relations

The final part of the book will contain a comprehensive bibliography, a list of resources, and an index. The book is currently under review by a panel of experts in the field.

April 25-May 1, 1993 Annual Third World Conference, Governors State University, Chicago, Illinois. The conference will focus on the theme of "Identity and Power in the Third World: The Dynamics of Resistance and Change." The conference will include keynote addresses, panel discussions, and workshops on a variety of topics related to the Third World, including culture, politics, economics, and society.

June 6-8, Women and Conference, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The conference will focus on the theme of "Women in Community Building and Development." The conference will include keynote addresses, panel discussions, and workshops on a variety of topics related to women and community building.

Funding

The Committee on International Peace and Security Research Council, with the support of the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, offers research grants to support international peace and security studies. The grants are available to researchers at universities, think tanks, and other organizations. The grants are typically in the range of $10,000 to $20,000, and may be used for research, travel, or other expenses. The application process is competitive, and applications are accepted on a rolling basis. For more information, please visit the website of the Committee on International Peace and Security Research Council.
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Read about the best general-purpose statistics program for the PC by *Software Digest*, SYSTAT for DOS is now priced by SYSTAT for Windows. This addition to the SYSTAT family takes full advantage of Windows, with pull-down menus, dialog boxes, sizable windows, and the ease of use you expect in a Windows package.

SYSTAT for Windows runs in standard and 380 enhanced modes on DOS, MS-DOS, and Windows. It uses SVGA memory management, so no matter how large or complex your analysis is, you can use SYSTAT.

SYSTAT delivers a balance of power and simplicity. It lets you analyze and manipulate data with a comprehensive range of advanced statistical procedures, and present your results with stunning graphics.

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SYSTAT is a full-featured Windows application. Just point and click. SYSTAT's QuickFit button gives you simple, one-click shortcuts to common statistical analyses.

More statistics, from the basics to the most sophisticated

A full range of univariate and multivariate statistics from t-tests to multidimensional scaling. With just a few clicks you can run most sta-
tistics into graphs and perform:

- multivariate crosstabs with linear modeling
- nonparametric statistics
- principal components and factor analysis
- cluster analysis
- time series models
- correlation matrices
- tests for normality, and dummy
- post hoc tests

SYSTAT offers the most advanced and versatile general linear and model available for Windows.

The most graphics

No other statistical or graphics packages can produce all the scientific and technical graphs that SYSTAT can - one pass is one stroke of the pen.

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- simple, multiple, stacked, and grouped X-axis graphs
- simple and grouped box plots
- stem-and-leaf diagrams
- bar and pie charts
- scatterplot matrices
- 3-D data and function plots
- maps with geographical projections
- Chernoff faces
- complete color spectrum
- log and power scales
- confidence intervals and ellipses
- linear, quadratic, step, spline, polynomial, LOWESS, exponential, and log smoothing.

A complete family of products

Whether you choose SYSTAT for Windows, SYSTAT for DOS or both, you get the most powerful and scientific graphics software available for the PC.

For more information, special offers, current users, and demo discs, call:

708-864-5670

April 1993 footnotes

The United States Information Agency (USIA), the J. William Fulbright Scholar- ship Board (FBS), and the Institute of International Education (IIE) announce the 1994-95 Annual Competition for Ful- bright Grants, opening on May 15, 1993, for graduate study of research abroad in academic fields. All grants, applicants must be United States citizens at the time of application and hold a bachelor's degree or its equivalent by the beginning of the fall term. Applicants are required to have sufficient proficiency in the language of the host country to continue their proposed study or research. Ful- bright Grants provide round-trip international travel, maintenance for the duration of the grant, a research allowance, and tuition or fees, if applicable. Travel grants provide round-trip travel to the country where the student will pursue study or research. All grants include health and accident insurance. Computer programs and application in- formation are contained in the brochure, "Ful- bright Grants and Other Grants for Graduate Study and Research Abroad," 1994-95. Students currently enrolled in a junior or university student contact the

on-campus Fulbright Program Advisor for their information. All large applicants should contact the U.S. Student Programs Division at IIE's New York headquarters. (212) 968-0220 or one of IIE's regional offices in Chicago, Denver, Houston or San Francisco for bureaus and application. Fulbright Program Advisors will distribute the application procedures from Fulbright Programs Division, William J. Fulbright, Scholar Foundation, 510 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10022-5450.

The Harry A. Murnaghan Research Center at Radcliffe College is pleased to announce the availability of the follow- ing grants. The center is a national archive housing over 200 data sets on each topic in political participation, women and work, family life, sex roles, and mental health. Thes: Research Support Program is available to postdoctoral investigators for research drawing on the data resources of the Murnaghan Research Center. Small grants of up to $5,000 for research expenses are being awarded. The deadline for applica- tions is April 15, 1994, and October 15, 1994 (postmarked). The Joan Humphreys Black Dissertation Award is avail- able to women doctoral students studying political or social-economic development, focusing on sex or gender differences or some developmental issue of the gender gap in the United States. Grants of up to $5,200 are being awarded. Projects drawing on Murnaghan data are to be given priority. The deadline for applica- tions is April 15, 1994. The Harry A. Murnaghan Dissertation Award is available to women and men on doctoral research projects. The focus is on sex as an aspect of the "study of lives," concentrating on issues in education, health, or personality. Priority is given to projects drawing on data center. Grants of up to $5,000 are being awarded. The deadline is April 15, 1994 (postmarked). The University of Southern California, Department of Sociology, Population Research Laboratory announces proce- dural training in population studies funded by The William and Flora Hewlett Fund, the Ford Foundation, and the Elsevier Foundation. In Memory of June 1. Findel available May 1, 1993, and September 1, 1993. Awards funded by the The Hewlett Foundation and the Southern California are limited to students from den-groups. Students are sponsored by the Schools of Genomics and Public Administration. Send letter of inquiry, vita, and three letters of recommenda- tion to Maurer 1. Von Arx, Jr., Popu- lation Research Laboratory, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA 90089-0777, (213) 743-5989, FAX (213) 743-7408. The University of Southern California is an affirmative action equal opportunity employer.

The Radcliffe Research Support Program is awarding small grants of up to $1,000 for research expenses, such as travel, duplicating, computer time, and assistance in collecting data. The program is designed to help postdoctoral investigators for research drawing on the data resources of the Murnaghan Research Center. Deadline for applications is April 15, 1993, and October 15, 1993. For more information contact the Center for Research, Radcliffe College, 10 Garden Street, Cambridge, MA 02138, (617) 861-4611. FAX (617) 861-4622.

The Women's College Committee invites proposals from women involved in investigating issues of gender and education, especially the education of women. Support will be given for studies in the following broad categories, among others, and drop-off copies of applications to the President's Development Fund, and Curriculum Innovation. Grants in excess of $2,000 and up to $7,000 are available. New and established investigator's applications are encouraged to apply for support. These grants can be used for exploring databases, apply gender analysis to gender issues considered from a different perspective, or present innovative research in a small scale. The deadline is May 15, 1993. For- mation of submission of winning propos- als on June 20, 1993.

Competitions

The Medical Society Section of the ASA announces its competition for the award for the best doctoral dissertation in medical sociology as summarized in an eligible candidate must be a member of the Medical Sociology Section and have been awarded the Ph.D. degree (not necessarily in sociology) in the two years stand- ing. August 1, 1993. Teardrop in the spring 1993 ASA meetings in Miami, where the winner will present the winning paper at the ASA meetings. The deadline is June 1, 1993. Three copies of a口-authored paper, which is not previously published, for the dissertation of more than 30 double- spaced pages should add to Allan H. Vawter, Institute for Health, 30 College Avenue, Pasadena, New Brunswick, NJ 08905-5901. Other members of this year's awards Committee are are of Allan H. Vawter, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, New Brunswick, NJ 08905-5901.
Funding, continued

rice-Chicago and Sharda Cary, National Institute on Aging.

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Summer Programs

The American Antiquarian Society, through its Program in the History of the Book in American Culture, announces the seventh in its series of summer seminars in the interdisciplinary field of book history. These AAS seminars are intended as intensive schedule and involve graduate students (including advanced undergraduate students), librarians and bibliographers, and other scholars who are working, or contemplating working, on topics involving the interpretation of the cultural role of books and other forms of printed material. The Summer Seminars Program is supported by the National Endowment for the Humanities. The NEH and the AAS will be pleased to hear that there are no seminars this summer because I would appreciate any comments, memories, musings, or anecdotes about socializing with colleagues at the seminars. I am interested in any such experiences or, alternatively as would be, probably as it would be, even when I was outside and double-blind reviewing begins. Needless to say, the seminars will be held as before, but I am sure that readers of this newsletter who are interested in the work of the Antiquarian Society are aware that the society is in the process of developing a new newsletter. Among colleagues, my colleagues were excellent and thoughtful and we are all, of course, grateful to the society for their support.

In his professional work, Professor Franklin built a reputation as a leading figure in the field of early American history, and his work continued to be influential in the years following his death. His scholarship and teaching were recognized by his colleagues and students, who acknowledged his contributions to the field and his commitment to academic excellence.

In recognition of his contributions to the American Antiquarian Society and the field of book history, his name is honored on the society's annual fellowship program, the Frank P. Driscoll Fellowship, which supports research in the history of the book and book culture in America.
Obituaries, continued


Leonard H. Jordan, Jr., died on November 20, 1993, in the course of receiving treatments for lung cancer. Much more than a medical student, he devoted himself to the study of social justice.

Leonard Jordan was an important force in the movement to address the social determinants of diseases. Jordan was instrumental in shaping the agenda for the 1993 Annual Meeting. His visionary leadership and intellectual rigor set a high standard for future meetings.

Leonard Jordan was one of the early leaders of the movement to address the social determinants of health. His contributions to the field of health equity and social justice are greatly missed.

Leonard Jordan was a beloved member of the American Public Health Association. He was a tireless advocate for social justice and human rights.

Leonard Jordan was a true champion of the movement for health equity. His legacy will live on in the work of the next generation of health equity advocates.

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Minutes, continued

It was suggested that it was essentially an "all" situa-
tion. The Committee had no more than a half dozen vara-
ables to handle the desktop computer, and they had all been
acquired at a time where they were most concerned with their acquisition value. A search for possibly suitable
solutions was made, but the results were not too encour-
ing, as there were no ideas for the future. Further studies or projects may focus on the development of a more
robust and flexible system for handling of information and data needs of the Association.

Levi introduced (and Waried, chair of the Committee) a report
that he had written on the Committee's activities for the year. The report was submitted and reviewed, and the Committee
was pleased with the results. The report was accepted and
reported to the Committee for further action.

Conclusions

The Committee agreed that the next step would be to continue
the work on the desktop computer, and to consider the
options for future development. The Committee also
agreed to continue the search for a suitable system to
handle the Association's data.

Motion: To accept the report of the Committee on the
Computer.

Carried.

New Business

The committee then turned its attention to the
issue of the Association's newsletter. It was suggested
that the newsletter be expanded to include more articles and features, and that the
Committee consider the possibility of producing a newsletter in the future.

Motion: To consider the possibility of producing a
newsletter in the future.

Carried.

Adjourned.

April 1993 Footnotes

[1] Language Association (Levi) requested a report on the Association and other scholarly associations for the purpose of providing a
basis for discussing the future of the Association and the role of the Committee.

[2] Information about the Association's newsletter and other publications is available from the Committee.

[3] Information about the Association and its publications is available from the Committee.

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[14] Information about the Association and its publications is available from the Committee.

[15] Information about the Association and its publications is available from the Committee.

[16] Information about the Association and its publications is available from the Committee.
Nominations Sought for ASA Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award

Deadline Extended!

The ASA Committee on Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award seeks nominations for the 1994 award. This award is given for contributions to teaching which go beyond one's own institution and have regional and/or national impact. Contributions may be in the form of teaching, teaching about teaching, presentations and publications about teaching, teaching materials, or other activities which make a distinguished contribution to teaching in the discipline of sociology. Individuals, programs, departments, or organizations can qualify.

Nominations must be received by June 15, 1993. For more information or to send nominations, please contact: Shirley H. Schraeder, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Creighton University, 2500 Creighton Plaza, Omaha, NE 68178; (402) 280-2335; fax: (402) 280-4731; e-mail: sshraed@creighton.edu (Internet).

Submit your article on Footnotes now accepts articles on disk! Your article should be in WordPerfect format, single-spaced, with no tabs, underlining, or typewriter codes (e.g., bold, italic). All footnotes should appear at the end of your article. 3 1/2" preferred; 5 1/4" acceptable. Articles only may be submitted on disk; department items (e.g., Call for Papers, Meetings, People) must be submitted in hard copy. Footnotes reserves the right to edit all articles without author approval. Submit your disks to: Carla Howery, ASA Executive Office, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036.

ASA Advantage
ASA Insurance Plans

The ASA offers members group insurance plans through Albert H. Woehlers and Company, an insurance broker specializing in the provision of insurance plans for associations. Woehlers contracts with various insurance underwriters for specific plans of interest to associations and serves as administrator. Eight insurance plans are currently available to ASA members: Group Term Life, Group Hospital/Health Program, Catastrophic Major Medical, Disability Income, Personal Accident, Major Medical, Educator's Liability, and Long Term Care. For more information, write to ASA Group Insurance Plans, Albert H. Woehlers and Company, 1440 North Northwest Highway, Park Ridge, IL 60068-1400; 1-800-352-2106 or 1-708-603-3100.

Membership in ASA benefits you!

Footnotes
Published monthly except June and July. Distributed to all ASA members, members-elect, and international members.

Future ASA Annual Meetings
1993—August 13-17 Fontainebleau Hilton Hotel Miami Beach, FL
1994—August 9-12 Westin Bonaventure and Los Angeles Hilton Los Angeles, CA